

2010 Impact & results indicators

as assessed from Baseline Survey repetition

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1. Overall Objective impact indicators

1.1.1. Poverty rate (or poverty headcount index) = % hh with very low income (< 1.500.000 R/HH)

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.01	Poverty rate lowered	
code	Parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.01.1.0	Percentage of hh belonging to very low income category (<1,500,000 R/yr)	60.5%	Par. 4.3.1 (also % per IRDM type available)
A.01.2.0	Percentage of female-headed hh belonging to very low income category (<1,500,000 R/yr)	74.9%	Par. 4.3.1

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

By comparison with 2006 baseline values, preliminary impact of ECOSORN on HH income is already significant in 2010: HH belonging to very low income category are now only **27%** on overall survey sample.

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

	Typo_Income HH				
Données	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	Total
Nr	122	86	62	183	453
Nr%	27%	19%	14%	40%	100%

More precisely, when studying the 280 households that were questioned both in 2006 and 2010 (repeated sample), evolution of economic situation is as follows:

Improvement of Income/ Poverty rate on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/HH/year

	Typo_Income HH				
Données	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	Total
2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSOR	VRAI				
Nr	85	43	43	109	280
Nr%	30%	15%	15%	39%	100%

06 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/HH/year

	S06 HH_Total Income				
Données	<1,500,000 R /very lc	1,501,000-3,000,€	3,001,000-4,500,000	>4,501,000 R / H	Total
2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSOR	VRAI				
Nr	166	82	21	11	280
Nr%	59%	29%	8%	4%	100%

If 59% of the repeated sample were in the very low income category in 2006, they are only 30% in 2010.

This positive evolution is partly linked with a general improvement of economic situation in the North-West Provinces, as can be seen on the three **non-target villages** included in the 2010 sample:

Counterfactual situation: Income/ Poverty rate in Non-target villages

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/HH/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX

	Typo_Income HH				
Données	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	Total
Nr	10	11	3	8	32
Nr%	31%	34%	9%	25%	100%

06 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/HH/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX

	S06 HH_Total Income			
Données	<1,500,000 R /very lc	1,501,000-3,000,000 R	3,001,000-4,500,000 R	Total
Nr	25	6	1	32
Nr%	78%	19%	3%	100%

Nevertheless, in these non-target villages, 65% HH remain in the low or very low income category, as compared to 45% in ECOSORN target villages.

Improvement of economic situation is more pronounced for IRDM farmers, who have been the primary targets of ECOSORN actions: only 23% of them remain in the very low income category/ or 34% in the very low + low category. More significant, 53% of IRDM farmers have entered the high income category.

Improvement of Income/ Poverty rate among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDN	1

	Typo_Income HH				
Données	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	Total
Nr	24	11	14	55	104
Nr%	23%	11%	13%	53%	100%

06 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDN	1

	S06 HH_Total Income				
Données	<1,500,000 R /very lc	1,501,000-3,000,000 R	3,001,000-4,500,000 R	>4,501,000 R / H	Total
Nr	45	46	8	5	104
Nr%	43%	44%	8%	5%	100%

As regards Female-headed HH, their situation has also improved, with only 34% of them remaining in the very low income category – down from 75% in 2006. These households still remain in a weaker situation than normal male-headed households of the three provinces.

Improvement of Income/ Poverty rate among Female-headed HH in Target villages

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI

Nr%	Typo_Income HH				
HHH Sex	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	Total
F	34%	16%	20%	30%	100%
M	29%	15%	13%	43%	100%
Total	30%	15%	15%	39%	100%

06 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI

Nr%	S06 HH_Total Income				
HHH Sex	<1,500,000 R /very lc	1,501,000-3,000,000 R	3,001,000-4,500,000 R	>4,501,000 R / H	Total
F	65%	24%	7%	4%	100%
M	57%	32%	8%	4%	100%
Total	59%	29%	8%	4%	100%

Situation of Female headed HH is improving, but less than men: they still a bit more represented in the very low income category (+5%), and mostly less represented in the high revenue category (-13%).

Per Module, improvement of economic situation is most important in M2 villages, but remain significant in all modules:

Improvement of Income/ Poverty rate per module

10 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI

Nr%	Typo_Income HH				Total
Final Mod	< 1,5 MR: Very low	1,5 - 3 MR: Low	3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	> 4,5 MR: High	
M1	36%	15%	16%	33%	100%
M2	16%	7%	14%	64%	100%
M3	36%	15%	11%	38%	100%
M4	16%	28%	25%	31%	100%
Total	30%	15%	15%	39%	100%

06 %HH with < 1,500,000 R/capita/year

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI

Nr%	S06 HH_Total Income				Total
Final Mod	<1,500,000 R /very lc	1,501,000-3,000,000 R /lc	3,001,000-4,500,000 R /lc	>4,501,000 R / H	
M1	71%	20%	5%	4%	100%
M2	57%	25%	14%	5%	100%
M3	49%	41%	6%	4%	100%
M4	44%	41%	13%	3%	100%
Total	59%	29%	8%	4%	100%

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.01	Poverty rate lowered	
code	Parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.01.1.0	Percentage of hh belonging to very low income category (<1,500,000 R/yr)	60.5%	27%
A.01.2.0	Percentage of female-headed hh belonging to very low income category (<1,500,000 R/yr)	74.9%	34%

1.1.2. Poverty score of ECOSORN Target villages (composite indicator based on 8 parameters)

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.02	Poverty index improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.02.1.0	Poverty scoring per target commune/village	Values available	Par. 4.2.2 (P) at districts/comm & par. 4.3.3.(P) at IRDM villages

Initial values were calculated for all Target villages of ECOSORN by reference to the 2006 National Commune & Village database. The Poverty score is a compound indicator taking into account the following dimensions¹:

- + % of families with piped or well water at the house (V_H2O_House)
- + % of families with cattle/buffalo (V_Cow_Fam)
- + % of families with some irrigated land (V_Num_Irr)
- + % of families used chemical fertilizers in the last year (V_Num_Fert)
- % of female headed households in the village (V_Fem_HH)
- % of families living in thatched roof house (V_Thatch_R)
- % of illiterate adults (male+female) in the village (V_M_ilt18_24 + V_M_ilt25_35 + V_M_ilt36_45 + V_M_ilt46_60 + V_F_ilt18_24 + V_F_ilt25_35 + V_F_ilt36_45 + V_F_ilt46_60)

¹ values marked with a "plus" symbol increase the value of the compound Poverty score indicator, while values marked with a "minus" symbol decrease it...

– % of school age children not attending school ($V_M_{ilt15_17} + V_F_{ilt15_17}^2$)

The Poverty score is then calculated by computing difference of the village situation to an average³ (here the Provincial average) for the 8 dimensions indicated.

By reference to 2006 village/province statistics available, situation of ECOSORN Target villages was as follows:

2006 PS					
Province	District	VGIS-2009	Village	Total	
BMC	Phnum Srok	01030108	Nam Tau	97,9	
		01030203	Trapeang Thma Tboundg	105,5	
		01030206	Paoy Ta Ong	109,6	
		01030207	Sambuor	99,5	
		01030301	Ta Vong	102,5	
		01030303	Svay Sa	102,2	
		01030306	Pou Roam Bon	101,0	
	Preah Netr Preah	01040106	Kouk Treas	100,0	
		01040605	Snay	104,7	
		01040606	Anlong Thmei	103,3	
		01040607	Popel	101,2	
		01040702	Team Kam Lech	101,3	
		01040704	Team Kam Tboundg	117,1	
	Svay Chek	01040705	Ou	109,0	
		01080104	Ampil	94,2	
		01080303	Kamnab	100,6	
		01080304	Toap Siem	79,7	
		01080401	Kouk Khvav	100,2	
		01080402	Ponsay Cheung	99,2	
		01080406	Roka Thmei	106,9	
		01080702	Chaeng	94,4	
	Thma Puok	01080703	Doun Nouy	99,8	
		01070103	Banteay Chhmar Cheung	96,4	
		01070104	Bangtey Chmar Khang Lech	93,0	
		01070110	Kouk Samraong Lech	91,1	
		01070203	Kouk Romiet	108,0	
		01070205	Thmei	97,6	
		01070602	Kumru	98,7	
		01070603	Ta Yueng	108,1	
	Total BMC				100,8

² 2006 analysis of Poverty score used another calculation method for this dimension with the SCHOOL_ATT village indicator. However, this indicator is no more available in 2009 village statistics. For this reason, this dimension of the Poverty score has been reassessed using the % illiterate youth under 18 indicator available for both 2006 and 2009...

³ thus, the Poverty score is not an absolute but rather a **relative** indicator:

- villages with a Poverty score of 100 are just in the Provincial average situation...
- villages with a Poverty score of > 100 are better off than the Provincial average ;
- villages with a Poverty score of < 100 are in a worse situation than the Provincial average...

