



# CSARO ANNUAL REPORT

## 2009



<http://www.csaro.org>  
<http://www.online.com.kh/user/csaro>

# ACRONYMS

CSARO	Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization
CDC	Community Development Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
MOEP	Mobile Outreach Education Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SHGs	Self Help Group
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Program
UCDP	Urban Community Development Program
WPDC	Waste Pickers Development Center
WPs	Waste Pickers





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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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*This report reflects achievements, scope of work key challenges and the way forwards of the Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO) which carry out from January to December 2009.*

*The annual report was developed by Advance Research Consultant Team consist of Dr. Kem Ley, Mr. Umakant Singh, Mr. Nhim Dalen and Mrs. Boray Boralin.*

*Thanks go to many individuals who gave generously of their time, experience and insights during the annual report development. We are grateful for all assistance received from CSARO.*

*We would like to give special thanks to Mr. Heng Yon Kora, Executive Director, Mr. Seng Sok San, Program Coordinator, Miss. Eam Sokny, Account & Admin Officer and other staffs of CSARO for providing valuable assistance and guidance.*

*Special thanks to donors such as MISEREOR, Manos Unidas, SCIAF, and Global Fund for Children (GFC) for providing both technical and financial support to CSARO.*





## MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR



Mr. Heng Yon Kora  
Executive Director  
Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization

*Economic growth in Cambodia has taken a sharp downturn since the onset of the global financial crisis. Real GDP is set to contract this year, and income per capita, after increasing by some 8 percent per annum during a decade, stagnated in 2009. The immediate causes are well known – less demand for Cambodia's exports, slower growth in tourism, less foreign direct investment, weaker competitiveness due to high inflation last year, lower agriculture prices, and the adverse impact of the fall in real estate prices. The symptoms of lower growth are visible: garment exports are around 25 percent below last year's levels; tourist arrivals are not growing much and air arrivals are down significantly; only 150-200 new firms are registered every month (against 250-300 firms before the downturn); construction has slowed, etc. Up until late August this was compounded by fears of drought, whereas now concern is shifting to the risk of floods, which highlights the vulnerability of farmers and those dependent on agriculture and in turn on the weather. The Global financial crisis and its impact on Cambodia have also its impact on CSARO and the communities it works with.*

*In an environment of escalating urban land values in Cambodia and speculative land buying and selling, the urban poor are constantly under threat of being moved to make way for high value property development. This has become a major problem in Phnom Penh and other fast growing cities in Cambodia - creating uncertainty for and putting at risk the livelihood of thousands of poor people living in disputed urban areas, many communities are threatened with forced eviction. The communities that are evicted are moved to the outskirts of the city, often with no shelter, water or sanitation. Because of the distance from the city there is also little access to schooling or employment.*

*CSARO has been focusing on these marginalized communities, which lack paved roads and piped water supply and have basic or no-existent drainage, sanitation and electricity services. The new CSARO Waste Picker Development Center (WPDC) was opened this year close to a number of the communities, and houses a significant organic composting operation, training facilities and program offices. The sharp rise in the price of chemical fertilizers highlights the benefits of this cost effective and environmentally friendly approach. We continue to work on plans to raise the profile of this center as a model that can be used more widely. Exciting opportunities are opening up for CSARO to expand its work to other provinces in the near future.*



## BACKGROUND INFORMATION



Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO) is a Cambodian non-governmental organization (NGO). It was established in February 1997 by a group of development workers committed to improving the environment and living conditions of the urban poor in Cambodia. CSARO is a leader in the use of participatory models to improve conditions in the areas where the urban poor live which are often unplanned and un-serviced parts of the city. A special focus of CSARO's work is 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 and from piles of garbage.

### 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 people to improve their capacity and their environmental, social and economic conditions

### Goal

The empowerment of urban communities and waste pickers, cooperating to improve their environment and creating better family economic condition for sustainable future.

### CSARO Program Objectives

In order to reach the organizational goal, CSARO has set the following objective:

#### Objective 1

Empowered urban communities capable of handling their own development and the creation of a clean and healthy environment in a sustainable manner. Improved economic and social condition of target waste picker

#### Objective 2

Empowered Self-Help Groups working with target communities to implement a solid waste management system in a sustainable manner.

