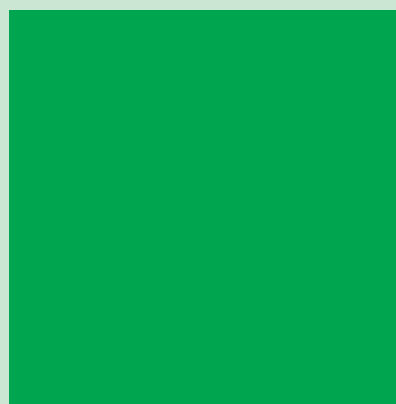


# Community Sanitation And Recycling Organization អង្គការកែច្នៃនិងអនាម័យសហគមន៍ (ស្ពាន់)



Annual Report 2015

# Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization

## List of Acronyms

<b>CSARO</b>	Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization
<b>IRRC</b>	Integrated Resource Recovery Center
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>SHG</b>	Self-Help Group
<b>WPDC</b>	Waste Picker Development Center
<b>UNESCAP</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership

It is with pleasure that the Annual Report of the Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO) in 2015 is presented here. CSARO is very thankful for the funding in 2015 from Manos Unidas (Spain) and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP). This support has enabled continuation of the training, employment, and capacity building for the waste picker community to become more self sufficient and more youth to attend school. The compost plants in Phnom Penh and Kampot have continued to demonstrate the benefits of reusing organic waste to make nutritious fertilizer and provide respected and safe employment. Unfortunately, regular supply of raw waste for compost has remained a challenge this year. Despite enthusiasm at all levels, delivery has been irregular and therefore the centers are not yet running at full capacity. We have addressed the issue and will be making changes in 2016 to improve sustainability.

Two key areas of achievements are the Self-help groups (SHG's) and school attendance by the youth. The SHG's through training are able to manage their bookkeeping and giving stability and support to their members to deal with emergencies and challenges. This year 44 young people who have been supported with books, pens, uniforms, and bags as necessary by CSARO have graduated to grade 7. It is delightful to see the success of these programs. The increasing self sufficiency and education are the indicators that show the improvement in livelihood of the waste picker community through CSARO's activities.

CSARO is actively seeking new donors and development partners to continue and expand the empowerment of waste picker community members and compost/recycling facilities. With the increasing attention globally and nationally to better manage waste, CSARO will set a good example and demonstrate effective compost systems that benefit local communities.

Sincerely,

**Heng Yon Kora, Executive Director**  
**Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization**



## About CSARO

Since its founding in 1997 by a group of local and international development workers, the Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO) has been one of the leading Cambodian non-governmental organizations committed to improving the environment and living conditions of the urban poor. We believe in a participatory development approach which empowers and builds up local communities. A special focus of CSARO's work is on improving the living and working conditions of the thousands of adult and child waste pickers who make their living by sorting through rubbish on the street or at the city's dumping sites.

## Vision

Urban communities where residents and waste pickers work together to transform slum areas into clean, safe and healthy places to live, and where waste pickers work together to improve their social and economic conditions.

## Mission

To encourage and motivate urban poor to improve their capacity and their environmental, social and economic conditions.

## Goal

Empowered urban communities and waste pickers, cooperating to improve their environment and crating better family economic conditions for a sustainable future.

## CSARO Program Objectives

- ❖ Empowered waste pickers Self-Help Groups work cooperatively to implement a solid waste management system generating improved waste recycling, better social and economic conditions.
- ❖ Waste picker youths have improved education and health, and are able to meet their own economic and social needs.
- ❖ Develop town-wide solid waste management strategy for Kampot that is decentralized, pro-poor and reduces carbon emissions.
- ❖ A strengthened organization with improvements in capacity, effective systems and efficient operations to sustainably implement the program.

## Community Empowerment

### Self-Help Groups

The 19 Self-Help Groups (SHG's) with 105 member families set up with the support of CSARO have received training and built the capacities of their members to both improve their own social and economic conditions and stability; and to improve the waste management and recycling systems.

All 19 SHG's have increased their income by 20% using their skills in recycling, compost fertilizer production, and creation of handicraft products from waste materials. By improving recycling and selling products, 60 members have increased their income by 33% and 10 members by 35%.

