

Poverty and Social Analysis¹

¹ Initial draft prepared by TA 7986-CAM Consultants in preparation for the proposed Integrated Urban Environmental Management Project in the Tonle Sap Basin (April 2014). Subsequently updated on 29 August 2014.

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Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CARM	Cambodia Resident Mission (ADB)
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport (in provinces)
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Finance Corporation (of the World Bank Group)
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MCA	Multi-Criteria Analysis
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIME	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
MOE	Ministry of the Environment
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NAPA	National Adaptation Plan of Action to Climate Change
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
PDWRAM	Provincial Department for Water Resources and Meteorology
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
SES	Socio-economic Survey
SOE	State-Owned Enterprise
TA	Technical Assistance
TSA	Tonle Sap Authority
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WB	World Bank Group

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose and Scope of the Report

1. This report presents an analysis of the poverty, social and gender aspects of the ADB technical assistance, Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin Project (TA 7986 CAM), which will hereinafter be referred to as IUEMTSB. This assessment aims to: (i) discuss opportunities for poverty reduction and social development presented by the Project in light of beneficiaries' needs, opportunities and constraints that were identified during the Initial Poverty and Social Analysis (IPSA), and validated and elaborated on during this PPTA²; and, (ii) Identify and discuss measures already taken during the PPTA (including preparation of Project Gender Action Plan and Resettlement Planning Documents) and recommendations for future project activities that will maximize the projected social benefits while avoiding (where possible) and minimizing social risks through close participation with communities in the project areas.

1.2 The Project

2. Urbanization in Cambodia is taking place with minimal coordination, inadequate infrastructure and insufficient regard for the environmental impacts of development. The results include disorganized growth, inefficient land use, damage and loss of natural resources, and inadequate access to urban services. The problems can be attributed to poor urban management, little strategic spatial planning, poor connectivity between urban planning and environmental management, and insufficient investment in infrastructure and community services.

3. The proposed Project aims to assist and facilitate cities and towns in the Tonle Sap Basin to realise their development potential to support the growth of the economy and services. It is also intended that the Project will help to improve the climate change resilience of Tonle Sap Basin cities and towns through urban and environmental infrastructure improvement and stronger urban management capacity.

4. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) included two main components. These are (i) feasibility studies to prepare preliminary engineering in project towns; and, (ii) preparation of the Tonle Sap Urban Areas Development Framework.

1.2.1 Link with Country Partner Strategy and Country Poverty Reduction Strategy

5. The Project's focus on providing flood protection, efficient drainage, and strengthening solid waste management for urban communities in the Tonle Sap Basin is consistent with ADB's Cambodia Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) 2011-2013, which emphasizes the provision of basic services and environmental infrastructure to manage the challenges of rapid urbanization. It will directly support the achievement of ADB's strategic objectives in the country³; namely (i) supporting inclusive economic growth through investment in physical infrastructure; and, (ii) social development through community-based development around the Tonle Sap⁴. By improving climate change resilience in the Project areas, IUEMTSB will also address one of the four crosscutting themes (environment and climate change) expected to become increasingly important to Cambodia's development process².

6. The Project will result in cleaner and healthier urban environments in the project towns and is thus in line with development objectives identified in Cambodia's National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) Update 2009 – 2013, which describes the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) intention to preserve the ecosystem of unpolluted water and clean environment. Furthermore, the Project is in line with the

² The project towns covered during the PPTA are Kampong Chhnang and Pursat

³ Identified in order to support the government's poverty reduction goal of more than 1% per annum and the National Strategic Development Plan Update (2009-2013) policy thrusts

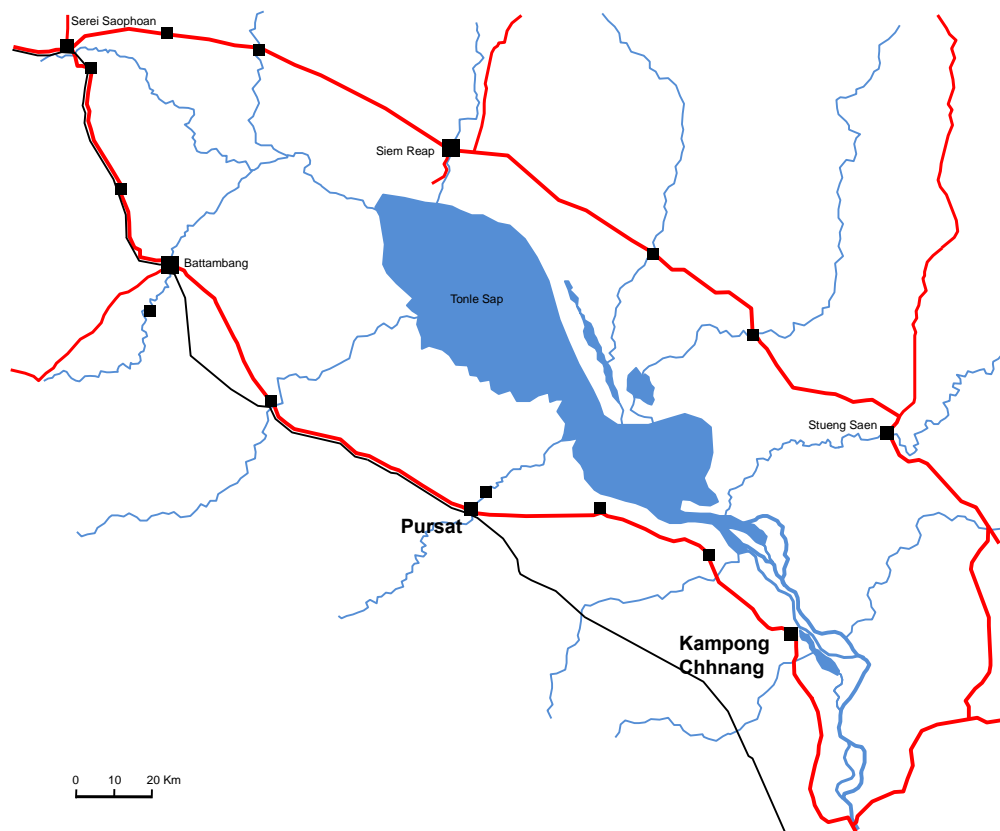
⁴ ADB. 2011. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia 2011 – 2013*. Manila.

programmatic directions identified by the Cambodia's Ministry of Planning (2013)⁵; namely, development of infrastructure and investment in basic civic amenities; strengthening solid and other waste disposal systems.

1.3 The Project Area and Towns

7. The Tonle Sap basin, including all its river catchments, covers about 44% of Cambodia's total area of 181,035 square kilometers⁶. The Basin is an important region for social and economic development in Cambodia. A significant proportion of the Country's population resides in the region and depends on its productivity as a fishing area⁷ that supports peoples' livelihoods and is an important source of protein intake for the Cambodian population⁵.

Figure 1: The Project Towns



8. The project area includes the six largest settlements (provincial capitals) located near the lake (see Figure 1). These are (clockwise starting from Phnom Penh) Kampong Chhnang, Pursat, Battambang, Serei Saophoan, Siem Reap and Stung Saen. These vary in distance from the lake (dry season limit) from less than 1km (Kampong Chhnang) to 50km (Serei Saophoan). The towns are all designated as municipalities (Table 1):

⁵ Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh

⁶ ADB. 2005. *The Tonle Sap Basin Strategy*. Manila.

⁷ The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. 2012. *The Annotated Ramsar List: Cambodia*.

http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-list-anno-cambodia/main/ramsar/1-31-218%5E16689_4000_0

Table 1: Municipalities

Province	Municipality
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
Pursat	Pursat
Battambang	Battambang
Banteay Meanchey	Serei Saophoan
Siem Reap	Siem Reap
Kampong Thom	Stueng Saen

9. Following consultations with stakeholders⁸ at the Inception Workshop, including the use of multi-criteria analysis to prioritise urban areas, the towns of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat were selected for inclusion in the Project.

1.4 Project Sub-Projects

10. The local governments of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat identified poor environmental sanitation (a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste) as the towns' biggest infrastructure issues. The proposed subprojects (Table 2) will directly address these priorities. The importance of these issues was also supported by information obtained during social impact analysis data-gathering activities, as will be elaborated on in subsequent chapters of this report.

Table 2: Proposed Sub-projects

Output 1: Kampong Chhnang Urban Environmental Improvements	
<i>Flood protection – Tonle Sap</i>	Raising, widening and improvement of existing embankment and construction of new embankment where necessary, total 15,090 metres
<i>Solid waste management</i>	Improvement and extension of Phnum Touch landfill site, approx. 10Ha
	Provision of collection equipment
	Provision of landfill site management equipment
Output 2: Pursat Urban Environmental Improvements	
<i>Drainage and storm water management</i>	Drainage improvements in central area of Pursat, approx. 9,900 metres
<i>Riverbank erosion protection – Pursat River</i>	Riverbank protection including revetment and groynes
<i>Solid waste management</i>	Construction of new landfill site at Toul Maka Keut, total site area approx. 28Ha
	Widening and surfacing of access road, approx. 900 metres
	Provision of collection equipment
	Provision of landfill site management equipment
Output 3: Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements	

⁸ Inception Workshop participants included representatives of the Ministry of Public Works and transport, Ministry of Environment Regulates, Department of Women affair DWA Pursat, Municipal Authority in the Sub project Towns and Cities DOE K,Chnnang DOE Pursat , DOWRAM K.Chhnang, DIME Pursat, IEO/DIT/MIME, TSA, SWM Cadastral Office Pursat, Fishery administration, Inst. Develop. Spec. MLMUPC, Gender Specialist

Improved Household Sanitation	These will be extended to IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 households within the defined municipality areas
Climate Change-Hygiene Awareness and Action	Activities will promote climate change-hygiene action, initiate behavioural change and disseminate awareness information. The project area will include sangkats in the existing municipal boundary and adjacent urban sangkats. This suboutput will be 100% financed by the project (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government)
Small-scale infrastructure improvements	This output will cover sangkats that are pre-identified by the project survey as being poor and vulnerable to poor urban environmental conditions (e.g., community sanitation, improved drainage with access roads, or community collection points for solid waste management). These components will connect directly with Output 1 and 2 investments to ensure that local communities are also direct beneficiaries.
Output 4: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development	
	Support MPWT to convene National Task Force on Urban Development meetings at least twice per year.
	Improving climate change in urban planning and development.
Output 5: Strengthening Capacity for Project Implementation, Operation and Maintenance	