#### Objective 3

Assist waste pickers to better their social and economic conditions through skills development and self-help activities. Improve communities' capacity to develop for a sustainable future

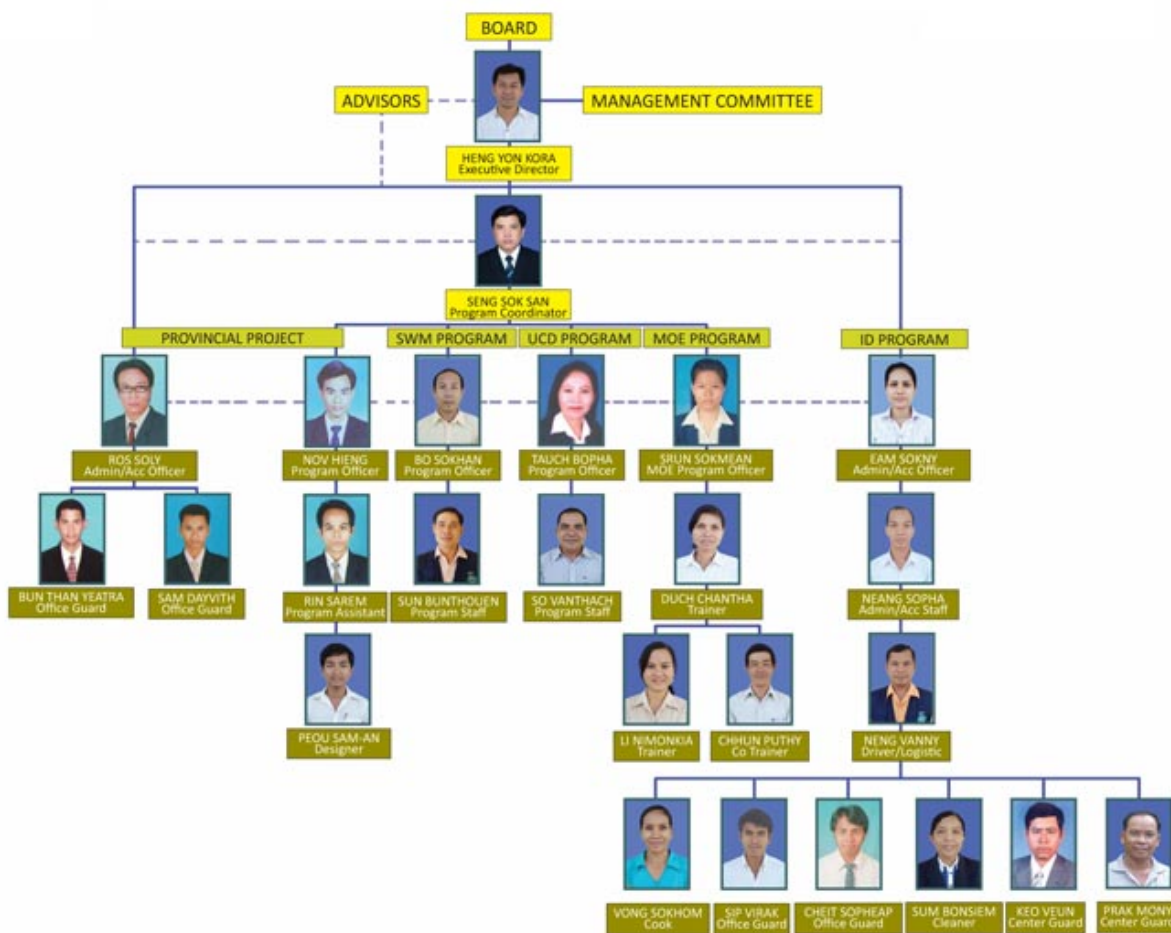
#### Objective 4

Strengthened staff capacity for greater effectiveness and efficiency for the sustainable implementation of programs

# CSARO DECISION MAKING APPROACHES

As an organization working toward improvement environment and living conditions of the urban poor in Cambodia, Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO) is governed by voluntary board of Director. As stated in the current CSARO statute, Board of Directors is responsible for providing oversight, guidance and strategic direction to the objectives, policies, program plans and rules set for the organization. On the operational side, CSARO has an Executive Director responsible for day to day operations who is advised by a management committee made up of key staff members. The structure of the CSARO shown below:

## STRUCTURE OF CSARO





# DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

CSARO has three program activities: Urban Community Development, Solid Waste Management and Mobile Outreach & Education. CSARO implements people-centered, community-based, integrated and empowering approaches to sustainable development. It encourages people to manage development process by themselves, practicing waste recycling skills and developing sustainable livelihoods. Moreover, community participation is developing year by year – the necessary skills and empowerment take much time to develop.





## URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (UCDP)

Under UCDP two programs were implemented:

- Urban Community Organizing/ Infrastructure Program
- Waste Picker Development Program

### Urban Community Organizing/ Infrastructure Program

In 2009, four quarterly meetings were conducted with 56 CDC and community members, one capacity building training were conducted for improving communication skill with 15 of CDC members. One exchange visit with 20 CDC members was also implemented and one CDC organized a community project to install 532 meters of new drainage/ sewer pipes.

