

Social Monitoring Report

November 2014

CAM: Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor Project Income Restoration Program Post Evaluation Report

Prepared by Envisioning Co., Ltd. for the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee and the Asian Development Bank.

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ENVISIONING Co., Ltd.

**POST EVALUATION REPORT TO
INTER MINISTERIAL
RESETTLEMENT
COMMITTEE**

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INTRODUCTION

1. Intention and Structure of Report

1. This post evaluation report has been prepared by the Envisioning, the contracted consultant for the Income Restoration of the National Road Number 33, 15.8 Kilometers from Kampong Trach to Preak Chak, Cambodian Vietnamese border. The report has been prepared to present the results of the post evaluation that is conducted in November, 2014 (6 months after the end of Income Restoration Program).
2. The report is organized to present readers in 4 main parts. The first part includes the intention and structure of the report, the background information of the program, and the program scope and objectives. The second part presents the updated situation of the AHs of the program. The third part presents the financial situation of the established self-help groups and credit facilities. And the last part presents some remarks and conclusion of the fourth quarter implementation.

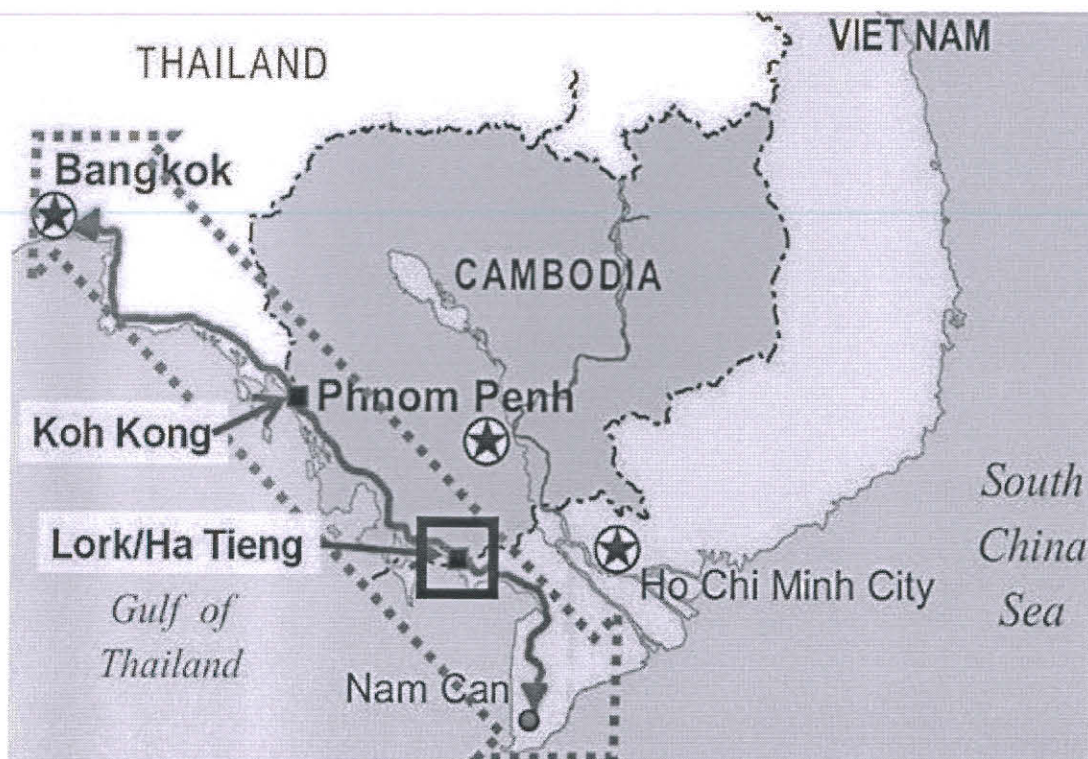
2. Background Information of the Program