11. Location of sub-projects in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat are shown in the figures below.

Figure 2: Sub-project Location in Kampong Chhnang

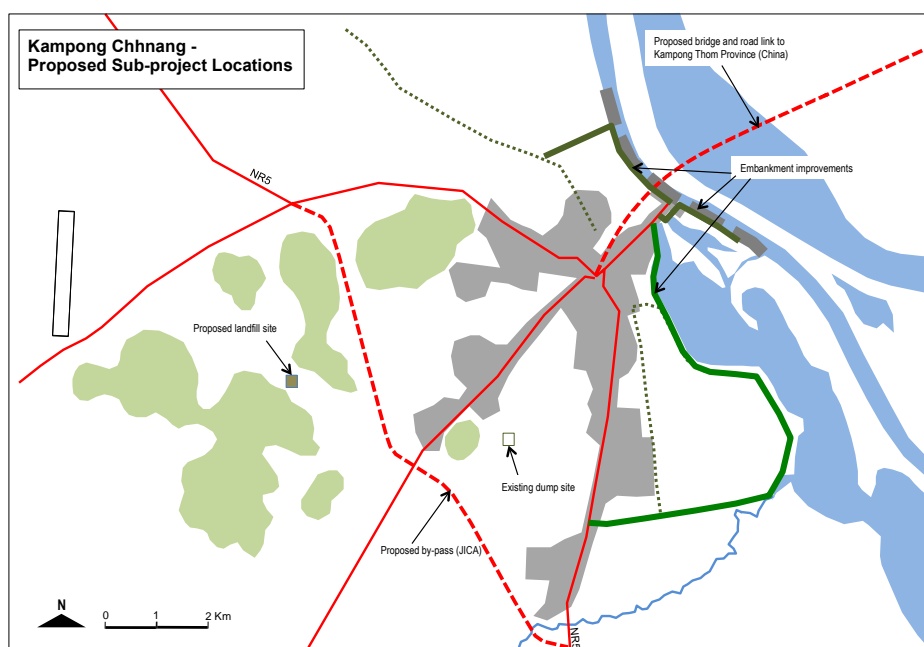
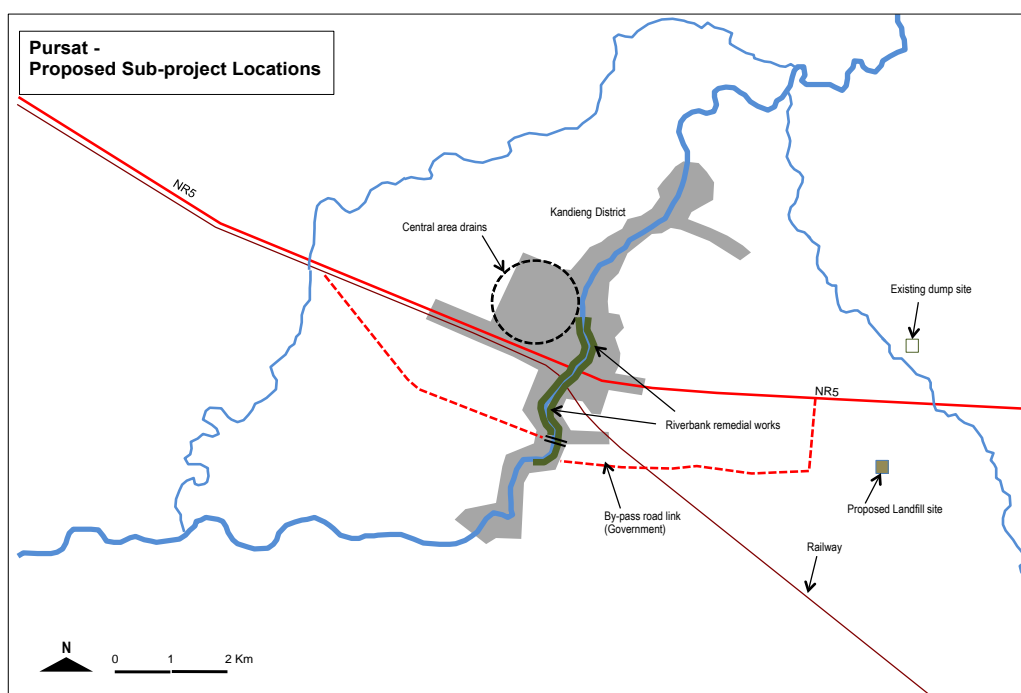


Figure 3: Sub-project Location in Pursat



1.5 Methodology for the Social Impact Assessment

12. The information presented in this report is based on (i) desk review of relevant documents (including statistics, reports, policies and regulations) as cited throughout this report; and, (ii) participatory methods, including discussions with local municipal and sangkat officials (Table 3); the household socio-economic survey (SES), key informant interviews (KIs), public consultations, and focus group discussions (FGDs) undertaken from July to October 2013 for this PPTA.

Table 3: Summary of Meeting with Local Government Officials

Date/Location	Venue	Participants
14/05/13	Meeting with Commune authority at Phsar Chhnang Sangkat Center, Kampong Chhnang	8 participants 3 women
20/05/13	Meeting with Governor Pursat Provincial Department	8 participants 2 women
19/07/2013	Pursat Provincial Department	6 person (Phom Phay, Yoeum Ya, Mean Phally, Ngeng Mern, Kol prapey, Mel Sophanna)
21/05/13 at 09: 00 am	Meeting with Commune authority and villager in Lolork Sor commune Sangkat and province Pursat	8 participants 3 women
02:30 pm	Meeting with commune authority and village in Rolearp commune/Sangkat pursat province	20 participants 10 women
22/07 /13	Meeting with commune authority and village in Prey Ngy commune/Sangkat pursat province	10 participants 4 women
19/07/13	Meeting with governors at Pursat Provincial Department	6 participants 2 women

1.5.1 Socioeconomic Survey (SES)

13. The general objective of the Socioeconomic Survey (SES) was to allow the PPTA team to collect quantitative information and produce gender- and ethnic-group disaggregated socioeconomic profiles of the target population.

14. A draft SES instrument was developed by the consultant team, pilot-tested in both towns, and then adjusted based on the test run and on ADB South East Asia Department/Urban Development and Water Division (SEUW) comments. The final questionnaire is included in Appendix F. Enumerators recruited in Phnom Penh undertook the survey. The enumerators were given a full day training workshop by the consultant team, which included trial interviews in eight households in Phnom Penh.

15. The survey took place from 16th to 18th July 2013 in Kampong Chhnang, and 19th to 22nd July 2013 in Pursat. The SES was carried out based on a 5% sample of households in the villages within the proposed sub-project areas. The 5% sample was chosen by selecting houses at random within each village until the sample size had been achieved.

16. Female enumerators conducted the interviews with women and male enumerators interviewed with male respondents. Enumerators worked in groups of 2 to 4 in order to ensure their safety.

17. Table 4 shows the distribution of interviews based on a 5% sample

Table 4: Sample Size in Target Villages

Town	Village	No. of Households	5% Target Respondents
Kampong Chhnang	Chong Kaoh	352	18
	Samraong	419	24
	Kaoh Krabei	158	8
	Kampong Ous	276	14
	Kandal	211	11
	Trapeang Choek Sa	222	11
	Phnum Touch	152	8
	Sub-Total	1,790	94
Pursat	Ta Kuoy	307	13
	Praeak Sdei	317	18
	Lolok Sa	107	6
	Kaoh	219	11
	Kbal Hong	220	11
	Chamkar Chek Cheung	437	22
	Chamkar Chek Tbong	267	10
	O Sdau	157	10
	Ra	200	10
	Toul Makak	301	15
	Sub-Total	2,532	126
Total		4,322	220

18. Data encoding was undertaken in Phnom Penh using SPSS software. The data was then transferred to Excel for inclusion in this report.

1.5.2 Participatory Methods

19. The participatory methods undertaken for the SIA (i.e., key informant interviews, public consultations, and focus group discussions) allowed the team to obtain qualitative information that helped verify and elaborate on the quantitative information obtained through the SES. The participatory methods were also particularly useful in obtaining information on how best to ensure the continuing meaningful participation of project stakeholders, including women, in future project activities.

20. Public Consultations. Four (4) public consultations were held in Kampong Chhnang Municipality, due to the relatively greater area/length covered by project works, and two (2) were held in Pursat Municipality. A summary of the meetings is in Table 5, while detailed notes and photos are in Appendix B.

21. The objectives of these public consultations were to: (i) introduce the proposed Project to the potential beneficiaries; (ii) clarify that the project is in feasibility study stage; (iii) explain the upcoming involuntary resettlement studies to be carried out in their communities and the measures already taken to avoid and minimize any adverse impacts; (iv) address residents' questions, concerns, opinions on how the project will impact them, and respond to the same; and, (v) document residents' suggestions on how potential adverse impacts can be avoided and/or minimized.

Table 5: Public Consultations in Project Towns

Town	Date/Time/ Location	No. Participants	Target Groups
Kampong Chhnang	23 September 2013 8:30 am Wat Tep Thida Ram Samraong Chhnang Village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang,	Total: 142 F: 59 M: 83	Potential beneficiaries and affected households from points A – G of the embankment covering 4 villages (Chong Kaoh, Phsar Chhnang, Kandal, Samroang) in Sangkat Phsar Chhnang
	24 September 2013 9:00 am Wat Aranh Karam, Sre Pring Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 49 F: 11 M: 38	Potential beneficiaries and affected households from points G-M of the embankment covering 8 villages (Damnak, Prey Pouch, Kandal Leu, Prey Koh, Trapeang Cheksa, Tual Khsach, Prey Pring, Samroang)
	12 October 2013 Wat Tep Thida Ram Samraong Chhnang Village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang	Total: 46 M: 21 F: 25	Embankment Points A-G
	12 October 2013 Wat Aranh Karam, Sre Pring Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 86 M: 62 F: 24	Embankment Points G-M
Pursat	19 September 2013 8:30 am Wat Peal Nhaek, Peal Nhaek Village, Sangkat Phtah Prey	Total: 88 F: 61 M: 27	Potential beneficiaries and affected households (Households in the locations of project components)
	12 October September 2013 Wat Peal Nhaek, Peal Nhaek Village, Sangkat Phtah Prey	Total: 17 F: 10 M: 7	Affected Households

22. **Key Information Interviews.** In recognition of the important role that women have in environmental management and waste disposal, key informant interviews (KIIs) were used to gather additional information on how the Project can effectively address local women's needs and to identify measures to ensure that they are equal beneficiaries and continue to meaningfully participate in project activities. Table 6 below provides a summary of the KIIs carried out during the PPTA. Full notes are in Appendix D.

Table 6: Summary of Key Information Interviews

Town	Date/Location	No. of Persons Interviewed
Kampong Chhnang	20/09/13 Office of Kampong Chhnang Province Department of Women's Affairs	2 women
	23/09/13 Household, Embankment Section D-D1	1 woman
Pursat	19/09/13: Office of Pursat Province Department of Women's Affairs	1 woman
Phnom Penh	08/10/13 Ministry of Women's Affairs	2 women

23. **Focus Group Discussions.** Seven (7) Focus Group Discussions (FGDS) were held in Kampong Chhnang Municipality, while four (4) were held in Pursat Municipality (See Table 7). The PPTA Social Development and Involuntary Resettlement consultants facilitated the FGDs with support from enumerators.

24. The general purpose of the FGDs was to obtain in-depth, descriptive information from different stakeholder groups to elaborate on the findings of the SES for the Social Impact Analysis and ensure stakeholders' points of view and concerns are identified and integrated in project design. Complete notes and photos from the FGDs are found in Appendix C.

Table 7: Summary of FGD Sessions

Town	Date/Time/Location	No. Participants	Target Groups
Kampong Chhnang	17 July 2013 Kampong Ous village Chhnang sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 12 F: 6 M: 6	Agricultural families Kampong Ous village Chhnang sangkat Kampong Chhnang
	17 July 2013 Sam Raong village Phsar Chhnang sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 10 F: 5 M: 5	Shop and store owners in Samraong village Phsar Chhnang sangkat
	18 July 2013 Kandal village Phsar Chhnang sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 10 F: 4 M: 6	Floating communities in Kandal village

Town	Date/Time/ Location	No. Participants	Target Groups
	18 July 2013 Chong Kaoh village Phsar Chhnang sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 20 F: 20 M: N/A	Women from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities in Chong Kos village
	24 July 2013 Wat Aranh Karam, Sre Pring Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang	Total: 16 F: 7 M: 9	Village Leaders (Damnak Popoul, Prey Pouch, Kandal Leu, Prey Koh, Trapeang Cheksa, Tuol Khsach, Prey Pring, Samroang)
	24 July 2013 Sangkat Council office. Sangkat Phsar Chhnang	Total: 9 F: - M: 9	Cham Ethnic Minority Households (Chong Kaoh Village)
	11 October 2013 Kandal village; Sangkat Phsar Chhnang	Total: 16 F: 7 M: 9	Vietnamese residents of floating Village
Pursat	On 19/07/13: Preak kdeg village Lolok sor Sangkat Pursat District	Total: 9 F: 5 M: 4	Shop and store owners in Ta Kuoy and Praeak Sdei village Loloksar sangkat
	On 20 /07/13: Kbal Hong and Chamkar Cheung village Phteah Prrey sangkat Pursat District	Total: 8 F: 4 M: 4	Agricultural families in Kbal Hong and Chamkar Chek Cheung village Phteas Prey sangkat.
	On 21 /07/13 Scras Sren village Phteah Prrey sangkat Pursat District	Total: 8 F: 8 M:0	Residents in homes (women) in Ra and Chamkar Chek Tbong villages)
	On 22 /07/13 Ra and Chamkar Tbong village Phteah Prrey sangkat Pursat District	Total: 9 F: 4 M: 5	Waste Pickers from the old solid waste site

2 Socioeconomic Trends in Cambodia and the Project Areas

2.1 Cambodia

25. It is estimated that Cambodia's population reached 15,205,539 in 2013⁹. The population is predominantly female (7,841,861 or 51.6% of the total) and young, with 52.9% of the population under the age of 25. It was observed in ADB's Country Poverty Analysis (2012) that the combination of high fertility and falling mortality contributed to rapid population growth from 1998 to 2008 at an annual rate of 1.5%. The population growth rate has increased further in recent years and was set at 1.67% in 2013⁵.