### Waste Pickers Development Program

Over the year, CSARO had organized five quarterly meeting with 136 members of Waste Pickers SHGs, conducted five training workshops with 60 SHG members, conducted one training on recycling trainer with 10 members of waste pickers SHGs, conducted three exchange visit with 59 member of waste pickers SHGs, and conducted five recycling trainings with 44 members of waste pickers SHGs.

#### KEY CHANGES

*The Community Development Committee in Samaky community became more proactive in taking control of local development works. They increased their ability to identify needs based and rights Based, assist conduct meetings and help in training villagers and self-help groups. The Community Development Committee in Sen Sok 4 was active in implementing community initiatives supported by CSARO such as Meeting, Training and sewer drainage construction. 20 participants from the Waste Picker recycling training practiced waste recycling skills well. 10 participants from the training of trainer course became good trainers for recycling courses.*



*My name is Vong Saven. I am 45 years old. I am from Sen Sok community, Sangkat Khmuonh, Khan Sen Sok in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. I have three children (two girls and one boy) and my husband works as a motor taxi driver and we have very meager money to manage our family. I recycle magazine and other paper into home decoration items to contribute to family income.*

*I am a member of Self-Help Groups (with seven other women) who recycle paper and other material into home decoration items. I have received training and marketing support from CSARO for recycling different items into beautiful things. I sell my output to vendors at the Toul Tom Pong market.*

*I earn US\$30 to 35 per month which is same as I used to earn as Dress maker before, however dress making is more hard work and had financial risk as I had to pay for customer's cloth if I made a mistake. Working as recycler helps me earn a regular and stable income at home where I can also look after my children. It also helped me enhance my skills and my knowledge about other things like gender balance in the family, the law and our rights as citizens, HIV and sexual health, hygiene, etc.*

*My work has not just brought in money, but also increased my confidence, self-esteem, and my courage to face the future. My income is supporting my family expenses and now all my children can go to school, and we have purchased a motorcycle. I am respected by my husband and neighbors because I earn for my family income. My dream is to earn more and expand my business.*

## SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (SWMP)

During the past year, SWM program staff conducted a meeting with 10 home compost program participants and conducted 3 training courses on home composting with 30 community members (24 women and 6 men) and 3 training courses on home garden with 27 community members (21 women and 6 men).

Two training courses were conducted on using coconut shredding equipment and using the toy truck to lift waste containers for six SHG members (3 women and 3 men). SWM program staff continued working closely with three SHG members at CSARO's demonstration centre for compost production activities. In 2009, 589 cubic meters (equal to 207 tons) of organic waste was transported to centre for composting. During this same period, 10,342 KG was produced and sold to the market. The income from sales of compost was about USD 1,090.10 SWM program staff also worked with community residents to build in 20 wooden compost boxes in Sen Sok community for home compost production.

### KEY CHANGES

- » *Community Waste Management Committee in Samaky community, made up of local residents, continued to be responsible for managing the work of waste collection, with support from CSARO staff.*
- » *Self-Help Group members in the centre were more active in their participation to produce compost and understood more about making and using compost material.*
- » *Self-Help Groups in Samaky understood more about waste separation skills.*
- » *20 Residents in Sen Sok community practiced using compost and home gardening on their own land.*



*My name is Tim Channy. I am 35 years old. I am from Sen Sok village. I have three children (one girl and two boys) and my husband is a handicap person. We are one of the families evicted from the Bouding slum area in 2000. I have been composting solid waste for four years, to earn my living. I am member of the Self-Help group of three person formed to do solid waste composting.*

*We do composting at CSARO demonstration center and receive constant training and marketing support from CSARO staff. One of our team members is a driver and the other two of us collect organic solid waste like vegetables and coconut husks from the market and convert it into compost. Currently we have 12 compost containers. On average 3 to 4 containers (1000kg each) of compost is produced and sold in the market per month when we have full production. I earn US\$ 60 per month from selling compost.*

*This work has boosted my confidence to support my family and increased my self-esteem because I produce a useful product that people want. My income is supporting my family expenses and now all my children can go to school, have clothes, etc. I am respected by my husband and neighbors too because I earn for my family income. I do not have TV or radio at my home as income is just enough to support our daily living. I did have a plan to start composting at my house too, but I have very small land, no capital to buy composting machine and am afraid to borrow from the bank because not sure of the success of the business.*



## MOBILE OUTREACH EDUCATION PROGRAM (MOEP)



During 2009, the mobile outreach team staffs have established 14 contact points in 4 districts of Phnom Penh. Their staff have provided non-formal education sessions to 196 waste picker children. The curbside sessions included training on literacy and math, child rights, personal hygiene, food hygiene, health issues (such as ring worm and dealing with small wounds) and identifying dangerous medical or electronic waste and safety when handling waste. First aid such as wound cleaning and bandages was provided to 196 child waste pickers, and 88 waste picker children and adults (56 boys, 30 girls and 2 women) were referred to clinic for treatment, and 10 counseling sessions were provided to 97 waste picker women and girls on the topics like family planning, reproductive health and problems of violence against women. CSARO staff also organized two vitamin A and de-worming campaigns for 165 waste picker children (51 girls and 114 boys). School material such as books, pens and pencils were also provided to 52 waste picker children (44 boys and 8 girls) who returned to the formal education system. During this same period, CSARO staff organized an environment campaign at Samaky community with 299 participants (87 people from community and 212 students). The purpose of this campaign was to improve knowledge and understand of household sanitation, waste collection and waste management.