BTB	Bavel	02040110	Sang Reang	110,4	
		02040111	Svay Chrum	106,2	
		02040113	Prey Totueng Muoy	101,4	
		02040114	Prey Totueng Pir	101,1	
		02040201	Prey Sangha	114,1	
		02040204	Ballang Leu	106,9	
		02040206	Khnach Romeas	110,2	
		02040207	Ballang Mean Chey	111,1	
		02040405	Prey Khpos	96,7	
		02040408	Kbal Thnal	97,3	
	Koas Krala	02130106	Ta Thok	97,4	
		02130502	Doun Ba	97,6	
		02130602	Krang Svat	98,6	
		02130603	Banteay Char	97,1	
	Moung Ruessei	02060102	Ou Krabau	98,6	
		02060111	Pralay	101,0	
		02060501	Doun Tri	92,9	
		02060503	Tuol Ta Thon	99,4	
		02060504	Mreah Prov	99,3	
		02060508	Chong Chamnay	110,0	
	Rotonak Mondol	02070201	Andaeuk Haeb	98,8	
		02070202	Svay Chuor	96,4	
		02070203	Thma Prus	98,8	
	Rukhak Kiri	02140104	Prek Ta Ven	99,9	
		02140105	Prek Chik	93,4	
		02140205	Muk Ra	95,9	
	Sampov Lun	02100101	Thnal Bat	99,3	
		02100102	Thnal Bambaek	103,6	
		02100303	Chamkar Lhong	101,0	
		02100304	Koun Phnum Cheung	102,3	
	Total BTB				101,2
	SRP	Angkor Thum	17020101	Trapeang Tuk	95,0
			17020103	Prasat	97,9
			17020104	Toap Svay	97,6
			17020401	Kouk Kak	97,0
			17020403	Kandaol	97,5
		Chi Kraeng	17040404	Sraong	95,8
			17040802	Pongro Muoy	100,7
			17040808	Chey Bour	95,6
			17040904	Kbal Damrei	97,6
17040909			Prey Chhkar	96,0	
17041002			Boeng	97,3	
17041003			Spean Touch	98,8	
17041004			Yeang	100,6	
17041006			Totueng Thngai	98,3	
Kralanh			17060501	Roung Kou	101,9
		17060509	Ruessei	94,7	
		17060707	Angkaol	93,7	
		17060801	Snuol	98,4	
		17060804	Ta Pech	95,7	
		17060805	Sangkae	97,8	
Soutr Nikom		17110108	Kansaeng Leu	100,7	
		17110115	Baek Kamphleung	100,9	
		17110702	Bos	101,7	
		17110704	Damrei Chhlang	99,0	
		17110707	Rumdeng	101,9	
		17110708	Chob	105,0	
		17110803	Koul	103,7	
		17110808	Popel Lech	101,9	
Srei Snam		17120303	Thlok	100,6	
		17120605	Chamkar Chek	100,5	
		17120606	Preah Khsaet	100,0	
Total SRP				98,8	
Total				100,3	

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

By comparison with the above mentioned values, 2009 values of the Poverty score indicators for ECOSORN Target villages have changed as shown below:

Provin	District	VGIS-2009	Village	Données		Poverty score Improvement	
				2009 PS	2006 PS		
BMC	Phnum Srok	01030108	Nam Tau	96,6	97,9	-1,3	
		01030203	Trapeang Thma Tboung	119,8	105,5	14,3	
		01030206	Paoy Ta Ong	112,5	109,6	3,0	
		01030207	Sambuor	97,8	99,5	-1,8	
		01030301	Ta Vong	108,2	102,5	5,7	
		01030303	Svay Sa	103,3	102,2	1,1	
	Preah Nejr Preah	01030306	Pou Roam Bon	114,7	101,0	13,6	
		01040106	Kouk Treas	100,2	100,0	0,2	
		01040605	Snay	102,5	104,7	-2,2	
		01040606	Anlong Thmei	105,9	103,3	2,6	
		01040607	Popel	102,6	101,2	1,4	
		01040702	Tean Kam Lech	102,0	101,3	0,7	
		01040704	Tean Kam Tboung	114,9	117,1	-2,2	
	Svay Chek	01040705	Ou	107,1	109,0	-2,0	
		01080104	Ampil	104,3	94,2	10,1	
		01080303	Kamnab	99,7	100,6	-0,9	
		01080304	Toap Siem	96,3	79,7	16,6	
		01080401	Kouk Khvav	99,5	100,2	-0,7	
		01080402	Ponsay Cheung	98,8	99,2	-0,4	
		01080406	Roka Thmei	102,2	106,9	-4,8	
		01080702	Chaeng	96,8	94,4	2,4	
	Thma Puok	01080703	Doun Nouy	96,1	99,8	-3,7	
		01070103	Banteay Chhmar Cheung	91,2	96,4	-5,2	
		01070104	Bangtey Chmar Khang Lech	91,6	93,0	-1,4	
		01070110	Kouk Samraong Lech	87,3	91,1	-3,9	
		01070203	Kouk Romiet	104,0	108,0	-4,0	
		01070205	Thmei	88,0	97,6	-9,6	
		01070602	Kumru	103,1	98,7	4,4	
			01070603	Ta Yueng	103,9	108,1	-4,2
	Total BMC				101,7	100,8	1,0
	BTB	Bavel	02040110	Sang Reang	102,9	110,4	-7,5
			02040111	Svay Chrum	110,0	106,2	3,8
			02040113	Prey Totueng Muoy	103,3	101,4	2,0
02040114			Prey Totueng Pir	102,1	101,1	1,0	
02040201			Prey Sangha	109,9	114,1	-4,2	
02040204			Ballang Leu	104,5	106,9	-2,4	
02040206			Khnach Romeas	100,7	110,2	-9,5	
02040207			Ballang Mean Chey	113,3	111,1	2,2	
02040405			Prey Khpos	101,7	96,7	5,0	
02040408			Kbal Thnal	100,7	97,3	3,4	
Koas Krala			02130106	Ta Thok	98,7	97,4	1,2
			02130502	Doun Ba	100,0	97,6	2,3
		02130602	Krang Svot	90,3	98,6	-8,3	
		02130603	Banteay Char	95,8	97,1	-1,3	
Moung Ruessei		02060102	Ou Krabau	100,7	98,6	2,2	
		02060111	Pralay	101,6	101,0	0,6	
		02060501	Doun Tri	96,8	92,9	3,9	
		02060503	Tuol Ta Thon	106,3	99,4	6,9	
		02060504	Mreah Prov	102,9	99,3	3,5	
Rotonak Mondol		02060508	Chong Chamnay	109,8	110,0	-0,3	
		02070201	Andaek Haeb	100,8	98,8	2,0	
		02070202	Svay Chuor	94,8	96,4	-1,6	
Rukhak Kiri		02070203	Thma Prus	97,8	98,8	-1,0	
		02140104	Prek Ta Ven	100,3	99,9	0,4	
	02140105	Prek Chik	100,2	93,4	6,8		
Sampov Lun	02140205	Muk Ra	96,8	95,9	0,9		
	02100101	Thnal Bat	99,6	99,3	0,3		
	02100102	Thnal Bambaek	102,2	103,6	-1,3		
	02100303	Chamkar Lhong	98,6	101,0	-2,4		
		02100304	Koun Phnum Cheung	101,3	102,3	-1,0	
Total BTB				101,5	101,2	0,3	

SRP	Angkor Thum	17020101	Trapeang Tuk	99,2	95,0	4,2	
		17020103	Prasat	99,5	97,9	1,5	
		17020104	Toap Svay	94,6	97,6	-3,0	
		17020401	Kouk Kak	99,1	97,0	2,1	
		17020403	Kandaol	99,1	97,5	1,6	
	Chi Kraeng	17040404	Sraong	96,9	95,8	1,1	
		17040802	Pongro Muoy	103,8	100,7	3,1	
		17040808	Chey Bour	103,9	95,6	8,3	
		17040904	Kbal Damrei	96,3	97,6	-1,3	
		17040909	Prey Chhkar	94,1	96,0	-1,9	
		17041002	Boeng	96,0	97,3	-1,2	
		17041003	Spean Touch	98,8	98,8	0,1	
		17041004	Yeang	99,7	100,6	-0,8	
		17041006	Totueng Thngai	98,6	98,3	0,2	
	Kralanh	17060501	Roung Kou	101,7	101,9	-0,2	
		17060509	Ruessei	95,6	94,7	0,9	
		17060707	Angkaol	92,3	93,7	-1,4	
		17060801	Snuol	98,4	98,4	0,0	
		17060804	Ta Pech	97,4	95,7	1,7	
		17060805	Sangkae	96,9	97,8	-0,9	
	Soutr Nikom	17110108	Kansaeng Leu	99,4	100,7	-1,3	
		17110115	Baek Kamphleung	106,7	100,9	5,8	
		17110702	Bos	102,0	101,7	0,3	
		17110704	Damrei Chhlang	101,9	99,0	2,8	
		17110707	Rumdeng	108,1	101,9	6,2	
		17110708	Chob	103,2	105,0	-1,8	
		17110803	Koul	100,9	103,7	-2,8	
		17110808	Popel Lech	100,8	101,9	-1,1	
	Srei Snam	17120303	Thlok	98,6	100,6	-1,9	
		17120605	Chamkar Chek	98,9	100,5	-1,5	
		17120606	Preah Khsaet	102,3	100,0	2,4	
	Total SRP				99,5	98,8	0,7
	Total				100,9	100,3	0,6

As can be seen from the data above, the situation of some of the Target villages has slightly fallen back between 2006 and 2009, as compared to their respective Provincial average: this is to be expected, as ECOSORN Target villages are **very rural and somewhat isolated villages**: they find it hard to compare with the *more rapid growth known by urban villages situated on the main Provincial communication axis* during the same period.

It is all the more so satisfying to see that overall the global set of ECOSORN Target villages is showing a positive improvement of its relative situation over the period, from an average Poverty score of 100,3 to 100,9. This indicates that despite isolated shortcomings, the average rural villages supported by ECOSORN did find a way to compete with the more urban villages of each Province as far as economic growth and improvement of social conditions is concerned.

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.01	Poverty rate lowered	
code	Parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.02.1.0	Poverty scoring per target commune/village	100,3	100,9
	Per Province:	BMC: 100,8	101,7
		BTB: 101,2	101,5
		SRP: 98,8	99,5

2. Project Objectives impact indicators

2.1.1. Rice consumption security index (% hh with no rice shortage)

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	B.01	Food security index (% of target hh with no rice shortage) M1-M4	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
B.01.1.0	M1: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	30%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calculat)
B.01.2.0	M2: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	28.5%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_, also calc)
B.01.3.0	M3: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	22.1%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc)
B.01.4.0	M4: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	35.7%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc)

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Improvement of rice shortage on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI

5_4_Rice			
Données	1	0	Total
Nr	126	154	280
Nr%	45%	55%	100%
	Yes	No	

06 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI

S06 Rice			
Données	YES	NO	Total
Nr	80	184	16
Nr%	29%	66%	6%
			100%

As can be seen, there is an improvement in target villages of the repeated sample (from 29% in 2006 to 45% of families with no rice shortage in 2010), but situation remains difficult for a high number of farmers.