3. The Income Restoration Program (the Program) was initiated to mitigate the negative impacts of households affected by Southern Coastal Corridor Project (SCCP), Cambodia section of National Road 33, 15.8 Kilometers from Kampong Trach to Preak Chak, Cambodian Vietnamese border.
4. Southern Coastal Corridor Project (referred later as the Project) will complete the Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor in Cambodia (which runs from Bangkok through Thailand and Cambodia ending in southern Vietnam). The Project aims to rehabilitate 15.8 km of national road 33 at the Cambodia-Vietnam border from Kampong Trach to Preak Chak, Cambodian Vietnamese border, and build new cross border facilities at Cambodia's borders with Thailand and Vietnam. The upgraded road will lower travel times, lower costs and increased trade and movement between Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand. Australia and the Asian Development Bank are jointly financing the project, which is being implemented by the Royal Government of Cambodia.
5. The Project is an integral part of the Southern Economic Corridor which is one of the eleven flagship programs of the 10 year Greater Mekong Sub-region Strategic Framework. The Southern

Coastal Corridor road network stretches from Bangkok southward through Cambodia to southern of Viet Nam.

6. In Cambodia section, the Project extends from the Cambodia-Thai border at Cham Yeum in Koh Kong province to the Cambodia-Viet Nam border at Preaek Chak in Kampot province. Some parts of Southern Coastal Corridor road network in Cambodia section had been upgraded and others are being improved under funding assistance from Asian development Bank (ADB) and the Government of Australia; and the Ministry of Public Work and Transport is the executing agency.
7. The GMS-SCC Project (Cambodia) - ADB LOAN 2373 - CAM (SF) - Original Scope of Works is to complete the Greater Mekong Subregion Southern Coastal Corridor (GMS-SCC) Corridor in Cambodia. The Project components include: (i) Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure: 15.8 kilometers (km) of National Road (NR)33 will be improved to the border with Viet Nam at Preaek Chak; (ii) New Cross-Border Facilities will be constructed in Preaek Chak (at border with Viet Nam) and Koh Kong (at border with Thailand), whose designs will take into account the works carried out under the ADB's TA6307-REG on the Implementation of the GMS Cross-Border Transport Agreement approved in 2006; (iii) Road Maintenance; and, (iv) HIV/AIDS and Trafficking Awareness Program.
8. The positive impacts of the Project will be to promote economic growth in the Project area and the GMS by strengthening connectivity with neighboring countries and increasing competitiveness. The outcome of the Project will be to reduce transport time and costs on the corridor, and induce more efficient movement of passengers and goods within the Project area and between GMS countries.
9. Based on the Resettlement report of the GMS: Southern Coastal Corridor Project provided assistance to the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) and the Social and Environmental Unit (SEU) of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT), there are a total of 631 Affected Households, 616 of which are within the road section and 15 are affected by the construction of the Cross Border Facility (CBF) within the Cambodian Territory. Of the 616 APs within the road section, 10 are listed as landless.
10. With reference to the report of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IRC), there are a total of 147 affected households, living in 9 villages along the national road number 33 from Kampong Trach to Preaek

Chak, are identified as having need for income restoration program.



Map of GMS-Southern Coastal Corridor

Source: Ministry of Public Work and Transportation of Royal Government of Cambodia.

3. Program Scope and Objectives

3.1 Main purpose of the program

11. The main purpose of the Program is to mitigate the negative impacts of the households affected by Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure: 15.8 kilometers (km) of National Road (NR)33 from Kompong Trach to Prek Chak.

3.2 Specific objective of the program

12. The specific objective of the Program is to assist the 147 affected households in restoring their livelihoods and income so that they can have better living condition through the provision of trainings, job creation and improvement, employment assistantship and self-help group and financial facility establishment.

3.3 Main tasks of the program

13. The main tasks of the program are (i) to carry out the general situation analysis of the target area; (ii) to conduct AHs family situation analysis; (iii) to develop appropriate plan for program implementation; (iv) to organize and deliver trainings, employment and job creation assistantship, self-help group and credit facility establishment, and (v) to provide follow up and backstop support to the target AHs.

3.4 Target participants of the program

14. The target participants of the Program are households affected by the Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure: 15.8 kilometers (km) of National Road (NR)33 from Kompong Trach to Prek Chak. The specific number of the target AHs is 147 households living in 9 villages along the national road number 33.

3.5 Expected outputs of the program

15. As mentioning in the first quarter report already that the expected outputs of the program include four categories. The first category is preliminary output of the inception period. The second main output is related to training organization and delivery activity. The third main output is related to self-help group establishment and management activity. And the fourth main output is related to follow up and backstop supports activity.