### KEY CHANGES

- » First aid treatment taught children and adult waste pickers to treat their own and others' injuries safely.
- » 60% of the waste picker children seen are regular participants in mobile outreach education.
- » 97 women and girl waste pickers actively participated in women's counseling
- » 52 waste picker children returned to school.



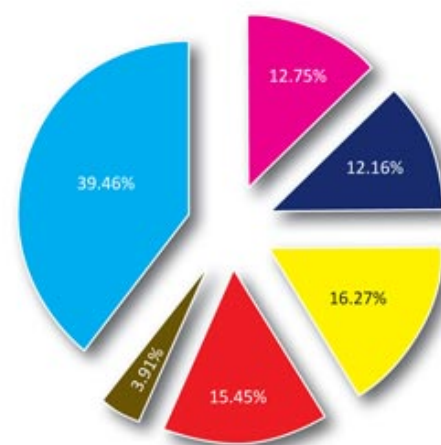
# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization (CSARO)  
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance  
For the year ended 31 December 2009

	2008	2009
	USD	USD
<b>■ OPENING BALANCE</b>		
Cash on hand	675.00	122.00
Cash in bank	10,103.00	24,073.00
	<u>10,778.00</u>	<u>24,195.00</u>
<b>■ RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR</b>		
Funds Received from Donors		
MISEREOR	51,050.00	69,759.00
MANOS UNIDAS	45,177.00	113,167.00
Scottish Catholic International Aid Fund (SCIAF)	26,917.00	21,356.00
Global Fund for Children (GFC)	5,990.00	5,000.00
JICA - TCP	3,200.00	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,225.00	2,446.00
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>	<u>135,559.00</u>	<u>211,728.00</u>
<b>■ EXPENDITURE</b>		
Urban Community Development Program	21,671.00	24,451.00
Solid Waste Management Program	25,304.00	23,321.00
Mobile Outreach Education Program	36,776.00	31,208.00
Organization Development	32,618.00	29,648.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	5,190.00	7,507.00
Waste Picker Center	583.00	75,708.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>122,142.00</u>	<u>191,843.00</u>
<b>■ CLOSING BALANCE</b>		
Cash on hand	122.00	654.00
Cash in Bank	24,073.00	43,426.00
	<u>24,195.00</u>	<u>44,080.00</u>

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

### USE OF FUND IN 2009



Executive Director

Mr. Heng Yon Kora  
Date: January 1, 2009



## LESSONS LEARNED

During this one-year period of program implementation, the project has learned many lessons such as:

- » Building good cooperation with the local partners encouraged them to actively participate in the planning and implementation and making decision. However, they need more support such as capacity building and materials.
- » Increasing awareness and understanding of communities about the development concepts and values as well as about their active role to involve in the development process is essential to enhance participation and commitment of communities and therefore, to build ownership and achieve sustainable development.
- » Provide training on waste recycling skill to communities and waste picker and support them to practice and share with members is the key success and it is a part of ensuring sustainability and empowerment.
- » Monthly and quarterly coordination meetings among Waste Picker, CDCs, village leaders and commune councils build vertical and horizontal networks, which are relevant for gaining supports for project activities.



## CHALLENGES



- » The world financial crisis affected the urban livelihoods, as the sale price of urban community products has gone down.
- » The recycling product need more support from outlets and private markets and some products have no market.
- » The support from private company on waste collector is limited
- » The urban poor community still face some key challenges for poverty alleviation including: poor local governance; gender inequality; land insecurity; domestic violence; lack of availability and accessibility to education and low quality of education; limited access to health services; the spread of and need to care for HIV/AIDS; food insecurity caused by no job; low availability and accessibility to safe drinking water and of accessibility to markets for local produce; environmental degradation, with low capacity to respond and prepare for and mitigate these challenges.

## WAY FORWARDS

- » Continue to develop staff skills, and ensure new staffs understand the importance of a community- based approach.
- » Develop staff capacity in reflection and monitoring so they become more analytical about their own work and what is generating success in project activities.
- » Increase demand for the recycling product done by community's people.
- » Creation of employment opportunities for urban poor communities.
- » Community resources continue to be minimal and CSARO needs to continue some support for materials alongside training and facilitation.





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