This is to be linked to the fact that:

- ECOSORN actions and introduction of new techniques have had little time to produce effects on rice cultivation ;
(batch 1 IRDM farmers have only been cultivating their paddy fields for 2 years, the new techniques being first introduced in the first year on some pilot plots, then more generalized in year 2/ while batch 2 IRDM farmers have only started to experiment the new techniques in 2009)
- Also, climatic conditions in 2009 were difficult in a large part of ECOSORN action area, with negative impacts of either drought or floods...
- Further dissemination of improved techniques among indirect beneficiaries and more general population is only just starting...

This positive evolution is nevertheless significant, especially if put into perspective by comparison with the situation of the three **non-target villages** included in the 2010 sample – where food security situation is basically stable:

Counterfactual situation: rice shortage in Non-target villages

10 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORI	FAUX

	5_4_Rice		
Données	1	0	Total
Nr	12	20	32
Nr%	38%	63%	100%
	Yes	No	

06 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORI	FAUX

	S06 Rice			
Données	YES	NO		Total
Nr	12	18	2	32
Nr%	38%	56%	6%	100%

Improvement of food security situation is of course more pronounced for IRDM farmers: they are 55% to declare that they produce now enough rice to cover their family needs – up from 31% in 2006.

Improvement of rice shortage among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDM	1

	5_4_Rice		
Données	1	0	Total
Nr	57	47	104
Nr%	55%	45%	100%
	Yes	No	

06 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDM	1

	S06 Rice			
Données	YES	NO		Total
Nr	32	69	3	104
Nr%	31%	66%	3%	100%

This improvement of the food security situation has also extended to the Female-headed households, as shown below:

Improvement of rice shortage among Female-headed HH in Target villages

10 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORI	VRAI

Nr%	5_4_Rice		
HHH Sex	1	0	Total
F	46%	54%	100%
M	45%	55%	100%
Total	45%	55%	100%
	Yes	No	

06 %HH with no rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORI	VRAI

Nr%	S06 Rice			
	YES	NO		Total
Total	29%	66%	6%	100%

Module per module, improvement of situation in ECOSORN Target villages is as follows:

Improvement of rice shortage per module

10 %HH with no rice shortage per module

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORI	VRAI

Nr%	5_4_Rice		
Final Mod	1	0	total général
M1	33%	67%	100%
M2	75%	25%	100%
M3	43%	57%	100%
M4	56%	44%	100%
Total général	45%	55%	100%

Yes No

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	B.01	Food security index (% of target hh with no rice shortage) M1-M4	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
B.01.1.0	M1: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	30%	33%
B.01.2.0	M2: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	28.5%	75%
B.01.3.0	M3: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	22.1%	43%
B.01.4.0	M4: Percentage of hh with no rice shortage	35.7%	56%

2.1.2. Average Rice shortage period (month) and % hh with more than 3 months rice shortage

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	B.02	Rice shortage decreased	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
B.02.1.1	M1: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.3m	Par 4.3.4
B.02.1.2	M2: Average no of months with rice shortage	3.5m	Par 4.3.4
B.02.1.3	M3: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.4m	Par 4.3.4
B.02.1.4	M4: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.2m	Par 4.3.4
B.02.2.1	M1: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	67%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc
B.02.2.2	M2: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	63.4%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc
B.02.2.3	M3: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	61.9%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc
B.02.2.4	M4: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	58.1%	P.4.3.4 (FEM_H_hh, also calc

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Improvement of rice shortage per module on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Average months of rice shortage per Module

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI
Avg Month	
Final Mod	Total
M1	3,9 months
M2	1,1 months
M3	2,3 months
M4	2,2 months
Total générale	2,8 months

06 Months of rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI
Avg Month	
Final Mod	Total
M1	4,6 months
M2	4,2 months
M3	3,3 months
M4	2,9 months
Total générale	4,0 months

As can be seen, ECOSORN Target villages have known an improvement of their situation regarding the rice shortage period duration: overall, this has fallen down from 4 months average to 2.8 months.

Improvement is most significant in M2 villages, followed by M3.

Improvement of rice shortage per module on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 %HH with < 3 months rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI			
ECOSORN	VRAI			
Nr%	10 Typo R			
Final Mod	< 3	< 6	>= 6	total générale
M1	39%	24%	37%	100%
M2	84%	9%	7%	100%
M3	57%	32%	11%	100%
M4	66%	19%	16%	100%
Total générale	54%	24%	22%	100%

If we just look at the situation of IRDM farmers, improvement is even more significant:

Improvement of rice shortage among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 Average months of rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDM	1
Avg Month	Total
Total	2,1 months

06 Months of rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDM	1
Avg Month	Total
Total	3,7 months

Improvement of rice shortage among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 %HH with < 3 months rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI			
8_1_IRDM	1			
10 Typo R				
Données	< 3	< 6	>= 6	total général
Nr	64	22	18	104
Nr%	62%	21%	17%	100%

06 %HH with < 3 months rice shortage

2006_Rep	VRAI				
8_1_IRDM	1				
S06 Typo					
Données	< 3	< 6	>= 6	#N/A	total général
Nr	54	32	15	3	104
Nr%	52%	31%	14%	3%	100%

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	B.02	Rice shortage decreased	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
B.02.1.1	M1: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.3m	3.9m
B.02.1.2	M2: Average no of months with rice shortage	3.5m	1.1m
B.02.1.3	M3: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.4m	2.3m
B.02.1.4	M4: Average no of months with rice shortage	4.2m	2.2m
B.02.2.1	M1: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	67%	61%
B.02.2.2	M2: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	63.4%	16%
B.02.2.3	M3: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	61.9%	43%
B.02.2.4	M4: Percentage of hh with more than 3 months rice shortage	58.1%	34%

2.1.3. Local community empowerment

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.04	Local community empowerment improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.04.1.0	Percentage of villagers declare having at least one villagers/farmers org. in commune	44.2%	Par. 4.3.10 (also values per IRDM type available)
A.04.2.0	Percentage of villagers declare having heard about CDP	36.3%	Par. 4.3.10 (also values per IRDM type available)
A.04.3.0	Percentage of villagers declare having participated in CDP process	23.7%	Par. 4.3.10 (also values per IRDM type available)

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

As regards the first indicator, related to awareness about CBOs, 2010 situation is as follows per comparison with 2006:

Improvement of CBO awareness on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Know CBO - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	9_1_CBO
	0 1 Total
Total	13% 88% 100%
	No Yes

06 Know CBO

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	S06 Know
	NO YES Total
Total	5% 52% 43% 100%

This shows a strong positive improvement of villagers' awareness in the Target villages (88% know about CBOs present in the villages), especially if compared with counterfactual situation where more than 50% of villagers haven't heard/do not know clearly about farmers' or community based organisations in their village.

Counterfactual situation: CBO awareness in Non-target villages

10 Know CBO - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX
Nr%	9_1_CBO
	0 1 Total
Total	53% 47% 100%
	No Yes

We find the same improvement regarding number of people declaring having heard/or participated in CDP:

Improvement of Villagers having heard about CDP on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Know CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	10_1_Hea
	0 1 Total
Total	36% 64% 100%
	No Yes

06 Know CDP

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	S06 CDP_
	NO YES Total
Total	3% 59% 38% 100%

Improvement of Villagers having participated in CDP on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Participated CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	10_2_Part
	0 1 Total
Total	39% 61% 100%
	No Yes

06 Know CDP

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	S06 CDP_
	NO YES Total
Total	15% 61% 24% 100%

but this is a general trend shared by non-target/counterfactual villages:

Counterfactual situation: Villagers having heard about CDP in Non-target villages

10 Know CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX
Nr%	10_1_Hea
	0 1 Total
Total	38% 63% 100%
	No Yes

Counterfactual situation: Villagers having participated in CDP in Non-target villages

10 Participated CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX
Nr%	10_2_Part
	0 1 Total
Total	41% 59% 100%
	No Yes

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.04	Local community empowerment improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.04.1.0	Percentage of villagers declare having at least one villagers/farmers org. in commune	44.2%	88%
A.04.2.0	Percentage of villagers declare having heard about CDP	36.3%	64%
A.04.3.0	Percentage of villagers declare having participated in CDP process	23.7%	61%

2.1.4. Women empowerment

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.05	Women empowerment improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.05.1.0	Percentage of villagers declare being aware of activities related to women in commune	47%	Par. 4.3.9 (also values per IRDM type available)
A.05.2.0	Percentage of women been consulted for the CDP	15.8%	Par. 4.3.9 (also values per IRDM type available)

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Improvement of gender-related awareness can be measured as follows:

Improvement of Gender actions awareness on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Know Gender actions - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	11_1_Gen
	0 1 Total
Total	40% 60% 100%
	No Yes

06 Know Gender actions

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	S06 Know
	NO YES Total
Total	1% 49% 50% 100%

Improvement is maybe less pronounced here than for CBOs awareness– which shows that gender-related awareness still needs to be pushed forwards.