Each month the SHG's meet to discuss work plans, progress, focus activities with regard to recycling, compost production, marketing of products and share support. The training given to the SHG members includes capacity and concepts of SHG's, Benefits of community-based savings, record keeping, environment awareness, dangers of handling waste, and benefits of recycling activities (compost, handicrafts). By using earnings as a savings and credit fund the members of the groups can support each other in emergencies as well as improving their activities and income. In the longer term the members build more self-confidence and stability in their economic situation. Already 15 of the 19 groups have the skills to manage their savings funds records.



Em Sim is 58 years old and she is living in Sen Sok 2. She is a community leader, makes handicrafts from recycled materials and is an active member of a SHG.

Em Sim learnt skills in reusing waste to produce craft items to sell from CSARO.

She is now a member of a larger handicraft group. The group together sources raw materials and markets products. At the moment she is making bead necklaces from waste paper from a printing company. The group sells these to an organization that sells them overseas. Previously she struggled to collect material, make and market her products but as part of a group the whole process becomes more manageable.

She has also learnt book keeping for the savings group and they keep careful records and have strict rules to self govern. She says that many of the younger community members are not so interested in handicrafts but members of her generation are happy to sit and make things to earn extra income for their household.



### Waste Picker Youth

The improved livelihood of the member families is clearly reflected in the increased school attendance by their children and better study results with 44 children entering secondary school grade 7 this year.

CSARO helps children with school books, pens, bags and uniforms to attend school up to grade 7. These items although each small in cost can be preventative to families of such low income from sending their children to school. Staff help children enroll in school and visit the students and parents each month to hear feedback and discuss challenges. CSARO also has held training for local children in risks of different types of waste and waste picking because their parents rely on additional income from their children waste picking to afford food and livelihood expenses.

Youn Phearon is 13 years old and he lives in the SenSok 5 community with his mother, sister and younger brother. He started in the CSARO program in 2011 when he joined grade 2 and now has moved up to grade 6. His mother is a waste picker and father works in a garment factory but he hopes to be a policeman. With the support from CSARO of uniform, bag, books and pen he goes to school from Monday to Saturday and on Sunday he helps his mother waste picking. When he is not at school he also cooks and washes clothes but his Mother is not happy if he misses school. Some of his friends do not have the opportunity to go to school and Youn Phearon feels lucky and happy to be able to attend.



Nou Vechaeka is 12 years old and she lives in the Sen Sok1 community. She is in grade 3 and sometimes cannot attend school because her grandmother is sick in hospital and her mother has to go there to look after her, so Nou Vechaeka must work to get money for food. She can only go to school when her Mother comes home. She likes school especially Khmer language class and would like to study to become a nurse. She became interested to be a nurse having seen all the sickness in her community. Before or after school she works taking other peoples garbage to the dump and waste picking for which she can earn up to 6000 Riel.



Sem Chantha is 12 years old and she lives in the SenSok 3 community. She is in grade 6. Her sister Sem SreyLaek is 13 years old and in grade 7 she has graduated from the CSARO program. The sisters both enjoy school but also cook and wash at home while their parents work as waste pickers. On Sundays and public holidays the girls also work as waste pickers to help raise money for food and rent for the family. Their parents hope that by having a school education the girls will be able to get other jobs and not have to become waste pickers. Sem Chantha told us that she has been picking through medical waste at the dump because some of it is higher value. She has been taking need off syringes. Because of the training she received from CSARO she is aware of the dangers and uses safety gloves.



### Compost

Composting organic waste material reduces the load to landfill. In Cambodia around 70% of solid municipal waste is organic. In the landfill this matter decomposes emitting methane and it is wet so contributes majorly to leachate production. By segregating the waste and composting it, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced and useful fertilizer is produced.

CSARO is the leading the way in Cambodia making quality compost. The system offers an elegant solution to solid organic waste management and clearly demonstrates a system that can be scaled up to process much larger quantities of waste.



### Phnom Penh

The Waste Picker Development Centre (WPDC) was opened by CSARO in 2009 close to Phnom Penh. The center provides facilities for compost production, training sessions, and a base for marketing products and management offices.

The SHG's run the compost production. Waste from 'PsadamKor' (a city market) is delivered; it is segregated, put into the composting bins, monitored and managed, graded, and bagged for sale. This rich organic compost is sold to farmers and individuals for improved plant growth.

In 2015 264.4 tons of waste was delivered and 35.6 tons of compost produced which resulted in 132kgs of reduced gas emission.