⁹ Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cb.html> (accessed 9 September 2013)

26. 2008 census data showed that 80.5% of Cambodia's population still resided in rural areas although annual population growth in urban areas (2.2%) outpaced annual population growth in rural areas (1.4%) in the period 1998-2008². By 2011, the proportion of Cambodians living in urban areas had increased to 20%. It was estimated that urbanization would continue at an annual rate of change of 2.13% from 2010 to 2015.

2.1.1 Poverty In Cambodia

27. In 2012/13 the Cambodia Ministry of Planning (MOP) adopted a revised approach to the identification of poverty.¹⁰ Under the new system, poverty lines are calculated for three regions: Phnom Penh, other urban areas, and rural areas based on CSES 2009 data. These are presented in Table 8. The two IUENTSB municipalities fall under category 2 - 'Other Urban Areas'

Table 8: New poverty lines (expenditure per person per month and day - CSES 2009)

1. Phnom Penh
a. <i>Food poverty line</i> : 94,945 Riels per month, at 2,200 K-calories
b. <i>Non-food allowance</i> : 98,106 Riels per month
c. <i>Water</i> : nil
Total (a + b + c): 193,052 Riels monthly per capita, or 6,347 Riels/day per capita
2. Other Urban Areas
a. <i>Food poverty line</i> : 79,293 Riels per month, at 2,200 K-calories
b. <i>Non-food allowance</i> : 53,032 Riels per month
c. <i>Water</i> : 61 Riels per month
Total (a + b + c): 132,386 Riels monthly per capita, or 4,352 Riels/day per capita
3. Rural Areas
a. <i>Food poverty line</i> : 69,963 Riels per month, at 2,200 K-calories
b. <i>Non-food allowance</i> : 35,350 Riels per month
c. <i>Water</i> : 1,247 Riels per month
Total (a + b + c): 106,560 Riels monthly per capita, or 3,503 Riels/day per capita

Source: MOP. 2013. Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Redefining the poverty line.

28. Thus, as per MOP's new poverty line calculations, the sum of the food bundle, non-food items, and the gap between the cost of purified water paid for in Phnom Penh (where it is assumed that water consumed is relatively clean) and elsewhere constitutes the poverty line¹¹. On this basis, poverty rates, estimated for the 3 regions and the whole country, are given below in Table 9:

Table 9: Percentages of Persons Below the New Poverty Line (CSES 2009 data)

Region	Food poverty rates (%)	Poverty rates (%)
Phnom Penh	0.3	12.8
Other urban areas	2.0	19.3
Rural areas	5.1	24.6
Cambodia (weighted average)	4.23	22.89

Source: MOP. 2013. Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Redefining the poverty line.

¹⁰ Royal Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Redefining the Poverty Line*. Phnom Penh.

¹¹ Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Redefining the poverty line*.

29. Whilst it is thought that the new method provides a more realistic estimate of poverty, the disadvantage is that the new estimates cannot be compared with earlier estimates using the old system: The poverty rate calculated by the old method is estimated at about 14.6%, while by the new method it is about 22.9% (Table 10).

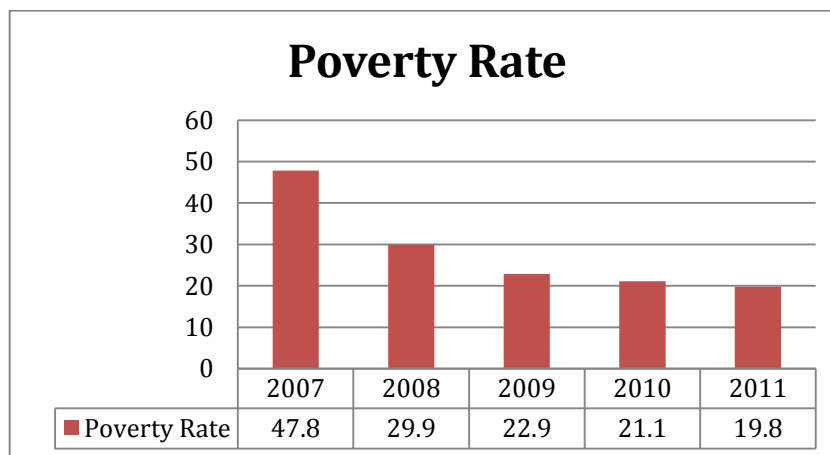
Table 10: Comparing Poverty Rates Using the Old Method (1997) and New Method (2009)

Region	Poverty Rate (%) (Old method of 1997)	Poverty rate (%) (New method of 2009)
Phnom Penh	1.8	12.8
Other urban areas	6.9	19.3
Rural areas	17.0	24.6
Cambodia	14.6	22.9

Source: MOP. 2013. Poverty in Cambodia – A New Approach, Redefining the poverty line.

30. Official figures¹⁰ based on the latest method of calculating poverty rates do show, however, that poverty has been continuously decreasing in Cambodia, from 47.8% in 2007 to 19.8% in 2011 (Figure 4)

Figure 4: Poverty Rates (2007-2011) using New Poverty Line



31. The poor are recognized as being vulnerable to social and environmental shocks such as floods, sickness, displacement from homes and livelihoods, etc., and care is taken during the design and implementation of projects to ensure that they are not further disadvantaged due to project initiatives. There are other groups that are generally recognized as vulnerable, including women-and elderly-headed households without other means of support, ethnic minorities, and the landless, among others. Particularly vulnerable groups in Cambodia, described as “especially challenged due to overlapping vulnerabilities in addition to income poverty”¹², include the homeless, people with HIV and their families; the elderly; people living with disabilities; ethnic minorities; orphaned and at-risk children and youth; migrant families; veterans; and victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation.

2.1.2 Gender Issues (Cambodia)

32. According to the 2008 census, women comprised 51.4% of Cambodia’s total population of 13.4 million. At that time, women headed more than a quarter of the country’s households. By 2013, the proportion of females in the population had grown to 51.6% of the total.

¹² ADB. 2012. *Country Poverty Analysis: Cambodia*. Manila

33. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has been monitoring the gender situation on Cambodia for several years. In its 2006 gender analysis USAID found that:

'Cambodian society remains largely patriarchal and hierarchical, with strong traditional norms that assign higher status to men and marginalize women who are not married. Disparities between men and women in resources, decision-making power, and basic social well-being, coupled with widespread poverty, stand as significant constraints to sustainable economic and social development.'¹³

34. In a more recent assessment¹⁴ USAID suggested that:

'There are still too few qualified women at all levels, in all sectors and institutions. Although more women were elected to political offices, the rates are nowhere near parity. There are far fewer women at all points in the justice system. There are more men than women in educational institutions, providing few academic role models for young women. Women make up less than one-quarter of all public sector employees. There are far fewer women than men in technical line ministries.'

35. It should be noted that Khmer women are able to enjoy a reasonable degree of autonomy and independence, and are able to own assets, manage financial transactions, and contribute to household decision-making. Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS, 2010) assessed women's participation in three types of household decisions; namely, personal health care, making significant household purchases, and visiting family. The Survey found that the level of women's participation in decision-making varied depending on the issue at hand: 45% of women surveyed stated that they could make decisions on personal health care by themselves; while the other two issues were decided on together with their husband¹⁵. The MOP observes, however, that women still have limited decision-making power in family matters and also have extremely limited control over property and inheritance¹⁶.

36. This is made evident by statistics on land ownership. Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES, 2010) data showed significant differences in women's and men's ownership of agricultural land across different regions in the country, including the Tonle Sap Region¹⁵:

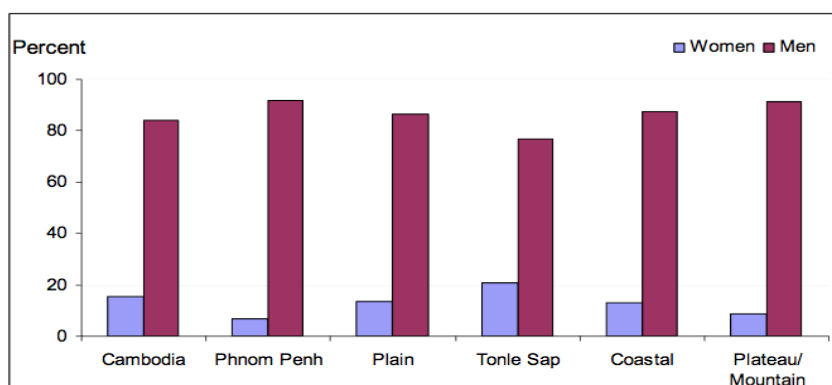
¹³ USAID. 2006. *Gender Analysis and Assessment*

¹⁴ USAID. 2010. *Gender Assessment, Consultant's Report*

¹⁵ L. Hang (Deputy Director General of the National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning). 2012. Measuring Women Status and Gender Statistics in Cambodia through the Surveys and the Census. Presented at the Global Forum on Gender and Statistics. Dead Sea, Jordan. 27 – 29 March.

¹⁶ Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh

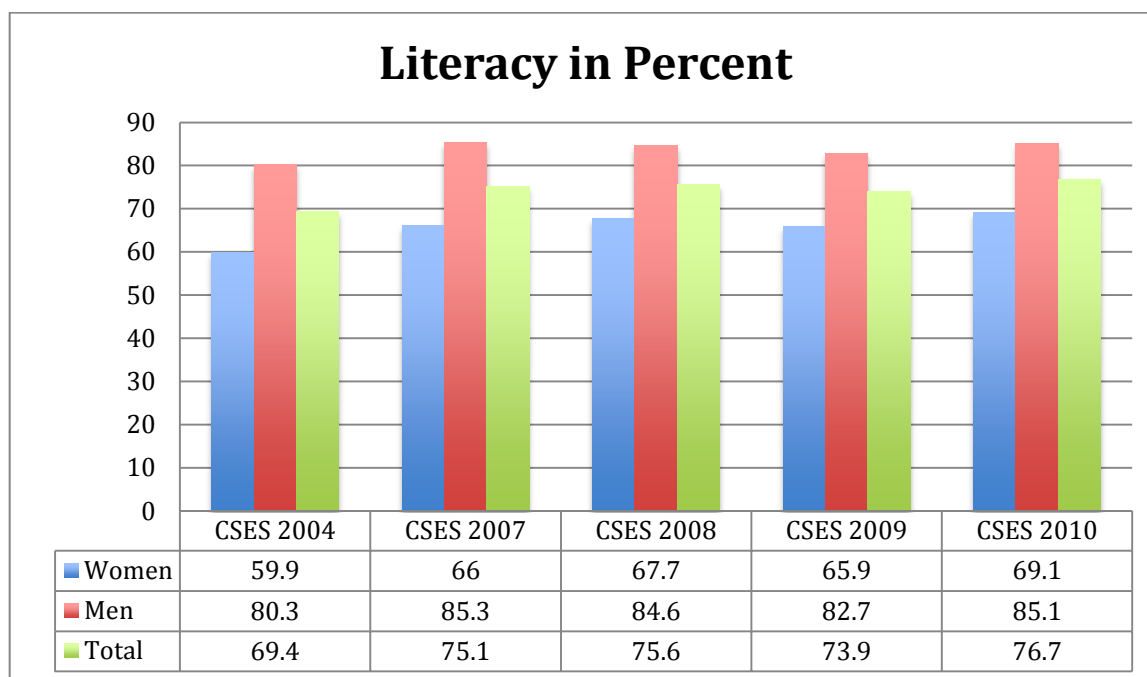
Figure 5: Agricultural Land Ownership by Sex of Household Head, 2010



Source: L. Hang, 2012.

37. Differences can also be observed in literacy and education. Even while literacy has improved for both men and women, with the gains being greater for women¹¹ (Figure 6), there is still a significant difference between the sexes, which suggests that women's access to education is still not quite at par with men's.

Figure 6: Adult Literacy by Sex (in Percent)



38. MOP also observed that there is an imminence of male-female differences in literacy and in educational attainment beyond the secondary level¹⁷. The Ministry's analysis stated that women's social and economic mobility is still inhibited by discriminatory traditional and cultural values that limit women to gender-

¹⁷ Royal Government of Cambodia, Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*.