Situation of counterfactual villages is nevertheless much less favourable (only 34% of respondents declaring being aware of gender-related actions), which points out toward a positive impact of ECOSORN action in this field:

Counterfactual situation: Gender actions awareness in Non-target villages

10 Know Gender actions - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX
Nr%	11_1_Gen
	0 1 Total
Total	66% 34% 100%
	No Yes

Participation of women in the preparation of village/commune development plans has also increased (doubled) in ECOSORN Target villages – and here also much more than in counterfactual villages:

Improvement of HH women having participated in CDP on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Women participated CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	11_2_Woi
	0 1 Total
Total	68% 32% 100%
	No Yes

06 Women participated CDP

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	VRAI
Nr%	S06 WOM
	NO YES Total
Total	15% 70% 16% 100%

Counterfactual situation: HH women having participated in CDP in Non-target villages

10 Women participated CDP - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSOR	FAUX
Nr%	11_2_Woi
	0 1 Total
Total	91% 9% 100%
	No Yes

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.05	Women empowerment improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.05.1.0	Percentage of villagers declare being aware of activities related to women in commune	47%	60%
A.05.2.0	Percentage of women been consulted for the CDP	15.8%	32%

2.1.5. Level of confidence in the future

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.06	Level of confidence in the future improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.06.1.0	Percentage of hh believe that their life will improve enough in the future	11.6%	Par. 4.3.10 (also values per IRDM type available)
A.06.2.0	Percentage of female headed hh believe that their life will improve enough in the future	5.8%	Par. 4.3.10 (also values per IRDM type available)

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

This indicator shows one of the major impact – already sensible – of ECOSORN Project on its Target villages: if economic impact is only starting to appear (and will need some more years to disseminate among indirect beneficiaries and general population), villagers have nevertheless already started to believe again in a "better future", and to feel that they have the means to improve their own situation: they are now 35% to believe that their life will be better in the future, up from 12% before Project:

Improvement of hope in the future on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Future improve - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI

13_3_Futt					
Données	1	2	3	4	total général
Nr	8	90	133	49	280
Nr%	3%	32%	48%	18%	100%
	<i>Very much</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>A little</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	

06 Future improve

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	VRAI

S06 Life ir				
Données	Much	A little	Not at all	total général
Nr	33	151	96	280
Nr%	12%	54%	34%	100%

This is especially significant when compared to counterfactual situation, where only 9% believe in a better future – and 44% have **no hope in the future** (a degradation of hope in fact up from 28% before):

Counterfactual situation: hope in the future in Non-target villages

10 Future improve - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	FAUX

13_3_Futt					
Données	1	2	3	4	total général
Nr	1	2	15	14	32
Nr%	3%	6%	47%	44%	100%
	<i>Very much</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>A little</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	

06 Future improve

2006_Rep	VRAI
ECOSORN	FAUX

S06 Life ir				
Données	Much	A little	Not at all	total général
Nr	5	18	9	32
Nr%	16%	56%	28%	100%

IRDM Farmers have even higher hopes in the future – with 58% believing on a better future:

Improvement of hope in the future among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 Future improve - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDN	1

13_3_Futt					
Données	1	2	3	4	total général
Nr	6	54	33	11	104
Nr%	6%	52%	32%	11%	100%
	<i>Very much</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>A little</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	

06 Future improve

2006_Rep	VRAI
8_1_IRDN	1

S06 Life ir				
Données	Much	A little	Not at all	total général
Nr	19	61	24	104
Nr%	18%	59%	23%	100%

Situation of female-headed households is more mixed, with only 28% believing in a better future/as compared with 39% of male-headed households: this shows that life is **still precarious and difficult for this type of households**.

Improvement of hope in the future among Female-headed HH in Target villages

10 Future improve, all Female HHH in target villages

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSOR	VRAI				
Nr%	13_3_Futt				
HHH Sex	1	2	3	4	total général
F	1%	27%	52%	20%	100%
M	4%	35%	46%	16%	100%
Total géné	3%	32%	48%	18%	100%
	<i>Very much</i>	<i>Much</i>	<i>A little</i>	<i>Not at all</i>	

Hopes are much higher among female-headed households who have been chosen as IRDM farmers – even if they remain more pessimist than their male counterparts:

10 Future improve, Female IRDM farmers

2006_Rep	VRAI				
8_1_IRDM	1				
Nr%	13_3_Futt				
HHH Sex	1	2	3	4	total général
F	3%	47%	40%	10%	100%
M	7%	54%	28%	11%	100%
Total géné	6%	52%	32%	11%	100%

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.06	Level of confidence in the future improved	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.06.1.0	Percentage of hh believe that their life will improve enough in the future	11.6%	35%
A.06.2.0	Percentage of female headed hh believe that their life will improve enough in the future	5.8%	28%

2.1.6. Seasonal migration

a) 2006 Baseline values

INDICATOR	A.07	Seasonal migration decreased	
code	parameter	Baseline value	Reference/notes
A.07.1.0	Percentage of family members working off-farm less than 4 months	60.3%	Par.4.3.5 (disaggregated per male/female, also)
A.07.2.0	Among those having a family member working off-farm, % of them getting off-farm jobs in the same commune	19.1%	Par.4.3.5 (disaggregated per male/female, also)

More precisely, in 2006, 29.8% of the households in the target (IRDM) villages had at least one member working outside the family farm. Among these migrating members 59.7% were males and 40.3% females.

60.3% of the total migrating members worked outside household for a period less than 4 months (mainly defined as "seasonal migration").

PERIOD (months)	% of HH MEMBERS MIGRATED			sum/aver
	<4 months	4-6 months	> 6 months	
males	35.1%	5.5%	19.1%	59.7%
females	25.2%	4.3%	10.8%	40.3%
average	60.3%	9.8%	29.8%	100.0%

19.1% of these migrating members got seasonal employment within the same village or commune. However, the majority (25.2%) of those found a job in the neighbouring Thailand.

LOCATION	% of HH MEMBERS MIGRATED						sum/aver
	same vill/commu	other distr	other prov	Thai borders	Thailand	Other	
males	9.2%	7.1%	4.6%	12.3%	16.3%	10.2%	59.7%
females	9.8%	4.9%	3.7%	8.6%	8.9%	4.3%	40.3%
average	19.1%	12.0%	8.3%	20.9%	25.2%	14.5%	100.0%

b) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

This field is the only field where ECOSORN impact is not yet sensible: villagers of the Target villages still rely heavily on migrations to complement their revenue and secure their economic situation...

Evolution of migration patterns in 2010 is as follows:

Status of migrations per district

10 Number of family members migrating

ECOSORN	VRAI
---------	------

Nb HH			Nb_Migra				Total
Province	DGIS	District	0	1	2	>2	
BMC	0103	Phnum Srok	62%	18%	10%	10%	100%
	0104	Preah Netr Preah	32%	26%	23%	19%	100%
	0107	Thma Puok	67%	27%	4%	2%	100%
	0108	Svay Chek	64%	27%	9%	0%	100%
Total BMC			56%	24%	11%	9%	100%
BTB	0204	Bavel	52%	31%	13%	4%	100%
	0207	Rotonak Mondol	71%	25%	0%	4%	100%
	0210	Sampov Lun	60%	30%	10%	0%	100%
	0213	Koas Krala	70%	20%	10%	0%	100%
	0214	Rukhak Kiri	70%	23%	7%	0%	100%
Total BTB			63%	27%	9%	2%	100%
SRP	1702	Angkor Thum	65%	30%	5%	0%	100%
	1704	Chi Kraeng	67%	18%	8%	7%	100%
	1706	Kralanh	28%	36%	20%	16%	100%
	1711	Sotr Nikom	69%	23%	8%	0%	100%
	1712	Srei Snam	40%	25%	20%	15%	100%
Total SRP			56%	25%	12%	8%	100%
Total			58%	25%	10%	6%	100%

As can be seen, migrations have in fact increased since 2006: 42% of the families of the Target villages (up from 30% in 2006) have had at least one member⁴ of the household migrating outside of the village for a short/or longer period during year 2009.

Situation is slightly better among IRDM farmers – who have come to realize that they can also earn a proper living by intensifying the cultivation of their farm, without resorting to migration. Still the pattern **takes time to change** – as can be seen for example in Siem Reap Province, where migrations among IRDM farmers' families remain on par with general population:

ECOSORN Target	VRAI
8_1_IRDM Farmer	1

Nb HH	Nb_Migra				Total
Province	0	1	2	>2	
BMC	83%	3%	3%	10%	100%
BTB	68%	20%	9%	3%	100%
SRP	53%	24%	14%	10%	100%
Total	64%	19%	10%	7%	100%

Both sexes migrate, although males tend to do it more:

% Migrants	1_2_list_ge		Total
Province	1	2	
BMC	66%	34%	100%
BTB	51%	49%	100%
SRP	65%	35%	100%
Total	62%	38%	100%

1. Male 2. Female

⁴ as can be seen from table above, 25% of the households have 1 migrant member, 10% 2 migrants and 6% more than 2 migrants...

Duration of migration among migrants has also increased: in 2010, migrants are only 45% to declare migrating less than 4 months/ against 48% who migrate more than 6 months (60% and 30% respectively in 2006).

Changes in migration patterns on overall 2010 sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Duration of migration of family members

ECOSORN | VRAI

% Migrants	3_2_duratic			Total général
	< 4 months	4-6 months	> 6 months	
Province				
BMC	52%	10%	38%	100%
BTB	39%	3%	58%	100%
SRP	41%	10%	50%	100%
Total généra	45%	8%	48%	100%

ECOSORN | VRAI

% Migrants	3_2_duratic			Total général		
	1_2_list_gen	< 4 months	4-6 months			> 6 months
1		44%	9%	47%	100%	Male
2		46%	6%	48%	100%	Female
Total généra		45%	8%	48%	100%	

Destination of migrations are as follows:

Changes in migration patterns on overall 2010 sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Destination of migration of family members

ECOSORN | VRAI

% Migrants	eb_3_2_list						Total général
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Province							
BMC	4%	12%	3%	19%	62%	0%	100%
BTB	13%	24%	22%	8%	28%	5%	100%
SRP	5%	13%	9%	17%	56%	0%	100%
Total généra	7%	16%	10%	15%	51%	1%	100%

Same Dist Same Prov Other Prov Thai border Thailand Other

ECOSORN | VRAI

% Migrants	eb_3_2_list						Total général	
	1	2	3	4	5	6		
1_2_list_gen								
1	7%	18%	10%	14%	50%	1%	100%	Male
2	6%	11%	11%	18%	52%	2%	100%	Female
Total généra	7%	16%	10%	15%	51%	1%	100%	

Same Dist Same Prov Other Prov Thai border Thailand Other

Again, migration destinations are farther away in 2010 as compared to 2006: only 7% of migrants migrate in the same District/ as compared to 15% along the Thai border and 51% in Thailand⁵ (as compared to 19%, 21% and 25% respectively in 2006).

c) 2010 values of Baseline indicators

2010 updated values of the baseline indicators are as follows:

INDICATOR	A.07	Seasonal migration decreased	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
A.07.1.0	Percentage of family members working off-farm less than 4 months	60.3%	45%
A.07.2.0	Among those having a family member working off-farm, % of them getting off-farm jobs in the same commune	19.1%	7%

⁵ Thailand destination has clearly taken more importance in 2010 as compared to 2006...

3. ECOSORN Results indicators extracted from Baseline survey repetition

3.1. Result 1.1.1 – Land titles are issued to farmers

3.1.1. Nr Land Titles issued: breakdown per income level

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Land titles were only analysed on the villages of Tean Kam Lech (BMC), Svay Chrum, Prey Sangha, Kbal Thnal (BTB) and Pongro Muoy, Yeang (SRP), where land titling was completed at the time of the baseline survey repetition.

