



## GLOBAL GRANT APPLICATION

The following pages outline the questions you will be asked on the online global grant application. You can use this document for planning purposes. Find the actual grant application at [www.rotary.org/grants](http://www.rotary.org/grants).

### Step 1: Basic information

**What's the name of your project?**

Village Sustainability with Empowerment and WASH

**What type of project are you planning? (humanitarian project, vocational training, scholarship)**

All global grants support activities within Rotary's areas of focus.

humanitarian project

**Select the primary host and international contacts for this project.**

The primary host contact lives in the country where the project, training, or study will take place. The primary international contact lives in another country. Both contacts will be responsible for all grant-related correspondence and reporting to The Rotary Foundation.

Rotary Club of Pursat, District 3350. Sokvorn Chhim

### Step 2: Committee members

The committee will include at least three members from the host sponsor and three members from the international sponsor.

**Who will serve on the grant's host committee?**

Pheng Sopheap. Heng Ruon.

**Who will serve on the grant's international committee?**

[to be identified]

**Do any of these committee members have potential conflicts of interest? If so, please briefly explain.**

A conflict of interest is a relationship through which an individual involved in a program grant or award d causes benefit for such individual or such individual's family, acquaintances, business interests, or an organization in which such individual is a trustee, director, or officer.

No, none of the identified committee members have any potential conflicts of interest.

### Step 3: Project overview

**Tell us a little about your project. What are the main objectives of the project, and who will benefit from it?**

We're only asking for a general idea of the project. Try to be as concise as possible here. We'll ask you for details later in the application.

The primary objective of this project is to empower vulnerable and low-income families in Pursat Province

by improving their health, economic resilience, and access to essential resources. Building on the success of prior initiatives, this humanitarian project aims to provide communities with access to clean water, improved hygiene and sanitation, enhanced food security, and sustainable agricultural practices while fostering community-led empowerment programs.

Our community needs assessments have identified pressing challenges in the target villages of Bak Pring, Khmar, and Krapeu Ro. These include significant gaps in access to clean water (27.46% in Bak Pring, 62.37% in Khmar, and 31.48% in Krapeu Ro) and adequate sanitation facilities (38.03%, 33.33%, and 37.96%, respectively, lack toilets). Additionally, families face economic instability with a heavy reliance on seasonal income from rice farming, and many engage in temporary day labor jobs that provide only \$2 to \$6 per day. Farmers often invest heavily in chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and equipment, while market fluctuations and high costs leave them vulnerable to losses. Neglecting home gardens further reduces household food security and reliance on nutritious diets.

Approaches to Address the Challenges and Beneficiaries:

### **Clean Water and Sanitation:**

- The installation of water wells, rainwater harvesting systems, and latrines is to improve access to clean water and hygiene facilities. Families in all three villages will experience better access to clean water and sanitation, leading to improved health outcomes and reduced water-related illnesses. Women and children, who often bear the brunt of water collection and poor hygiene, will particularly benefit.

### **Sustainable Farming Practices and Home Gardening for Food Security:**

- Provide training on integrated pest management and composting as cost-effective alternatives.
- Introduce an animal-raising program where families receive a cow to support income generation. Families will pass on offspring to other beneficiaries, creating a sustainable cycle. Additionally, families will receive training on making compost from animal and organic waste to enhance their home gardens.
- Support the establishment of small-scale home gardens with training on organic vegetable cultivation and crop diversification to reduce spending on vegetables and improve household nutrition. Promote the use of drought-resistant crops and organic farming methods to reduce dependence on chemical inputs and mitigate risks during the dry season. Farmers will gain the skills and resources to make farming more sustainable and less dependent on costly inputs, reducing risks and improving financial resilience. Home gardening and animal raising will benefit families by enhancing food security, improving nutrition, and providing additional sources of income through the sale of livestock offspring.

### **Community Empowerment:**

Establish local committees, including Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) Committees, to lead project initiatives, strengthen community resilience, and ensure sustainable implementation.

Beneficiaries: Village Development Committees (VDCs) and WASH Committees will benefit from leadership training, project management skills, and technical knowledge, enabling them to oversee the project and address community needs sustainably. Village Development Committees (VDCs) and WASH Committees will benefit from leadership training, project management skills, and technical knowledge, enabling them to oversee the project and address community needs sustainably.

## Step 4: Area of focus

### **Which area of focus will this project support?**

Select at least one area. Note that we'll ask you to set goals and answer questions for each area of focus you select.

- Peacebuilding and conflict prevention
- Disease prevention and treatment
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene**
- Maternal and child health
- Basic education and literacy
- Community economic development**
- Environment

## Step 5: Measuring success

### Which goals of this area of focus will your project support?

We'll ask you questions about the goals you choose, and at the end of the project, you'll report on your results for each goal. Each area of focus has its own set of goals. Select only the goals that your project will address.

#### **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:**

The goals this project will support could include:

- Improving access to clean water: By installing water wells and rainwater harvesting systems.
- Providing access to adequate sanitation facilities: Through the construction of latrines.
- Promoting hygiene education: By training local committees (WASH Committees) and beneficiaries on using and maintaining clean water and sanitation facilities.

#### **Community Economic Development:**

The goals this project will support might include:

- Building the capacity of local leaders and organizations: Through the establishment and training of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs).
- Supporting economic stability, self-reliance, and food security: By promoting sustainable farming practices, establishing home gardens to reduce expenses and improve nutrition, and introducing an animal-raising program. Families will receive a cow, learn to create compost from waste, pass on offspring to others, and sell offspring for extra income while enhancing their gardens.