The plant is designed to receive 3 – 4 tons of waste each day and future plans include an improved collection system for the waste so that the plant can run at full capacity.

The WPDC provides space for farmers to meet and work together for their future food production. In 2015 there were 60 farming families using the compost on 300,000 m<sup>2</sup> land in Kampong Speu Province. These farmers are seeing benefit from the product and increased yield. The knowledge and experience they gain they are sharing with neighboring villages. In recent times there has been promotion of chemical fertilizers and the change back to organic compost is just developing worldwide. Once farmers witness the benefits they are interested in using compost. A major challenge at this time is climate change and droughts which impact crops and reduce yields. Compost can help keep moisture in the ground. The uncertainty of growing conditions and natural challenges are decreasing yields but work continues to show the benefits of compost and how it improves soil for the long-term.



### Kampot

The Kampot Integrated Resource Recovery Center (IRRC) construction was completed and it received its first waste in March 2013. The centre was a Public Private Partnership (PPP) between CSARO, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Kampot Municipality. CSARO has brought the knowledge, skills and training to set up and manage the plant. In 2015 there were 5 wastepicker staff with regular monthly wage and 2 office staff.



The plant was designed to take 3-4 tons of organic waste per day but the challenge in Kampot has also been to get the delivery of the compostable waste, it is not reaching the IRRC and is badly segregated. In 2015, 138.9 tons of waste has been delivered to the site which has made 3.1 tons of quality compost reducing local greenhouse gas emissions by 69 tons.

In 2016 the daily running of the IRRC will be transferred to the Kampot municipality. Training has been undertaken and it is hoped that the amount of waste will increase under their management. The trained site staff would like to keep their jobs under the new system.





CSARO in Kampot has piloted a project to raise awareness about source segregation of compostable waste and demonstrated separated waste collection from more than 1000 households. With UN-ESCAP and the Municipality posters, billboards and awareness events have been used to promote better waste management.

Veng Ti Bai I working at the IRRC in Kampot. Originally from Vietnam she married a Cambodian and has been living here for over 20 years. Now she has been working with CSARO at the IRRC for the last two years.

Before working here she tried to pay her rent and make money by doing laundry for local families but there was not always work and it was hard to make ends meet. Her husband works as a waste picker for 8 to 10 hours each day still but it is very hard work and low income in Kampot and someday he is only making 200 Riel.

With CSARO Veng Ti Bai has had full training in the composting system from separating the waste, mixing it, and checking temperature and moisture. She works six days a week and has a regular monthly salary which gives her a reliable stable income and helps contribute to the care of her sick father. On the streets as a waste picker there is a lot of discrimination and accusations of stealing but while working at IRRC she is seen as having a better job and does not suffer the discrimination.

Veng Ti Bai hopes that she will be able to keep her job and her salary. She worries about the future because if she is paid less how will she afford to pay rent and pay back the loans she had to take previously.



Khoeu Ron is 54 years old and has worked with CSARO for over one year. Previously she had worked in a garment factory but had to leave due to an eye problem. She then worked in a chicken slaughter house but it was far from her children. Her children asked her to come back to Kampot and live close to them and her grandchildren. She has been trained by CSARO in the aspects of making compost and is glad of the stable wage.

Khoeu Ron has had a very sad life and doesn't want to cry anymore. She is happy to be working at IRRC. The smell and dirt is not a problem because she has a uniform, gloves, boots, protective clothing, and can wash. The work is not too heavy for her and the staff work as a team with good conditions, some breaks, and there is a set time to finish. She is happy to have training, skill, and responsibility and then in the evening she can do her own things. She would also like to stay in this work if she can keep the same good wage.

Before, Khoeu Ron thought waste was useless when she did not know about recycling or composting but now she says she sees the money in waste.





## Training

The training provided by CSARO is a vital part of the empowerment of the waste picker communities.

In 2015 CSARO training sessions included:

- 2 sessions on the concept of SHG's with 22 new waste picker members (15 in Phnom Penh and 7 in Kampot).
- 2 sessions on self-management with members of SHG's in the compost plants (10 in Phnom Penh and 5 in Kampot).
- 1 session on the dangers of waste with 15 new members of a SHG in Phnom Penh.
- 1 session on book keeping and saving with 15 new members of a SHG in Phnom Penh.
- 1 session on the concept of SHG's with 7 new waste picker members in Kampot.
- 1 session on waste separation with 7 new members of a SHG in Kampot.
- 20 sessions on waste separation with 98 children in primary school and high school in Kampot.
- 46 sessions on waste separation with 267 households and residents in Kampot.