Findings are as follows:

Nombre de			1_4_1_rece		
Province	District	Village			Total général
BMC	Preah Netr Preah	Tean Kam Lech	0	1	11
Total BMC				11	11
BTB	Bavel	Kbal Thnal	1	14	15
		Prey Sangha		22	22
		Svay Chrum		15	15
Total BTB			1	51	52
SRP	Chi Kraeng	Pongro Muoy	1	28	29
		Yeang		15	15
Total SRP			1	43	44
Total général			2	105	107

No Yes

As can be seen, almost all of the respondents have received land titles⁶.

To the question “*what are the advantages/disadvantages of Land titles?*”, answers are as follows:

Nombre de ID_Quest		
Disadvantage_selling	Total	
1	10%	90%
Total général		100%

Nombre de ID_Quest		
Advantage_children	Total	
1	47%	53%
Total général		100%

Nombre de ID_Quest		
Advantage_credit	Total	
1	48%	52%
Total général		100%

As can be seen, respondents are only 10% to mention a disadvantage linked to difficulty of selling a plot with a land title attached. Half of them on the other way are sensible to advantages as regards children inheritance and obtaining credit from the banks..

Overall, 100% of respondents (107 on 107) declared that land titles were “rather a good thing”...

Breakdown by revenue level of beneficiaries is as follows:

Nombre de ID_Quest	Receive LT		
Typo_Income HH	0	-1	Total général
< 1,5 MR: Very low	7%	93%	100%
1,5 - 3 MR: Low	0%	100%	100%
3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	0%	100%	100%
> 4,5 MR: High	0%	100%	100%
Total général	2%	98%	100%

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

⁶ The only two who haven't are female-headed households, 35 years old, with respectively 0,5 and 1,1 ha of land – the last one is in fact an IRDM Farmer of Pongro Muoy.

RESULT	Indicator	Baseline value	2010 value
1.1.1	Nr Land Titles issued: breakdown per income level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very low income - Low income - Higher income 		93% 100% 100%

3.2. Result 1.1.2 – Availability of Credit to finance Agricultural production is improved

3.2.1. Use of formal credit by villagers

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Evolution of the use of formal credit in the repeated sample is as follows:

Improvement of use of formal credit on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Use formal credit - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI			
ECOSORI	VRAI			
Nr%	7_2_1_Us			
		0	1	2
Total		62%	36%	1%
		Total général		
		100%		
		Informal 1 or 2 formal sources		

06 Credit source

2006_Rep	VRAI			
ECOSORI	VRAI			
Nr%	S06 LOAI			
		Informal crex	Formal sy: Both	Total général
Total		52%	18%	3%
		28%		
		100%		

As can be seen, there has been an improvement in the use of formal credit in target villages between the two surveys (from 21% to 37%).

This is more marked for IRDM Farmers, who are 47% to declare using it.

Improvement of use of formal credit among IRDM Farmers in Target villages

10 Use formal credit - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI			
8_1_IRDM 1				
Nr%	7_2_1_Us			
		0	1	2
Total		53%	46%	1%
		Total général		
		100%		
		Informal 1 or 2 formal sources		

06 Credit source

2006_Rep	VRAI			
8_1_IRDM 1				
Nr%	S06 LOAI			
		Informal crex	Formal sy: Both	Total général
Total		49%	21%	4%
		26%		
		100%		

Female-headed households, on the other hand, tend to rely slightly more on informal credit sources:

Improvement of use of formal credit among Female-headed HH in Target villages

10 Use formal credit - repeated sample

ECOSORI	VRAI			
HHH Sex	F			
Nr%	7_2_1_Us			
		0	1	2
Total		68%	30%	2%
		Total général		
		100%		
		Informal 1 or 2 formal sources		

When asking people if they tend to use formal credit more than before, 20% of overall sample declare using it more than before:

Improvement of use of formal credit on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Use formal credit more (on overall repeated sample)

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSORI	VRAI				
7_1_Debt	(Tous)				
Nr%	eb_7_5_1				
		1	2	3	Total général
Total		20%	12%	12%	56%
		More formal	Less	Same	N/A

10 Use formal credit more (on sample of HH more indebted)

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSORI	VRAI				
7_1_Debt	1				
Nr%	eb_7_5_1				
		1	2	3	Total général
Total		45%	2%	12%	42%
		More formal	Less	Same	N/A

However, it is more significant to consider only households *which have contracted debts since last survey* (more indebted households): in this case, they are 45% to declare using now formal credit more than before:

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator	Baseline value	2010 value
code	parameter		
1.1.2	% hh use formal credit	21%	37%
1.1.2	% hh declare using formal credit more than before		45%

3.3. Result 1.2. Primary agricultural production is intensified & diversified

3.3.1. Primary adoption rate with IRDM farmers

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Overall adoption rate of the various new technologies extended by ECOSORN are as follows, from answers given by surveyed IRDM farmers:

Nb Users		use		
Type	Technology	1	2	
☑ Cash cro	1. Cassava growing	15%	12%	73%
	2. Mung bean growing	12%	18%	70%
	3. Peanut growing	10%	6%	84%
	4. Pineapple growing	7%	1%	92%
	5. Soybean growing	5%	2%	93%
	6. Yellow maize growing	13%	20%	67%
☑ Fish	1. Family pond fish production	11%	8%	81%
	2. Rice field fish culture	6%	2%	92%
	3. Pong canal preparation	7%	6%	87%
	4. Water managt fingerlings	8%	7%	84%
☑ Fruits	1. Trees plantation orchard managt	34%	29%	37%
☑ Gen	1. Compost use	24%	42%	34%

Intensive	1. Crop calendar planning	25%	21%	54%
	2. Seeds land preparation	26%	46%	28%
	3. Reasoned use fertilizers pesticides	31%	32%	37%
	4. Organic vegetable production	30%	27%	43%
Livestock	1. Cow:calf managt	23%	31%	47%
	2. FMD protection	22%	31%	48%
	3. Sow:piglet managt	17%	43%	40%
	4. Single pig fattening	16%	38%	46%
	5. Swine vaccination	16%	36%	48%
	6. Hen:chick managt	28%	47%	26%
	7. Semi-confined chicken rearing	27%	46%	27%
	8. Free range duck rearing	22%	37%	41%
	9. Newcastle disease protection	26%	39%	35%
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	23%	58%	19%
	2. Rice soil identification	31%	47%	23%
	3. Land preparation compost	28%	46%	26%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	18%	62%	20%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	20%	52%	28%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	27%	42%	31%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	27%	52%	21%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	27%	51%	22%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	22%	51%	27%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	24%	54%	22%
	11. Crop rotation	22%	23%	55%
Veg	1. Practices of home gardening	29%	43%	28%
Total		21%	33%	47%

use little use much don't use

53%

Overall adoption rate is thus 53% (after 2 years of extension – only one year for batch 2).

However, if we concentrate only on rice production technologies – the ones with the wider applicability for potentially all IRDM farmers, this adoption rate raises to 73% - a quite good result indeed !!

Nb Users		use		
Type	Technology	1	2	
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	23%	58%	19%
	2. Rice soil identification	31%	47%	23%
	3. Land preparation compost	28%	46%	26%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	18%	62%	20%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	20%	52%	28%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	27%	42%	31%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	27%	52%	21%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	27%	51%	22%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	22%	51%	27%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	24%	54%	22%
	11. Crop rotation	22%	23%	55%
Total général		25%	49%	27%

use little use much don't use

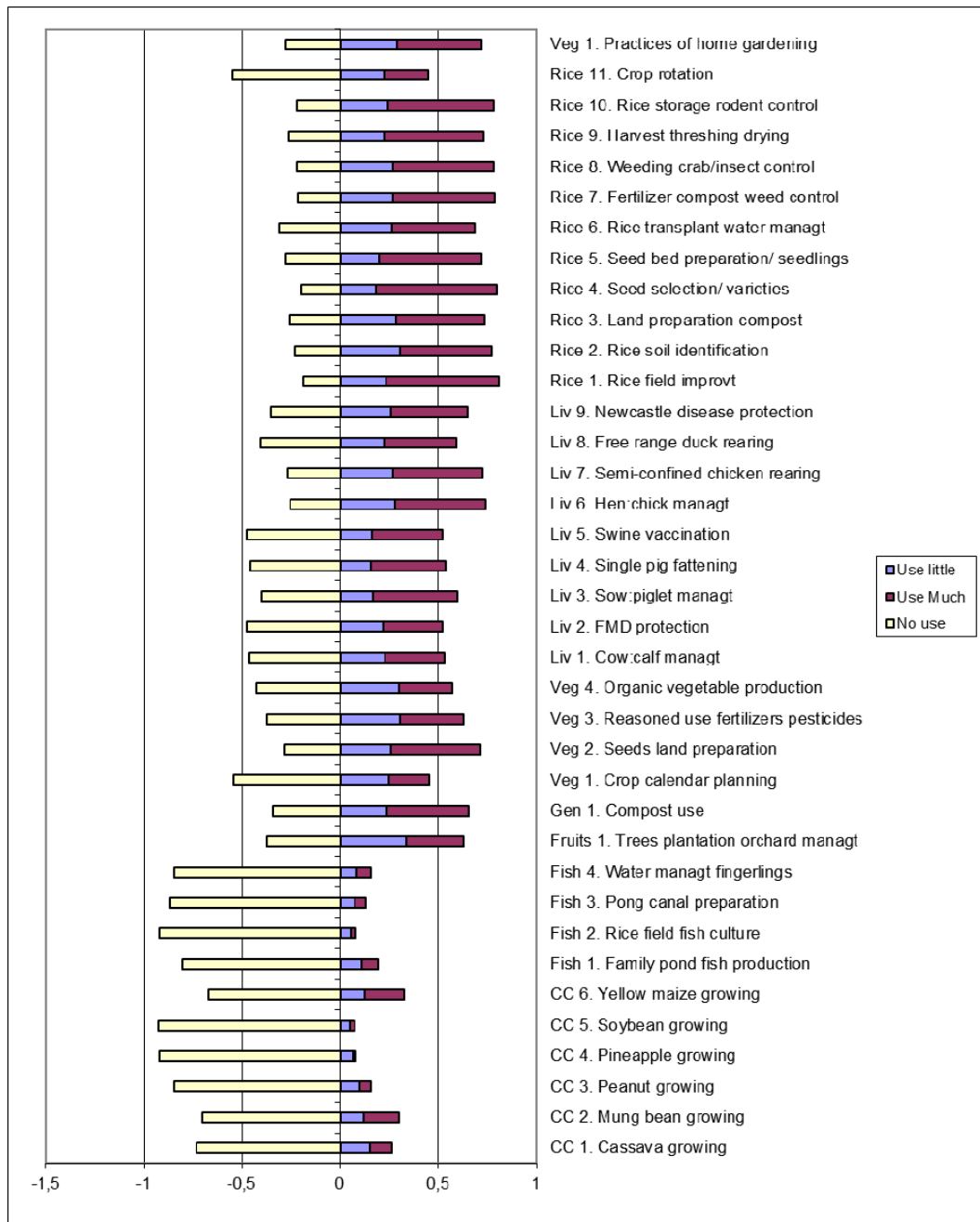
73%

The overall adoption rate of the various types of technologies extended by ECOSORN is as follows:

Nb Users		use		
Type		1	2	
Gen		24%	42%	34%
Livestock		22%	39%	40%
Rice		25%	49%	27%
Veg		29%	43%	28%

use little use much don't use

This is also figured graphically on the graph below, technology per technology:

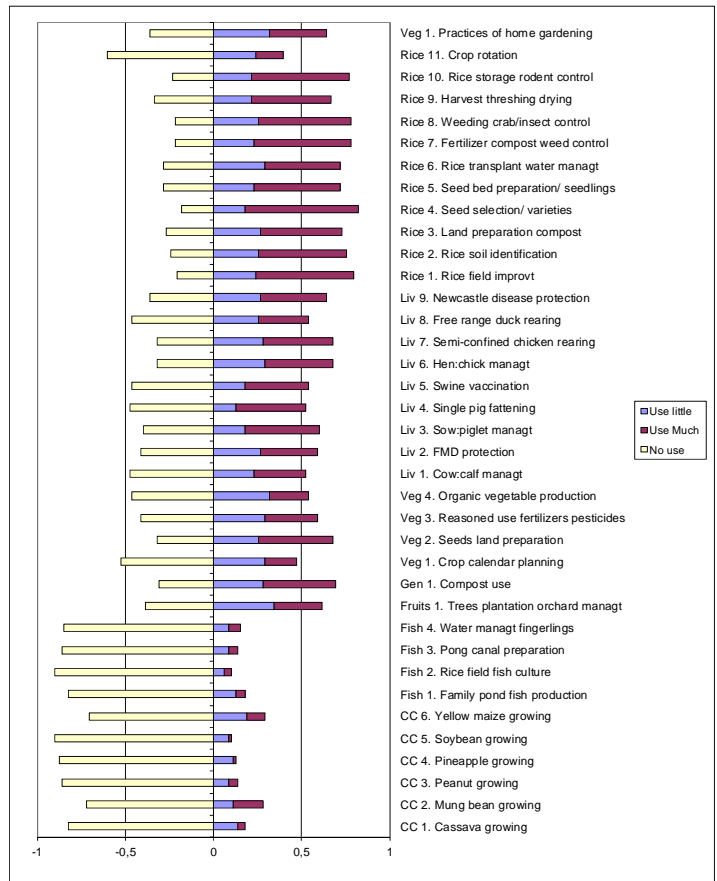


Module per module, these adoption rates vary as follows:

Final Module M1

Nb Users		use	
Type	Technology	1	2
Cash crops	1. Cassava growing	14%	82%
	2. Mung bean growing	12%	72%
	3. Peanut growing	9%	86%
	4. Pineapple growing	12%	87%
	5. Soybean growing	9%	90%
	6. Yellow maize growing	19%	71%
Fish	1. Family pond fish production	13%	82%
	2. Rice field fish culture	6%	90%
	3. Pong canal preparation	9%	86%
	4. Water managt fingerlings	9%	85%
Fruits	1. Trees plantation orchard managt	35%	38%
Gen	1. Compost use	28%	31%
Intensive Ve	1. Crop calendar planning	29%	53%
	2. Seeds land preparation	26%	32%
	3. Reasoned use fertilizers pesticides	29%	41%
	4. Organic vegetable production	32%	46%
Livestock	1. Cow:calf managt	23%	47%
	2. FMD protection	27%	41%
	3. Sow:piglet managt	18%	40%
	4. Single pig fattening	13%	47%
	5. Swine vaccination	18%	46%
	6. Hen:chick managt	29%	32%
	7. Semi-confined chicken rearing	28%	32%
	8. Free range duck rearing	26%	46%
	9. Newcastle disease protection	27%	36%
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	24%	21%
	2. Rice soil identification	26%	24%
	3. Land preparation compost	27%	27%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	18%	18%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	23%	28%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	29%	28%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	23%	22%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	26%	22%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	22%	33%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	22%	23%
	11. Crop rotation	24%	60%
Veg	1. Practices of home gardening	32%	36%
Total général		22%	48%

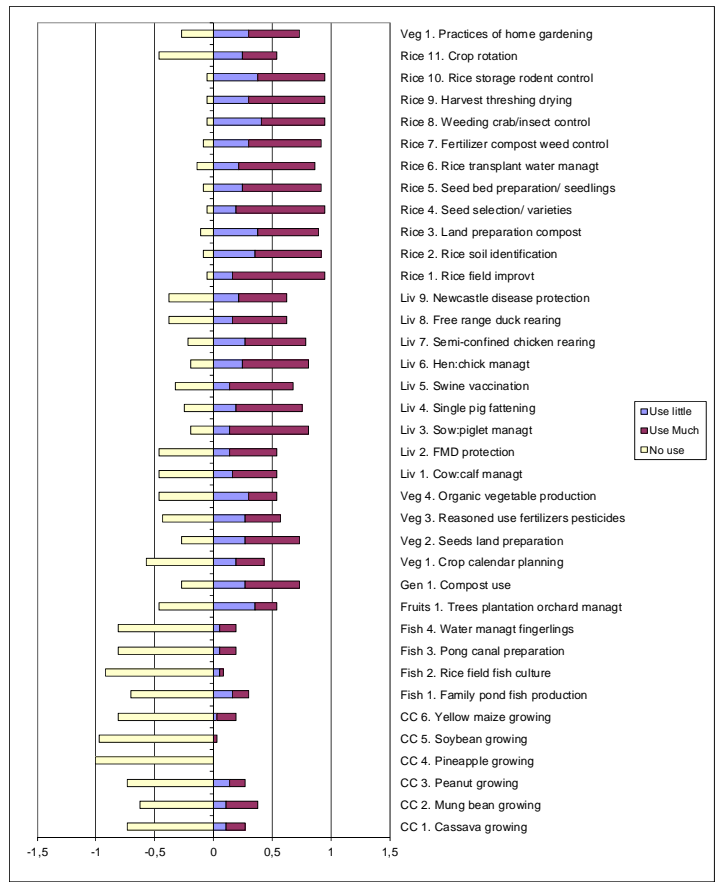
52%



Final Module M2

Nb Users		use	
Type	Technology	1	2
Cash crops	1. Cassava growing	11%	73%
	2. Mung bean growing	11%	62%
	3. Peanut growing	14%	73%
	4. Pineapple growing	0%	100%
	5. Soybean growing	0%	97%
	6. Yellow maize growing	3%	81%
Fish	1. Family pond fish production	16%	70%
	2. Rice field fish culture	5%	92%
	3. Pong canal preparation	5%	81%
	4. Water managt fingerlings	5%	81%
Fruits	1. Trees plantation orchard managt	35%	46%
Gen	1. Compost use	27%	27%
Intensive Ve	1. Crop calendar planning	19%	57%
	2. Seeds land preparation	27%	27%
	3. Reasoned use fertilizers pesticides	27%	43%
	4. Organic vegetable production	30%	46%
Livestock	1. Cow:calf managt	16%	46%
	2. FMD protection	14%	46%
	3. Sow:piglet managt	14%	19%
	4. Single pig fattening	19%	24%
	5. Swine vaccination	14%	32%
	6. Hen:chick managt	24%	19%
	7. Semi-confined chicken rearing	27%	22%
	8. Free range duck rearing	16%	38%
	9. Newcastle disease protection	22%	38%
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	16%	5%
	2. Rice soil identification	35%	8%
	3. Land preparation compost	38%	11%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	19%	5%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	24%	8%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	22%	14%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	30%	8%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	41%	5%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	30%	5%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	38%	5%
	11. Crop rotation	24%	46%
Veg	1. Practices of home gardening	30%	27%
Total général		20%	40%