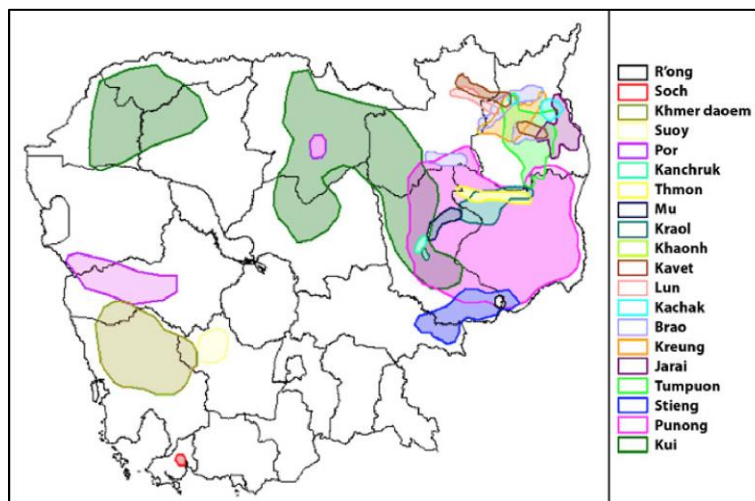
stereotyped roles such as childbearing, household chores and other non-paid household support activities. Low levels of educational attainment also constrain women's skills and career prospects.

2.1.3 Ethnic Minorities and Indigenous Peoples

39. There is some inconsistency in documentation of ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia. While the most recent estimate describes Cambodia's population as around 90% Khmer, 5% Vietnamese, 1% Chinese, and 4% from other ethnic groups¹⁸, a 2010 paper¹⁹ on representing indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities in Cambodia published by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) describes ethnic minorities (Chinese, Lao, Thai, Vietnamese, Cham) and indigenous peoples ("the most ancient inhabitants of the land with strong cultural and economic ties to the environment") as representing only 1.4% of the country's population.

40. The majority of Cambodia's IP population are said to reside in isolated communities in the north-eastern provinces of Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, Stung Treng, and Kratie, with IP groups also identified in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, Banteay Meanchey, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom²⁰. An approximate geographical distribution is shown in the Figure below:

Figure 7: Distribution of Indigenous People



Source: Indigenous Community Support Organisation, n.d.

41. In contrast to IPs, Cambodia's nonindigenous ethnic minorities (Chinese, Lao, Thai, Vietnamese, Cham) are distributed across both lowlands and mountainous areas, often adjacent to and living amongst the Khmer¹⁸.

42. Indigenous Peoples in Cambodia are described as having "significantly lower" health and education status relative to the national average and are also at risk of further marginalization from the benefits of social and economic development²¹. This is supported by more recent analyses such as ADB's Country Poverty Analysis for Cambodia (2012), which explains that ethnic minorities' standards of living are "much lower than the national average" due to disadvantages from language, remoteness, and discrimination. Additionally,

¹⁸ Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cb.html> (accessed 9 September 2013)

¹⁹ Palmieri, S. 2010. *The Hidden Minorities: Representing ethnic minorities and indigenous peoples in Cambodia*. Mexico.

²⁰ Asian Indigenous Peoples Pact. 2006. *Indigenous Peoples and Human Rights: Cambodia*.

<http://www.aippnet.org/home/human-rights/41--indigenous-peoples-and-human-rights-cambodia>

²¹ ADB. 2002. *Indigenous Peoples/Ethnic Minorities and Poverty Reduction in Cambodia*. Manila.

while Cambodia's constitution does protect minorities, and while their rights are protected in specific land and employment laws, there is no central law specifically to safeguard minority rights, as recommended by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which is the relevant Convention to which Cambodia is a State Party¹⁷. Land allocation and low educational attainment have also been identified as enduring concerns among the country's ethnic minorities.

43. ADB's Tonle Sap Basin Strategy (2005) identifies the Vietnamese and Muslim Cham as the ethnic minorities present in the region. It further states that ethnic minorities are disadvantaged due to insufficient representation at management and legislative levels; with the Vietnamese floating village residents experiencing additional deprivation due their language barriers, their classification as immigrants, and their lack of property rights.

44. It is for the above reasons that indigenous peoples and ethnic minority groups are recognized as vulnerable and safeguards measures are put in place to ensure that they equally benefit from and meaningfully participate in development projects that may impact them.

2.2 The Project Areas

2.2.1 Poverty in the Tonle Sap Region

45. Poverty estimates are compiled by MOP and NCDD using the Commune Data Base (CDB). These are based on an indirect method using 13 CDB indicators (family size, access to sanitation, housing conditions, literacy, etc.) to estimate poverty.

46. Although CDB-based poverty rates show that poverty has been decreasing in the six Tonle Sap provinces every year from 2004 to 2012 (Table 11)²², in line with the country-level trends previously discussed, it should be noted that the Commune Database does not capture changes in household consumption and are not based on directly measured poverty. As such, these cannot be compared with poverty incidence derived from other sources, such as the IDPoor mechanism, which is the national poverty targeting mechanism managed by MOP together with the Department of Local Administration of the Ministry of Interior to guarantee that services and development assistance are directed towards the poorest households at the village level.²³ Nevertheless, CDB-based poverty rates are useful in providing comparisons over time and between different areas.

Table 11: Poverty Rates for Project Provinces, Phnom Penh, and Cambodia (2004 - 2012)

Capital, Provinces	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Phnom Penh	6.8	6.9	5.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
Battambang	37.8	36.5	35.4	33.3	31.7	29.9	28.7	27.0	24.8
Banteay Meanchey	39.9	38.7	37.1	34.1	32.5	31.3	29.7	28.3	25.5
Kampong Chhnang	37.9	37.2	36.7	35.6	34.2	32.3	30.4	29.5	27.7
Pursat	40.7	39.9	39.0	37.5	35.8	34.1	32.0	30.3	27.8
Siem Reap	42.2	40.7	38.8	36.0	34.4	32.4	31.1	30.0	28.8
Kampong Thom	41.1	40.5	39.3	37.7	36.5	34.4	32.7	31.6	29.1
Cambodia	35.1	34.2	32.9	30.7	29.3	27.4	25.8		

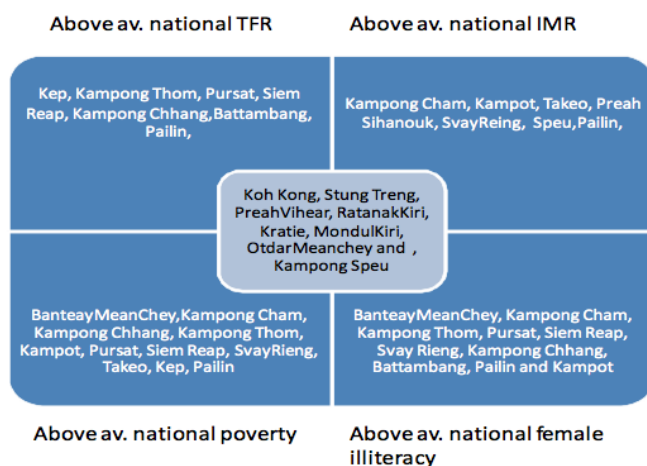
Source: MOP

²² Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2012. *Poverty Reduction, Based on Commune Database 2004-2012*.

²³ ADB. 2012. *Country Poverty Analysis: Cambodia*. Manila

47. It is of note that the Tonle Sap Basin Provinces, including Kampong Chhnang and Pursat, were identified by the MOP in 2013 as priority areas for programming²⁴ due to having poverty rates and incidence of female illiteracy higher than national averages (Figure 8). ADB's Country Poverty Analysis for Cambodia (2012) also cited regional differences in poverty incidence based on 2004 data, with the Tonle Sap and Plateau/Mountain Regions having significantly higher poverty headcounts than the national average.

Figure 8: Prioritization of Provinces in Cambodia for Programming



Source: Royal Government of Cambodia Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh.

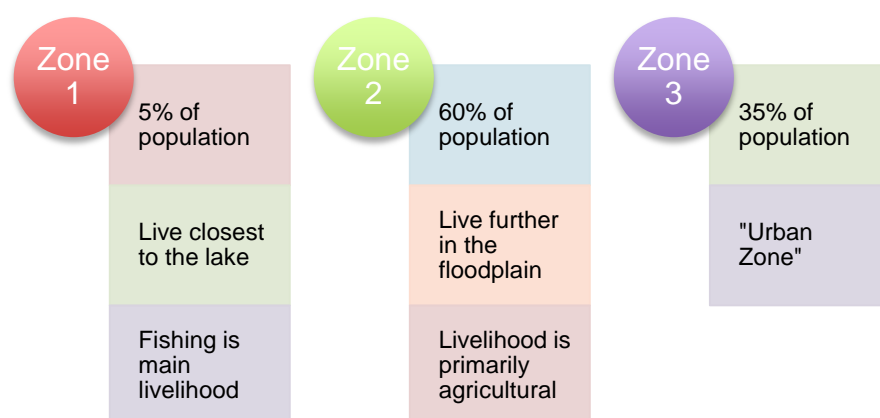
2.2.2 Sources of Livelihood in the Tonle Sap Region

48. Fishing and agriculture are still the cornerstones of peoples' livelihoods in the Tonle Sap Region; however, a 2013 study carried out by the Water & Development Research Group at Finland's Aalto University in partnership with the Tonle Sap Authority and Supreme National Economic Council, and in cooperation with Hatfield Consultants Partnership, VU University Amsterdam, EIA Ltd. and Institute of Technology of Cambodia, reports that there are now three distinct zones in the Tonle Sap area in terms of livelihood²⁵ (Figure 9). There is a strong interaction between these three zones although they do exhibit very different livelihood profiles.

²⁴ Royal Government of Cambodia. Ministry of Planning. 2013. *Integration of Demographic Perspectives in Development*. Phnom Penh.

²⁵ Water and Development Research Group. 2013. *Final Report: Exploring Tonle Sap Futures*. Espoo, Finland.

Figure 9: Livelihood Zones in the Tonle Sap Basin



2.2.3 Kampong Chhnang Province

49. As of 2012, 67.54% of the total families in the province were primarily engaged in agriculture, with the majority involved in rice farming (Table 12). This is a striking decrease from the figures in 2008 (Table 13), when 87% were primarily engaged in agriculture. The tables below also show an accompanying slight increase in the percentage of those working in the service sector (from 1% in 2008 to 3.58% in 2012). The patterns of household occupation in the Province can thus be said to reflect the continuing urbanization of Kampong Chhnang.

Table 12: Household Main Occupations in 2012 (Kampong Chhnang Province)

Description	%	No.
Agriculture	67.54	209,867
Rice farming	58.47	181,681
Cultivating long-term crops	0.74	2,293
Cultivating short-term crops	3.49	10,849
Cultivating vegetables	1.24	3,863
Fishery	2.57	7,987
Livestock farming	0.89	2,765
NTFP collection	0.14	429
Craft work	0.61	1,900
Weaving	0.03	90
Rattan, bamboo, and vine	0.26	794
Wooden furniture (table, chair...)	0.05	163
Cooper, stone and leather good production	0.01	19
Metal, aluminum, glass goods production	0.1	298
Plastic goods production	0	0
Food processing/packaging	0.04	139
People whose main occupation is not listed above	0.13	397
Services	3.58	11,111

Trade	2.57	7,984
Repair	0.29	906
Transport services	0.71	2,221
Number of People Employed (earning salary or wage)	11.59	36,001
In agriculture, construction...	2.5	7,772
In Private sector and NGOs	7.11	22,107
In Public sector	1.97	6,122

Source:
Commune
Data Base
(2012)

Table

13: Household Main Occupations in 2008 (Kampong Chhnang)

Household Main Occupations	%	No.
Agriculture	87	87,844
Rice farming	80	80,260
Cultivating long-term crops	<1	380
Cultivating short-term crops	3	2,931
Cultivating vegetables	<1	1,079
Livestock farming	3	2,782
NTFP collection	<1	221
Craft work	1	792
Furniture craft, wooden, rattan, vine	<1	173
Metal, aluminium, glass goods production	<1	35
Food production	<1	43
Tyre, plastics and rubber goods production	<1	1
Textile, clothing good production	<1	8
Services	1	532
Trade	4	4,507
Repair	3	2,884
Transport services	<1	386
Other services	1	505
Families whose main source of occupation is not clear (or multi)	1	732

Source: Provincial Data Book

50. District level data indicates a distinct difference in the livelihoods of urban and rural households (see Table 14), with urban districts having significantly lower percentages of households reliant on agriculture as a source of income. The percentage of households working in the agriculture sector, however, decreased across all districts when compared with 2009 data (Table 15).

