

Social Monitoring Report

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CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

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

November 2015 to January 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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**First Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of
Income Restoration Program**

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



Nov 2015 to Jan 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



Contents

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION	1
Executive Summary	3
I. PROJECT BACKGROUND	4
II. OBJECTIVE	4
2.1. General Objective	4
2.2. Specific Project Purpose	4
III. SCOPE OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM.....	5
i. Geo-demographic Profile of the AHs.....	5
IV. THE INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM.....	6
V. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT	12
VI. CONCLUSION.....	22
ANNEXES.....	23
List of APs in Kampong Chhnang Province.....	23
List of APs in Kampong Speu Province.....	30
Local Officials, Commune & Village Chiefs Met During the Inception	31
Pictures of activities.....	35

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 first quarter, 118 AHs have been interviewed while 32 AHs were unable to contact for interview and other 48 AHs have not been contacted for interview. As the result of interview, 74 AHs are elderly who are older than 60 years old, equal to 62.7 percent and the AHs aged between 30 and 60 is about 37.3 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 to 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, 21.1 percent of AHs are Cham/Muslim so that they request more to have chicken raising training and 82.2 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 most of AHs are elderly that have been included to IRP program so we can focus to provide training to them such as on-farm training like livestock and veggie growing and provide off-farm training to their children. In addition, the data about resource from AHs is 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, 49.2 percent of AHs has landholding including rice field and orchard, and 36.4 percent of AHs have livestock.

19 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 for helping AHs in the target project for better plan to improve AHs condition living. The challenge from local authorities are AHs 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. There is no guaranty about market from local authorities yet, but they said they are concerned about product imported from abroad such as vegetable, meat, home-used product and other chemical products, and they will try to ask support from high rank officials to reduce the import of product from abroad.

Analysing training course for appropriate situation for each AH is important that needs to be done after having finished interviewing AHs with the agreement from them so that we can process training with quality assurance. 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 the 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 on 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.

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 program that is 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) losing 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. This Inception report describes the project approach 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 improve the socio-economic conditions of the severely affected and the vulnerable households whose incomes are severely affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B.

2.2. Specific Project Objective

The specific project objective is to restore or 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 province 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) which 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 staff 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 other. Some families, however, could not be reached by the Team, even though the Team has tried very hard, spent a lot time waiting and used every possible means. And some other households could not be identified by the village leaders. The reasons for 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 Tuek Phos market are the business areas that can provide various business opportunities to the 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
Total			198	

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 the 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

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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 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 Group

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 in 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.

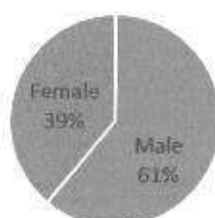
V. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

5.1. Field interview with APs

In Kampong Chhnang province and Kampong Speu province, 118 AHs out of the target 198 AHs were interviewed and consulted whilst 32 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders and other 48 AHs have not been contacted for interview.

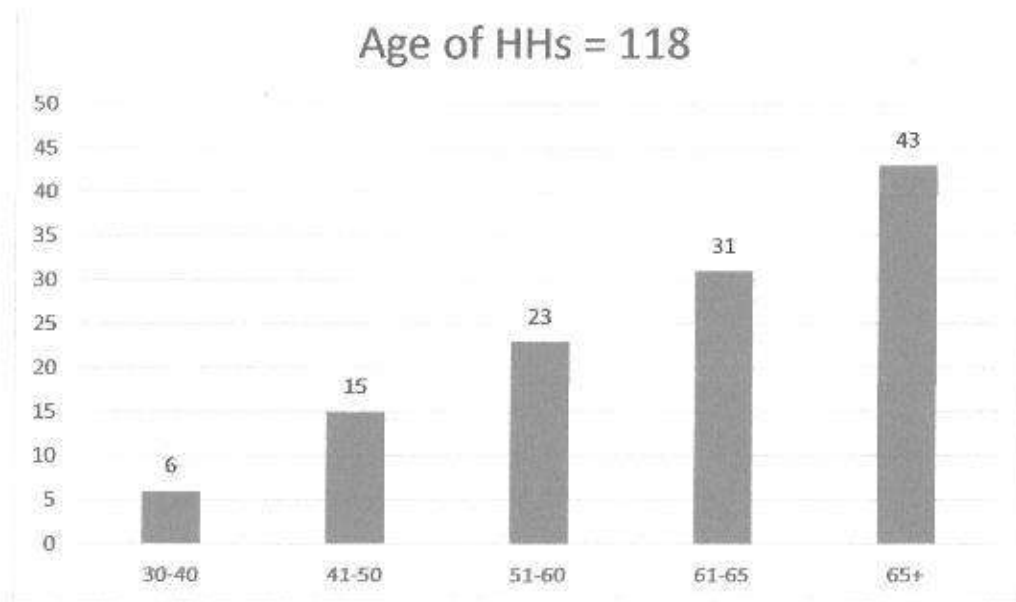
Figure1: Total number of HHs

Gender of HHs = 118



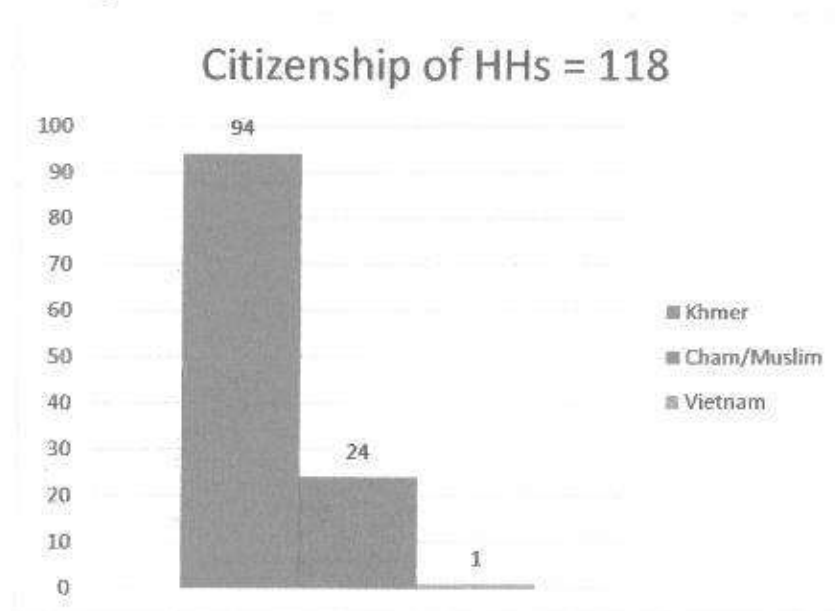
In 118 affected households, 74 AHs that their ages are from 61 years old so it is equal 62.7 percent that they are elderly and stay at home to take care of their grandchildren and do some small works as farmer for rice field and livestock.

Figure2: Age of HHs



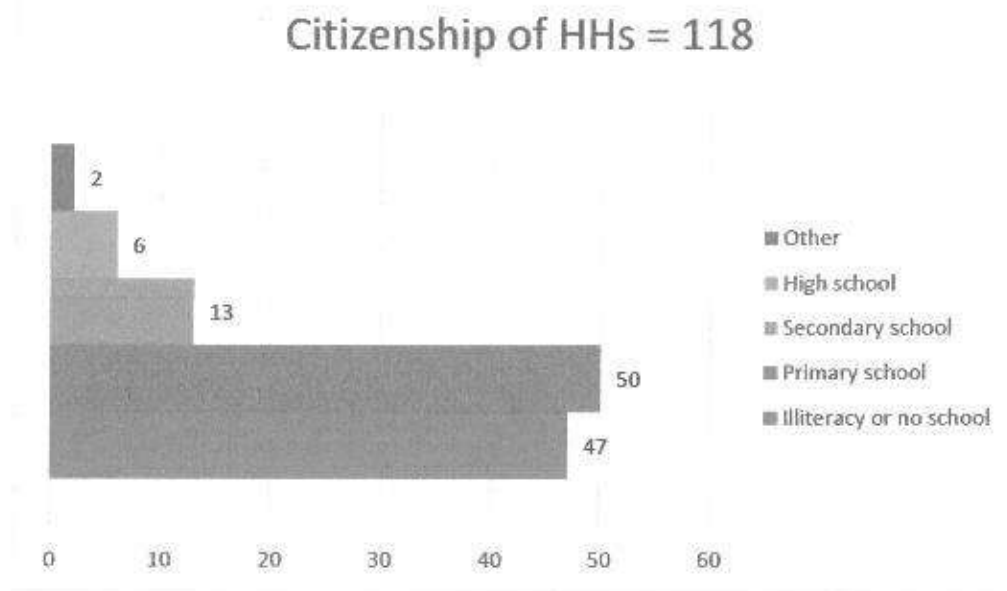
All the interviewed AHs, we have found that 21.1 percent are Cham/Muslim and Vietnamese so this information is for preparing training course for their potentials.

Figure3: Citizenship of HHs



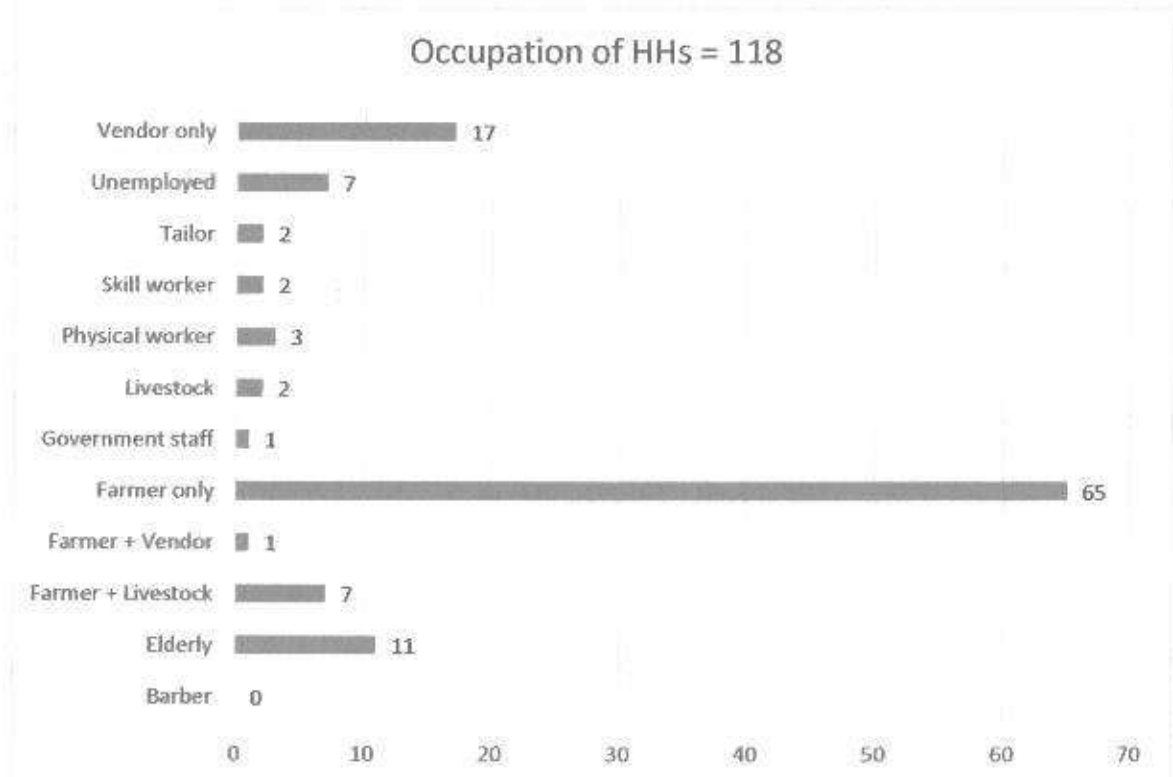
With the education of AHs, IRP team has found that 82.2 percent of interviewed AHs have low education that is why the training for the AHs has to be very simple and easy to understand.

Figure4: Education of HHs



In the figure 5, 63.6 percent of AHs are farmers relied on rice farming and livestock, and only 6.8 percent of AHs are using their skill for revenue. In addition, 9.3 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 (57.3%) of household heads reported that they are earning monthly income less than USD 100, while 36% reported monthly income between USD 100 and USD 200. Only 4.3% of household heads reported that their earnings are more than USD 1,000 a month. With comparison income before road improvement and after road improvement, there is only one family who lost income before road improvement project taken place. The HH name Meng Roeng who has lower income than before the project taken place.

Table 2: Monthly Income of AHs in USD

Monthly Income of AHs (USD)	# of AHs (before roads improvement project)	# of AHs (after roads improvement project)	%
<100	66	67	57.3%
100+-200	19	18	36.0%
200+-400	18	18	15.4%
400+-600	4	4	3.4%
600+-1,000	5	5	4.3%
1,000+-2,000	3	3	2.6%
2,000+-3,000	2	2	1.7%
Total	117	117	

In Table 3, it has shown that 49.2% has other land for farming or doing rice field and 36.4% of AHs are having livestock.

Table 3: Resource of AHs

Resource of 118 AHs	Number	%
Landholding	58	49.2%
Household facilities	49	41.5%
Animal owning	43	36.4%
Tree	43	36.4%
Agricultural equipment	20	16.9%
Business facilities	9	7.6%

In the studied area, 50.0% of the roof is built from Zinc and Fibro. There is 33.1% from roofing tile and only 14.4% from thatch. 10.2% of houses have brick walls and other 37.3% of houses

have wall with wood. 14.4% have bamboo floors. The remaining 54.2.8% and 10.2% 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%	13	11.0%
Thatch	17	14.4%	37	31.4%	0	0.0%
Zinc/Fibro	59	50.0%	19	16.1%	0	0.0%
Wood	0	0.0%	44	37.3%	64	54.2%
Bamboo	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	14.4%
Roofing Tile	39	33.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Floor Tile	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mortar	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Concrete	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	10.2%
Brick	0	0.0%	12	10.2%	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 43.2% of interviewed households have bicycles and 52.5% have motorbikes. Only a small number of Households have Vehicles, at about 3.4%, and 1.7% have bamboo rail train.

Table 5: Building Material

Household Equipment	#	%
Vehicles	4	3.4%
Bamboo rail train	2	1.7%
Motorbike	62	52.5%
Bicycle	51	43.2%
(TV)(VCR)	32	27.1%
Computer	3	2.5%
Mobile phone	99	83.9%
Tape recorder/radio	22	18.6%

Tractor	1	0.8%
Sewing machine	3	2.5%
Chariot	1	0.8%

In rural area, people rely on feeding animal for part of earning income. Chicken and cow are major animals to improve people income as in the table6 the number of chicken and duck feeding is 314 as 66.5%.

Table 6: Livestock

Livestock	# of animal	%
1. គោ (Cow)	99	21.0%
2. ក្របី (Buffalo)	1	0.2%
3. មាន់/ទា (Chicken/duck)	314	66.5%
4. ជ្រូក (Pig)	58	12.3%

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 49.2% of the 118 AHs have received credits from different agencies. The credit sources of the 118 AHs include 29.7% from private bank institutions, 0.8% from NGOs, 4.2% from credit providers, 3.4% from relatives, and the rest of 11.0% from microfinance

Table 7: Source of Loan

Loan	#	%
1. រដ្ឋាភិបាល/ធនាគារ (Govt./Bank)	35	29.7%
2. អង្គការ/សង្គម (NGOs / Society)	1	0.8%
3. មីក្រូហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ (Microfinance)	13	11.0%
4. អ្នកផ្តល់កម្ចី (Credit provider)	5	4.2%
5. បងប្អូន (Relatives)	4	3.4%
Total	58	49.2%

Generally, household acquire loans for various, purposes, such as for farming, health treatment starting/expanding business, and family support. As shown in Table 8, most household (17.8%) get loans for expanding their businesses follows by 10.2% for supporting family members, 12.7% for house repairing /building and 5.9% for school costs.

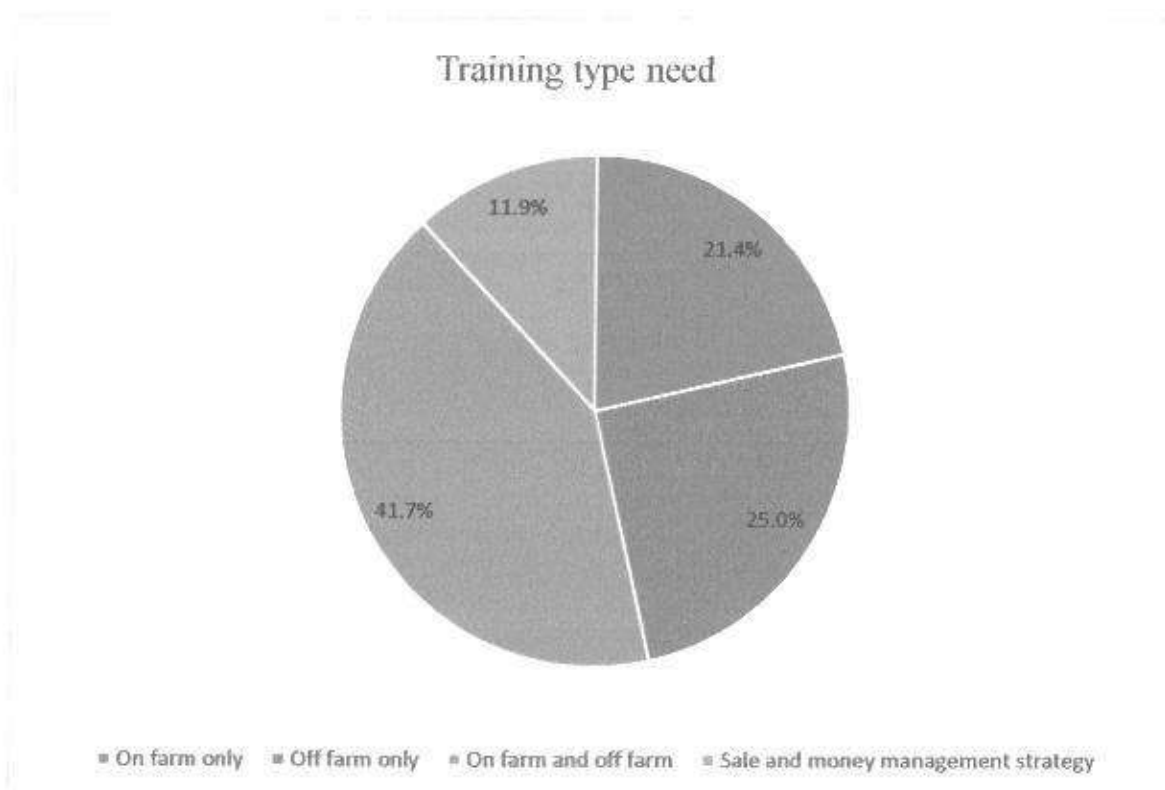
Table 8: Purpose of Loan

Purpose of Loan	#	%
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Food consumption	10	8.5%
Health care	0	0.0%
Schooling costs	7	5.9%
Building/Repairing house	15	12.7%
Ceremony/Wedding	3	2.5%
Farming	6	5.1%
Business improving	21	17.8%
Supporting to family members	12	10.2%
Buying equipment	4	3.4%
Livestock	4	3.4%
Repay credit	1	0.8%

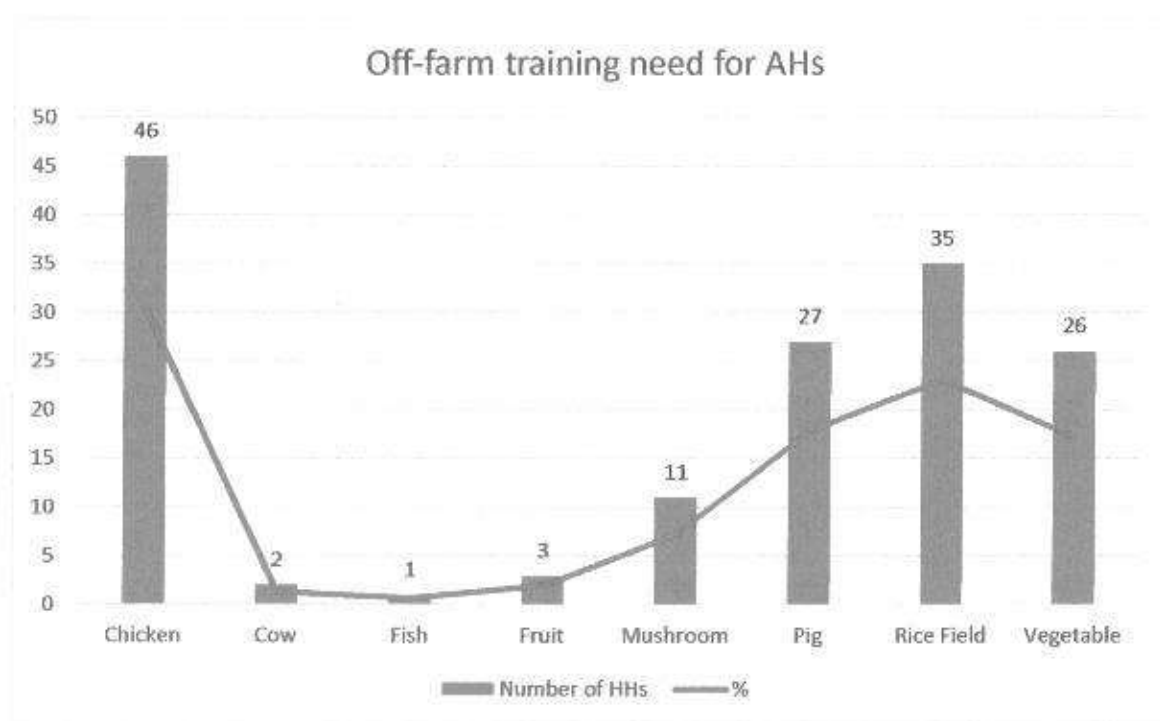
The affected people have low interest in sale and money management strategy because they don't think that it is useful for them. The training teams need to encourage and explain to AHs about the sale and money management strategy to understand that it is part of raising their income.

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 582 members in 118 households with 47.4% of all members are male.

Table 9: Number of HH's families

Number of HH's families	582	
1. ប្រុស (Male)	276	47.4%
2. ស្រី (Female)	306	52.6%

As in Table 10, the percent of members has never attended school is only 17.9% and there 35.8% attended primary education, 16.9% attended secondary education, and 15.8% 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	#	%
1. មិនចូលសាលា (no school)	104	17.9%
2. មិនចេះអក្សរ (illiteracy class)	48	8.3%
3. វគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលជំនាញពី ៦ ខែដល់១ឆ្នាំ (Technical training 6months-1year)	7	1.2%
4. ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា (Primary education)	208	35.8%
5. ថ្នាក់អនុវិទ្យាល័យ (Secondary education)	98	16.9%
6. ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាល័យ (High school)	92	15.8%
7. ថ្នាក់បរិញ្ញាប័ត្ររង (Associate degree)	7	1.2%
8. ថ្នាក់បរិញ្ញាប័ត្រ (Bachelor degree)	14	2.4%
10. ផ្សេងៗ (Other)	3	0.5%

As in the result below, there are 45.9 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)	29	5.0%
2. ៦ ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ១៧ ឆ្នាំ (6 -17 years)	71	12.2%
3. ១៨ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ៤០ ឆ្នាំ (18 - 40 years)	267	45.9%
4. ៤១ឆ្នាំ ដល់ ៥៩ ឆ្នាំ (41 - 59 years)	75	12.9%
5. ៦០ ឆ្នាំ និង លើសពី ៦០ ឆ្នាំ (60 and above)	119	20.4%
6. Missing	21	3.6%

As result shown in table 12, the number of unemployed people are 109 which is equal 18.7 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 23.5 percent of farmer and 23.9 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	137	23.5%
2. Teacher	10	1.7%
3. Vendor	139	23.9%
4. Tailor	4	0.7%
5. Construction worker	10	1.7%
7. Unemployed	109	18.7%
9. Oversea labor	5	0.9%
10. Police/Soldier	1	0.2%
14. Technician	7	1.2%
15. Truck driver	2	0.3%
17. Other	36	6.2%
18. Factory worker	33	5.7%
19. Physician	9	1.5%
20. Official	5	0.9%
21. Student	13	2.2%
22. Fisher	2	0.3%
23. Moto taxi	2	0.3%
24. Salary staff	7	1.2%
25. Student	50	8.6%
26. Monk	1	0.2%

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 19 officials from project working areas.

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

The challenge that IRP team has found during interview with local authorities are AHs may find difficulty for money saving strategy, 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.

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 with 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 first 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.

118 AHs from Kampong Chhnang 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. 32 AHs in Kampong Chhnang province could not be reached for their various reasons. Also, during this period, 19 local officers were met by the team as to explore our purpose and activities and to seek consultation on various issues ranging 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.

ANNEXES

List of APs in Kampong Chhnang Province

Total: HHs

No	DMS	HH Name	HH Name in English
District: Kampong Trolach / Commune: Ta Ches Ket			
1	II-133	មាន ស៊ីធើរ	Mean Sithoeurn
2	II-136	នួន សុផាត	Nuon Sophat
3	II-139	ប្រេម ឈឿត	Brem Chhoeuth
4	II-063	ឯល ជុំ	El Chum
5	II-065	ជី ហ៊ឹម	Chi Him
6	II-079	មុត ភិន	Moth Phin
7	II-077	ឆេង គី	Chheng Ki
8	II-085	មៅ នុប	Mao Nub
9	II-089	ហែម សុភាព	Hem Sopheap
10	II-093	វ៉ាន់ យ៉ន	Vann Yorn
11	II-097	សុខ សុខន	Sok Sokhorn
12	II-103	យឿន គីណេង	Yoeurn Kineng
13	II-105	អុង ចាន់ថា	Ung Chantha
14	II-110	ង៉ែត សុខលី	Nget Sokly
15	I-094	ដូង សុភាព	Duong Sopheap
16	I-098	រស់ ចែម	Ros Chem
17	I-099	កង រ៉េត	Kong Reth
18	II-114	ជីវ សុហេង	Cheav Soheng
19	II-115	ហូត យូ	Huot You
20	II-118	តាំង តិច	Tang Tech
21	II-119	នី ភីស	Ny Phors
22	I-114	ព្រហ្ម ហៃ	Phrum Hai
23	I-116	មាន ស៊ីធើរ	Mean Sithoeurn

24	I-103	ប៊ូយ យ៉ាងឡឺយ	Pauy Yangley
25	I-104	ឡេង ហ៊ាង	Leng Heang
26	I-105	ពេជ្រ សាលន	Pich Salon
27	I-105	សុត សារ៉េន	South Saroeurn
28	II-123	ចាប មឿន	Chab Moeurn
29	II-126	ស៊ី សាខន	Sou Sakhorn
30	II-128	ចាន់ ឆាយ	Chan Chhay
31	II-131	ម៉ាង រៀន	Mang Roeurn
District: Kampong Trolach / Commune: Ta Ches Lech			
32	II-001	ឆេង នាង	Chheng Neang
33	II-009	ផាន ចន្ទា	Phan Chantha
34	II-015	សុខ លឿង	Sok Loearng
35	II-020	ប៉ែន យឿន	Pen Yoeurn
36	II-022	ជុំ យឿន	Chum Yoeurn
37	II-023	អ៊ូ កៀត	Ou Koeurt
38	II-045	ឡំ ឡី	Lom Ley
District: Kampong Trolach / Commune: Chhouk Sor			
39	I-005	ជាន សុដាតិ	Chean Socheat
40	I-010	ទុំ យុំ	Tum Yum
41	I-012	នោ យុំ	No Yum
42	I-015	កើត ម៉ាត់	Keth Math
43	I-016	គឹម ឆន	Kim Chhorn
44	I-017	អុន សៈ	Un Sah
45	I-020	ឯល គ្រឹម	El Krim
46	I-023	គឹម ឈុំ	Kim Chhum
47	I-025	គង់ សៀម	Kung Soeurn
48	I-032	តឹក នឿន	Toek Noeurn
49	I-033	គុជ វីង	Kuch Wing

50	I-035	ង៉ៃត កេង	Ngeth Keng
51	I-061	សេង អេម	Seng Em
52	I-064	យួន សារ៉េម	Khuon Saroeurm
53	I-068	អុល លាប	Ol Leab
54	I-080	លឹម សុនីម	Lim Sonim
55	II-087	ជូ សុយា	Chou Sokhea
56	II-094	ស្រង់ ទាំលឹម	Srong Taenglím
57	II-101	ទាំ ស្មាន	Taeng Sman
58	I-107	ទាំ ក្រឹម	Taeng Krim
59	I-112	កុប ស៊ីស	Kob Sis
60	I-114	សឹម ស្មាន	Sim Sman
61	II-118	ទាំ សារី	Taeng Sary
62	I-116	ស្មាន នោ	Sman No
63	I-117	ម៉ូត ស្រះ	Moth Srah
64	I-123	ម៉ាន យ៉ាន	Man Yan
65	I-126	ម៉ូត ហ៊ឹម	Moth Him
66	II-122	ម៉ាន យ៉ាន	Man Yan
67	I-131	រេ ម៉ូត	Res Moth
68	I-132	ស្មាន នោ	Sman No
69	I-147	ទាំ ស្មាន	Taeng Sman
70	I-162	ឡឹប ទាំ	Lib Taeng
71	I-163	ចោក សេន	Chok sen
72	II-153	ស្លេ សះ	Sles Sah
73	II-155	សុះ រីកាស	Sos Rikcas
74	I-167	សុះ ទាំ	Sos Taeng
75	I-174	តេ សាន់	Tes Sann
76	II-183	ណុះ សេន	Nos Sen
77	I-186	ទាំ ស្រិន	Taeng Sren
78	I-187	ម៉ើ លាប	Meour Lab

District: Sameakki Mean Chey / Commune: Khnar Chhmar			
79	I-204	អូន ខន	Uon Khorn
80	I-212	វង់ ថន	Vong Thorn
81	I-216	ដេក ឃៀន	Dek Khhocurn
82	I-220	ញឹក ម៉េត	Nhoek Meth
83	I-223	ស៊ឹម ញៀន	Sim Nhoeurn
84	I-234	កែ សាត	Ke Sat
85	I-238	សោម រៀន	Soam Roeurn
86	I-242	សៅ វិន	Sao Ven
87	I-243	វិន លី	Vorn Ly
88	I-244	ខ្លឹម សាវ៉េត	Khlem Sareth
89	II-193	អូន សារៀន	Oun Saroeurn
90	II-195	យ៉ឹម ផាន	Yoem Phan
91	II-207	ប៉ុក ខែម	Pok Khem
92	II-211	ញឹក ម៉េត	Nhoek Mek
93	II-215	កង ទត	Kong Tort
94	II-220	កែវ ជៀន	Keo Doeurn
95	II-225	ស្វាយ រិន	Svay Rorn
96	I-245	ណាន វែម	Norn Roem
97	I-253	យ៉ឹម ហៃ	Yoem Hai
98	I-260	ហ៊ុ សុផល	Hu Sophal
99	I-261	សំ ឆុំ	Som Chhom
100	I-262	ដុក ម៉ិន	Dok Morn
101	I-265	នួន សុភ័ណ	Nuon Sophorn
102	I-278	ឌី ហៀន	Euv Hoeurn
103	II-242	ប៉ែន ម៉ែន	Pen Men
104	II-257	ប្រាក់ រ៉ូ	Brak Rom
105	II-260	ម៉ៅ សាកៀន	Mao Sakoeurn
106	I-292	ស្វាយ ឯក	Svay Ek

107	I-279	អ៊ុង អឿន	Ung Oeurn
108	I-283	ប៉ែន រ៉េត	Pen Reth
109	I-283	គឹម សំអាន	Kem Som An
District: Tuek Phos / Commune: Akphivoadth			
110	II-289	ម៉ក់ ឃិន	Mok Khin
111	II-293	ជួន គឿន	Choun Koeurn
112	II-295	សូរ ណាវ	So Nav
113	II-298	សៅ យាន	Sao Yean
114	II-310	សូ នឿន	So Noeurn
115	II-312	សំ សាម៉ុន	Som Samon
116	I-316	មី សៀក	Mey Seak
117	I-317	អោម ផេង	Aom Pheng
118	I-325	កោះ យឿង	Kors Yoeurng
119	I-308	អ៊ូច ម៉ាស់	Ouch Mas
120	I-313	កៃ សៀម	Kai Seam
121	I-314	ញ៉េប គិន	Nheb Kin
122	I-315	ស៊ីវ សុំ	Siv Som
123	II-313	ញ៉េប កន	Nheb Korn
124	II-319	ចាន់ សុបិន	Chan Soben
125	II-323	ឯក ឈឿន	Ek Chhoeurn
126	I-323	ពត ហ៊ី	Pot Hei
127	II-332	ហួន ងន	Khuon Ngorn
128	II-341	ឯក សៀន	Ek Soeurn
129	II-342	ស៊ីវ មឿន	Siv Moeurn
130	I-349	កែ អិន	Ke En
131	I-350	ហួន ងន	Khuon Ngorn
132	I-368	កង ក្រូច	Kong Kroch
133	I-370	ហួន មីន	Khuon Min
134	II-356	ឆយ ខឿន	Chhoy Khoeurn