CSARO has also provided a general health check-up for 25 women from the SHG's in the compost plant and communities in Phnom Penh.



## Networking and Advocacy

CSARO is open to working with other NGO's and organizations at all levels to further benefit waste picker communities and improve the composting facilities in Cambodia. Already CSARO is networked with many NGO's both locally and internationally and has continuing relationships with the Municipality of Phnom Penh, Municipality of Kampot, the Ministry of Environment and the Provincial Department of Agriculture in Kampong Speu.

In Kampot work has been developed closely with the Kampot Municipal Solid Waste Management Committee including garbage collection contractor, department of environment, and the Municipality. The work in Kampot has been a PPP with the Kampot Municipality and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP). These relationships remain strong and there is hope for future collaboration.

## Vision for the Future

### Phnom Penh

The work in Phnom Penh will continue to empower local waste picker communities with training and support for self help groups and youth.

In 2016 Sustainability of the compost production is being addressed by targeting funding for a truck and collection system to improve the reliability of supply. Secondly, registration of the product is being applied to enable better marketing and sales.

### Kampot

Transfer of running of the Kampot Integrated Resource Recovery Centre (IRRC) operation to the Kampot Municipality took effect at the end of 2015. With sufficient funds CSARO will continue and increase its community awareness and training in Kampot.

## 2015 Statement of Financial Position

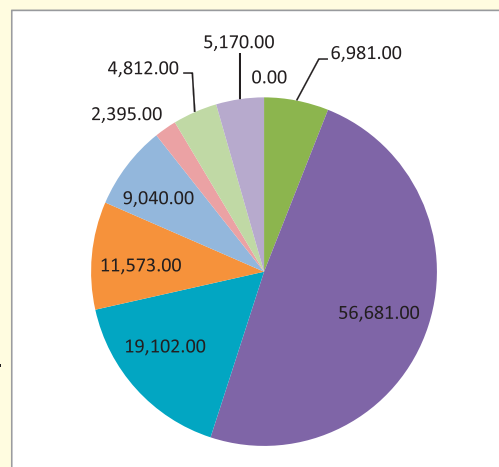
### Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance

For the year ended 31 December 2015

	2014 US\$	2015 US\$
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		
Cash on Hand	1,296.00	1,621.00
Cash in Bank	79,067.00	64,561.00
	<b>80,363.00</b>	<b>66,182.00</b>
<b>Receipts for the Year:</b>		
<b>Funds Received from Donors</b>		
MANOS UNIDAS	47,900.00	38,573.00
UNDP-SGP	0.00	
Global Fund for Children (GFC)	0.00	
UNESCAP	44,388.00	41,000.00
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts</b>	<b>6,407.00</b>	<b>6,464.00</b>
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<b>98,695.00</b>	<b>86,037.00</b>
	<b>\$179,058.00</b>	<b>\$152,219.00</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Cash Refund to UNDP closing project	7,969.00	0.00
Urban Community Development (UCD)	0.00	
Mobile Outreach Education (MOE)	9,343.00	6,981.00
Pro-poor and sustainable solid waste Management	24,465.00	56,681.00
Green house gas emissions from dumping site	15,575.00	19,102.00
Improved income, health & education of waste picker	18,294.00	11,573.00
Livelihood in Kg. Speu is improved through used of organic farming	13,235.00	9,040.00
CSARO Strengthened development	580.00	2,395.00
CSARO Overhead cost	20,015.00	4,812.00
Monitoring & Evaluation	3,400.00	5,170.00
	<b>112,876.00</b>	<b>115,754.00</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>112,876.00</b>	<b>115,754.00</b>
<b>Closing Balance:</b>		
Cash on hand	1,621.00	820.00
Cash in Bank	64,561.00	35,645.00
	<b>66,182.00</b>	<b>36,465.00</b>
	<b>\$179,058.00</b>	<b>\$152,219.00</b>

USE OF FUND IN 2015





# Community Sanitation And Recycling Organization អង្គការកែច្នៃនិងអនាម័យសហគមន៍ ( ស្ទារ៉ូ )

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Funding Supported by:

