

# Social Monitoring Report

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## CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

(Loan 2839/8254/3442 and Grant 0278)

Second Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of Income  
Restoration Program (Road 150B, NR53 and 151B)

February to April 2016

Prepared by Social Development Consultant for Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia and Asian Development Bank.

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**Social Development Consultant**

*No. 6A, Street 280, Sangkat Boeng Kengkong 2, Khan Chamkarmorn,  
Phnom Penh, Tel: +855 (0)16 947 694 / Email: monyrih.sdc@gmail.com*

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**Nation Religion King**

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**Social Development Consultant**

**Second Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of  
Income Restoration Program**

**CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project (150B, NR53, and 151B)**



**Feb to April 2016**

**Submitted to**

**Ministry of Economic and Finance**

**Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)**

**Resettlement Department**

## ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AHs	: Affected Households
APs	: Affected Persons
DMS	: Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	: Displaced Persons
DRSCs	: District Resettlement Sub-Committees
EA	: Executing Agency
EDPs	: Economically Displaced Persons
EMO	: External Monitoring Organization
FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
GMS	: Greater Mekong Sub-region
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	: Households
IPP	: Indigenous People Plan
IRC	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-RD	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Resettlement Department
LARP	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
PDPs	: Physically Displaced Persons
PIB	: Project Information Booklet
PICs	: Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	: Provincial Management Unit
PRSC	: Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRSC-WG	: Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group
RCS	: Replacement Cost Survey
RD	: Resettlement Department
RD-MEF	: Resettlement Department of Ministry of Economy and Finance
ROW	: Right-of-Way
RP	: Resettlement Plan
RSC	: Resettlement Sub-Committee
SES	: Socio-economic Survey
SHGs	: Self-help Groups



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## Executive Summary

The primary objective of IRP is to restore or improve the socio-economic conditions of the severely affected and the vulnerable households whose incomes are affected directly by the project. In order to improve sustainable living condition, two strategies on establishment and functioning of SHG and training on off-farm and on-farm have been implementing.

In this second quarter, In Kampong Chhnang province and Kampong Speu province, additional 38 AHs have been interviewed about their living standard and availability for training so in total IRP team has interviewed and consulted 156AHs while 32 AHs were unable to contact for interview and other 10 AHs have not been interviewed. As the result of interview, 97 AHs are elderly who age from 61 years old equal to that equals 62.2 percent and the AHs who age around 30 to 60 is about 37.8 percent only. Based on this result, we can assume that there are many HHs is elderly, in order to help them find suitable job in IRP program our team may need to give off-farm training to their family members who is unemployment. But if they have no families our team may need train them only livestock and vegetable growing. For AHs aged between 30 and 60, we can also provide them with off-farm training courses such as driving, hair dressing, and motorbike repairing and etc. Moreover, 22.8 percent of AHs are Cham/Muslim so that they request more to have chicken raising training and 81.4 percent of the interviewed AHs are low educated, so as result from the interview, chicken raising and rice field farming training are most interesting and suitable for all AHs who are more than 50 percent.

From data analysis, the team has found that there is only one AH who has lower income after project has taken place and other AHs are elderly who have been included to IRP program. Therefore, from this study result, IRP team will focus on providing them with on-farm training such as livestock and vegetable growing and with off-farm training, specifically for their family member who is unemployed. In addition, the data on capital resources from AHs is also a major key for IRP team to confirm with AHs about training. AHs who have resource like large-size land can grow vegetable and rice field, and AHs who have small-size land can have livestock. As result from data analysis, 51.6 percent of AHs has landholding including rice field and orchard while 32.7 percent of AHs have livestock.

44 officials have been met for discussion and consultation to understand, explore and seek assistant for the program. Challenges, positive points, and requests have been found to help AHs in the target project for better plan to improve AHs condition living.

Moreover, deputy governor from provincial hall, director of department of commerce, deputy director of department of rural development, chief office of department of planning, and officer of department of agriculture, senior officer from Prasac MFI, and officer from Water SHED NGO have been invited for meeting and discussion to have additional assistant for the project including strategies for raising AHs living condition, solution for AHs daily challenge such as electricity and water utility, available market, and plan for next steps of the program such training all AHs to become factory workers, collectors, transporters, and retailers at the market nearby. As a result, they are happy to support IRP project and will join available trainings to seek help and support for the project. They will support any request from IRP team to help all AHs in the program to get better living standard and available job opportunities.

In addition, IRP team have met with director and deputy director of vocational training centre for seeking information concerning financial management course, off-farm and on-farm

training including vegetable growing, animal raising, salon learning, driving learning, and other available training courses. The team will also collect more information from nearby factories to gain support and job opportunities for family of AHs.

## **I. PROJECT BACKGROUND**

The Rural Roads Improvement Project aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The Project is financed through a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency. The major impacts caused by the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW).

Based on the results of DMS conducted in March – December 2013, a total of 198 HHs will be eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program (IRP) that will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures, landless AH, and AH falling under vulnerable group. Those are (i) 19 HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 93 HHs headed by elderly; 33 HHs headed by women; 1 HH living under poverty line; 16 landless AHs; 2 AHs with disability and 34 AHs whose houses are entirely affected.

## **II. OBJECTIVE**

The main purpose of this report is to follow up and report for the IRP of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and value the training programs that are suitable for the current situation of local market and their capability to join the new setting training IRP activities and to review the current socioeconomic conditions, skills, strengths and weaknesses of the affected persons (APs) who have lost out their household assets and capacities because of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and set out the strategy and key steps involved in the implementation of the income restoration program for the severely affected households (AHs) who have been defined in the agreed 2014 project RP. The report also specifies the various activities and actions commencing with the review of existing documents and development of tools and materials for training needs assessment, organization of the training programs and delivery of key project outputs based on the specific tasks specified in the project TOR. Thus, this Inception report will describe the project approaches and methodologies, self-help group formation and organization, organization of training program, financial bank credit assistant, a detailed work plan, and terms of reference for the project.

### **2.1. General Objective**

The primary objective of the income restoration program is to restore or to improve the socio-economic conditions of the severely affected and the vulnerable households whose incomes are severely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B.

### **2.2. Specific Project Objective**

The specific project objective is to restore or to improve the socio-economic conditions of the total of severely affected and the vulnerable households by means of: (i) provide special



assistance to severely affected & vulnerable households; (ii) provide opportunity of employment; and (iii) supplemental livelihood activities to be designed.

### **III. SCOPE OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM**

Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu are the provinces to be covered under the income restoration program. The ToR has indicated that there are totally 198 households (Kampong Chhnang 194 HHs and Kampong Speu 4 HHs) who are severely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and hence would need to be included under the design and implementation of income restoration program as shown in Table 1. The Project Team including the team leader, assistant team and field staffs have already met the eligible AHs for assessing their socio-economic situation as a consequence of the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and their inclusion in the income restoration program designed to address their specific needs. Thus, it is envisaged that 198 households (Annex 1, and 2) may be covered under the program.

The income restoration program (IRP) envisaged for the severely affected and vulnerable households will focus on the provision of alternative or supplemental livelihood activities that will be designed with the AHs by the NGOs/Agency to be hired for the program. Said alternative or supplemental livelihood activities will be supported with skills training.

The Project Team then undertook a comprehensive socio-economic and needs assessment with all affected people using the survey form prepared by the team (Annex 5) and consultation with local officials, commune and village leaders as shown in Annex 3. The majority of the families were met and interviewed by the Team following the assistant from the local officials, commune leaders, village leaders, and others. Some families, however, could not be reached by the Team even though the Team has tried very hard, spent a lot of time to wait for and used every possible means. At the meantime, some other households could not be identified by the village leaders so then the reasons of their absences were identified by the Team as shown in Annex 4.

#### ***i. Geo-demographic Profile of the AHs***

Kampong Chhnang, with a population of 472,616, is a small Cambodian province which is just 91 kilometers away from Phnom Penh City and is in the alluvial plain of central Cambodia. It is drained by the Tonle Sap, a tributary of the Mekong River. As shown in Table 1, in Kampong Chhnang, 194 AHs have been affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, residing in 3 districts and 9 communes.

Regarding to its location next to the Tonle Sap Lake, Kampong Chhnang's population is predominantly in fishery and rice plantation involved. Especially, the provincial capital Kampong Chhnang, an easy-going river port town that is worth a visit, focuses on fishery and therefore features a big fishery port. It is, easy to get to from Phnom Penh via national road number 5, passing by the former capital of Udong.

Kampong Chhnang's economy consists basically of fishery, rice and fruit cropping and several garment factories. Especially rural households depend on agriculture productivities and its related sub-sectors.

Thnal Totoeng market and Teuk Phos market are the business areas that can provide various business opportunities to people along project area. People can have small farm and rice plantation or grow some vegetable in their house area and bring product to the market. As a



study with officer from micro-finance institute, family in Kampong Chhnang province relies on their children to work in the factories which are not far from home.

Kampong Speu, with a population of 716,517, is a province of Cambodia. It is in the southwest of the country, and its capital is Krong Chbar Morn. The province is bordered the provinces of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang to the north, Kandal to the east, Takeo to the southeast, Kampot to the south, and Koh Kong to the west. As shown in Table 1, in Kampong Speu, 4 AHs have been affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, residing in 1 district (Tbpong) and 1 commune (Am Laeng). See the Annex 7 about the project location map.

Kampong Speu's economy consists basically of rice and fruit cropping and fishery. It's also noted by its famous palm sugar and wine. Especially the rural households depend on agriculture and its related subsectors.

There are only 4 households in Kampong Speu province so they will be included to the group of household in Kampong Chhnang for training such as money saving, animal raising, rice plantation, and skill training and observe for job placement.

*Table 1: Number of Eligible Affected Households by Location*

Province	District	commune	Total	Road
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Trolach	Ta Ches Khang Keut	31	150BE
		Ta Ches Khang Lech	7	150BW
		Chhouk Sor	40	
	Samaki Meanchey	Khmar Chmar	31	
	Teuk Phos	Akphivoadth	42	53
		Khlong Porpok	2	
		Cheab	15	
		Toul Khpos	18	
		Kbal Teuk	8	
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Am Laeng	4	151B
<b>Total</b>			<b>198</b>	

#### **IV. THE INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM**

The Rural Roads Improvement Project aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The Project is financed through a loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency. The major impacts caused by the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW).

Based on the results of DMS conducted in March – December 2013, a total of 198 HHs will be eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program that will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures, landless AH, and AH falling under vulnerable group. Those are (i) 19 HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 93 HHs headed by elderly; 33 HHs headed by women; 1 HH living under poverty line; 16 landless AHHs; 2 AHH with disability and 34 AHs whose houses are entirely affected.

#### **4.1. Project Strategy**

The income restoration program will be undertaken over a period of two years. The indicative work plan includes the design and implementation of the sustainable income restoration for people affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project in the Cambodia, specifically in 2 provinces: Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu and together account for 198 affected households. The indicative work plan includes carrying out situational and needs assessment surveys to be served as baseline studies to identify and substantiate key areas for action, as well as the means for achieving the desired outcomes, designing IRP and SHG establishment, SHG follow up and problem solving, the provision of training programs, practice & apply their training skills to actual business activities, conduct of SHG Audit and preparation of exit strategy, conduct of Post-Evaluation Survey (results framework), and follow up activities and final evaluation.

The Project Team is fully aware that a successful income restoration program requires the adoption of a holistic approach and that the training plan for the program must be well prepared. Thus, it is important that such a holistic approach is incorporated through better understanding as well as effective planning and budgeting. A comprehensive training program strategy for the income restoration program will address the needs of all the APs and be coordinated by various NGOs and other micro-finance agencies. It is extremely crucial that the project team must work closely with all parties involved in the program both at the policy level, donors, local authorities, NGOs, APs, and related individuals and organizations and under the supportive supervision of the Resettlement Department (RD) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

#### **4.2. Project Approach & Methodology**

The methodology proposed under the project is based on a combination of the needs assessment and income restoration approach, constant consultation with stakeholders, and implementation of best practices. In accordance with the terms of reference and the project proposal, the approach and methodology (see Figure depicted below) will utilize the needs assessment instrument, consultations, and training activities, focusing on the improvement of living conditions and provide necessary skills for the affected people. These include:

- a. Review all related and existing documents regarding the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project and those severely affected households in all the two designated provinces: Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.
- b. Consult and desk review with project-concern officers on project issues and seek possible recommendation on way forward.
- c. Prepare situational and needs assessment survey instrument and pre-test the instrument as well as submit the instrument to the project concern officers for endorsement.

- d. Conduct field visit to the respective areas of all 198 target APs within 2 different provinces (Kampong Chhnang: 198 APs, and Kampong Speu: 4 APs) to:
  - analysis of their existing sources of livelihood to serve as a baseline data on pre-Project incomes and living standards and as an evaluation measure for the achievement of the project at its end.
  - detail profiles of the severely affected households and their members including: information on gender, age group, education, productive skills, household size, and livelihood preference.
  - identify of key socio-economic problems facing the participating AHs and suggestions on ways and means to help them overcome said problems.
  - learn about their needs and preferences in their living condition improvement and livelihood activities.
  - observe and witness their current living conditions, challenges and needs as well as to consider possible means that would allow them improve and generate incomes.
- e. Consult with key stakeholders in the designated provinces both provincial departments and NGOs in the project area for possible recommendations and effective intervention. The meeting and consultation aim at identification of employment opportunity & skills needed for APs in the project area and possible intervention in the rehabilitation of the railway project.
- f. Establish and form self-help groups (SHG) of the participating APs, the grouping could be people living in the same village or commune and/or nature of livelihood activities. Activities in the formation of the self-help groups will include:
  - Organize initial meeting to each location, each meeting consists of around 20 to 30 participants which prefer them to/as two groups to be setup. The meeting will facilitate all participants to initiate and identify their own group members. The meeting would preferably be with the women of the target group and discuss:
    - Objectives of Self Help Groups
    - What a Self Help Group is
    - Operating principles
    - Weekly meetings
    - Management Committee
    - Regulations
    - End of the year distribution of profit
  - Provide technical support to each group in the formulation of internal groups' regulation, principles, and its vision with the participation of all group's members from each group.
    - Facilitate the meeting to support the each SHG in the formulation of internal group regulation, principles, and its vision. The meeting consists of one day for each group. Support the group in electing their management committee by ballot.
    - Explain that the group will write its own regulation. Guide them through the example regulation and make them decide on
      - the amount savings that the members will deposit every week
      - the loan term

- the interest rate on loans
- the time and place of the weekly meeting
- Provide training to all SHGs' committees on the group management, leadership and organizational and financial management for officers;
- Provide training to all SHGs' committees on simple bookkeeping, capital management, and minutes taking and group's report writing.
- Provide needed guidance and support to the officers of the self-help groups
- SHG follow up, monitoring and support
- g. Identify the appropriate livelihood activities for all severely APs to participate in the program.
- h. Provide training program and activities to all participating APs.
- i. Assist in identifying and encourage the appropriate livelihood activities for each AP household based on the skill acquired, knowledge and resources of each member and that of their self-help groups and that will ensure that the household has the capacity to provide for its daily sustenance.
- j. Identify existing or planned programs of the Government, NGOs, and other agencies operating in the project area for possible link-up to the IRP.
- k. Prepare a gender strategy that will enhance opportunities for women to participate in the decision-making process and to learn new skills for use in their chosen livelihood activities.
- l. Assist APs in setting-up their respective financial and credit management policy, system and procedures.
- m. Continue to provide follow up activities & on-going support to APs in applying their skills to business activities to make sure that APs are self-sustain and self-dependent in generating their incomes.

### **4.3. Establishment of Self-Help Groups**

#### **4.3.1. Concept of SHG**

The concept developed by various organizations in Cambodia for resettlement projects, for reintegration of migration groups and other vulnerable group to assist in restoring their livelihood and it found feasible for disadvantage community in all rural areas. Traditionally, SHGs have been set up by communities with different arrangement to support the community needs such as pagoda committee, an association of people formed to undertake specific tasks, and the traditional solidarity groups. They are usually formed on their own, and function based on certain norms developed by themselves.

SHG is defined differently for different purposes. For the purpose of resettlement activities, the SHG could be defined as a small autonomous, non-political group of people living in the same vicinity of near each other and sharing common concerns, who come together voluntarily to work for their mutual personal, social and economic development.

All members are responsible for the obligation of their groups and needs to participate actively in the group activities. The SHG can be last very long or short depending on dynamic of socio-economic conditions.



#### **4.3.2. Main characteristics of SHGs**

**Small Group:** The concept encourages formation of small groups in order to enable effective participation of all members. Generally, groups with members ranging from 15 - 20 have found to be very effective. If the size is too small, it may result in less seriousness among members of the group.

**Homogeneous:** If the members belong to the same social and economic strata, if they have similar concerns, and if there is a natural affinity among them, it becomes very easy to work as a group.

**Functional and fully participation:** The group has to meet regularly, at least twice a month. All members need to attend all meetings.

**Autonomous:** The groups are autonomous in their functions. They operate base on their own bylaws, rules and regulation. All members meet together and decided the rules and regulation based on concerns. The group is accountable to itself in terms of its functioning.

**Collective Leadership:** Though the groups have a Representative, Assistant and Treasurer, the office bearers cannot take any involvement in on their decision. All decisions are made in the group meetings when all members are present. All decisions are therefore made in consensus. The position of the office bearers is seen more as responsibility than as power. Nevertheless, the office bearers are rotated regular basis to avoid concentration of power in the hands of a few.

**Membership Voluntarily:** The group forms on its own based on the concept explained to them. Membership in a group is to be decided between the prospective member and the other members of the group, and not by anybody else.

**Non-Political:** The SHGs expressly state that they will not discuss any political agenda. Here politics means party-related politics. Members are free to have their own political affiliation, which may differ from member of member within the group. Their issues however, are not discussed in the group meeting.

**Mutual Help:** The SHGs strive for the personal social and economic development of the members, though mutual help.

**Regular Savings:** The SHGs focuses on savings and credit activities for mutual help. Saving is not from surplus, but from whatever little the members can put aside from their consumption. The group members collectively decide the size of the amount saved and the frequency of saving.

Interests of SHGs vary depending on their needs. It is necessary to introduce interests of at least at two levels:

- Community level needs which shall include collective interests for community such as water and sanitation, health, education and improvement of other social activities.
- Household and individual needs which may include food security, clothing, shelters, and access to credit, self-confidence and social recognition which can be addressed by small group rather than whole community.

#### 4.3.3. Specific Approach for Setting Up SHGs

1. Public awareness of benefits of SHGs: It is important to inform community about the benefit of SHG to encourage their participation in the process. A guideline for public communication and awareness will be developed using simple Khmer words easy to understand by all type of people in Community. The general principle of the SHG will be included in the public communication guideline.
2. Identification of membership in the group shall be voluntary. All members of a group have to mutually agree to work with each other. The team will facilitate identification of membership but will avoid influent in the process.
3. Building leadership for group leader is essential. The whole group is responsible and accountable all decisions which need to ensure that all functions are performed out smoothly. It needs to ensure that the group leader will not make any decisions unilaterally in the leadership; it should be in consensus through meeting with majority of members attended. The leadership group could include a Chief, Secretary and Accounts. Detail tasks and responsibilities of the leadership group and members will be defined and communicated to all SHGs.
4. Assist in establishing bylaws and norms to carry out their tasks smoothly and with greater efficiency. Bylaws are made for their own convenience and not to create obstacles. The SHGs formulate their own rules and regulations. This is an expression of the group's autonomy.
5. Assist each SHG to identify purpose and goals by providing them as much as possible most relevant information.
6. Assist in setting up savings and credit activities appropriate for SHGs because they meet important needs of the members and foster a high level of self-reliance. It generally needs revolving funds to help establish saving/credit funds for each SHG. These revolving funds will be managed through a commercial bank account, possibly ACLEDA bank and the team will help to negotiate with the Bank to get most benefit on fee charges and minimum deposit. In fact, this saving is small SHGs is not really savings in a conventional way. It is not money kept aside for a specific purpose. It is not even available to withdraw at all.
7. The team will assist the SHGs to make their rules that all members save regularly and equally.
8. Assist in establishing bookkeeping. Apart from help in maintaining records of the various activities of the group, the book also helps in making the group more transparent. These may include:
  - Saving book, to maintain the saving detail of members
  - Cash-book, to record all monetary transactions of the group
  - Loan ledger, to record loan particulars of each member
  - Individual savings and credit pass book, given to each member of the group



#### **4.3.4. Training to SHG**

Training is an important for capacity building. This will include both informal and formal ways of training. Informal training takes place in the routine meetings of the SHGs, in the form of on-the-job learning, of book keeping, facilitation group meeting, and through discussion on topics of interest.

Formal training, on the other hand, is deliberately planned sessions, based on a joint analysis of the training needs. The training may involve sessions on various aspects of the group dynamics such as meeting facilitation, decision making, leadership, problem solving and conflict resolution, and on credit management and book keeping.

Curriculum for training will be developed based on the needs identified during the needs assessment. Some curriculums already exist but may need to adapt to knowledge of participants.

It is also aimed at creating awareness on the social and personal development aspect. Basic knowledge of human rights, gender, ecology and environment, and any other issues will also provide to the members as appropriate.

#### **4.4. Ensuring Financial Sustainability through networking with Local Financial Institutions**

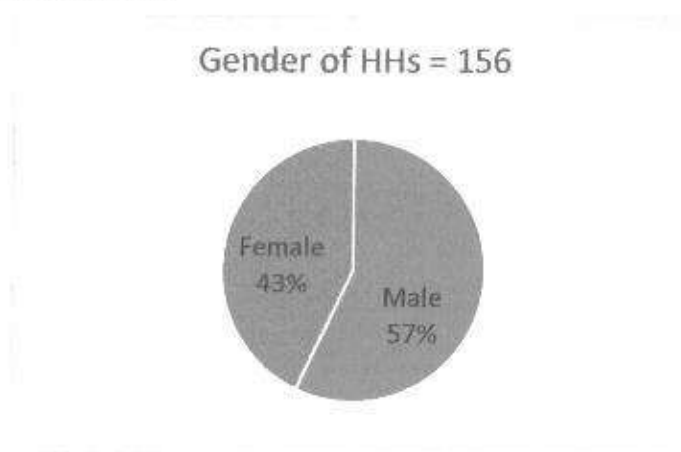
The team will help to establish network with financial institutions to allow SHGs to access affordable credit as required for their group. It will be necessary to explain requirement for accessing credit from financial institutions, helping them to prepare proper documents, show transparency management. It is unavoidable that additional funds are needed when the groups are grown up.

### **V. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT**

#### **5.1. Field interview with APs**

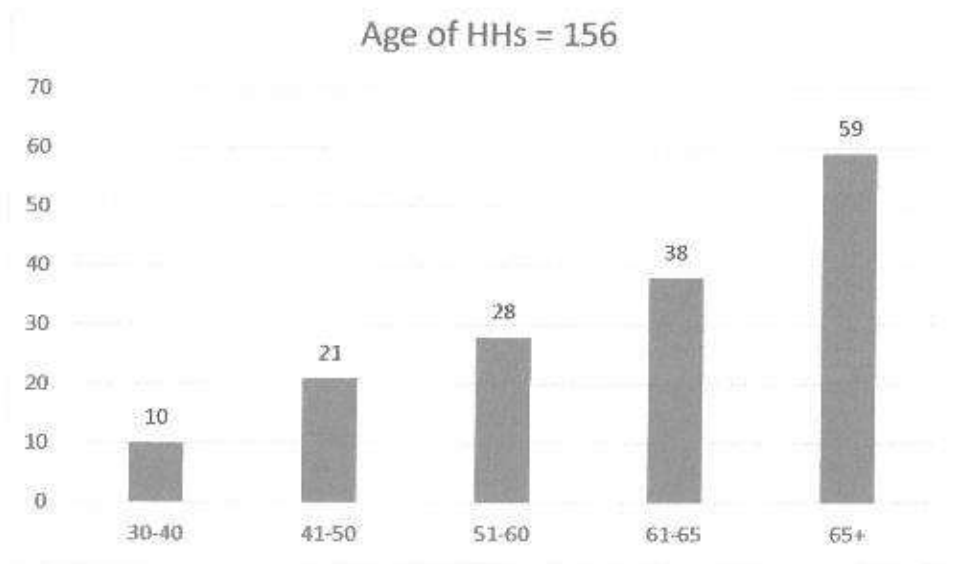
In the new quarter, In Kampong Chhnang province and Kampong Speu province, additional 38 AHs have been interviewed about their living standard and availability for training so in total IRP team has interviewed and consulted 156 AHs out of the target 198 AHs whilst 32 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders and other 10 AHs have not been interviewed.

**Figure1: Total number of HHs**



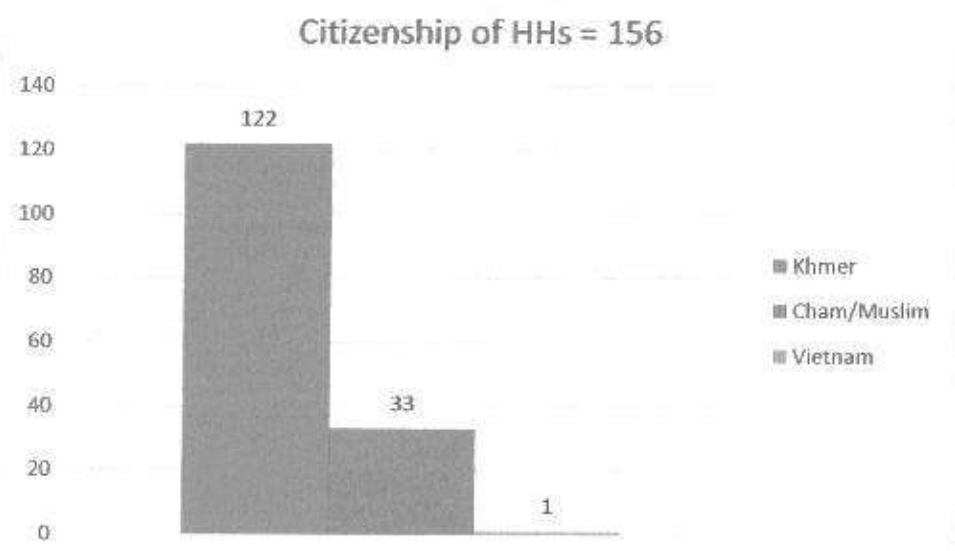
In 156 affected households, 97 AHs which equal 62.2 percent are elderly who staying at home to take care of their grandchildren and doing some small works as farmer for rice field and livestock.

**Figure2: Age of HHs**



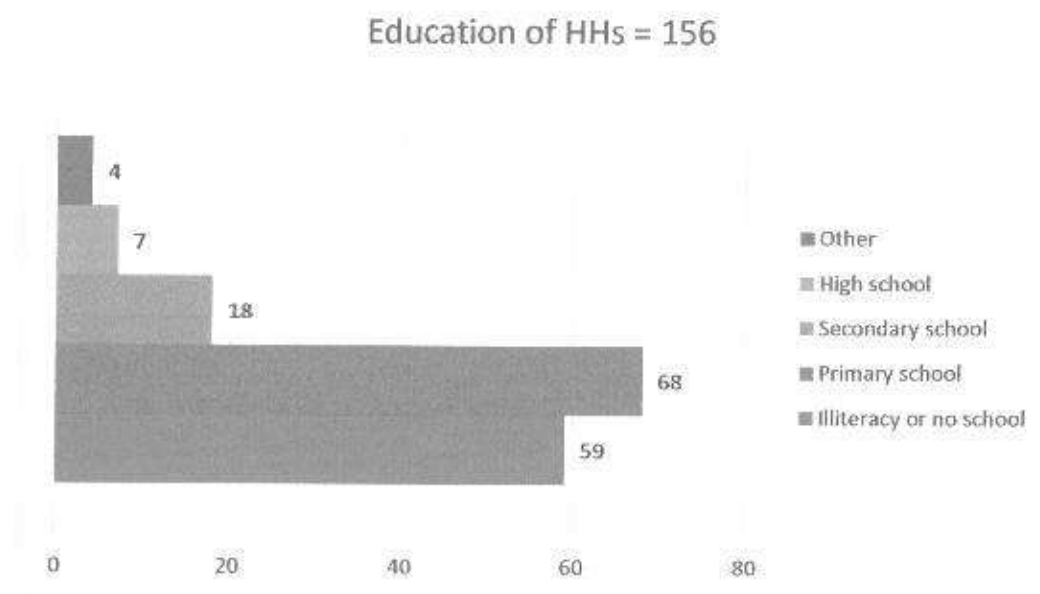
All the interviewed AHs, we have found that 22.8 percent are Cham/Muslim and Vietnam so this information is for preparing training course for their potentials.

**Figure3: Citizenship of HHs**



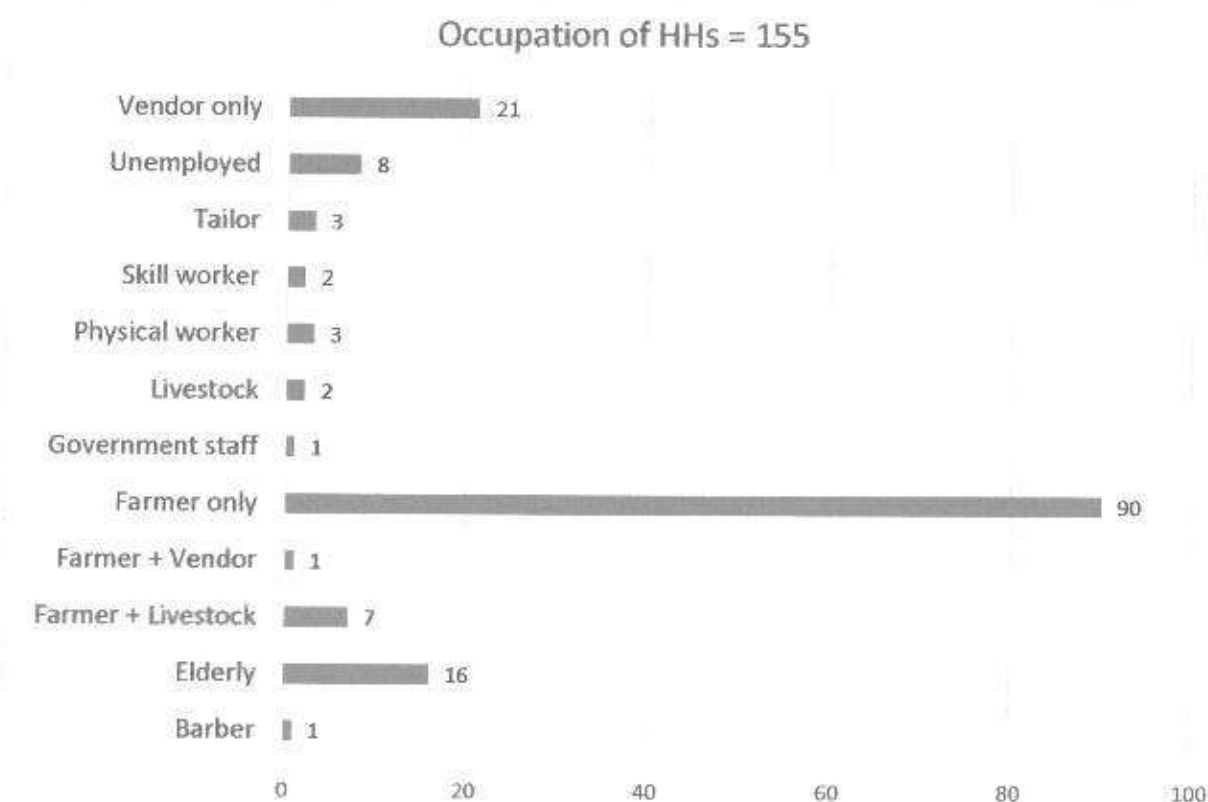
With the education of AHs, IRP team has found that 81.4 percent of interviewed AHs have low education that's why the training for the AHs has to be very simple and easy to understand.

**Figure4: Education of HHs**



In the figure 5, 64.1 percent of AHs are farmers relied on rice farming and livestock, and only 6.4 percent of AHs are using their skill for revenue. In addition, 10.3 percent of AHs are elderly who are just staying at home.

**Figure5: Occupation of HHs**



Under the survey purposes the affected household income included earning and receipts from all sources received by all household. Participants in the economic activity include employers own account workers, employees or unpaid family workers, rentals (house, land, equipment, etc.) or recipient of pensions, grants etc.

A significant number (55.8%) of household heads reported that they are earning monthly income less than USD 100, while 14.1% reported monthly income between USD 100 and USD 200. Only 5.8% of household heads reported that their earnings are more than USD 1,000 a month.

*Table 2: Monthly Income of AHs in USD*

<b>Monthly Income of AHs (USD)</b>	<b># of AHs (before roads improvement project)</b>	<b># of AHs (after roads improvement project)</b>	<b>%</b>
<100	86	87	55.8%
100+-200	23	22	14.1%
200+-400	22	22	14.1%
400+-600	7	7	4.5%
600+-1,000	6	6	3.8%
1,000+-2,000	5	5	3.2%
2,000+-3,000	4	4	2.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>153</b>	

In Table 3, it has shown that 51.6% has other land for farming or doing rice field and 32.7% of AHs are having livestock.

*Table 3: Resource of AHs*

<b>Resource of 153 AHs</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Landholding</b>	79	51.6%
<b>Household facilities</b>	62	40.5%
<b>Animal owning</b>	50	32.7%
<b>Tree</b>	52	34.0%
<b>Agricultural equipment</b>	21	13.7%
<b>Business facilities</b>	10	6.5%

In the studied area 53.6% of the roof are built from Zinc and Fibro. There is 33.3% from roofing tile and only 11.8% from thatch. 9.2% of houses have brick walls and other 46.4% of houses have wall with wood. 12.4% have bamboo floors. The remaining 58.2% and 9.8% are of floor wood and concrete, respectively.

*Table 4: Building Material*

Construction Material	Roof		Wall		Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	10.5%
Thatch	18	11.8%	42	27.5%	0	0.0%
Zinc/Fibro	82	53.6%	20	13.1%	0	0.0%
Wood	0	0.0%	71	46.4%	89	58.2%
Bamboo	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	12.4%
Roofing Tile	51	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Floor Tile	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Mortar	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Concrete	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	9.8%
Brick	0	0.0%	14	9.2%	0	0.0%
Temporary mixed stuff	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Motorcycles are conveniently and commonly used in urban and rural areas nowadays. In the study, it reveals that around 52.3% of interviewed households have bicycles and 55.6% have motorbikes. Only a small number of Households have Vehicles, at about 6.5%, and 0.7% have bamboo rail train.

*Table 5: Building Material*

Household Equipment	#	%
Vehicles	10	6.5%
Bamboo rail train	1	0.7%
Motorbike	85	55.6%
Bicycle	80	52.3%
(TV)(VCR)	47	30.7%
Computer	5	3.3%
Mobile phone	127	83.0%
Tape recorder/radio	34	22.2%

Tractor	1	0.7%
Sewing machine	3	2.0%
Chariot	1	0.7%

In rural area, people rely on feeding animal for part of earning income. Chicken and cow are major animal to improve people income as in the table5 the number of chicken and duck feeding is 512 as 72.4%.

Table 5: Livestock

Livestock	# of animal	%
1. គោ (Cow)	116	16.4%
2. ក្របី (Buffalo)	14	2.0%
3. មាន់/ទា (Chicken/duck)	512	72.4%
4. ជ្រូក (Pig)	65	9.2%

Generally, households in the project area have access to credits or loans from various agencies, both private/official and non-official credits institutions. The survey showed that 49.7% of the 153 AHs have received credits from different agencies. The credit sources of the 153 AHs include 29.4% from private bank institutions, 0.7% from NGOs, 3.9% from credit providers, 2.6% from relatives, and the rest of 13.1% from microfinance

Table 6: source of loan

Loan	#	%
1. រដ្ឋាភិបាល/ធនាគារ (Govt./Bank)	45	29.4%
2. អង្គការ/សង្គម (NGOs / Society)	1	0.7%
3. មីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (Microfinance)	20	13.1%
4. អ្នកផ្តល់កំរៃ (Credit provider)	6	3.9%
5. បងប្អូន (Relatives)	4	2.6%
Total	76	49.7%

Generally, household acquire loans for various, purposes, such as for farming, health treatment starting/expanding business, and family support. As shown in Table 7, most household (15.7%) get loans for expanding their businesses follows by 9.2% for supporting family members, 9.8% for house repairing /building and 7.2% for school costs.

Table 7: purpose of loan

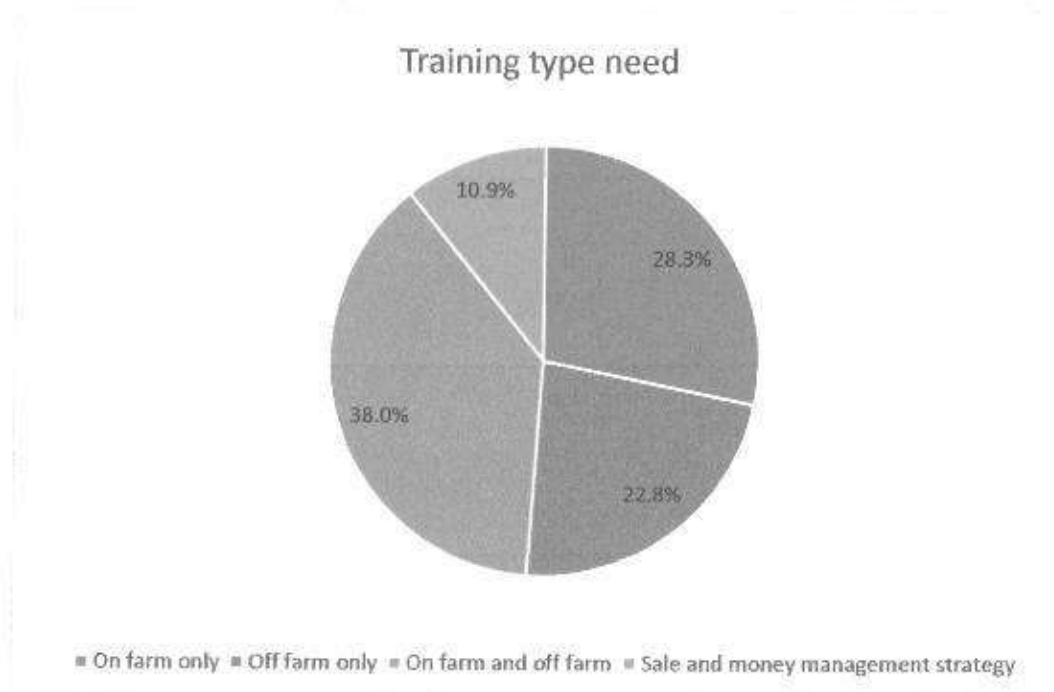
Purpose of Loan	#	%
Food consumption	11	7.2%



Health care	6	3.9%
Schooling costs	11	7.2%
Building/Repairing house	15	9.8%
Ceremony/Wedding	5	3.3%
Farming	7	4.6%
Business improving	24	15.7%
Supporting to family members	14	9.2%
Buying equipment	6	3.9%
Livestock	4	2.6%
Repay credit	2	1.3%

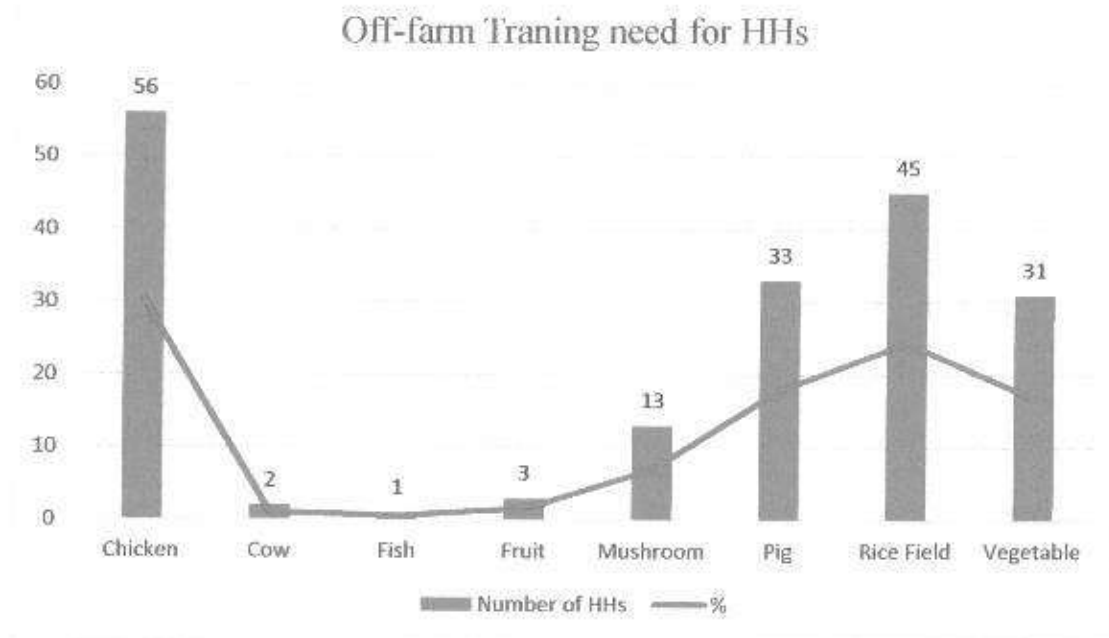
The affected people have low interest in sale and money management strategy because they don't think that it is useful for them. The training team need to encourage and explain to AHs about the sale and money management strategy to understand that it is part of raising their income.

**Figure6: Training need for HHs**



50 percent of AHs have requested to have animal raising training such as chicken, cow, fish, and pig and the other 50 percent of AHs have requested to have rice field training and vegetable growing training.

**Figure7: Off-farm training of HHs**



With the extra of information about HH's families, we can understand more about the situation of the HHs. As shown in the table 9, there 734 members in 156 households with 45.9% of all members are male.

*Table 9: Number of HH's families*

Number of HH's families	734	
1. ប្រុស (Male)	337	45.9%
2. ស្រី (Female)	397	54.1%

As in Table 10, the percent of members has never attended school is only 17.2% and there 36.7% attended primary education, 18.3% attended secondary education, and 15.1% attended high school education. As result above, we need to focus on educated people to attend available training and put more effort to illiteracy people while they would like to attend training.

*Table 10: Number of HH's families*

Education	#	%
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1. មិនចូលសាលា (no school)	126	17.2%
2. មិនចេះអក្សរ (illiteracy class)	57	7.8%
3. វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញពី ៦ ខែដល់១ឆ្នាំ (Technical training 6months-1year)	7	1.0%
4. ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា (Primary education)	269	36.7%
5. ថ្នាក់អនុវិទ្យាល័យ (Secondary education)	134	18.3%
6. ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាល័យ (High school)	111	15.1%
7. ថ្នាក់បរិញ្ញាប័ត្ររង (Associate degree)	7	1.0%
8. ថ្នាក់បរិញ្ញាប័ត្រ (Bachelor degree)	17	2.3%
10. ផ្សេងៗ (Other)	5	0.7%

As in the result below, there are 45.2 percent of HH's families age are from 18 to 40 years old. It is labor force that are the key to earn income for family that we have to focus on desire to join the training.

Table 11: Number of age of HH's families

Age	#	%
1. តិចជាង ៥ ឆ្នាំ និង ៥ ឆ្នាំ (5 years and below)	38	5.2%
2. ៦ ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ១៧ ឆ្នាំ (6 -17 years)	96	13.1%
3. ១៨ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ៤០ ឆ្នាំ (18 - 40 years)	332	45.2%
4. ៤១ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ៥៩ ឆ្នាំ (41 - 59 years)	90	12.3%
5. ៦០ ឆ្នាំ និង លើសពី ៦០ ឆ្នាំ (60 and above)	157	21.4%
6. Missing	21	2.9%

As result shown in table 12, the number of unemployed people are 130 which is equal 17.7 percent that we can focus on to help them to have any available skill that can let them

have available job and earn income for family. With 27.7 percent of farmer and 19.6 percent of vendor, we can provide training to help to them grow income as well.

*Table 12: Number of occupation of HH's families*

Occupation	#	%
1. Farmer	203	27.7%
2. Teacher	11	1.5%
3. Vendor	144	19.6%
4. Tailor	9	1.2%
5. Construction worker	11	1.5%
7. Unemployed	130	17.7%
9. Oversea labor	9	1.2%
10. Police/Soldier	2	0.3%
14. Technician	7	1.0%
15. Truck driver	2	0.3%
17. Other	43	5.9%
18. Factory worker	34	4.6%
19. Physician	9	1.2%
20. Official	6	0.8%
21. Student	48	6.5%
22. Fisher	2	0.3%
23. Moto taxi	2	0.3%
24. Salary staff	9	1.2%
25. Student	51	7.0%
26. Monk	1	0.1%

## 5.2. Field interview with local authorities

The team has conducted series of meeting, discussion and consultation with local authorities and the purpose of the meeting is to explore the project, seek assistant and support, introduce about the program, purpose and activities, seek support and assistant in the program, find out number of NGOs/agencies registered and their implementation in the area, find out major purpose and activities carried out by those NGOs/agencies in the area, help identify NGOs/agencies which are related with activities of the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, find out living conditions, life style, management strategies of the people in the Project area, find out employment opportunity and skills needed for people in the project area, learn more about the situation of APs living in the new location compared to living in the old one, seek advice and recommendations on good ways for helping the APs, and for planning and implementation of the Program. There are 2 provinces, 4 districts, 8 communes, and 40 villages in the IRP working project and the team has met 7 officials from 3 districts, 17 officials from 8 districts and 44 officials from 40 villages.

Positive points that the team has met are the local authorities are helpful to look for AIs for interview, provide the helpful information in the villages, there are 2 markets in the affect area that is easy for them to access, and some AIs family children can work in the factory to earn money.

The challenge that IRP team has found during interview with local authorities are AIs may find difficulty for money saving strategy, there are no electricity and water supply for the area that they are living, some difficulty for growing vegetable because there is not enough water.

There are some requests from local authorities such as providing chicken training as soon as possible, providing digging pond in the village or available water access, market for livestock and vegetable.

### **5.3. Meeting with provincial department, MFI, and other NGO**

IRP team leader has requested to meet with provincial department staff including deputy provincial governor, director of department of commerce, deputy director of department of rural development, chief office of department of planning, and officer of department of agriculture, director and deputy director from vocational training center, senior officer from Prasac MFI, and director from WaterSHED NGO. The purpose for the meeting and discussion of the key people from provincial department, MFI, and NGO is the same as the purpose for meeting and discussion with local authorities, beside that IRP team tried to seek more support and discuss about available market with job opportunities for AIs. Some challenges for AIs are market for AIs products such as vegetable and meat from chicken, fish, pig, and cow are seasonal available and water utility is limited but by using water at the right time in the morning to grow vegetable and chicken raising can be the key for helping to increase AIs living standard, the additional training for factory worker is also an important key to help raising AIs income. IRP team can help to setup business chain by

- Train all AIs to manufacturers by increasing available home product such as vegetables and livestock for selling
- Train available AIs to collector and transporter to collect and transport available products to retailer at the market
- Train available AIs as retailer at the market by just receiving products from collectors and transporters
- Contact local restaurants and restaurants in other area especially in Phnom Penh to accept products from AIs in project site.

By meeting and discussing with director and deputy director of vocational training center, the team got a lot of information about management, off-farm, and on-farm training including vegetable growing, animal raising, salon learning, driving learning, and ... etc.

As the result of the meeting, provincial department staff including deputy provincial governor, director of department of commerce, deputy director of department of rural development, chief office of department of planning, and officer of department of agriculture, director and deputy director from vocational training center, senior officer from Prasac MFI, and director from WaterSHED NGO are happy to support IRP project and will join available trainings to seek help and support for the project. They will support any request from IRP team to help all AIs in the program to get better living standard and available job opportunities.

## **VI. CONCLUSION**

Preliminary work on the design and implementation of Income Restoration for the severely APs was to identify the alternative and supplemental livelihood activities that the AHs would engage in. In this respect, training program and SHG formation along with other activities are necessary tools to be used for the implementation of the IRP. The team has met with the appointed severely AHs in their respective area and consulted agencies/NGOs in the project area; hence, specific training program and needs have been identified and determined by the team.

As in this report, there are overall 198 AHs who should be considered to be included under the program. During this second quarter, the Team has sought support, assistance and participation from various stakeholders. The APs have been visited by the Team in order to encourage for their full and active participation and support the program and to collect specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened.

156 AHs from Kampong Chhnang province and from Kampong Speu province have been met by the team and they were happy with the purpose of the program and looked forward to participating in training and other activities as soon as possible. Unfortunately, 32 AHs in Kampong Chhnang province could not be reached for their various reasons. Also, during this period, 44 local officers, 5 officials from provincial departments, 2 officials from vocational training center, 1 officer from Prasac MFI and 1 officer from WaterSHED were met by the team as to explore our purpose and activities and to seek consultation on various issues ranged from living condition of APs to skills needed and to employment opportunity for APs. Consultations on skills necessary for APs, program management in the area and necessary activities to be planned and included in the implementation in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project have been carried out by the team.



## ANNEXS

### Updated list of local authorities

#### Village authorities Name in Kampong Chhnang & Kampong Speu

The local authorities in the relevant areas are expected to get involved in the project in order to assist the project team with the purposes of:

- Seek support and assistant in the program
- Explore past activities and planned activities related to the area
- Share the mission and objectives of the income restoration program
- Help identify project-impact villages & their localities
- Help identify key stakeholders and APs
- Find out the situational living condition of APs
- Seek advice for planning and implementation of the program

No.	Name	Position	Locality	Contact Number
1	Mr. Sen Vansak	Village Chief	Svay Kroam village, Ta Ches Ket commune, Kampoong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	012-296-373
2	Mr. Sous Art Math	Village Chief	Svay Bakav village, Ta Ches Ket commune, Kampoong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	097-263-1096
3	Mr. Tiem Ham	Village Chief	Svay Bakav village, Ta Ches Ket commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	017-253-483
4	Mr. Chorn Rotanak	Village Chief	Sompot village, Ta Ches Ket commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	089-733-033
5	Mr. Moun Has	Village Chief	Ta Ches village, Ta Ches Ket commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	012-856-861
6	Mr. Mou Hak	Village Chief	Som Rong village, Ta Ches Lech commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	
7	Mr. Sen Vansak	Village Chief	Svay Krom village, Ta Ches Lech commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	012-296-373

8	Mr. Ngeth Vanna	Village Chief	Boeng Kork village, Ta Ches Lech commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	012-205-481
9	Mr. Sa Math	Village Chief	Kro Sas Thmey village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	077-939-203
10	Mr. Kim Chem	Village Chief	Sdok Lech village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	092-164-067
11	Mr. Kim Chem	Village Chief	Prey Prean village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	092-823-954
12	Mr. Sen Heat	Village Chief	Chhouk Kro Nhas village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	092-823-954
13	Mr. Sous Leas	Village Chief	Toul village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	092-938-785
14	Mr. Math Ya	Village Chief	Tro Peang Khtum village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	092-748-424
15	Mr. Chuk Teang	Assistant to Village Chief	Tro Peang Khtum village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	017-852-388
16	Mrs. You Sorl	Village Chief	Onndong Tromong village, Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang Province	089-820-317
17	Mr. Oung Sinoun	Village Chief	Tro Dok Pong village, Khmar Chhmar commune, Sameakki Mean Chey district, Kampong Chhnang Province	078-711-521
18	Mr. Souv Van	Assistant to Village Chief	Tro Dok Pong village, Khmar Chhmar commune, Sakmaki Mean Chey district, Kampong Chhnang Province	089-953-767

19	Mr. Souv Van	Assistant to Village Chief	Tro Dok Pong village, Khnar Chhmar commune, Sameakki Mean Chey district Kampong Chhnang Province	089-953-767
20	Ms. Moen Yi	Village member	Tropoeng Preang village, Akphivoadth commune, Tuek Pos district, Kampong Chhnang Province	012-550-397
21	Mr. Nong Ny	Village Chief	Dom Reb village, Akphivoadth commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-386-8663 089-723-121
22	Mr. Tont Seal	Village Chief	Ta Kab village, Khlorng Popok commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	088-969-2527 089-529-703
23	Mr. Chey Chhern	Village Chief	Chi Brong village, Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-494-176 097-694-5944
24	Mr. Doung Morm	Village Chief	Torb Salat village, Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	088-452-3126
25	Mr. Yok Chanborin	Village Chief	Chork Kandal village, Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-435-867
26	Mr. Rim Sokhom	Village Chief	Kork Penh village, Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province	096-583-7388 097-644-1469
27	Mr. Phen	Village Chief	Roka Torng village, Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-633-1286
28	Mr. Chem Chheot	Village Chief	Lor village, Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-391-3342
29	Mr. Soun Sophol	Village Chief	Tro Peang Smach village, Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-246-3832 096-808-4613

30	Mr. Yoam Ter	Village Chief	Srae Chan village, Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	071-993-5037
31	Mr. Chen Koeun	Village Chief	Sleng village, Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-337-1240
32	Ms. Oul Sreyda	Village member	Taing Khcha village, Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	096-593-0786
33	Mr. Him Ra	Village Chief	Krasang Dors Leong village, Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	089-216-831
34	Mr. Nob Sor	Village Chief	Kork village, Amlaeng commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province	096-661-9125
35	Mr. Ta Bin	Village Chief	Snol village, Amlaeng commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province	097-305-4289
36	Mr. Chin Sarim	Village Chief	Thnol Tortueng village, Amlaeng commune, Thpong district, Kampong Speu province	097-607-8778

#### **Commune authorities Name in Kampong Chhnang Province**

The local authorities in the relevant areas are expected to get involved in the project in order to assist the project team with the purposes of:

- Seek support and assistant in the program
- Explore past activities and planned activities related to the area
- Share the mission and objectives of the income restoration program
- Help identify key stakeholders and APs and their localities
- Help in making appointment with APs for interview
- Find out the situational living condition of Aps
- Seek advice for planning and implementation of the program

Below is the list of commune officers and their contact.

No.	Name	Position	Locality	Contact Number
1	Mr. Noun Sun	Commune Chief	Ta Ches commune, Kampoong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	095-716-252
2	Mr. Long Ly	1st deputy commune	Ta Ches commune, Kampoong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-263-041
3	Mr. Ean Mony	Commune Clerk	Ta Ches commune, Kampoong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-394-294
4	Mr. Ngoen Rot	Commune Chief	Chhuk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-410-640
5	Mr. Rot Sat	Commune Clerk	Chhouk Sor commune, Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-525-137
6	Mr. Kuy Leng	Commune Chief	Akphivoadth commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	092-810-721
7	Ms. Yeam Bunra	Commune Assistant	Akphivoadth commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-500-4882
8	Ms. Ter Kom	Commune Chief	Khmar Chhmar commune, Sameakki Mean Chey district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-552-040
9	Ms. Chun Bunthocurn	Commune Clerk	Khmar Chhmar commune, Sameakki Mean Chey district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-552-040
10	Mr. Phoen Hing	Commune Chief	Khlomng Popok commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-281-471
11	Mr. Phorn Yim	Commune Clerk	Khlomng Phu Phok commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	089-433-989
12	Mr. Kong Keam	Commune Chief	Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province	012-715-754
13	Mr. Seay Chantha	Commune Clerk	Cheab commune, Tuek Phos district Kampong Chhnang province	092-147-854

14	Mr. Seam Roun	Commune Chief	Kbal Tuek commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	089-677-627 088-523-7827
15	Mr. Noun Sokha	Commune Clerk	Kbal Teok commune, Toek Pos district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-329-264 071-232-9264
16	Mr. Soak Sat	Commune Chief	Toul Khpos commune, Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	012-325-613
17	Mr. Sem Chanthol	Commune Clerk	Toul Kpos commune, Toek Pos district, Kampong Chhnang province	011-917-151

**District authorities Name in Kampong Chhnang province**

The local authorities in the relevant areas are expected to get involved in the project in order to assist the project team with the purposes of:

- Seek support and assistant in the program
- Explore past activities and planned activities related to the area
- Share the mission and objectives of the income restoration program
- Help identify key stakeholders and APs and their localities
- Help in making appointment with APs for interview
- Find out the situational living condition of Aps
- Seek advice for planning and implementation of the program

No.	Name	Position	Locality	Contact Number
1	Mr. Chhem Vuthea	District governor	Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	097-768-9766 012-268-966
2	Mr. Vorn Sophorn	Office Chief	Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	077-958-384
3	Mr. Sen Rony	Vice President of Administration Office District	Kampong Trolach district, Kampong Chhnang province	017-327-567
4	Mr. Sorn Meng	Duty- Governor District	Sameakki Mean Chey district, Kampong Chhnang province	092-921-547
5	Mr. Van Bun That	Duty- Governor District	Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	096-775-3737
6	Ms. Chem Choat	President of Administration Office District	Tuek Phos district, Kampong Chhnang province	089-790-039



**Provincial Department, NGO, And MFI  
Kampong Chhnang**

No.	Name	Description of Purpose
1	Mr. Hy Nath Deputy governor of Kampong Chhnang province Tel: 012 949 777	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Introduce about the program, purpose and activities.</li> <li>- Seek support and assistant in the program.</li> <li>- Find out number of NGOs/agencies registered and their implementation in the area.</li> <li>- Find out major purpose and activities carried out by those NGOs/agencies in the area.</li> <li>- Find out living conditions, life style, management strategies of the people in the Project area.</li> <li>- Find out employment opportunity and skills needed for people in the project area.</li> <li>- Learn more about the situation of APs living in the new location compared to living in the old one.</li> <li>- Seek advice and recommendations on good ways for helping the APs, and for planning and implementation of the Program.</li> </ul>
2	Mr. Chhour Chanthorn Director of department of commerce Tel: 012 959 485	
3	Mr. Min Samon Deputy director of department of rural development Tel: 016 665 550	
4	Mr. Sam Sopheap Chief office of department of planning Tel: 097 206 5472	
5	Mr. Chheang Deth Officer of department of agriculture Tel: 092 305 024	
6	Mr. Ly Chanrith Director of Vocational Training Center Tel: 012 426 033	
7	Mr. Sin Veasna Deputy Director of Vocational Training Center Tel: 012 550 368	
8	Mr. Phav Daroath Director of Water Sanitation and Hygiene Enterprise Development Tel: 092 319 986	
9	Mr. Mom Rithy Branch manager of Prasac MFI Tel: 017 558 485	

### Pictures of Activities