135	II-358	ញឹក យ៉ាន់	Nhoek Yann
136	II-377	យួន យ៉ិន	Khuon Yin
137	I-371	គង់ សន	Kung Sorn
138	I-373	កែ លន	Ke Lon
139	I-375	សូ ទ្រី	So Try
140	II-381	អោម អឿង	Aom Oeurng
141	II-384	មៅ សារ៉ូ	Mao Sarom
142	II-387	ដូង ជឿន	Duong Choeurn
143	II-392	ជឿម ណារី	Cheam Nary
144	II-398	ចាន់ សយ	Chan Soy
145	II-386	អោម អេន	Aom En
146	I-402	ចាន់ អ៊ុន	Chan Un
147	II-404	ជឿក សឿង	Docurk Soeurng
148	I-413	ឡាច សូភាត	Lach Sovath
149	I-406	ប៉ែន ណារី	Pen Nary
150	I-409	ហាម គឹមសាន	Horm Kimsan
152	I-417	សែ ស្រង	Se Sreng
District : Tuek Phos , Commune: Khlorng Popok			
153	II-410	ដុំ ឃឿន	Dom Khoeurn
154	II-411	សេក ខាត់	Sek Khat
District: Tuek Phos / Commune: Cheab			
155	II-415	ឌុយ ចោច	Duy Choach
156	II-423	ស្រី ខុន	Srey Khon
157	I-432	ប៉ែន សារី	Pen Sary
158	I-442	ជុំ គឹម	Chom Kim
159	I-443	ធីម ថេត	Thim Thet
160	I-457	ញ៉ុង ចេង	Nhong Cheng
161	II-439	ស្រី ធឿន	Srey Thoeurn
162	II-456	ពៅ ចម	Pouv Chorm

163	II-464	ពៅ នាង	Pouv Neang
164	II-468	ពៅ ម៉ាច	Pouv Mach
165	II-473	ទេព សូ	Tep So
166	II-475	យ៉ែម ត្រប់	Yem Trob
167	I-471	ជា ណន	Chea Norn
168	II-483	យ៉ក់ លឹម	Yok Lim
169	II-498	ប៉ែន បាន	Pen Horn
District: Tuek Phos / Commune: Toul Khpos			
170	I-500	ជេត សុន	Chet Son
171	II-515	ប៉ាត ហាម	Path Horm
172	I-511	នួន ហ៊ី	Nuon Him
173	II-546	ទឹម ទឹមៈ	Tem Timah
174	II-547	ម៉ម សារី	Morm Sary
175	I-524	សុះ ទាំ	Sos Taeng
176	I-528	កៃ ម៉ាត់	Kai Math
177	II-552	រះ ណា	Rah Na
178	II-559	រះ ភាស់	Rah Phors
179	II-562	ខ្មើ ខ	Khvoeur Khor
180	II-575	ស្មាន ជះ	Sman Cheah
181	I-550	ផែង អ៊ិន	Pheng In
182	I-554	សៅ សី	Sao Sey
183	I-558	ខ្មើ សារុន	Khvoeur Saron
184	II-594	ឡេង សៀងលី	Leng Seangly
185	II-595	តឹក ផាន	Toek Phan
186	II-597	មួង មៅ	Muong Mao
187	II-608	ស្រី ជឿន	Srey Choeurn
District: Tuek Phos / Commune: Kbal Tuek			
188	I-562	រស់ ហ៊ុន	Ros Hun

189	I-570	ព្រំ នី	Phrum Ny
190	I-571	តូច យ៉ុន	Touch Yon
191	I-573	សំ អឿល	Som Oeurl
192	II-610	រឿង មីន	Reoung Min
193	II-611	ហឿង នួន	Heoung Noun
193	II-613	មៅ ជែល	Mao Chel
194	I-587	សុះ យះ	Sos Yas

List of APs in Kampong Speu Province

Total: HHs

No	DMS	HH Name	HH Name in English
District: Thpong / Commune: Am Laeng			
1	II-004	ជឹម ងួន	Chim Nguon
2	I-027	ភូ ភឹម	Phou Phim
3	I-054	ជិន សារឹម	Chin Sarem
4	II-063	សៀក រតនៈ	Seak Rotanak

iber

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

LIST OF APs THAT COULD NOT BE REACHED FOR THE SURVEY IN KAMPONG CHHNANG

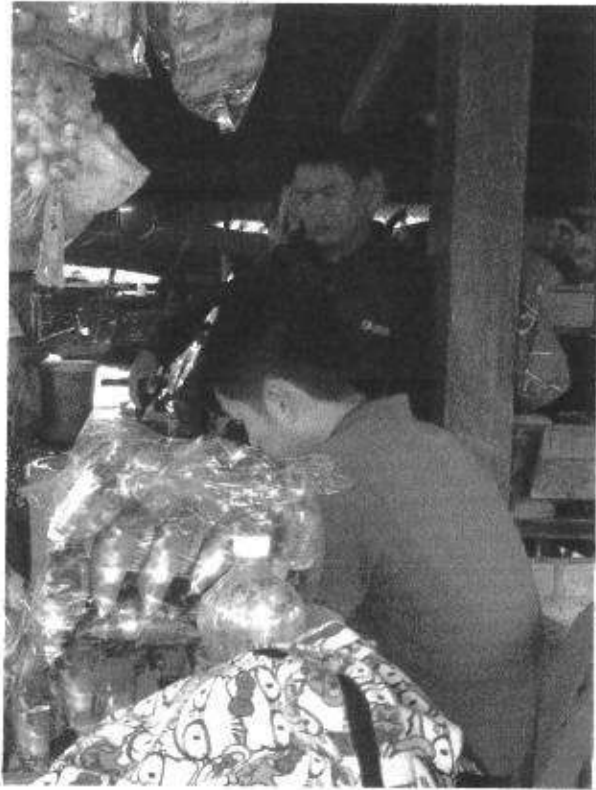
DURING THE INCEPTION:

No	DMS	PK No.	HH NAME IN KHMER	District	Commune	Village	REASONS
1	I-079	LK3+200	មុត ភីន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសកើត	សំព័រ	គាត់រស់នៅបុណ្យបងប្អូន
2	II-085	RK3+350	ឃៅ ឌុប	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសកើត	សំព័រ	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
3	I-105	LK5+400	សុត សារ៉េន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសកើត	តាជេស	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
4	II-123	RK4+970	ចាប ឃៀន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសកើត	តាជេស	គាត់រស់នៅការក្លាយ
5	II-001	RK0+025	ឆេង នាង	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសលិច	សំរោង	មិនដឹងថាគាត់រស់នៅ ណា
6	II-009	RK0+600	ផាន ចន្ទា	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសលិច	ស្វាយ ក្រោម	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
7	II-015	RK0+880	សុខ លៀង	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសលិច	ស្វាយ ក្រោម	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
8	II-020	RK1+150	យ៉ែន ឃៀន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសលិច	បឹងកក់	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
9	II-022	RK1+250	ជុំ ឃៀន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	តាជេសលិច	បឹងកក់	គាត់រស់នៅពេទ្យ
10	I-016	LK0+600	គឹម ធន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ក្រសះថ្មី	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
11	I-017	LK0+650	អ៊ិន សះ	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ក្រសះថ្មី	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
12	I-068	LRK2+700	អុល លាប	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ស្តុកលិច	គាត់រស់នៅភ្នំពេញ
13	I-080	LRK3+400	ឆែត គេង	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ស្តុកលិច	គាត់រស់នៅបុណ្យបងប្អូន
14	I-112	LK4+850	កុប ស៊ីស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ឈូកក្រ ញាស់	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
15	II-118	RK5+600	ទាំ សារី	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ទួល	គាត់ទៅលេងកូននៅភូមិ ផ្សេង
16	I-117	LK5+150	ម៉ុត ស្រះ	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ទួល	អ្នកជិតខាងមិនដឹងថាគាត់ នៅណា
17	I-123	LK5+650	ហ័ន យ៉ាន	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ទួល	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
18	I-132	LK6+250	ស្មាន នោ	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
19	II-155	RK7+300	សុះ វិគាស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	ឈូកស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	គាត់រស់នៅធ្វើស្រែ
20	I-234	LK12+275	កែ សាត	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	គាត់ទៅលេងកូននៅភូមិ ផ្សេង

21	II-211	RK11+650	ញឹក ម៉ែត	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាត្នាវ	ត្រដក់ពង	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
22	I-245	LK10+750	ណាន វែម	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាត្នាវ	ត្រដក់ពង	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
23	I-260	LK13+375	ហ៊ុ សុផល	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាត្នាវ	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
24	II-257	RK14+000	ប្រាក់ រ៉ុ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាត្នាវ	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	អ្នកជិតខាងមិនដឹងថាគាត់ទៅណា
25	I-279	LK14+150	អ៊ុង ធឿន	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	ខ្នាត្នាវ	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	អ្នកជិតខាងមិនដឹងថាគាត់ទៅណា
26	II-289	RK15+900	ម៉ក់ យ៉ិន	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	មិននៅផ្ទះ មិនដឹងទៅណា
27	II-293	LRK16+160	ជួន ធឿន	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
28	I-315	LK16+650	ស៊ីវ សុំ	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
29	I-350	LK19+500	យួន ឯន	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	ទៅលេងបងប្អូន
30	II-377	RK21+850	យួន យ៉ិន	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ
31	II-381	RK22+650	ធាម ធឿន	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ជីវិប	មិននៅផ្ទះ មិនដឹងទៅណា
32	II-384	RK22+850	មៅ សារ៉ុ	ទឹកផុស	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ជីវិប	គាត់រល់ទៅធ្វើស្រែ

Pictures of activities







ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
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ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

N° ០១ MEF/ ២០១៧

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
General Secretariat
Resettlement Department
Fax: 855 23 426 682

Ms. Sokha Ouk

Social Safeguard Officer
ADB Cambodia Resettlement Mission
Tel: 855 23 215 805
Fax: 855 23 215 807

Phnom Penh, 29. March, 2017



Subject: Submission of First Quarterly Report for IRP for PRIP (NR13&314D); and Third and Fourth Quarterly Reports of IRP for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR53, PR150B, PR151B) Loan 2839-CAM (SF).

Dear Ms. Sokha Ouk,

Reference is made to the above subject; I would like to send you the First Quarterly Reports of IRP for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR13 & PR314D); and Third and Fourth Quarterly Reports of IRP for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR53, PR150B, PR151B) Loan 2839-CAM (SF) prepared by Social Development Consultant (SDC) under contract with Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee for your information.

I thank you for your kind cooperation.

Regards, 

YEN SOPHAN

Deputy Director General
General Department of Resettlement
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Cc: H.E Nhean Leng, Under Secretary of State and Chairman of IRC
H.E Im Sethyra, Director General of General Department of Resettlement