### How will you measure your project's impact?

Use only measures that are clearly linked to your goals and will demonstrate the project's impact on participants' lives, knowledge, or health. Find tips and information on how to measure results in the [Global Grant Monitoring and Evaluation Plan Supplement](#). You need to include at least one standardized measure from the drop-down menu as part of your application. (Add rows as needed.)

Measure	Collection Method	Frequency	Beneficiaries
Total number of direct beneficiaries	Grant records and reports	Every 3 months	100 - 500

Number of people with access to improved sources of drinking water	Direct observation, surveys	Every 3 months	100 - 500
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	Direct observation, surveys	Every 3 months	100 - 500
Number of people trained in hygiene practices	Focus groups/interviews, grant records	Every 6 months	100 - 500
Number of families got less sick from waterborne diseases	Health surveys, interviews with healthcare providers	Every 6 months	100 - 500
Number of home gardens established	Direct observation, beneficiary reports	Every 6 months	50 - 100
Number of families engaged in animal raising	Grant records, direct observation	Every 6 months	50 - 100
Number of communities with functioning governance committees in place	Focus groups/interviews, committee reports	Every 6 months	3 - 10 communities
Number of Self-Help Groups formed	Grant records, committee reports	Every 6 months	3 - 5 groups
Number of people using compost in gardening	Direct observation, surveys	Every 6 months	50 - 100

**Do you know who will collect information for monitoring and evaluation?**

If yes, please provide the name and contact information for that person or organization and briefly explain why this person or organization is qualified for this task. If no, please tell us how you plan to find a person or organization to complete this task.

Sustainable Cambodia (SC) will be responsible for collecting information for monitoring and evaluation. SC has a unique empowerment model and a strong track record of implementing successful Community Economic Development projects in over 20 villages. Through its extensive experience, SC has created hundreds of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) in these communities. SC has also provided comprehensive training on leadership and project management to these SHGs and VDCs, working closely with them to track project progress, address challenges, and develop sustainable solutions.

SC's staff conducts quarterly follow-ups with SHGs, VDCs, and beneficiaries to gather data on key project indicators, measure the success of outcomes, and identify areas for improvement. Their hands-on approach ensures accurate data collection and meaningful insights for both ongoing and future initiatives. Additionally, SC assists RCP by preparing detailed quarterly progress reports for the international grant committee and other clubs involved in the grant. These reports include project outcomes, progress on each indicator, challenges encountered, a forward-looking plan, relevant photos, and a financial statement.

With its proven experience, capacity for detailed monitoring, and commitment to community empowerment, Sustainable Cambodia is well-qualified to manage the monitoring and evaluation process effectively.

**Step 6: Location and dates**

**HUMANITARIAN PROJECT**

**Where and when will your project take place?**

The project will take place in three villages: Bak Pring, Khmar, and Krapeu Ro, located in Snam Preah Commune, Pursat Province, Cambodia. The project is scheduled to commence in January 2026 and will run for a duration of 24 months, concluding in December 2027.

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING TEAM**

Give us some information on your team or teams. (Add rows as needed.)

Team name	Type	Training location	Departure - Return

**SCHOLARSHIP**

What are the candidate's estimated travel dates?

**Step 7: Participants**

**VOCATIONAL TRAINING TEAM**

In this section team leaders and at least two other members must be added to each team created.

The following documents need to be uploaded for each member: their CV and [Vocational Training Team Member Application](#). Team itineraries must also be included in this step. It is the team leader's responsibility to gather, review, and upload all member documents.

The Vocational Training Team Member Application includes the following questions:

How does your educational and professional experience relate to the selected area of focus?

What is your role in this training? Describe how you will participate.

**COOPERATING ORGANIZATIONS (OPTIONAL)**

Provide the name, website and location of each cooperating organization.

A cooperating organization can be a nongovernmental organization, community group, or government entity. Please attach Rotary's [memorandum of understanding](#) that's signed by a representative of the organization. (Add rows as needed.)

Name	Website	Location
Sustainable Cambodia, Inc.	www.sustainablecambodia.org	1110 NE 3rd ST, Gainesville, United States

**Why did you choose to partner with this organization and what will its role be?**

Sustainable Cambodia (SC) was chosen as a partner for this project due to its extensive experience, proven track record, and alignment with Rotary principles. SC is led by an all-volunteer Board of Directors, most of whom are Rotarians from international Rotary Clubs, bringing collectively over a hundred years of experience in WASH and Village Development programs in Cambodia. With more than a decade of organizational expertise in hosting Rotary projects and global grants, SC has consistently demonstrated its capability to implement impactful community programs while adhering to Rotary's values, including the Four-Way Test.

SC's empowerment model, developed in collaboration with Rotary clubs worldwide, has proven highly effective in driving sustainable change. Their staff will be responsible for managing the day-to-day project activities, working closely with the Village Development Committees (VDCs) and WASH Committees in the target villages to achieve project objectives. SC will collaborate closely with RC Pursat in the procurement process, ensuring the selection of high-quality vendors for materials and services such as water wells, latrines, ponds, and livestock.

To ensure project quality and outcomes, SC staff will oversee and monitor vendor performance and conduct surveys and interviews to measure the project's impact against baseline data. They will also deliver comprehensive training to VDCs, WASH Committees, and beneficiaries to build capacity for equipment use, maintenance, and overall sustainability. SC will provide quarterly financial and progress reports, detailing project achievements, challenges encountered, and plans for moving forward, keeping RC Pursat's grant committee informed throughout the project duration.

**PARTNERS (OPTIONAL)**

Partners may include other Rotary clubs, Rotaract clubs, Rotary Community Corps, or individuals.

List any other partners that will participate in this project.

**VOLUNTEER TRAVELERS (OPTIONAL)**

A grant for a humanitarian project can pay for travel for up to two people who will provide training or help implement the project if the necessary skills are not available locally.

Provide name, email of traveler(s).

Describe this person's role in the project.

**SCHOLARSHIP CANDIDATE**

Provide name and email for the scholarship candidate. Upload the candidate's admission letter.

**ACADEMIC INSTITUTION**

Provide the name and address of the academic institution.

**ROTARIAN PARTICIPANTS**

**Describe the roles and responsibilities that the host and international sponsors will have in this project. Please be specific. Which sponsor will receive and manage the grant funds?**

The host Rotarians will oversee all aspects of the project's implementation, utilizing their experience from previous and similar global grants to ensure the success of this initiative. Their responsibilities include guiding the RCP team in monitoring financial expenses, maintaining transparency, and sharing updates with international sponsors and partnering clubs.

They will also play a key role in vendor selection by leading a procurement committee to identify reliable providers of quality services, such as wells, latrines, ponds, and livestock. Prior to payments being issued, the host Rotarians will conduct thorough quality assessments to confirm that all installations and deliverables meet the agreed standards.

In collaboration with Sustainable Cambodia (SC), the host Rotarians will provide regular progress updates during RCP meetings, address challenges, and facilitate discussions with the grant committee. Additionally, they will be very welcome for any members from international clubs who are interested in visiting the project sites to review activities and outcomes. By staying actively involved in the project's day-to-day operations and long-term goals, the host Rotarians will help to ensure the project achieves meaningful and measurable impacts.

**Describe how the partnership between the host and international sponsors was formed. What agreement have the sponsors made toward ensuring that the project will be implemented successfully? How will they manage any challenges that arise throughout the project?**

International Rotarians will play an essential role in supporting the success of this project. They will provide oversight from overseas by carefully reviewing progress reports and updates shared by the host Rotarians, ensuring that the project aligns with the established goals and implementation plan. They will also assist with financial oversight by monitoring expenditures to promote accountability and transparency throughout the project's duration.

Additionally, international Rotarians will serve in an advisory capacity, offering their expertise to help address challenges or obstacles that may arise during the implementation process. They will maintain clear and consistent communication with the host Rotarians, participating clubs, and other stakeholders to ensure that all parties are aligned and informed.

Some international Rotarians will travel to the project sites to observe progress firsthand, verify the outcomes of activities, and engage with the local communities and beneficiaries. Through these contributions, international Rotarians will bring valuable perspectives and resources to the project, helping to ensure its overall success and long-term sustainability.

## Step 8: Budget

**What local currency are you using in your project's budget?**

The currency you select should be what you use for a majority of the project's expenses.

USD

**What is the U.S. dollar (USD) exchange rate?**

1

**What is the budget for this grant?**

List each item in your project's budget. Remember that the project's total budget must equal its total funding, which will be calculated in step 9. Project budgets, including the World Fund match, must be at least \$30,000. (Add rows as needed.)

#	Category*	Description	Supplier	Cost in local currency	Cost in USD
1	Training	Home garden training - 10 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	580	580
2	Training	Compost fertilizer training - 5 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	315	315
3	Supplies	Vegetable seeds and materials - 100 families	Local vendors	5,200.00	5,200.00
4	Operations	Cows - 27 animals	Local vendors	20,250.00	20,250.00
5	Operations	Vaccine for cows - 2 seasons	Department of Veterinary	620	620
6	Training	Animal raising training - 6 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	252	252
7	Training	VDC training - 2 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	375	375
8	Training	Self-help group training - 18 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	864	864
9	Operations	Rooftop rainwater harvesting tanks - 215 tank	Sustainable Cambodia	61,275.00	61,275.00
10	Operations	Ceramic filter installation - 146 filters	Filter vendor	5,840.00	5,840.00
11	Training	Water filter training - 12 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	624	624
12	Operations	Latrine construction - 139 latrines	Local vendors	12,510.00	12,510.00
13	Training	Latrine and behavior change training - 12 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	624	624

14	Operations	Deep water well installation - 16 wells	Local deep well vendor	27,200.00	27,200.00
15	Operations	Shallow water well installation - 34 wells	Local shallow well vendors	10,200.00	10,200.00
16	Training	Well training - 6 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	312	312
17	Training	WASH Committee training - 2 sessions	Sustainable Cambodia	540	540
18	Operations	Grant Project Manager - 24 months	Sustainable Cambodia	18,960.00	18,960.00
19	Monitoring/ Evaluation	Monitoring by Procurement Committee - 8 quarters	Sustainable Cambodia	19,200.00	19,200.00
20	Operations	Incentive for VDC and WASH Committee - 1 year	VDC and WASH Committee	1,519.00	1,519.00
21	Signage	Signboards for latrines, wells, ponds - 1 set	Local vendors	964	964
22	Training	Annual reflection workshop - 2 workshops	Sustainable Cambodia	1000	1000
23	Operations	Contingency - 2 years	Sustainable Cambodia	800	800

\*Possible categories: Accommodations, Equipment, Monitoring/evaluation, Operations, Personnel, Project management, Publicity, Signage, Supplies, Training, Travel, Tuition

### Supporting documents

Upload any documents, such as price bids or pro forma invoices, to substantiate the listed expenses.

## Step 9: Funding

**Tell us about the funding you've secured for your project.**

We'll use the information you enter here to calculate your maximum possible funding match from the World Fund. List all of your funding, including cash contributions and District Designated Funds (DDF). (Add rows as needed.)



expressed the same need, while in Krapeu Ro, 32.41% identified this as a priority. The need assessment also revealed interest in raising livestock, with 31.69% of households in Bak Pring, 19.89% in Khmar, and 32.41% in Krapeu Ro expressing this interest. These projects are critical to improve food security and diversifying income sources for families across the villages.