Table 14: Sector Occupations by District in 2012 (Kampong Chhnang)

District	Percentage of Families' Occupation in the 4 Sectors in 2012			
	Agriculture (%)	Craft (%)	Services (%)	% of People Employed (earning salary or wage)
Kampong Chhnang (Municipality)	14.56	0.93	15.42	20.25
Baribour	77.85	0.22	3.14	5.46
Chol Kiri	73.99		1.76	6.84
Kampong Leaeng	78.14	0.13	2.03	4.95
Kampong Tralach	61.06	0.73	3.9	16.92

Roleab'ier	70.16	1.63	2.65	11.83
Sameakki Mean Chey	70.95	0.07	1.27	15.66
Tuek Phos	82.65	0.15	2.05	6.11

Source: Commune Data Base (2012)

Table 15: Sector Occupations by District in 2009 (Kampong Chhnang)

District	Percentage of Families' Occupation in the 4 Sectors			
	Agriculture (%)	Craft (%)	Services (%)	Non-Specific (%)
Kampong Chhnang (Municipality)	27.8	3.6	24.2	44.4
Baribour	95.4	0.2	4.8	4
Chol Kiri	96.9	0.0	1.5	1.6
Kampong Leaeng	93.9	0.2	0.5	5.4
Kampong Tralach	84.9	1.5	6.8	6.9
Roleab'ier	90.8	0.9	2.1	6.1
Sameakki Mean Chey	96.7	0.2	0.9	2.2
Tuek Phos	97.7	0.1	2.0	0.2

Source: Provincial Data Book (2009)

2.2.4 Pursat Province

51. As of 2012 (Table 16), 69.42% of the families in Pursat Province were engaged in Agriculture, which is a marked decrease from 2008 (Table 17), when 86% of the province's families were engaged in agriculture. In line with trends in urbanization, the proportion of families involved in the service sector also increased from less than 1% in 2008 to 4.4% in 2012. A number of families in Pursat are also engaged in craftwork (0.76% in 2012).

Table 16: Household Main Occupations in 2012, Pursat Province

Description	%	No.
Agriculture	69.42	182,071
Rice farming	56.07	147,045
Cultivating long-term crops	1.96	5,153
Cultivating short-term crops	4.17	10,924
Cultivating vegetables	2.82	7,405
Fishery	2.35	6,168
Livestock farming	1.51	3,960
NTFP collection	0.54	1,416
Craft work	0.76	1,986
Weaving	0.01	36
Rattan, bamboo, and vine	0.04	94
Wooden furniture (table, chair...)	0.16	412
Cooper, stone and leather good production	0.25	658
Metal, aluminium, glass goods production	0.03	73
Plastic goods production	0.03	69
Food processing/packaging	0.05	120
People whose main occupation is not listed above	0.2	524

Services	4.4	11,529
Trade	3.34	8,748
Repair	0.47	1,241
Transport services	0.59	1,540
Number of People Employed (earning salary or wage)	8.73	22,885
In agriculture, construction...	4.46	11,685
In Private sector and NGOs	1.96	5,144
In Public sector	2.31	6,056

Source: Commune Data Base (2012)

Table 17: Household Main Occupations in 2008, Pursat Province

Household Main Occupations	%	No.
Agriculture	86	71,925
Rice farming	81	67,137
Cultivating long-term crops	<1	414
Cultivating short-term crops	1	691
Cultivating vegetables	1	525
Livestock farming	<1	311
NTFP collection	3	2,791
Craft work	<1	56
Furniture craft, wooden, rattan, vine	<1	307
Metal, aluminium, glass goods production	<1	117
Food production	<1	22
Tyre, plastics and rubber goods production	<1	21
Textile, clothing good production	<1	2
Services	<1	8
Trade	<1	0
Repair	8	6,962
Transport services	3	2,910
Other services	1	636
Families whose main source of occupation is not clear (or multi)	1	464

Source: Provincial Data Book (2009)

52. Although lower than in the other districts, almost half of the families in Pursat Municipality still rely on agriculture as their source of livelihood. This reflects the large size of the municipal area with extensive rural parts (see Table 18), in contrast to Kampong Chhnang municipality, which is predominantly urban. It is worth noting that there has been a significant decrease across all districts in the proportion of families engaged in agriculture and an increase (albeit relatively small) in the percentage working in the craft and service sectors, when comparing 2012 and 2009 data (Table 19).

Table 18: Sector Occupations by District in 2012, Pursat Province

District	Percentage of Families in the Occupational Sectors in 2012			
	Agriculture (%)	Craft (%)	Services (%)	% of People Employed (earning salary or wage)
Pursat	47.18	2.04	8.77	14.08

(Municipality)				
Bakan	72.95	0.16	3.48	6.96
Kandieng	72.41	0.37	4.42	9.98
Krakor	70.53	0.88	3.36	7.86
Phnum Kravanh	78.94	1.08	2.73	8.15
Veal Veng	72.61	0.53	7.17	4.88

Source: Commune Data Base (2012)

Table 19: Sector Occupations by District in 2009, Pursat Province

District	Percentage of Families in the Occupational Sectors			
	Agriculture (%)	Craft (%)	Services (%)	Non-Specific (%)
Pursat (Municipality)	62.1	1.2	3.6	0.3
Bakan	90.4	0.1	3.5	6.0
Kandieng	85.5	0.2	10.0	4.3
Krakor	91.0	0.5	8.2	0.3
Phnum Kravanh	96.0	0.1	3.6	0.3
Veal	97.9	0.0	2.1	1.0

Source: Provincial Data Book (2009)

2.2.5 Trends at the Municipal Level

53. Total populations for the six municipalities under consideration in the TA are shown in Table 20 based on data provided by each municipal authority. The municipalities are based on the previous district boundaries and include some rural areas around the urban centres. In most cases, urban area can be approximately defined by local administrative areas (sangkats) with a predominantly urban character. Information on urban sangkats was requested from each municipality and the results for total urban population are shown below.

Table 20: Population of the Municipalities and Urban Areas (2012)

Municipality	Total Pop'n	Males	Females	Estimated Urban Area Population
Kampong Chhnang	43,130	19,381	20,580	39,961
Pursat	65,739	31,079	34,660	36,238
Battambang	147,367	72,911	74,456	103,687
Serei Saophoan	80,500	40,363	40,137	64,181
Siem Reap	178,616	84,521	94,095	152,267
Stueng Saen	56,807	27,677	29,130	51,758

Source: Municipal authorities and consultants' estimates

54. Baseline poverty information (2012) presented in Table 21 shows that the Municipalities of Kampong Chhnang and Pursat, which have been selected for inclusion in the Project, have a higher percentage of poor families than other municipalities in the Tonle Sap Region.

Table 21: Poor Households from IDPoor

Municipality	Total HHs	Poor HHs	%
Kampong Chhnang	6,882	2,133	31.0
Pursat	10,865	3,456	31.8

Battambang	24,166	6,768	28.0
Serei Saophoan	18,555	4,195	22.6
Siem Reap	29,944	7,495	25.0
Stueng Saen	Not surveyed		

Source: Identification of Poor Households, WFP, August 2012

3 Social Impact Analysis: Kampong Chhnang

3.1 Socioeconomic Profile

3.1.1 Population and Household Size

55. 94 out of the 1,790 Households in Kampong Chhnang were covered under the PPTA's SES. 51 (54.26% of the total) of survey respondents were female, while 43 (45.74%) were male (Table 20).

56. As shown in Table 22, most of the survey respondents were the heads of their households (56, or 59.6% of the total). As well, most of the respondents (69, representing 73.4%) were married (Table 21).

Table 22: Sex of Respondents (Kampong Chhnang)

	N	%
Male	43	42.20%
Female	51	43.20%
Total	94	42.70%

Table 23: Civil Status of Respondents by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	4	9.3%	5	9.8%	9	9.6%
Married	37	86.0%	32	62.7%	69	73.4%
Window/er	2	4.7%	14	27.5%	16	17.0%
Separated	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	100.0%	51	100.0%	94	100.0%

Table 24: Relationship to HH Head by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
The Head	39	90.7%	17	33.3%	56	59.6%
Wife	1	2.3%	29	56.9%	30	31.9%
Son/Daughter	3	7.0%	3	5.9%	6	6.4%
Parents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	2	3.9%	2	2.1%
Total	43	100.0%	51	100.0%	94	100.0%

57. The 94 households are comprised of 483 persons, with an average household size of 5.14, which is consistent with the national average of 5 persons per household²⁶. Table 25 shows that the majority of HHs surveyed (51.10%) consists of 4-6 persons.

Table 25: Household Size (Kampong Chhnang)

Member of household	Kampong Chhnang	
	N	%
1-3 Persons	23	24.50%
4-6 Persons	48	51.10%
7-9 Persons	19	20.20%
10 Persons & Above	4	4.30%
Total	94	100.00%

3.1.2 Gender

58. The majority (262 or 54.2%) of the surveyed population in Kampong Chhnang is female (Table 24) -- consistent with 2011 population data from the municipalities, which showed that 52% of the Kampong Chhnang urban area population is female.

59. SES results also indicate that women head only 20.2% of the surveyed households (Table 25). This is higher than the proportion of female headed households in Kampong Chhnang Municipality (16.0%) as cited in the 2009 Provincial Data Books, but is relatively low compared to the proportion of female-headed households in the country as of 2008, when the census indicated that more than one fourth of Cambodian households were headed by women²⁷.

Table 26: Surveyed Population (Kampong Chhnang)

Sex	No.	%
Male	221	45.8%
Female	262	54.2%
Total	483	100.0%

Table 27: Female-headed households (Kampong Chhnang)

Is the household headed by a female?		
	N	%
Yes	19	20.20%
No	75	79.80%
Total	94	100.00%

3.1.3 Ethnicity

60. 85.1% (80 HHs) of those surveyed are ethnic Khmer, while 14.9% (14 HHs) are of the Cham ethnic minority (Refer to Table 26). The 14 Cham households are residents of Chong Kaoh Village next to the Tonle Sap.

61. During FGDs with the Cham, participants pointed out that they also refer to themselves as "Khmer Muslim" (Appendix C). FGDs indicate that the Cham primarily rely on fishing as their source of

²⁶ ADB. 2012. *Country Poverty Analysis: Cambodia*. Manila

²⁷ ADB. 2012. *Country gender analysis: Cambodia*. Manila.

livelihood and identified some specific practices such as the use of scarves upon leaving their home to go fishing.

Table 28: Ethnicity of Respondent by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Khmer	39	90.7%	41	80.4%	80	85.1%
Cham	4	9.3%	10	19.6%	14	14.9%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chinese	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	100.0%	51	100.0%	94	100.0%

62. As they are not affected by the already-identified physical infrastructure components of the Project, the SES did not cover the Vietnamese “floating village” residents located in Kandal Village, Phsar Chhnang. However, they were included in the FGD held on 11 October 2013, where participants stated that 475 out of the total 685 Households in Kandal village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang are Vietnamese and have lived alongside their Khmer neighbors since around 1980. According to Vietnamese FGD participants, their main sources of livelihood are fishing and trade in the village. Vietnamese residents of the floating villages will be included in all consultations relating to community-led environmental improvements in their village and will be equal participants of the SWM IEC activities.

3.1.4 Age Distribution

63. The majority (28.72%) of survey respondents were in the 50-59 years old age group (Table 29). However, as indicated by Table 31, the population of the sample households is predominantly young, with 269 out of 483 (55.69%) being 25 years old and younger. This is consistent with earlier population trends in Cambodia, as discussed in previous sections of this report, which showed that over half of the country’s population was below 25 years old as of 2008.

64. As shown in Table 30, only 10.60% of the households surveyed are headed by the elderly (65 years old and above).

Table 29: Age Distribution of Respondents (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%
Below 20 Year old	0	0.0%	1	2.0%
20-29 Years old	3	7.0%	8	15.7%
30-39 Years old	5	11.6%	12	23.5%
40-49 Years old	14	32.6%	8	15.7%
50-59 Years old	12	27.9%	15	29.4%
60-69 Years old	6	14.0%	7	13.7%
70 Years & above	3	7.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	100.0%	51	100.0%

Table 30: Elderly-headed Households (Kampong Chhnang)

Is the household headed by an elderly person (65+)?		
	N	%
Yes	10	10.60%

No	84	89.40%
Total	94	100.00%

Table 31: Age Distribution of Sample Population (Kampong Chhnang)

Age group	No.	%
0-5 Yrs old	36	7.50%
6-10 Yrs old	41	8.50%
11-15 Yrs old	53	11.00%
16-20 Yrs old	67	13.90%
21-25 Yrs old	72	14.90%
26-30 Yrs old	34	7.00%
31-35 Yrs old	32	6.60%
36-40 Yrs old	19	3.90%
41-45 Yrs old	31	6.40%
46-50 Yrs old	17	3.50%
51-55 Yrs old	33	6.80%
56-60 Yrs old	19	3.90%
61-65 Yrs old	14	2.90%
66 & Above	15	3.10%
Total	483	100.00%

3.1.5 Education

65. As indicated in Table 32, access to higher education among household heads in Kampong Chhnang appears to have been fairly limited: the highest educational attainment of the majority (23.4%) of household heads is secondary school. This percentage can be misleading if not broken down by gender – while most male HH heads (28.4%) have reached secondary school, the table below also shows that most female HH heads have only attended either pre-school (30.0%) or primary school (30.0%)

Table 32: Educational Attainment of HH head by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No grade completed	7	9.5%	2	10.0%	9	9.6%
Pre-School	14	18.9%	6	30.0%	20	21.3%
Kindergarten	2	2.7%	1	5.0%	3	3.2%
Primary Level	15	20.3%	6	30.0%	21	22.3%
Primary Graduate	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Secondary Level	21	28.4%	1	5.0%	22	23.4%
Secondary Complete	6	8.1%	1	5.0%	7	7.4%
High School Level	3	4.1%	2	10.0%	5	5.3%
High School Graduate	1	1.4%	1	5.0%	2	2.1%
Collage Level	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
College Graduate	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Pst Graduate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vocational	2	2.7%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Total	74	100.0%	20	100.0%	94	100.0%

66. This is consistent with national trends discussed in earlier sections of this report. Although literacy as well as enrolment rates in both primary and secondary levels have generally been increasing for both men and women²⁸, the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) figures still consistently show that men have higher levels of educational attainment in both urban and rural areas²⁹. A UNESCO/UNICEF publication in 2012 also noted that gender disparities in secondary education enrolment persist in Cambodia, with higher rates for boys than for girls.³⁰ The SES results also match provincial statistics from the 2008 Census:

Table 33: Education by Age and Sex (Kampong Chhnang Province)

Education by Age and Sex				
AREA # 04	Kampong Chhnang			
Highest Grade completed	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	
No Education	9.91	16.20	26.12	
Primary Not Completed	19.92	22.17	42.09	
Primary School	11.35	9.72	21.07	
Lower Secondary	5.90	3.86	9.76	
Secondary/Technical Diploma	0.24	0.12	0.36	
Beyond Secondary	0.40	0.17	0.57	
Other Education	0.02	0.01	0.03	
Total	47.74	52.26	100.00	
Missing :	1			
SUMMARY				
Highest Grade completed	Sex			
	Male	Female	Total	

Source: <http://celade.cepal.org/khmnis/census/khm2008/>

67. There also appears to be differences in access to education between Khmer and Cham SES respondents. While the majority (25.0%) of Khmer respondents indicated having attended either primary or secondary school, most of the surveyed Cham (28.6%) either did not have any formal education or only attended up to pre-school (Table 34). Despite this, Cham FGD participants did not identify access to educational and health facilities as a problem for them, although they do experience some challenges related to transport and general access during floods.

Table 34: Educational Attainment of HH Head by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Khmer		Cham		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No grade completed	5	6.3%	4	28.6%	9	9.6%
Pre-School	16	20.0%	4	28.6%	20	21.3%
Kindergarten	2	2.5%	1	7.1%	3	3.2%
Primary Level	20	25.0%	1	7.1%	21	22.3%
Primary Graduate	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Secondary Level	20	25.0%	2	14.3%	22	23.4%
Secondary Complete	5	6.3%	2	14.3%	7	7.4%
High School Level	5	6.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.3%

²⁸ UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2011. *Education – All Levels Profile: Cambodia*.

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=en&BR_Country=4060

²⁹ Royal Government of Cambodia. National Institute of Statistics. 2011. *Women and Men in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh.

³⁰ UNESCO and UNICEF. 2012. *Asia Pacific End of Decade Notes on Education for All: Gender equality*. Bangkok.

High School Graduate	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Collage Level	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
College Graduate	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Pst Graduate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vocational	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Total	80	100.0%	14	100.0%	94	100.0%

3.1.6 Economic Activities, Income and Expenditure

68. As shown in Table 35, the majority of survey respondents in Kampong Chhnang are presently self-employed (77.7%). The same is true regardless of sex and ethnicity (Table 36).

Table 35: Employment Status of Respondents (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Schooling	1	2.3%	1	2.0%	2	2.1%
Employed	6	14.0%	3	5.9%	9	9.6%
Self Employed	31	72.1%	42	82.4%	73	77.7%
Retired	3	7.0%	4	7.8%	7	7.4%
No Occupation	2	4.7%	1	2.0%	3	3.2%
But looking for job	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	43	100.0%	51	100.0%	94	100.0%

Table 36: Employment Status of Respondents by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Khmer		Cham		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Schooling	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Employed	9	11.3%	0	0.0%	9	9.6%
Self Employed	61	76.3%	12	85.7%	73	77.7%
Retired	5	6.3%	2	14.3%	7	7.4%
No Occupation	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	3	3.2%
But looking for job	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	80	100.0%	14	100.0%	94	100.0%

69. As shown in Table 37, the majority of male household heads rely on **fishing** (31.1%) as their primary livelihood source, with a high percentage (27.0%) also not employed under any of the identified categories (employed in “others”). This may suggest a high degree of underemployment or employment in the informal sector. In contrast, most of the surveyed female household heads are primarily engaged in wholesale or retail trade (40.0%), followed by agriculture (25.0%).

70. Overall, however, the proportion of those employed in the primary sector – represented by agriculture (17.0%), fishing (24.5%), forestry (1.1%) – in Kampong Chhnang Municipality appears to be much lower than provincial figures (as discussed in Chapter 2, as of 2012, 67.54% of families in the province were primarily engaged in agriculture), which would be consistent with patterns in urban areas, where there is movement away from reliance on the primary sector and a growing emphasis on secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors.

71. The pattern is not as clear-cut when the data is disaggregated by ethnicity. As shown in Table 36, the vast majority (71.4%) of Cham surveyed still rely on fishing as their primary source of livelihood, in contrast to only 16.3% of Ethnic Khmer. The Cham’s reliance on fishing was supported during the separate FGD held with them. Most (26.3%) Khmer household heads have main sources of livelihood in the “others” category, described above, followed by an equal percentage (20.0%) reliant on agriculture

and on wholesale/retail trade. Residents of the floating village in Kandal also identified fishing as the main source of income of around 70% of Vietnamese households, followed by 20% involved in selling within the village, and 10% engaged in other employment within the village.

72. This suggests that the different ethnic groups may have different rates of divergence into various forms of employment.

Table 37: Occupation of Household Head by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stay at home	2	2.7%	2	10.0%	4	4.3%
Agriculture	11	14.9%	5	25.0%	16	17.0%
Fishing	23	31.1%	0	0.0%	23	24.5%
Forestry	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Manufacturing	2	2.7%	1	5.0%	3	3.2%
Construction	3	4.1%	0	0.0%	3	3.2%
Mining, Quarrying	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity, Gas, Water	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale, Retail Trade	8	10.8%	8	40.0%	16	17.0%
Transport, Storage, Communication	4	5.4%	0	0.0%	4	4.3%
Others	20	27.0%	4	20.0%	24	25.5%
Total	74	100.0%	20	100.0%	94	100.0%

Table 38: Occupation of Household Head by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Khmer		Cham		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stay at home	4	5.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.3%
Agriculture	16	20.0%	0	0.0%	16	17.0%
fishing	13	16.3%	10	71.4%	23	24.5%
Forestry	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%
Manufacturing	2	2.5%	1	7.1%	3	3.2%
Construction	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	3	3.2%
Mining, Quarrying	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity, Gas, Water	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Wholesale, Retail Trade	16	20.0%	0	0.0%	16	17.0%
Transport, Storage Communication	4	5.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.3%
Others	21	26.3%	3	21.4%	24	25.5%
Total	80	100.0%	14	100.0%	94	100.0%

73. As discussed in earlier sections of this report, MOP's new poverty threshold for urban areas apart from Phnom Penh is an allowance of about 132,386 Riels monthly per capita to be spent on food, non-food items and water. Given the average family household size of 5, this equates to approximately 661,930 Riels (165 USD) monthly per household. Based on this, SES results show that the majority (54.3%) of households surveyed in Kampong Chhnang are well above the poverty threshold (Table 37). It should be noted, however, that around a quarter (25.6%) of the households are still below the poverty line, and 19.1% are only just above the poverty threshold and could thus still be vulnerable to shocks.

74. The SES data also shows income differences between male- and female-headed households, with a much larger proportion of female-headed households at or just below the poverty threshold: 45% of

surveyed female-headed households have an average monthly income of 165 USD and below, while only 21.7% of male-headed households fall within this income bracket.

Table 39: Household Monthly Income by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

Total Monthly Income	Kampong Chhnang		By Sex of Household Head			
	n	%	Male	% of total male	Female	% of Total Female
< 83 USD	3	3.2%	1	1.4%	2	10.0%
83 USD - 165 USD	22	23.4%	15	20.3%	7	35.0%
166 USD – 249 USD	18	19.1%	15	20.3%	3	15.0%
> 250 USD	51	54.3%	43	58.1%	8	40.0%
Total	94	100.0%	74	100.0%	20	100.0%

75. Income data disaggregated by ethnicity also shows that the majority (42.9%) of surveyed Cham, as with the Khmer (56.3%), are well above the poverty threshold. It must be noted, however, that a greater percentage of Cham (35.7%) are above but relatively close to the poverty threshold and may still be vulnerable to falling below the poverty threshold in the presence of environmental shocks such as flooding or social shocks such as death, sickness or displacement from place of residence.

Figure 10: Household Monthly Income by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

Total Monthly Income	Kampong Chhnang		Ethnicity			
	n	%	Khmer	% of total Khmer	Cham	% of total Cham
< 83 USD	3	3.2%	3	3.8%	-	-
83 USD - 165 USD	22	23.4%	19	23.8%	3	21.4%
166 USD – 249 USD	18	19.1%	13	16.3%	5	35.7%
> 250 USD	51	54.3%	45	56.3%	6	42.9%
Total	94	100.0%	80	100.0%	14	100.0%

3.1.7 Housing and Tenure

76. There is a high reported level of house ownership in the sample with 93.6% of surveyed households (92.5% of the Khmer, and 100% of Cham) conveying ownership in Kampong Chhnang (Table 40). This trend is consistent regardless of sex of household head (Table 41).

Table 40: House Ownership Disaggregated by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Ethnicity				Kampong Chhnang	
	Khmer	%	Cham	%	n	%
Owner, owner-like possession of house	74	92.5%	14	100%	88	93.6%
Rent house/room	1	1.3%	-	-	1	1.1%
Rent-free house with owner's consent	4	5.0%	-	-	4	4.3%
Rent-free house without owner's consent	1	1.3%	-	-	1	1.1%
Others (Specify)	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%
Total	80	100%	14		94	100.0%

Table 41: House Ownership Disaggregated by Sex (Kampong Chhnang)

	Sex			
	Male	%	Female	%
Owner, owner-like possession of house	69	93.2%	19	95.0%
Rent house/room			1	5.0%

Rent-free house with owner's consent	4	5.4%		
Rent-free house without owner's consent	1	1.4%		
Others (Specify)	-			
Total	74	100%	20	100%

77. Likewise, there is a high reported level of lot ownership across the Khmer and Cham ethnic groups, and across gender as shown in Tables 42 and 43. It should be noted, however, that when asked about proof of ownership, only 77.7% of the respondents reported having certificates issued by government agencies or their commune head (Table 44). Legally verifiable land ownership may therefore be an issue for some households.