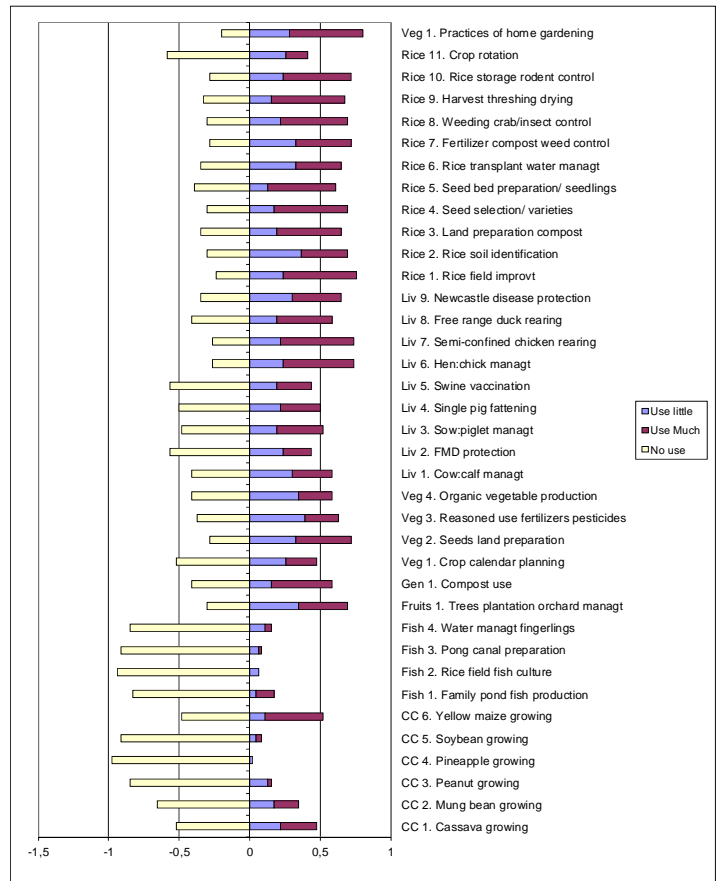
60%



Final Module M3

Nb Users		use	
Type	Technology	1	2
Cash crops	1. Cassava growing	22%	52%
	2. Mung bean growing	17%	65%
	3. Peanut growing	13%	85%
	4. Pineapple growing	2%	98%
	5. Soybean growing	4%	91%
	6. Yellow maize growing	11%	48%
Fish	1. Family pond fish production	4%	83%
	2. Rice field fish culture	7%	93%
	3. Pong canal preparation	7%	91%
	4. Water managt fingerlings	11%	85%
Fruits	1. Trees plantation orchard managt	35%	30%
Gen	1. Compost use	15%	41%
Intensive Vg	1. Crop calendar planning	26%	52%
	2. Seeds land preparation	33%	28%
	3. Reasoned use fertilizers pesticides	39%	37%
	4. Organic vegetable production	35%	41%
Livestock	1. Cow:calf managt	30%	41%
	2. FMD protection	24%	57%
	3. Sow:piglet managt	20%	48%
	4. Single pig fattening	22%	50%
	5. Swine vaccination	20%	57%
	6. Hen:chick managt	24%	26%
	7. Semi-confined chicken rearing	22%	26%
	8. Free range duck rearing	20%	41%
	9. Newcastle disease protection	30%	35%
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	24%	24%
	2. Rice soil identification	37%	30%
	3. Land preparation compost	20%	35%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	17%	30%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	13%	39%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	33%	35%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	33%	28%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	22%	30%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	15%	33%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	24%	28%
	11. Crop rotation	26%	59%
Veg	1. Practices of home gardening	28%	20%
Total général		21%	48%

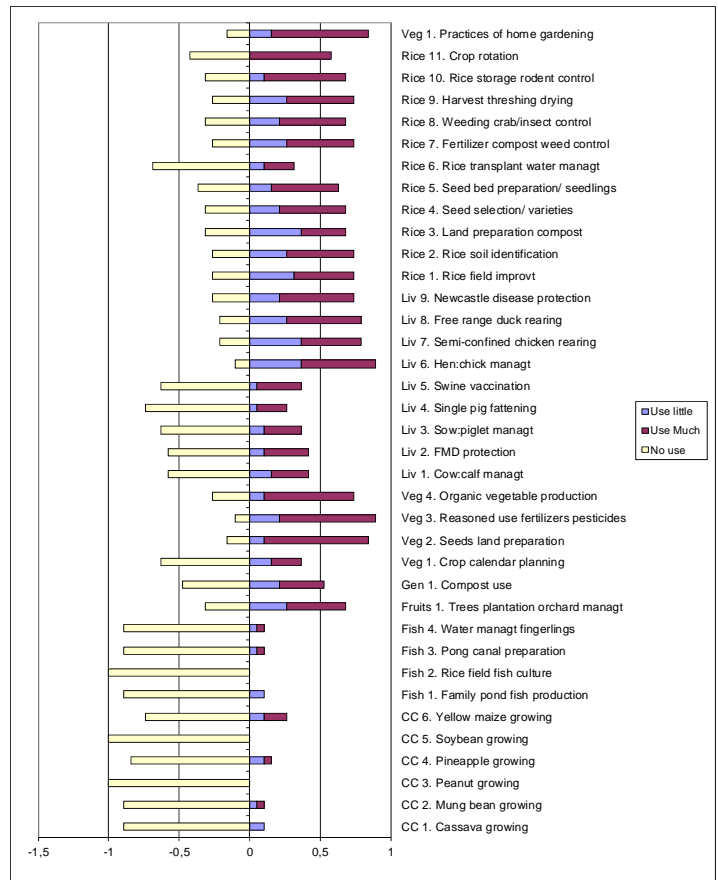
52%



Final Module M4

Nb Users		use	
Type	Technology	1	2
Cash crops	1. Cassava growing	11%	89%
	2. Mung bean growing	5%	89%
	3. Peanut growing	0%	100%
	4. Pineapple growing	11%	84%
	5. Soybean growing	0%	100%
	6. Yellow maize growing	11%	74%
Fish	1. Family pond fish production	11%	89%
	2. Rice field fish culture	0%	100%
	3. Pong canal preparation	5%	89%
	4. Water managt fingerlings	5%	89%
Fruits	1. Trees plantation orchard managt	26%	32%
Gen	1. Compost use	21%	47%
Intensive Vg	1. Crop calendar planning	16%	63%
	2. Seeds land preparation	11%	16%
	3. Reasoned use fertilizers pesticides	21%	11%
	4. Organic vegetable production	11%	26%
Livestock	1. Cow:calf managt	16%	58%
	2. FMD protection	11%	58%
	3. Sow:piglet managt	11%	63%
	4. Single pig fattening	5%	74%
	5. Swine vaccination	5%	63%
	6. Hen:chick managt	37%	11%
	7. Semi-confined chicken rearing	37%	21%
	8. Free range duck rearing	26%	21%
	9. Newcastle disease protection	21%	26%
Rice	1. Rice field improvt	32%	26%
	2. Rice soil identification	26%	26%
	3. Land preparation compost	37%	32%
	4. Seed selection/ varieties	21%	32%
	5. Seed bed preparation/ seedlings	16%	37%
	6. Rice transplant water managt	11%	68%
	7. Fertilizer compost weed control	26%	26%
	8. Weeding crab/insect control	21%	32%
	9. Harvest threshing drying	26%	26%
	10. Rice storage rodent control	11%	32%
	11. Crop rotation	0%	42%
Veg	1. Practices of home gardening	16%	16%
Total général		16%	51%

49%



b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT		Indicator	
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
	Primary adoption rate with IRDM farmers:		
1.2.1	– M1		52%
1.2.2	– M2		60%
1.2.3	– M3		52%
1.2.4	– M4		49%

3.3.2. Further study of technologies dissemination rates

Further to what has been said about primary adoption indicator, the following table illustrates technologies which have started to disseminate on their own in ECOSORN Target villages:

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
NB Users	Use
Technology	1
1. Use of compost	14% 86%
2. Rice field improvt	21% 79%
3. Improved rice seeds	19% 81%
4. Rice transplanting	16% 84%
5. Fertilizer weeds control	25% 75%
6. Rice freshing drying	20% 80%
7. Improved storage	21% 79%
8. Crop rotations	9% 91%
9. Cash crop growing	16% 84%
10. Home gardening	15% 85%
11. Cow:calf managt	6% 94%
12. FMD protection	7% 93%
13. Sow:piglet/ single pig fattening	9% 91%
14. Swine vaccination	9% 91%
15. Hen:chick managt	12% 88%
16. Semi-confined chicken rearing	17% 83%
17. Free range duck rearing	5% 95%
18. Newcastle disease protection	8% 92%
19. Family fish-pond production	1% 99%
20. Rice-field fish culture	1% 99%
Total général	13% 87%

Module per module, this dissemination varies as follows:

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
Final Module	M1

NB Users	Use	
Technology	1	
1. Use of compost	11%	89%
2. Rice field improvt	18%	82%
3. Improved rice seeds	14%	86%
4. Rice transplanting	10%	90%
5. Fertilizer weeds control	18%	82%
6. Rice freshing drying	13%	87%
7. Improved storage	18%	82%
8. Crop rotations	4%	96%
9. Cash crop growing	9%	91%
10. Home gardening	11%	89%
11. Cow:calf managt	3%	97%
12. FMD protection	5%	95%
13. Sow:piglet/ single pig fattening	11%	89%
14. Swine vaccination	12%	88%
15. Hen:chick managt	9%	91%
16. Semi-confined chicken rearing	13%	87%
17. Free range duck rearing	6%	94%
18. Newcastle disease protection	6%	94%
19. Family fish-pond production	1%	99%
20. Rice-field fish culture	1%	99%
Total général	10%	90%

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
Final Module	M2

NB Users	Use	
Technology	1	
1. Use of compost	20%	80%
2. Rice field improvt	38%	63%
3. Improved rice seeds	30%	70%
4. Rice transplanting	33%	68%
5. Fertilizer weeds control	45%	55%
6. Rice freshing drying	30%	70%
7. Improved storage	30%	70%
8. Crop rotations	10%	90%
9. Cash crop growing	23%	78%
10. Home gardening	20%	80%
11. Cow:calf managt	8%	93%
12. FMD protection	5%	95%
13. Sow:piglet/ single pig fattening	10%	90%
14. Swine vaccination	8%	93%
15. Hen:chick managt	23%	78%
16. Semi-confined chicken rearing	23%	78%
17. Free range duck rearing	8%	93%
18. Newcastle disease protection	8%	93%
19. Family fish-pond production	3%	98%
20. Rice-field fish culture	3%	98%
Total général	19%	81%

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
Final Module	M3

NB Users	Use	
Technology	1	
1. Use of compost	19%	81%
2. Rice field improvt	19%	81%
3. Improved rice seeds	27%	73%
4. Rice transplanting	21%	79%
5. Fertilizer weeds control	33%	67%
6. Rice freshing drying	31%	69%
7. Improved storage	23%	77%
8. Crop rotations	19%	81%
9. Cash crop growing	31%	69%
10. Home gardening	25%	75%
11. Cow:calf managt	13%	87%
12. FMD protection	13%	87%
13. Sow:piglet/ single pig fattening	6%	94%
14. Swine vaccination	6%	94%
15. Hen:chick managt	15%	85%
16. Semi-confined chicken rearing	19%	81%
17. Free range duck rearing	2%	98%
18. Newcastle disease protection	13%	87%
19. Family fish-pond production	0%	100%
20. Rice-field fish culture	0%	100%
Total général	17%	83%