Hygiene-related illnesses were highlighted as a concern across the three villages. On average, households spend \$8.08 per year on treating waterborne diseases, highlighting the need for preventive measures such as improved access to clean water and sanitation facilities.

#### **How did your project team identify these needs?**

The project team identified these needs through a comprehensive and participatory approach. RC Pursat, along with staff from the cooperative organization Sustainable Cambodia, conducted community need assessments in five villages within the Snam Preah commune in Bakan district. The selection process focused on identifying the three villages with the highest needs, which were then chosen as target villages for this project.

Initially, RC Pursat engaged with the local authority of the Snam Preah commune, who had approached RC Pursat to request project support for villages in their area. The commune councils provided a prioritized list of communities with the most pressing needs. Following this, RC Pursat carried out detailed interviews with villagers who expressed interest in having projects implemented in their communities.

During this interview process, the team sought to uncover the most common challenges faced by families and villages. They also explored potential solutions that villagers believed could sustainably address these issues. The discussions went into depth into detailed aspects of villagers' lives, including information about family members, economic backgrounds, available resources, and the steps they had already taken to manage these challenges.

This participatory and data-driven approach ensured that the needs assessment captured an accurate understanding of the communities' priorities. By combining insights from the local authorities, councils, and villagers, the project design is aligned with both immediate needs and long-term sustainability goals.

#### **How were members of the benefiting community involved in finding solutions?**

Members of the benefiting community were actively involved in identifying challenges and proposing sustainable solutions throughout the planning process. During the assessment, each family in the target villages of Bak Pring, Khmar, and Krapeu Ro was asked about their specific needs and ideas for projects that would improve their situation in the long term. These conversations encouraged villagers to reflect on the challenges they faced and propose practical solutions.

The chief of the commune and the Village Development Committee (VDC) also played a role in guiding the process. They suggested aligning proposed projects with ongoing initiatives by the Cambodian government, which had seen limited progress due to a lack of financial and structural support. The community's proactive involvement demonstrated their commitment to seeking solutions, despite the challenges they faced.

Most families expressed a desire for projects that would provide access to water and create opportunities for income generation. Villagers proposed several initiatives, including the construction of water wells, rooftop rainwater harvesting systems, and community ponds, to ensure a year-round water supply. They highlighted how these resources would allow them to grow vegetables during both the rainy and dry seasons, reducing their reliance on costly market produce. Many villagers also voiced concerns about consuming vegetables from external sources due to fears of pesticide contamination, further highlighting their interest in permaculture gardening and compost-making training, which they were excited to participate in.

Sanitation also emerged as a key concern. Villagers expressed a desire to build family latrines but lacked sufficient financial resources to do so. Most believed that having access to family latrines would enable them to live with dignity, improve hygiene, and reduce the risk of water contamination from human feces. The villagers were willing to contribute by constructing the roofs and walls of the latrines after the vendors installed the basic structures. They saw this as a meaningful step toward safer and healthier living conditions.

To ensure the effective implementation of water solutions, the project design included collaboration with local vendors, the VDC, and the WASH Committee. For example, a chosen vendor would conduct a hydrological survey in collaboration with the VDC and WASH Committee to determine the optimal locations for installing deep wells. In cases where multiple suitable locations were identified, the committees would facilitate discussions among beneficiaries to choose a central site that was convenient for all. To ensure equitable use, the WASH Committee would establish agreements among landowners and shared users, declaring the wells as communal property. Villagers would make an agreement not to overuse water wastefully and would take responsibility for maintaining the wells, including saving funds in advance for repairs. Additionally, the community would collectively work to protect the wells from contamination and damage.

This participatory approach placed community members at the heart of the decision-making process, ensuring that the proposed solutions were practical, culturally appropriate, and aligned with their priorities.

#### **How were community members involved in planning the project?**

Community members were deeply involved in the planning process to ensure the project would address their specific needs and align with local practice. Community leaders shared their thoughtful insights into the implementation process initiated by the government. This allowed the project team to identify gaps and opportunities to improve the current situation. RC Pursat provided an orientation on their successful projects model from previous communities, and community leaders offer feedback on how to adapt these methods to suit the unique conditions and priorities of their villages. This collaboration helped create an effective implementation.

During the family need assessment, families were asked not only about their challenges and needs but also how they want to see participating in the proposed projects. Most families show a strong commitment to the process, willing to participate at every step from attending training sessions to assisting with the installation of the project components. This participation highlights the community investment in the project success.

The information gathered through these assessments allows RC Pursat to update the project plan to meet the specific needs of each village. Focus group meetings involve Village Development Committee (VDCs), commune councils, key community members, Pursat Rotarians, and staff from the cooperative organization Sustainable Cambodia, further ensuring that the planning was collaborative and aligned with each community's available resources. For example, village leaders suggest timing the installation of water wells and rooftop rainwater harvesting systems during the dry months when trucks and machinery could easily access the village. Similarly, they recommended avoiding training during the critical rice planting seasons, as most villagers would be busy in the fields during that time. The WASH Committees also worked with villagers to establish agreements ensuring that water wells would be treated as communal property, with shared responsibilities for maintenance and protecting the wells from contamination or overuse. Villagers committed to saving funds in advance for well repairs and promised their support for ensuring the sustainability of the water sources.

## **HUMANITARIAN PROJECTS – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**Summarize each step of your project's implementation.**

Do not include steps related to fundraising, applying, or reporting. (Add rows as needed.)

#	Activity	Duration
1	Hire project staff for project implementation	2 weeks
2	Orient staff on how to implement the programs and training plan	2 weeks
3	Process competitive biddings with local vendors for installation of water wells, latrines, and cows	4 weeks
4	Carry out hydrological surveys to identify suitable locations for water wells and ponds	2 weeks
5	Kickstart meeting with village leaders, commune councils, and key people in villages to form Village Development Committees (VDCs) and participate in the program	1 week
6	Provide training to VDCs on project management and leadership	1 week
7	Form Self-Help Groups (SHGs)	3 weeks
8	Train SHG leaders and members on the process of implementing programs	3 weeks
9	Provide training to staff and WASH Committee on government project procedures to achieve Open Defecation Free status in rural villages, facilitated by officers from the Governmental Department of Rural Development	2 weeks
10	Train WASH Committee on guidelines to install and maintain WASH items	2 weeks
12	Install deep wells and shallow wells with community involvement	4 months
13	Provide training on proper use, maintenance, and sustainable management of water wells	2 weeks
14	Install rainwater harvesting systems with community involvement	4 months
15	Train latrine beneficiaries on sanitation and hygiene, awareness of disease transmission from fecal matter, and its effect on water sources	2 weeks
16	Train beneficiaries on proper latrine use, handwashing, sanitation practices, and measures for ending open defecation	2 weeks
17	Train households on the proper use and maintenance of water filters, as well as awareness of the dangers of drinking untreated water	1 week
18	Construct family latrines with villagers contributing to roofing and wall structures	3-4 months
19	Organize permaculture gardening and compost-making training sessions for interested villagers	3-4 months
20	Provide training on cow raising	3 - 4 weeks
21	Distribute gardening tools, seeds, and cow to beneficiaries	3 - 4 weeks
	Provide vaccinations to cow to prevent animal diseases	1 week
22	Follow up with villagers on maintaining practices of safe water drinking, handwashing, proper use of toilets, ending open defecation, and maintaining water wells, RRH systems	Ongoing (every 2 months for 6 months)

2 4	Monitor and assess progress, ensuring proper maintenance of wells, latrines, filters, RRH and gardens	Ongoing (6 months)
2 5	Conduct monitoring and evaluation to measure impacts of each project item and identify areas for improvement	Ongoing (at the end of each major project phase)
2 6	Conduct annual reflection workshop with VDC, WASH Committee, and local authorities to review progress, discuss challenges, and create an improvement plan	1 day (annually)
2 7	Write progress and final report	Ongoing (throughout project and after completion)
2 8	Conduct periodic feedback meetings with sponsor clubs	Quarterly (1 day)

**Will you work in coordination with any related initiatives in the community? If yes, briefly describe the other initiatives and how they relate to this project. If no, please explain. Are local initiatives not addressing these needs? Or, if they are, why did you decide not to work with them?**

There can be value in working with other groups including governments, nonprofit organizations, and private companies.

Yes, we will work in coordination with local authorities to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in the target communities. The Cambodian government has an existing policy aimed at achieving ODF in rural areas. However, despite their strong commitment, the government faces significant challenges, including limited financial resources and structural support, which have hindered their progress.

Our project seeks to support these government efforts by providing the necessary resources, training, and capacity-building to help achieve the shared goal of ODF. For example, we will work with the WASH Committee and local authorities to align our activities with government policies and procedures. By collaborating with officers from the Governmental Department of Rural Development, we can ensure our training programs and implementation plans reflect best practices and are consistent with national guidelines.

Through this partnership, we aim to bridge the gap in resources and strengthen local initiatives, creating a pathway to sustainable, community-driven improvements in sanitation and hygiene. This collaboration not only supports the government's ODF goals but also empowers local leaders and communities to take ownership of the process, ensuring long-term success.

**Please describe the training, community outreach, or educational programs this project will include.**

This project includes a wide range of training, community outreach, and educational programs designed to promote sustainable development, build capacity, and encourage positive behavior changes within the community.

The project will provide training for Village Development Committees (VDCs), which are existing committees appointed by the Cambodian government. The capacity-building programs provided to them will strengthen their management and leadership skills, ensuring that they are better equipped to oversee and manage community projects. This enhancement of their capabilities will make the project sustainable even after the grant completion, as the VDCs will be empowered to continue the work independently. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will also receive training, where their leaders and members will learn the processes for implementing programs to take ownership and actively participate in the initiatives. The WASH Committee will be trained on installing and maintaining WASH items and on government project procedures to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in rural villages. This training will be facilitated

by officers from the Governmental Department of Rural Development to ensure alignment with national policies. Additionally, behavior change training developed by the Cambodian Ministry of Rural Development will be integrated into the WASH training plan, focusing on promoting sustainable hygiene practices within communities.

Household-level training will focus on the proper use and maintenance of water filters, emphasizing the dangers of consuming untreated water and the benefits of safe water practices. Similarly, latrine beneficiaries will receive training on proper latrine use, maintenance, handwashing practices, and the importance of ending open defecation. Additionally, training on the use, maintenance, and sustainable management of water wells will ensure that these resources are properly utilized and maintained for long-term benefits.

To enhance food security and economic activities, the project will organize permaculture and compost-making training sessions, where villagers will learn sustainable gardening practices and compost creation. Training on livestock rearing will also be provided to help participants manage their animals effectively for income generation.

Community outreach and educational programs will be an integral part of the project. Community orientation sessions will explain the project's goals, roles, and responsibilities, ensuring transparency and inclusion. Awareness campaigns will promote hygiene practices, including handwashing, safe water use, and sanitation, reinforcing the benefits of achieving ODF status. The project will also include follow-up visits to monitor and encourage continued use and maintenance of project items, such as water wells, rainwater harvesting systems, and latrines. These visits will reinforce positive behaviors like drinking safe water, handwashing, and ending open defecation.

Annual reflection workshops will be conducted with VDCs, the WASH Committee, and local authorities to review progress, identify challenges, and plan for improvements. Educational materials such as printed guides, posters, and visual aids will support training sessions and outreach efforts, educating community members on maintaining a clean and safe environment.

#### **How were these needs identified?**

We identified these needs based on the result of a thorough and participatory assessment process that involved close collaboration with community members, local authorities, and other stakeholders. Through discussions with Village Development Committees (VDCs), which are appointed by the Cambodian government, as well as focus group meetings with families and community leaders, it became clear that several critical issues were affecting people's well-being. These included a lack of access to clean water, poor sanitation facilities, limited hygiene awareness, and insufficient resources to achieve sustainable agricultural practices. Observations of health issues linked to waterborne diseases and poor sanitation practices, such as open defecation and unsafe drinking water, made it clear that these issues needed urgent attention.

The project team also aligned its efforts with the Cambodian government's policy to achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in rural communities. While this policy is strongly committed to improving sanitation, the government's limited resources and structural challenges at the local level have slowed progress in its implementation. This created an opportunity for collaboration, allowing the project to assist existing campaigns by providing the necessary training, materials, and support to achieve ODF goals effectively.

Additionally, the team also looked through analysis of secondary data, such as local government reports, surveys, and national priorities, which confirmed the ongoing issues in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. By combining this information with feedback from community members, the project was designed to address the root causes of the challenges and create solutions that are both practical and sustainable.

Through this step-by-step approach, the project team made sure that the needs they identified matched what the community wanted while also aligning with the government's larger development plans. This process not only guided the project's focus but also helped build community ownership and lasting change.

**What incentives (for example, monetary compensation, awards, certification, or publicity), will you use, if any, to encourage community members to participate in the project?**

To get more community members involved, the project offers simple incentives. It covers transportation costs for community leaders so they can attend, and provides refreshments for families at training sessions and meetings to make it easier for them to join. At the annual reflection meeting, the project will recognize and award certificates of appreciation to those who have actively contributed to the project's implementation, including members of the Village Development Committees (VDCs), WASH Committees, and other key people.

People who complete training on water management, sanitation, or livelihood skills will also get certificates. These certificates recognize their efforts, show their new skills, and may help them find leadership or job opportunities. Public recognition at community events or workshops will also highlight their contributions, inspiring others in the community to take part.

Moreover, the greatest source of happiness for the villagers and leaders will be the remarkable transformation in living conditions brought about by the project—clean water, better sanitation, and enhanced hygiene. These changes will show why their participation matters and keep people engaged. By combining these incentives, the project builds motivation, ownership, and long-term commitment from the community, ensuring its success and long-term impact.

**List any community members or community groups that will oversee the continuation of the project after grant-funded activities conclude.**

These may or may not be Rotary members or clubs.

After the grant-funded activities conclude, the community members and groups involved throughout its implementation will keep it going:

- **Village Development Committees (VDCs):** These government-appointed committees will play a key role in sustaining the project. Having participated in capacity-building training, the VDCs will have strengthened management and leadership skills to oversee the maintenance and continuation of the project components. They will also serve as a link between the community and authorities.

- **WASH Committees:** Trained on the installation, maintenance, and operation of WASH items, these committees will ensure the ongoing functionality of sanitation facilities, water filters, water wells, and rainwater harvesting systems. They will also promote sustained hygiene practices in the community.

- **Self-Help Groups (SHGs):** The SHGs, made up of community members trained in project implementation, will continue their work in managing specific programs, such as permaculture gardens and cow raising, and supporting their fellow beneficiaries in maintaining project outcomes.

- **Local Authorities:** Collaborating with the VDCs and other committees, local government representatives will continue to guide the community in achieving and maintaining Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Their involvement ensures alignment with government policies and objectives.

- **Trained Beneficiaries:** Individual beneficiaries who received training in areas like water filter use, well maintenance, and sanitation practices will act as role models, encouraging their neighbors to adopt and sustain similar habits.

These groups, empowered with knowledge and resources, will ensure the project's sustainability by taking ownership of its outcomes. Their continued efforts will allow the project to have a lasting positive impact on the community.

## **VOCATIONAL TRAINING TEAMS – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**Describe the training needs that the team will address.**

**How did your team identify these needs?**

**Describe the specific objectives of the training, including what you expect training participants to gain from the team's expertise.**

**How were members of the local community involved in planning the training?**

**Will you work in coordination with any related initiatives in the community? If yes, briefly describe the other initiatives and how they relate to this project. If no, please explain. Are local initiatives not addressing these needs? Or, if they are, why did you decide not to work with them?**

There can be value in working with other groups including governments, nonprofit organizations, and private companies.

**What incentives (for example, monetary compensation, awards, certification, or promotion) will you use, if any, to encourage community members to participate in the training?**

**How will training recipients be supported after the training to keep the skills they acquire up-to-date?**

**List any community members or community groups that will oversee further training after the project ends.**

These may or may not be Rotary members or clubs.

### **SCHOLARSHIP\*\* (SEE BELOW FOR SCHOLAR PROFILE QUESTIONS)**

**Describe the process your team used to select this candidate.**

**How do this candidate's background, studies, and future plans qualify them for a global grant under this area of focus?**

### **BUDGET**

**Will you purchase budget items from local vendors? Explain the process you used to select vendors.**

Yes, we will purchase budget items from local vendors to ensure the project supports the local economy and aligns with sustainability goals. Before starting the project, a procurement committee will be formed, consisting of at least three members from the global grant committee of RC Pursat and one or two members from the cooperative organization Sustainable Cambodia. This committee will oversee the entire

procurement process, including identifying suitable vendors, evaluating their work to ensure it meets agreed-upon standards, and ensuring compliance with project requirements.

For most items, such as materials for the construction of water wells, latrines, and ponds, the procurement committee will conduct a transparent and competitive bidding process. Depending on the availability of the vendors, at least two vendors with good reputations will be attending the bidding, and one will be carefully chosen based on their qualifications, compliance to government regulations, and ability to deliver high-quality work.

If only one qualified vendor is identified, negotiations will take place to reach an agreement on costs and project terms. For rainwater harvesting systems, Sustainable Cambodia will deliver the service, as they are the only organization in the area providing this expertise.

For water filters, we will partner with a local water filter enterprise that manufactures the filters in Cambodia. These filters are made using locally available materials, ensuring that replacement parts are accessible, affordable, and convenient for the community. While a competitive bidding process will not be conducted for this component, the enterprise has agreed to provide corporate low rates for bulk purchases. This approach guarantees high-quality filters at a reasonable cost while supporting a local business.

**Did you use competitive bidding to select vendors? If no, please explain.**

Yes, we used competitive bidding to select vendors whenever possible. For most items, the procurement committee followed a transparent and competitive bidding process to evaluate and select vendors to get the best value and high standards for the project.

However, in cases where only one qualified vendor was identified, the procurement committee negotiated the cost to ensure the terms were fair and aligned with the project's objectives. For water filters, as only one qualified local enterprise was identified, we engaged in negotiations to secure corporate low rates for bulk purchases. This enterprise was chosen because it manufactures filters locally using materials that are readily available in Cambodia, ensuring the availability of spare parts and convenience for maintenance.

For rainwater harvesting systems, the service will be provided by Sustainable Cambodia, as this organization is the only entity in the area equipped to deliver these systems. Their expertise and unique capability make them the ideal partner for this component of the project.

**Please provide an operating and maintenance plan for the equipment or materials you purchased for this project. This plan should include who will operate and maintain the equipment and how they will be trained.**

### **Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting (RRH) Systems**

Sustainable Cambodia, as the provider of the rooftop rainwater harvesting systems, will train the WASH Committee on their operation and maintenance. This training will cover how to clean gutters, inspect and repair the rainwater collection tank and its foundation rings, and its pipe systems to ensure functionality and no leakage. The WASH Committee will take the lead in monitoring the systems and educating households on regular cleaning and upkeep. Sustainable Cambodia will also offer technical support during the initial implementation period.

### **Latrines**

The responsibility for maintaining latrines is with the individual beneficiaries. Beneficiaries will receive training on proper use, cleaning, and the importance of routine maintenance during community workshops. Beneficiaries will take responsibility for constructing the roofs and walls for the latrine using locally available materials. These materials can often be found at little to no cost. Beneficiary families will collaborate with their neighbors and community members, sharing or exchanging resources to support one another in this effort if needed. Additionally, the WASH Committee will reinforce these practices during follow-up visits, providing support to households that encounter difficulties in maintaining their

latrines. The WASH Committee will also monitor the condition of latrines across the community to ensure ongoing use and maintenance.

### **Water Filters**

The water filter enterprise will supply the filters, while Sustainable Cambodia (SC) staff will provide training to the beneficiaries on their proper use and maintenance. This training will include steps for cleaning the filters, replacing components, and identifying when maintenance is required. The filters, which are locally manufactured, ensure that spare parts are easily accessible and affordable, minimizing disruptions in the availability of safe drinking water. SC staff will ensure that beneficiaries fully understand how to use the filters effectively and sustainably.

### **Gardening Seeds and Tools:**

Beneficiaries of gardening tools and seeds will receive training on their proper use and care. Permaculture and compost-making workshops will teach participants how to maintain their tools and equipment for sustainable use. The gardening program will emphasize the use of recycled materials as containers for growing vegetables. These containers are cost-free, environmentally friendly, and provide additional benefits such as mobility during flash floods and reduced risk of soil-borne diseases compared to traditional raised beds. Families will also be trained on seed-saving techniques to grow crops in the next planting seasons. Additionally, they will learn to save income earned from selling their vegetables to reinvest in purchasing new seeds and tools, ensuring the sustainability of their gardening practices. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will provide mutual support among members, sharing knowledge and resources to enhance the success of gardening efforts.

**Animal Pass-on:** Beneficiaries of the cow pass-on program will receive one cow and participate in specific training sessions focused on proper care, feeding, and shelter installation. These sessions will include guidance on how to make livestock feed from cost-free or low-cost plants that are locally available, reducing expenses and ensuring sustainable feeding practices. For example, low-cost feed options may include a mix of harvested banana stems blended with affordable ingredients such as rice bran, corn, or leaves from other plants. These components are readily available in the community, making it possible for families to prepare nutritious feeds with minimal costs.

During the dry season, when natural grass and weeds are less available, families can apply the knowledge gained during the training to produce these low-cost feed alternatives. Beneficiaries will also learn to construct low-cost shelters using local materials, which are affordable and readily accessible in their communities. This ensures that their animals remain healthy year-round and that the program is both sustainable and practical for the families involved.

The program will focus on a cow animal pass-on model, where families agree to pass on the first cow offspring to another family in need, enabling the cycle to continue and multiply the benefits within the community. Grass and weeds are readily available around most households, providing an almost cost-free feeding option during the wet season. This way of raising animals minimizes the financial burden on families making the family can continue this project.

### **Monitoring and Support**

The WASH Committee, Village Development Committees (VDCs), and local authorities will regularly monitor the condition of all equipment and materials. They will provide support to households and offer advice on repairs or replacements as needed. Periodic follow-up visits and annual reflection workshops will serve as opportunities to identify and address any challenges related to maintenance.

**Describe how community members will maintain the equipment after grant-funded activities conclude. Will replacement parts be available?**

**-Water Wells and Pumps:** The WASH Committee will take responsibility for routine maintenance and

inspections of the water wells and pumps. Members will be trained to resolve common issues, such as pump malfunctions and minor repairs. To ensure they are financially prepared for future maintenance needs, water well users will begin saving a small amount collectively at the start of the well's usage. This savings will provide readily available funds to cover the costs of any necessary repairs.