Table 42: Lot Ownership by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

Do you this lot?	Kampong Chhnang		Ethnicity			
	n	%	Khmer	%	Cham	%
Owner, Owner-like possession of lot	81	86.2%	68	85.0%	13	92.9%
Rent lot	4	4.3%	4	5.0%	-	
Rent-free lot with owner's consent	6	6.4%	6	7.5%	-	
Rent-free lot without owner's consent	3	3.2%	2	2.5%	1	7.1%
Others (Specify)	0	0.0%	-		-	
Total	94	100.0%	80	100.0%	14	100.0%

Table 43: Lot Ownership by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

Do you this lot?	Sex			
	Male	%	Female	%
Owner, Owner-like possession of lot	63	85.1%	18	90.0%
Rent lot	2	2.7%	2	10.0%
Rent-free lot with owner's consent	6	8.1%		
Rent-free lot without owner's consent	3	4.1%		
Others (Specify)	0			
Total	74	100%	20	100.0%

Table 44: Proof of Lot Ownership (Kampong Chhnang)

	Count	%
CERTIFICATE Issued by government agency	12	12.8%
CERTIFICATE issued by commune head	61	64.9%
Tax Receipts	3	3.2%
Deed of Sale	2	2.1%
Deed of Inheritance	0	0.0%
Others (specify)	16	17.0%
Total	94	100.0%

78. Vietnamese floating village residents do not own any land. However, all Vietnamese FGD participants reported owning their floating houses, although without any legally verifiable proof of ownership.

79. The condition of housing appears to be fair, for the most part, in Kampong Chhnang regardless of gender (Table 45) and across both Cham and Khmer households (Table 46): Overall, 66.0% of surveyed households (67.6% of males, 60.0% of females) reported that their houses do not currently need any major repairs; in contrast to the 30.9% whose houses are in need of major repair.

Table 45: General Physical Condition of House by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

Kampong Chhnang		Gender			
n	%	Male	%	Female	%

No Major Repair	62	66.0%	50	67.6%	12	60.0%
Major Repair Needed	29	30.9%	21	28.4%	8	40.0%
Undergoing Repair/Renovation	3	3.2%	3	4.1%		
Others (Specify)	0	0.0%	0			
Total	94	100.0%	74	100.0%	20	100.0%

Table 46: General Physical Condition of the House by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Kampong Chhnang		Ethnicity			
	n	%	Khmer	%	Cham	%
No Major Repair	62	66.0%	52	65.0%	10	71.4%
Major Repair Needed	29	30.9%	25	31.3%	4	28.6%
Undergoing Repair/Renovation	3	3.2%	3	3.8%		
Others (Specify)	0	0.0%	0			
Total	94	100.0%	80	100.0%	14	100.0%

80. Still, the residents of Kampong Chhnang do experience damage to their homes caused by floods – this was brought up during the FGDs with women and floating house residents. Cham FGD participants also mentioned the need to set aside money every year to buy new materials for their floating houses.

3.1.8 Flooding, Drainage, Water and Sanitation

81. **Floods.** 87.2% of surveyed households in Kampong Chhnang said that their village floods (Table 47). The majority of respondents (47.6%, as shown in Table 48) state the floods occur during heavy rains, which causes the river to overflow. 72% also reported that the flood events last more than 3 months (Table 49).

Table 47: Reported Flooding (Kampong Chhnang)

Does this locality suffer from flooding?	Count	%
Yes	82	87.2%
No	12	12.8%
Total	94	100.0%

Table 48: Frequency of Flooding (Kampong Chhnang)

How often does flooding occur?	Count	%
During Storm/typhoon	3	3.7%
Sometimes during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	11	13.4%
Every time during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	1	1.2%
When the river overflowed, even without rain	13	15.9%
During heavy rains and the river overflow	39	47.6%
Others	13	15.9%
No Idea	2	2.4%
Total	82	100.0%

Table 49: Duration of Flood Events (Kampong Chhnang)

How long before the flood recedes?	Count	%
Right after the rain stops	4	4.9%
Less than half day	0	0.0%
Half day	0	0.0%
One day	1	1.2%
Two to three days	18	22.0%

Others (More than 3 months	59	72.0%
Total	82	100.0%

82. FGD participants and key informants linked these flood events with damaged property, loss of income and livelihood, accidents and sometimes death of their family members, and have observed that the floods have been worsening in recent years. Additionally, participants noted that poorer household are especially hard-hit by the floods, which they agreed can take up to three (3) months to recede, as they do not usually have motorized boats that will allow them to leave their homes and also lack adequate shelter and food.

83. The negative impact of floods on food security was also mentioned during the KII with representatives of the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (DWA), who mentioned that food is an issue during floods – families with large tracts of land usually have enough rice but others experience food shortages. Additionally, agricultural families have to spend more because long periods of storage during floods negatively affects the quality of farming inputs.

84. Vietnamese FGD participants mentioned that even if their floating houses are generally impervious to floods, they still experience damage to their houses when floods are combined with stormy weather. They revealed that they sometimes experience difficulties due to the lack of financial support to address post-flood damage to their floating houses.

85. Cham FGD participants who live in the areas that become inundated for months at a time also mentioned that their access to the city is limited during floods as each family only has one boat and when this is already being used by one household member, the others are unable to travel or have to rent a small boat, which is difficult for poorer families. Interviewed DWA representatives also mentioned additional transport expenses during floods. As mentioned earlier, the Cham pointed out that another impact of the floods is that they have to set aside money every year for materials for their floating houses.

86. As noted during the FGDs with storeowners and floating village residents, women also tend to suffer disproportionately due to the floods, as they are usually the ones who remain at home to care for their family members. This limits women's opportunities to participate in income-generating activities during periods of flood. The interviewed female household head living along section D-D1 of the embankment supported these statements. Interviewed DWA representatives also noted that pregnant women, the sick and elderly find it especially difficult to move around during floods.

87. Overall, transportation is more difficult for residents during floods, and trips take longer, which has an impact on the time they can spend on income-generating activities.

88. Floods also impact waste management practices. According to Cham FGD participants, while they collect, burn or bury their waste during the dry season (although they sometimes still throw the waste in the water), during floods, they generally just dispose of their waste in the water. They admitted that these practices do impact on the availability of clean water for household use and consumption, as they still source this from the river. The remedy they have been applying so far is to purify river water with Aluminium Sulphate that they purchase from the market.

89. Water Source. In terms of water source (Table 50), only 19.1% of the Kampong Chhnang sample reported having piped in-house water supply. The relatively low figure may be due to the location of project components, which are concentrated riverbank vicinities in the town. Overall, most of the survey respondents (38%) reported using a borehole as their main source of drinking water; while 13.8% use river, stream or spring water. It is worth noting however that a different pattern is shown when data is disaggregated by ethnic group. As the table below indicates, although the majority (43.8%) of Khmer respondents do source their household water from bore holes, most of the Cham respondents (64.3%) use river, stream or spring water in their homes. This is in line with the previously discussed statements made by Cham FGD participants. Similarly, Vietnamese FGD participants stated that around 70% of them source their drinking and household water straight from the river, while 20% buy purified drinking water from the market, and only 10% boil the water they obtain from the river before use.

Table 50: Household Water Source Disaggregated by Ethnicity (Kampong Chhnang)

	Ethnicity				Total Kampong Chhnang	
	Khmer		Cham		Count	%
	Count	% of total Khmer	Count	% of total Cham		
Piped in the House	17	21.3%	1	7.1%	18	19.1%
Piped in the compound	5	6.3%	1	7.1%	6	6.4%
Bore hole	35	43.8%	1	7.1%	36	38.3%
Dug well protected	9	11.3%	1	7.1%	9	9.6%
Dug well unprotected	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
River, Stream, Spring	8	10.0%	9	64.3%	13	13.8%
Rain Water	1	1.3%	1	7.1%	1	1.1%
Container (5 gals)	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	6	6.4%
Cart	3	3.8%	0	0.0%	3	3.2%
Bottled water	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Others (specify)	1	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	2.1%
Total	80	100.0%	14	100.0%	94	100.0%

90. As for toilet facilities, 72.4% of households in the Kampong Chhnang sample reported having either a pit latrine with septic tank or a flush/pour flush toilet, as shown in Table 51. FGD discussions revealed that the availability of secure toilet facilities is particularly important for women, discussed further in the next section of this report.

Table 51: Household Toilet Facilities (Kampong Chhnang)

	Count	%
Flush/Pour Flush	62	66.0%
Pit Latrine with septic tank	6	6.4%
Pit Latrine without septic tank	7	7.4%
Dry pit latrine with slab	0	0.0%
Dry pit latrine without slab	1	1.1%
No Latrine but use other's Latrine	13	13.8%
Others (Specify)	5	5.3%
Total	94	100.0%

3.1.9 Solid Waste Management

91. The vast majority (83.0%) of surveyed households in Kampong Chhnang use burning to dispose of solid waste, with another 13.8% of respondents admitting to disposing of waste by throwing it away indiscriminately (Table 52). Garbage collection services cover only 24.5% of the sample.

Table 52: Household Garbage Disposal Practices (Kampong Chhnang)

	Count	%
Garbage Collection	23	24.5%
Burning	78	83.0%
Compost pit with cover	1	1.1%
Compost pit without cover	1	1.1%
Recycling	2	2.1%
Waste Segregation	0	0.0%
Bury	3	3.2%

Throw Anywhere	13	13.8%
Others (Specify)	7	7.4%
Total	94	100.0%

92. Statements made by FGD participants support these findings: In the women's group FGD, participants identified their most common waste disposal practices as: (1) burning; (2) throwing into the river; (3) selling in the market; and (4) burying. Shop owner FGD participants also identified (1) burning; and (2) throwing into the river as their most common disposal behaviors. The farmers and those residing in the floating village, more often than not, dispose of their waste directly into the river and also burn whatever is flammable. Participants in the general FGD for residents claimed to dispose their waste by (1) burning in locations close to their home; (2) throwing waste under their house; (3) taking this to "the waste location in the market". Vietnamese FGD participants stated that they dispose of their waste by throwing it into the river during the rainy season and burning it in the dry season. They are not covered by waste collection services.

93. These less than optimal waste disposal practices have brought about the following environmental problems, which the residents themselves identified during the FGDs:

- Sickness, which they link to water pollution and noxious odors
- Negative impacts on livelihood due to pollution of agricultural land and fishing grounds:
- Polluted areas are unsightly and also give visitors a bad impression

94. Despite experiencing the aforementioned impacts, participants explained that they continue with current waste disposal practices due to the following reasons:

- There is no garbage collection service in the area (women's group, floating village residents and farmers)
- Some residents believe that they will not experience any negative impacts from throwing their waste into the river, as the river flow will carry the waste away (women's group and floating village residents)
- Composting would take up too much time (shop owners, farmers, other residents)
- The areas they would use for composting are prone to floods (other residents)
- Although garbage collection is available for those residing along the road, the service is irregular. The personnel responsible for waste collection are also careless and the waste just falls back into the street. Most of the residents are unsatisfied with the current waste collection services (shop owners)
- Lack of knowledge on proper waste management practices (other residents)
- Village leaders do not implement programs/activities to raise peoples' awareness of proper waste management (other residents)

95. One concern raised by FGD participants involves the affordability of garbage collection services. FGD participants in the women, floating village residents, and other residents groups indicated that garbage collection fees could be an issue, although they would be happy to be covered by the service.

96. It is of note that during the FGD with village leaders in Kampong Chhnang (September 24, 2013), a number of village leaders stated that there is no solid waste problem in their villages; however, they responded to the question of how their constituents manage their solid waste by saying that stated that the households usually just dispose of this in their surroundings. Capacity building on efficient waste management is thus also needed for the local leaders who can then help disseminate this among their constituents.

97. Social impact assessment activities have also enabled identification of hygiene and waste management concerns that directly concern women:

98. According to female FGD participants, women are primarily responsible for household hygiene and waste management, including education of family members regarding good practices, as they are the primary caregivers and effectively for the most part the managers of sanitation for domestic purposes.

99. Another gender-specific concern relates to hygiene and waste disposal practices during menstruation. SES findings (Tables 79 and 80) indicate that most female respondents (82.4%) continue to use latrines during menstruation and that having access to a latrine is important to them for (1) hygiene (62.7%); and, (2) personal safety (31.4%). Unfortunately, SES results revealed that most surveyed female respondents (46.8%) do not have a disposal basket near their latrine (Table 53), and a high percentage of female respondents also reported not having latrines in their household (43.6%).