The detailed expected outputs are presented as following:

Preliminary Output (Inception period)

Report on preliminary analysis
Report on Situational Analysis
Report on income restoration plan
Work Plan

Main Output 1: Training organization and delivery

Output 1.1: Module for training on Family Financial Management
Output 1.2: Module for Training on self-help Group and Credit Facility Establishment and management
Output 1.3: Modules for training on agricultural production
Output 1.4: training organization and delivery for Self-help Group and Credit Facility Management
Output 1.5: training organization and delivery for Family Financial Management
Output 1.6: training organization and delivery for Livestock Farming

Output 1.7: training organization and delivery for Rice Farming

Output 1.8: training organization and delivery for Vegetable Farming

Main Output 2: Self-help Group Establishment and Management

Output 2.1: Policy guideline for self-help group and credit facility establishment and management (Practical Manual)

Output 2.2: Four established self-help groups which can operate smoothly

Output 2.3: On credit facility with an saving account for operation in a Bank

Output 2.4: Practical formats used for reporting and credit facility affairs.

Main Output 3: Follow up and Backstop Supports

Output 3.1: Report on actual problems and issues occurring in each target AH

Output 3.2: Report on follow up and additional instruction related to output 1 and output 2

Output 3.3: Report on backstop supports and actual business/employment situation of the target AHs

Output 3.4: Final Report of the program

GENERAL SITUATION OF THE AHs

4. First Self-help Group

16. The first self-help group consists of 29 AHs families living in four villages: Kampong Trach 1, Koh Khlut, Koh Tachan, and Robang Krass. Based on the assessment conducted in November 2012 (reported in the second quarter progress report, December 2012), the average monthly revenue of the AHs families participated in the training is 308000 riel, the lowest household monthly revenue is 150,000 riel, and the highest monthly revenue is 420,000 riel.
17. With reference to the assessment conducted in November 2013 (reported in the sixth quarter report, November 2013), the average monthly revenue of the target household revenue in this group increases to 580370 riel.
18. During the current assessment conducted in this November 2014, the team observes that the average monthly revenue of the group households increases to 758037 riel (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).
19. Based the three consecutive assessments, we notes that the average monthly revenue of the AHs in this group increases 272370 riel (around 88%) from November 2012 to November 2013, and increases 177667 riel (around 30%) from November 2013 to November 2014.
20. With reference to the assessment in November 2014, the team observes that most of the target AHs families of this group have at least two sources of income. Their most common sources of income generation are rice farming followed by trading, pig farming and vegetable farming (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).

5. Second Self-help Group

21. The second self-help group consists actually of 34 AHs families living in the village of Kampoul Meas. Based on the assessment conducted in November 2012 (reported in the second quarter progress report, December 2012), the average monthly revenue of the AHs families participated in the training is 525000 riel (around 130 USD per month). The lowest monthly revenue is 30,000 riel, and the highest monthly revenue is 4,000,000 riel.

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22. With reference to the assessment conducted in November 2013 (reported in the sixth quarter report, November 2013), the average monthly revenue of the target household revenue in this group increases to 959524 riel.
 23. During the current assessment conducted in this November 2014, the team observes that the average monthly revenue of the group households increases to 1068095 riel (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).
 24. Based the three consecutive assessments, we notes that the average monthly revenue of the AHs in this group increases 434524 riel (around 82%) from November 2012 to November 2013, and increases 108571 riel (around 11%) from November 2013 to November 2014.
 25. Concerning with the income generation sources of the target AHs in this group, the team observes that most of the target AHs families of this group have at least two sources of income. Their most common sources of income generation are rice farming (more than number of rice farming of the first group) followed by trading, pig farming and vegetable farming (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).

6. Third Self-help Group

26. The third self-help group consists of 36 AHs families living in two villages: Damnak Trop and Trapeang Neal. Based on the assessment conducted in November 2012 (reported in the second quarter progress report, December 2012), the average monthly revenue of the AHs families participated in the training is 298,889 riel (around 74 USD per month). The lowest monthly revenue is 150,000 riel, and the highest monthly revenue is 600,000 riel.
27. With reference to the assessment conducted in November 2013 (reported in the sixth quarter report, November 2013), the average monthly revenue of the target household revenue in this group increases to 906818 riel.
28. During the current assessment conducted in this November 2014, the team observes that the average monthly revenue of the group households increases to 1033182 riel (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).
29. Based the three consecutive assessments, we notes that the average monthly revenue of the AHs in this group increases 607929 riel (around 200%) from November 2012 to November

2013, and increases 126364 riel (around 14%) from November 2013 to November 2014. The big amount of increase from 2012 to 2013 is resulted from trading business of the 8 target AHs families. There is also one target household that have big amount monthly revenue from pig farming and rice farming.