Any significant repairs that exceed the skills of the committee will be referred to local technicians. Well components are typically low-cost and can be found in local hardware stores, ensuring that repairs can be carried out affordably and without delays. As the pumps used in the project do not rely on parts from outside Cambodia, this localized approach ensures sustainability and efficiency in maintaining the water wells.

**Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting (RRH) Systems:** Maintenance of RRH systems, including cleaning gutters and repairing tanks, will be followed up by the WASH Committee and managed by individual households. Sustainable Cambodia will be provided the training on these tasks when installing the system. Beneficiaries will be taught on how to routinely inspect and care for the systems to ensure their continued functions in collecting and storing rainwater.

**Water Filters:** Households will receive thorough training on cleaning and maintaining water filters to ensure their continued functionality. The design of the filters put both the filtering and storage processes within the same unit, minimizing the risk of contamination and ensuring safe water storage. The replacement parts, including filter clay, taps, and containers, will be readily available in the local market. This local production ensures that those parts are affordable, accessible, and can be sourced without delays, further supporting the long-term usability of the filters.

**Latrines:** Beneficiary families will take responsibility for the maintenance of their latrines, ensuring proper upkeep over time while the WASH Committee will provide continuous support and monitoring to promote correct usage and hygiene practices. Families will receive training on techniques for minor repairs and strategies for maintaining sanitation standards. For more significant repairs, local construction workers, who are readily available in the community, can assist with fixing major parts of the latrines. Replacement components, such as rings, plates, and bowls, are widely accessible at local construction stores. To ensure the durability of latrines and minimize the need for future repairs, the procurement committee will oversee the production of concrete components of the vendor. This monitoring process ensures that these parts meet high-quality standards, allowing them to last for many years and withstand regular use.

**Gardening Tools:** Gardening beneficiaries will learn how to maintain their tools during permaculture workshops. Emphasizing recycled containers for planting ensures low-cost maintenance. Additionally, seed-saving techniques will allow families to grow vegetables for future seasons.

**Cow Raising:** families will learn to construct shelters from local materials and make low-cost or cost-free feed from readily available plants. Self-Help Groups (SHGs) will provide mutual support to address any challenges related to livestock care.

**If the grant will be used to purchase any equipment, will the equipment be culturally appropriate and conform to the community's technology standards? If yes, please explain. If no, describe how the project team will help community members adopt the technology.**

Yes the equipment purchased with the grant will be culturally appropriate and aligned with community technology standards. The project has been designed carefully to use technology and resources that are both practical and familiar to the community, ensuring ease of use and long term sustainability.

**Water Filter:** the water filters are procured locally with local materials. training sessions will ensure that users can easily operate and maintain these filters.

**Water Wells and Pump:** the well pump is already familiar to the community. The components are durable, and available at local hardware stores. Repairs can be handled locally without reliance on external expertise.

**Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting System (RRH),** are made from concrete, which the local

construction workers are familiar with. The minor repair part is simple enough to be easily handled by the families.

**Latrine:** the construction of latrines will use local materials, and families will take part in building the roof and wall themselves, keeping the cost low, and fostering ownership.

**Garden Tool and Livestock:** tools for gardening and livestock care is low-tech that is practical for the farmer. The farmers will use recycled containers to grow a garden which is readily available and low cost. Livestock feeds can be fed from weeds and grass around the households or in the fields.

**After the project is completed, who will own the items purchased by grant funds? No items may be owned by a Rotary district, club, or member.**

All items will be owned by the beneficiaries and community members. For community shared resources such as water wells, VDC and WASH Committee will oversee the use to make sure they use it in fairness and not wasteful. There are no Rotarians in these villages. No Rotary districts, clubs, Rotarians or members of the cooperative organization will own any items purchased by the grant funds. The community wells are shared among the beneficiaries with a written agreement.

## **FUNDING**

**Have you found a local funding source to sustain project outcomes for the long term? If yes, please describe this funding source.**

Each beneficiary family will take responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the components provided through the project. To ensure their financial readiness for future maintenance or repairs, families are encouraged to establish savings immediately following the installation of the items. These savings will be supported by income generated from the sale of surplus vegetables grown in their home gardens and animal offspring raised through the livestock pass-on program. This approach fosters self-reliance and ensures that the project outcomes remain sustainable in the long term without requiring additional external funding.

**Will any part of the project generate income for ongoing project funding? If yes, please explain.**

Yes, the program is designed to be self-sustaining through the agricultural products cultivated and livestock raised by the participating families. Once families achieve sufficient crop yields and animal growth, they can sell surplus produce and animal offspring at local markets, generating income to support their households. This income will also enable them to cover costs related to maintenance, repairs, and necessary replacements for the equipment provided through the project.

In addition, the Village Development Committees (VDC) and WASH Committees will play an important role in guiding the community. Their governance will empower the community to address other challenges and initiate new projects, fostering continued development and self-reliance without reliance on external funding.

**Is your economic and community development activity a microcredit project? If yes, upload your [microcredit supplement](#) file.**

**\*\*SCHOLAR APPLICANTS WILL ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:**

List the two educational institutions you have most recently attended:

Provide the following information about the academic program you plan to attend:

Matriculating educational institution (including city and country):

Language of instruction:

Website:

Academic program:

Academic program start date:

Academic program end date:

List the classes you plan to take and provide any relevant links to information about the program.

How does your educational, professional, or volunteer experience align with Rotary's goals in the selected area of focus?

What are your plans immediately after the scholarship period?

How do your long-term professional goals align with Rotary's goals in the selected area of focus?