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
Final Module	M4

NB Users	Use	
Technology	1	
1. Use of compost	0%	100%
2. Rice field improvt	5%	95%
3. Improved rice seeds	11%	89%
4. Rice transplanting	5%	95%
5. Fertilizer weeds control	11%	89%
6. Rice freshing drying	11%	89%
7. Improved storage	21%	79%
8. Crop rotations	11%	89%
9. Cash crop growing	11%	89%
10. Home gardening	11%	89%
11. Cow:calf managt	5%	95%
12. FMD protection	5%	95%
13. Sow:piglet/ single pig fattening	5%	95%
14. Swine vaccination	5%	95%
15. Hen:chick managt	5%	95%
16. Semi-confined chicken rearing	21%	79%
17. Free range duck rearing	5%	95%
18. Newcastle disease protection	5%	95%
19. Family fish-pond production	0%	100%
20. Rice-field fish culture	0%	100%
Total général	8%	92%

3.4. Result 2.1. Preconditions for diversification: Credit is available to finance on-farm/off-farm diversification activities

3.4.1. Use of formal credit by Target villages' households

Refer to analysis above in 3.2.1

a) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator
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code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
2.1	% hh use formal credit	21%	37%
2.1	% hh declare using formal credit more than before		45%

3.4.2. Breakdown of access to credit per sex/ income level

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Access to credit per sex and income level is as follows:

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

Avg Indebtmnt	
HHH Sex	Total
F	1 022 637,93 Riels
M	1 129 060,40 Riels
Total général	1 099 241,55 Riels

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

	Données					
HHH Sex	PRASAC	Bank	Informal lender	Middleman	Relatives	Other Informal
F	9%	24%	14%	5%	25%	16%
M	12%	27%	19%	4%	19%	11%
Total général	11%	26%	18%	4%	21%	12%

As can be seen, women-headed households are similarly indebted as male-headed households.

They do have access to formal credit, although slightly less easily than men. On the other hand, they tend to rely more on credit given by relatives or other informal sources.

Poorer households, on the other hand, find it more difficult to have access to credit than others.

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

Avg Indebtmnt	
Typo_Income HH	Total
< 1,5 MR: Very low	897 277,78 Riels
1,5 - 3 MR: Low	1 071 756,76 Riels
3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	905 172,41 Riels
> 4,5 MR: High	1 300 977,01 Riels
Total général	1 099 241,55 Riels

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

	Données					
Typo_Income HH	PRASAC	Bank	Informal lender	Middleman	Relatives	Other Informal
< 1,5 MR: Very low	3%	23%	15%	8%	26%	11%
1,5 - 3 MR: Low	16%	22%	20%	4%	18%	20%
3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	14%	21%	19%	3%	28%	12%
> 4,5 MR: High	14%	32%	18%	2%	16%	10%
Total général	11%	26%	18%	4%	21%	12%

They tend to rely less to PRASAC or even informal money lender, but on the contrary are the ones to resort more to credit obtained through middlemen.

Facility to have access to credit can be best seen by examining how households that have taken more credit recently (in the last years before survey) have succeeded to secure their new credit:

Improvement of access to credit in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Use formal credit more (on sample of HH more indebted)

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
7_1_Debt improve	1

Nr%	eb_7_5_1			
HHH Sex	1	2	3	
F	34%	2%	18%	45%
M	50%	5%	8%	37%
Total général	45%	4%	11%	39%
	<i>More formal</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>N/A</i>

10 Use formal credit more (on sample of HH more indebted)

ECOSORN Target village	VRAI
7_1_Debt improve	1

Nr%	eb_7_5_1			
Typo_Income HH	1	2	3	
< 1,5 MR: Very low	40%	2%	12%	47%
1,5 - 3 MR: Low	52%	7%	7%	34%
3 - 4,5 MR : Medium	35%	0%	18%	47%
> 4,5 MR: High	49%	5%	11%	35%
Total général	45%	4%	11%	39%
	<i>More formal</i>	<i>Less</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>N/A</i>

Women are only 34% to have used more formal credit sources than before, as compared to 50% of the males.

On the other hand, poorer households are 40% to have had access to formal credit sources, not significantly more or less than other types of households

a) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator	
code	parameter	Baseline value / 2010 value
2.1	Breakdown access to credit per sex:	
	– Female	34%
	– Male	50%
2.1	Breakdown access to credit per income level:	
	– Very low	40%
	– Low	52%
	– Medium	35%
	– High	49%

3.4.3. Existence of saving accounts

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Existence of saving accounts is the criterion that shows the most clearly the inequality between men and women, and of course between households of various income levels. Findings are as follows in ECOSORN Target villages:

Existence of savings in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Have saving accounts

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

Nr%	7_7_Cash	
HHH Sex	0	1
F	68%	32%
M	52%	48%
Total général	56%	44%
	No	Yes

10 Have saving accounts

ECOSORN Target village VRAI

Nr%	7_7_Cash	
Typo_Income HH	0	1
< 1,5 MR: Very low	81%	19%
1,5 - 3 MR: Low	57%	43%
3 - 4,5 MR: Medium	59%	41%
> 4,5 MR: High	40%	60%
Total général	56%	44%
	No	Yes

These results speak for themselves

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator	Baseline value	2010 value
2.1	Existence of saving accounts: – Female – Male		32% 48%
2.1	Existence of saving accounts: – Very low – Low – Medium – High		19% 43% 41% 60%

3.5. Result 3.2. HH sanitary conditions are upgraded

3.5.1. % hh judge their health status has improved

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Survey doesn't show a clear improvement of the health status of the villagers (a compound result depending on many complementary aspects – and one that needs several years to show clear improvement). Opinion of the villagers about their health status is as follows:

Improvement of health status on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Health status improve - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSORI	VRAI				
Nr%	6_2_Hé				
	1	2	3	4	5
Total	1%	35%	41%	15%	8%
	Very much	Much	A little	Not at all	Worst

06 Health status improve

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSORI	VRAI				
Nr%	S06 Hé				
	Very much	Much	Still same as before	Worsen	
Total	1%	24%	53%	8%	13%

If one notes an improvement in the declarations of villagers since last survey, it should be noted that this improvement is not significant as compared to the situation of non-target villages:

Counterfactual situation: health status in Non-target villages

10 Health status improve - repeated sample

2006_Rep	VRAI				
ECOSORI	FAUX				
Nr%	6_2_Hé				
	2	3	4	5	total général
Total	9%	50%	34%	6%	100%
	Very much	Much	A little	Not at all	Worst

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator	Baseline value	2010 value
code	parameter		
3.2	% hh judge their health status has improved:		36%

3.6. Result 3.2.3. HH health awareness is increased

3.6.1. % hh aware about health/ child care

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

This indicator shows a clear difference between ECOSORN villages and non-target villages: Villagers from target villages have been trained to understand the basics of family health care. Non target villagers have not.

Health advice received on repeated sample in ECOSORN Target villages

10 Receive Health advice

ECOSORN	VRAI		
Nr%	6_1_Ré		
	0	1	
Total	24%	76%	
	No	Yes	

Counterfactual situation: Health advice received in Non-target villages

10 Receive Health advice

ECOSORN	FAUX		
Nr%	6_1_Ré		
	0	1	
Total	67%	33%	
	No	Yes	

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator		
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
3.2.3	% hh aware about health/ child care:		76%

3.7. Result 3.7.3. Continued mine awareness is promoted

3.7.1. % villagers declaring having hear information messages

a) 2010 Baseline survey repetition findings

Answers about having hear (in fact remembering) the continuing mine awareness information campaign vary a lot from district to district. Results are as follows:

ECOSORN T4 VRAI

Nr%	12_1_Hear M		
Province	District	0	1
BMC	Phnum Srok	26%	74%
	Preah Netr Preah	13%	87%
	Svay Chek	36%	64%
	Thma Puok	20%	80%
Total BMC		21%	79%
BTB	Bavel	13%	87%
	Koas Krala	0%	100%
	Rotonak Mondol	0%	100%
	Rukhak Kiri	17%	83%
	Sampov Lun	0%	100%
Total BTB		8%	92%
SRP	Angkor Thum	0%	100%
	Chi Kraeng	10%	90%
	Kralanh	8%	92%
	Soutr Nikom	0%	100%
	Srei Snam	0%	100%
Total SRP		6%	94%
Total général		11%	89%

Overall, 89% of the villagers of the Target villages declare having hear the messages of the campaign.

Among the ones who remember hearing the campaign, the impact of the various media used is as follows:

ECOSORN T4 VRAI

12_1_Hear M1

Province		Données						
Province	District	Posters	Leaflets	Roadshow	Radio	TV	School	Other
BMC	Phnum Srok	4	0	6	6	3	0	29
	Preah Netr Preah	4	5	0	4	5	1	27
	Svay Chek	2	0	1	0	2	0	7
	Thma Puok	7	2	4	2	7	1	36
Total BMC		17	7	11	12	17	2	99
BTB	Bavel	15	5	4	10	6	1	45
	Koas Krala	5	3	2	4	2	1	20
	Rotonak Mondol	6	5	2	1	3	1	28
	Rukhak Kiri	7	2	1	5	7	0	25
	Sampov Lun	9	3	1	1	3	0	20
Total BTB		42	18	10	21	21	3	138
SRP	Angkor Thum	9	3	0	5	4	0	20
	Chi Kraeng	20	5	3	14	7	0	54
	Kralanh	7	4	0	3	6	0	23
	Soutr Nikom	5	1	0	4	5	0	13
	Srei Snam	9	0	0	3	3	0	20
Total SRP		50	13	3	29	25	0	130
Total général		109	38	24	62	63	5	367

One should note that respondents put the villages meetings held among the “other” answer... These had in fact the most wide impact, followed by posters and radio/ TV features...

b) 2010 values of Result indicators

2010 values of the result indicator are as follows:

RESULT	Indicator		
code	parameter	Baseline value	2010 value
3.7.3	% villagers declaring having hear information messages:		89%