30. The same to the first group, the team observes that most of the target AHs families of this group have at least two sources of income. Their most common sources of income generation are rice farming followed by trading, pig farming and vegetable farming (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).

7. Fourth Self-help Group

31. The fourth self-help group consists of 36 AHs families living in two villages: Lork and Prek Chak village. Based on the assessment conducted in November 2012 (reported in the second quarter progress report, December 2012), the average monthly revenue of the AHs families participated in the training is 683,158 riel (around 127 USD per month). The lowest monthly revenue is 100,000 riel, and the highest monthly revenue is 6,000,000 riel.
32. With reference to the assessment conducted in November 2013 (reported in the sixth quarter report, November 2013), the average monthly revenue of the target household revenue in this group increases to 1260345 riel.
33. During the current assessment conducted in this November 2014, the team observes that the average monthly revenue of the group households increases to 1356897 riel (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).
34. Based the three consecutive assessments, we notes that the average monthly revenue of the AHs in this group increases 577187 riel (around 84%) from November 2012 to November 2013, and increases 96552 riel (around 8%) from November 2013 to November 2014.
35. As previous group, with reference to the assessment in November 2014, the team observes that most of the target AHs families of this group have at least two sources of income. Their most common sources of income generation are rice farming followed by trading, pig farming and vegetable farming (the detailed assessment result is given in the annex 2 of this report).

SELF-HELP GROUP AND CREDIT FACILITY

8. Financial statement of the First Self-help Group

36. Based on the result of meeting with the group leaders and the reports of the first self-help group in November 2014, the team found that its original total revolving fund at the start is 5,252,300 riel and its current fund is 7275800 riel. During this quarter, there are also 8 AHs household families borrowed money from the credit facility with the total amount of 6454000 riel: 3 household families have borrowed the money for livestock farming, specifically pig raising, and 5 household families have borrowed the money for trading. The cash in bank of the first group is 276900 riel, and collected interest in hand is 544900 riel. From the fourth quarter, there were 10 AHs household families of this group starting their saving 5000 riel per month. However, there is no currently AHs family in the group continued to save such 5000 riel per month anymore. The detailed financial statement of this group is given in the annex 1 of the report.

9. Financial statement of Second Self-help Group

37. Based on the result of meeting with the group leaders and the reports of the second self-help group in November 2014, the team found that its original revolving fund at the start is 5,729,800 riel and its current total revolving fund is 6796100 riel. During this period, there are 8 AHs household families borrowed money from the credit facility with the total amount of 6725000 riel: 2 household families have borrowed the money for livestock farming, specifically pig raising, and 6 household families have borrowed the money for trading. The cash in bank of the group is 51100 riel, and collected interest in hand is 20000 riel. There are 13 AHs household families of this group starting their saving 5000 riel per month from the fourth quarter. The detailed financial statement of this group is given in the annex 1 of the report.

10. Financial statement of Third Self-help Group

38. Based on the result of meeting with the group leaders and the reports of the third self-help group in November 2014, the team found that its original revolving fund at the start is 6207200 Riel and its current total revolving fund is 7307300 riel. During this quarter, there are 12 AHs household families borrowed money from the credit facility with the total amount of 6,550,000 riel: 2 household families have borrowed the money for livestock farming, specifically pig raising, 9 household families have borrowed the money for trading, and 1 household have borrowed money for opening motorbike repair shop. The cash in bank of

the group is 705000 riel, and collected interest and cash in hand is 52300 riel. There are 13 AHs household families of this group starting their saving 5,000 riel per month from the fourth quarter. The detailed financial statement of this group is given in the annex 1 of the report.

11. Financial statement of Fourth Self-help Group

39. Based on the result of meeting with the group leaders and the reports of the fourth self-help group in November 2014, the team found that its original revolving fund at the start is 6366400 Riel and its current revolving fund is 7934400 riel. During this quarter, there still have 6 AHs household families borrowed money from the credit facility with the total amount of 7,200,000 riel: 2 household families have borrowed the money for livestock farming, specifically pig raising, and 4 household families have borrowed the money for trading. The cash in bank of the group is 86400 riel, and collected interest and cash in hand is 648000 riel. There are 9 AHs household families of this group starting their saving 5000 riel per month from the fourth quarter. The detailed financial statement of this group is given in the annex 1 of the report.

40. This is just to remind that the team has started to organize earlier the target AHs households into 4 self-help groups based on geographic location of their houses. Group 1 includes target Ahs living in in Kampong Trach, Koh khlut, Koh Tachan, and Robang Krass village. Group 2 includes the target Ahs living in the Kampoul Meas village. Group 3 includes Ahs living in Damnak Trobe and Trapang Neal village. And Group 4 includes the target Ahs living in Lork and Prek Chak village. There are 29 AHs families in group1, 34 AHs families in group 2, 36 AHs families in group 3, and 36 AHs families in group 4. The average distance between each group is around 3.5 kilometers. In order to establish manage successfully self-help groups and credit facilities, the team has developed a policy guideline (buy-law) to be used for training and using manual for the self-help groups. The policy guideline is attached in the annex 1 of the second quarter report. Based on the policy guideline, the team has facilitated the group to select five management members in each group, one is group leader, and others are 4 deputy leaders. The name list of the group leaders is attached in the annex 2 of the second quarter report.

41. After the establishment of the self-help groups, the team has worked closely with ACLEDA bank in Kampong Trach district, and the bank has accepted to open a saving account for each AHs

self-help group and to follow the principles of the established buy-law. Moreover, the bank accepted to issues account statement to the group as well as to IRC in every month. The team has assisted the management of the self-help group to open a saving account for the established self-help group at ACLEDA Bank in The Kampong Trach district. The team has managed to bring the group management to work with the ACLEDA bank office and also has invited the Bank staff to instruct the self-help group on how to work with the Bank. The saving account name and number of each self-help group is given in annex 3 of the second quarter report. Moreover, the team has conducted a series of meeting with self-help group leaders/deputy leaders and self-help group members of each group. The meetings have been twice a month for each self-help group: one for group leaders and deputy leaders, and another one for all group members. The meeting purpose is to provide more instruction on how to work as self-help group, how to operate their self-help group and credit facility, how to work with a bank, how to conduct meeting, and benefits of the group work.

42. In February, 2013 IRC has provided the revolving fund with the amount of USD 5920.00 to the target AHs of the Program. The team has transferred the amount (USD 5920) to the saving account of the 4 established self-help groups at Kampong Trach district on February 28, 2013 through ACLEDA Bank from Phnom Penh. The transferred fund was converted in Riel currency by ACLEDA bank with an exchange rate of 3979 riel per US dollar on February 28, 2013. So the total amount of the revolving fund transferred is 23,555,700 Riel. The transferred fund was allocated in the saving accounts of the 4 established self-help groups based on the number of their group members: One group member is given USD 40.00 equivalent to 159160 Riel. The group 1 consisted of 33 members has received 5252300 riel in the saving account. The group 2 consisted of 36 members has received 5729800 Riel in the saving account. The group 3 consisted of 39 members has received 6207200 Riel in the saving account. The group 4 consisted of 40 members has received 6366400 Riel in the saving account.

CONCLUSION AND REMARKS

43. Concerning with the income generation of the target AHs families, most target AHs families have diversified their source of income to pig farming, trading and vegetable farming. Moreover, the productivity of their income generation activities has been improved time by time. As the result, the average monthly revenue of the target AHs have increased significantly from 2012 to 2014. In other word, we can conclude that the training delivered to the AHs family members were beneficial for them.
44. As mentioning in the final report, concerning with self-help group and credit facility establishment and management, the team still noted that the number of AHs households who have saved their monthly money to the credit facility is very limited (around 9 to 13 per group only). And currently, there one group stopped their monthly saving activity due to limited number of AHs who want to save their money in the facility. There are also some possible reasons. For instant, their time is limited to involve the group activity and the small amount of revolving fund could not attract their involvement. Moreover the team noted that the group members and group leaders did not follow strictly the manual, they are working from their own style leading to have some problems in financial report and transparency.
45. In short, trainings delivered to the AHs can be considered as productive and beneficial to them, the self-help groups and credit facility are also beneficial for them, but this second strategy need to be closely monitored to have proper operation.