Table 53: Availability of Waste Baskets Near Latrines (Kampong Chhnang)

Is there a disposal basket near the latrine?	Count	%
Yes	9	9.6%
No	44	46.8%
No latrine	41	43.6%
Total	94	100.0%

Table 54: Women's Use of Latrines During Menstruation (Kampong Chhnang)

Do women use latrine during menstruation period?	Count	%
Yes	42	82.4%
No	9	17.6%
Total	51	100.0%

Table 55: Reasons For Women's Use of Latrines (Kampong Chhnang)

Why women use latrine during menstruation period?	Count	%
Keep hygiene	32	62.7%
Good healthy	2	3.9%
Increase safety	16	31.4%
Easy to thrown menstrual hygiene products	3	5.9%
Do not be feel ashamed	4	7.8%
Do not have the own latrine	5	9.8%
No problem	1	2.0%
Finish the menstruation period	0	0.0%
Total	51	100.0%

100. Properly addressing menstrual hygiene issues through sanitation projects has been recognized as an important strategy in promoting gender equality³¹³². Women's sanitation and waste management issues identified during the PPTA will be addressed as part of the Project's capacity building component. Additionally, recommendations to ensure that women are equal beneficiaries and meaningfully participate during future project activities have been incorporated in the design of the Participatory Strategy, Project Gender Action Plan, Resettlement Plans, and the Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF).

3.2 Expected Social Impacts

101. Enhanced urban infrastructure and services supported by the Project will improve communities' well-being and health and will increase economic opportunities for people living in the project area, thus leading to poverty reduction, as elaborated on further below:

3.2.1 Flood Protection Infrastructure

102. The subprojects are expected to provide significant benefits to the residents of Kampong Chhnang, given the priority issues identified by the town's local government (poor environmental sanitation: a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste) and the urgency of these issues as supported by previously presented SES and FGD findings. As shown in Table 56, SES respondents also included flooding (60.6%), poor access to potable water (54.3%), the need to improve

³¹ Wateraid. 2012. *Empowering women and girls: How water, sanitation and hygiene deliver gender equality*.

³² Marohasy, C. 2013. *Menstrual Sanitation is not just a 'Lady Issue'*. <http://newint.org/blog/2013/07/25/menstrual-sanitation-development-education>

sanitation facilities (57.4%), polluted rivers (46.8%), and inadequate solid waste management (41.5%) among their top priority environmental issues.³³

Table 56: Household Environmental Priorities (Kampong Chhnang)

Which are your TOP 10 priority environmental issues?	Count	%
Dust	58	61.7%
Gas emission (burning, vehicle emission)	37	39.4%
Noise	26	27.7%
Polluted Rivers	44	46.8%
Low level of water in rivers/drying out of rivers	12	12.8%
Poor access to potable water	51	54.3%
Deteriorating groundwater quality	26	27.7%
Depleting groundwater level	18	19.1%
Dry Spell/drought	23	24.5%
Soil pollution	39	41.5%
Soil erosion/Landslide	14	14.9%
Flooding	57	60.6%
Need to improve sanitation facilities	54	57.4%
Inadequate solid waste management	39	41.5%
Poor roads	37	39.4%
Lack of roads	31	33.0%
Inadequate public transportation	29	30.9%
Unreliable power supply	42	44.7%
Need to improve primary health care facilities	57	60.6%
Secondary health care facilities too far	58	61.7%
Inadequate primary education facilities	32	34.0%
Need to improve educational facilities	48	51.1%
Need access to adequate secondary educational facilities	33	35.1%
Others	0	0.0%
Total	94	100.0%

103. It is also worth noting that participants in the FGD groups suggested that well-designed embankments on both sides of the river could address the flooding problem (Appendix C). Furthermore, the prevention of floods was the second most commonly cited perceived benefit (34.6% of respondents) among SES respondents in Kampong Chhnang (Table 57). 21.8% of the respondents also linked the Project components with health benefits such as prevention of the spread of viruses and other diseases. Interviewed DWA representatives also mentioned that health, particularly linked with water and sanitation, is a big issue for women during floods. Embankment protection works under the Project will directly address these concerns.

³³ Other priority issues identified by survey respondents were dust, unreliable power supply, lack of access and poor quality of health care facilities, and the need to improve educational facilities.

Table 57: Perceived Project Benefits by Gender (Kampong Chhnang)

In your opinion, what will be its impacts?	Sex				Kampong Chhnang	
	Male	%	Female	%	n	%
Preventing the virus and diseases	14	18.9%	3	15.0%	17	21.8%
Donot have bad smelled/garbage	18	24.3%	7	35.0%	25	34.6%
Landslide prevention	7	9.5%	0		7	10.3%
Flood prevention	12	16.2%	2	10.0%	14	30.8%
Promoting the view	2	2.7%	2	10.0%	4	9.0%
Make the good social order	2	2.7%	0	-	2	2.6%
Have clean water	1	1.4%	0	-	1	2.6%
Have smoothly roads	0	-	1	5.0%	1	1.3%
People have good living standard	4	5.4%	1	5.0%	5	7.7%
It can be helpful for the next generation	1	1.4%	0	-	1	1.3%
Preventing the bad water	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Attract the foreign visitors in this place	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
None	1	1.4%	0	-	1	1.3%
DK	12	16.2%	4	20.0%	16	17.0%
Total	74	100.0%	20	100.0%	94	100.0%

104. Based on the above, it is anticipated that the proposed flood protection improvements in Kampong Chhnang will greatly enhance the quality of life of communities currently affected by annual flooding. Properties that in the past have been regularly inundated will have year-round dry access. The mitigation and improved management of the risks related to flood events will enable communities to benefit substantially from avoiding loss of property and reducing casualties, and reduction of economic losses from disruption of livelihoods. Families will also be freed of the previously mentioned financial burdens of preparing prior to, and repairing their homes after flood events. Owners of agricultural land in the area protected by the dyke in Kampong Chhnang will be able to work their land all year, which will facilitate a second or even third crop in some cases, as mentioned by interviewed representatives of the Kampong Chhnang Provincial Department of Women's Affairs. They noted that increased output from farming will also increase the income of these families.

3.2.2 Improved Solid Waste Management

105. SES results show that Project's top perceived benefit (cited by 34.6% of respondents) among female and male respondents is linked with improved solid waste management (Table 57). Based on this and the other previously discussed findings from the SES, FGDs and KIIs, it is expected that the Project's Solid waste management component in Kampong Chhnang, in combination with a strong capacity-building strategy, will reduce existing service limitations and enable more households and business establishments to receive efficient waste collection and access to a disposal facility.

106. The subproject will generate health and environmental benefits for all communities, including women. It is expected that improving the solid waste management system in the town will ease the burden of women in maintaining a sanitary and healthy living environment and they, and their family members who are expected to experience a decreased incidence of illnesses related to unhygienic surroundings and consumption of impure water (perceived health benefits from the Project were also cited by 21.8% of SES respondents). This will free up their time and increase their fitness to engage in productive activities.

107. It is recognized that residents in the project areas may have financial constraints when it comes to payment of garbage collection fees. Recommendations, including various funding options to ensure that the solid waste services supported by the Project are accessible to the poor have been developed by the PPTA team and are discussed further in the Solid Waste Management Chapters of this Report.

108. The waste management infrastructure will be complemented by appropriate capacity building activities to support behavioural change by increasing understanding of efficient solid waste management practices and the importance of this in maintaining a healthy and risk-free environment.

3.2.3 Impacts on Women and Vulnerable Groups

109. **Women.** As discussed in previous sections of this report, flood events and poor environmental sanitation and waste management often disproportionately impact women and vulnerable groups such as the poor by limiting productive time and other resources available to them. It is thus expected that the Project's benefits from flood protection and enhanced solid waste management will bring about great improvements to women's quality of life by directly addressing the issues discussed. Measures must be taken, however, to ensure that women actively participate in future project activities, that information reaches them, that they are equally afforded employment opportunities during construction and operation of project facilities, and that they are equal beneficiaries of the capacity building components of the Project.

110. FGDs and KIIs provided an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss women's engagement in community matters and therefore also shed light on opportunities and constraints to women's participation in future project activities:

111. In line with the earlier discussion on the situation of women in Cambodia, FGD participants shared that although women do have a role in decision-making and income management within the family, their active participation in broader community matters is sometimes constrained by their heavy responsibilities at home as well as a perception that women are not the equal of their male counterparts when it comes to community and business matters.

112. FGD findings also revealed that women's level of participation is dependent on several factors such as the accessibility of information from the local authorities and availability of activities where they are able to freely share their opinions. It is worth noting that only men showed up during the FGD with the Cham, even after the PPTA team stressed the importance of inviting women when making arrangements with the village chief.

113. Female participation in community activities was not raised as an issue by interviewed representatives of the Provincial Department of Women's Affairs, who even mentioned that most of the participants during training activities they help facilitate are women. According to the interviewees, women are the ones with the time to attend the meetings, as men are always busy with income-generating activities. They stressed, however, that these trainings and events are good opportunities for women to socialize with other members of the community and that they would otherwise only remain at home.

114. FGD participants in Kampong Chhnang as well as interviewed representatives of the DWA mentioned that the Project would provide a good opportunity to increase women's participation in community matters through its capacity building activities. DWA interviewees brought up the importance of training women on the significance of the flood protection component of the Project and on the importance of proper waste management. Therefore all capacity-building activities conducted under the Project will have minimum targets for women's participation. Separate capacity-building activities will be held with women, particularly to incorporate discussions on feminine hygiene and sanitation issues, to ensure that women are comfortable and feel free to share their opinions and concerns. These activities should be scheduled at times and locations that are convenient and accessible to women, considering their workloads in and outside the home.

115. It is also recommended that the Department of Women's Affairs and Women's Agency representatives from Provincial to Village levels be involved in all future activities including training and capacity building activities. It is important to secure their support and assistance in ensuring the participation of female community members, and they also specifically requested that they be invited to participate in future project activities.

116. Another measure that would likely increase women's participation is to solicit the support of female elected local officials such as sangkat chiefs or village heads and emphasize the importance of women's participation. When asked about how information relating to community matters reaches her household, an interviewed female household head remarked that this reaches them through the village head or their deputy village head who is also a woman. These recommendations are incorporated in participatory strategy developed by the PPTA.

117. KII discussions (See Appendix D) have underscored the importance of putting in place protective measures during construction activities, including separate latrine facilities for women and men. Ensuring that the Project construction activities provide employment opportunities for local women is important, as is ensuring contractors implement equal pay for equal work regardless of the laborer's sex. It is also important to properly design and implement HIV-awareness training among workers and in local communities, as was stressed by interviewed DWA representatives.

118. These recommendations have been incorporated in the Project Gender Action Plan (GAP), which identifies gender-related targets and indicators to measure progress in achieving benefits for men and women (also integrated in the Project Design and Monitoring Framework/DMF). Sex-disaggregated data will be collected during implementation to monitor the Projects' impacts on women.

119. Ethnic Minorities. As with the Ethnic Khmer members of the community, the Project's flood protection and solid waste management components will positively impact on the living conditions and health of ethnic minorities in Kampong Chhnang:

120. Although 4 Cham households are expected to experience permanent partial loss of their houses related to construction of the embankment in Chong Kaoh Village, it is not expected that any of the project interventions will affect their traditional sociocultural and belief practices. Despite maintaining separate religious practices, the Cham are generally well integrated within the community and live alongside Ethnic Khmer community members. Consultation has been carried out with the Cham to discuss and address their concerns and opinions on the Project – Cham members of the community were in attendance during the public consultation held on 23 September 2013, and in several FGDs as elaborated on in Appendix 28. The separate FGD held with the Cham on 24 September 2013 ended with the group expressing their support for the Project and a statement that the Project is for the good of the community.

121. As previously discussed, the "floating village" located in Kandal Village, Phsar Chhnang Sangkat, is home to Vietnamese families who are also considered an ethnic minority within Cambodia. Although not directly affected by the embankment and waste management physical infrastructure of the Project, they will also be covered during the SWM capacity-building activities and will be candidates for community-driven urban environmental improvements. They are expected to positively benefit from improved local solid waste management practices, which will impact on the cleanliness of their living and working environment and on their health, especially given the fact that most of them source their drinking water from the river. It is also worth noting that their top three environmental problems as identified during the FGD include flooding and pollution in the River. Still, their primary method of disposing waste is by throwing into the river. Thus it is imperative that they be equal participants in the SWM IEC.

122. Continuing meaningful participation of all ethnic groups will be ensured during future activities under the Project as per the project participation plan. Adequate protection for all vulnerable groups will also be incorporated into the Project Resettlement Plan for community-led infrastructure. Impacts on ethnic minorities in Kampong Chhnang are summarized in the table below:

Table 58: Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities (Kampong Chhnang)

Project component/ activity/ output	Anticipated positive effect	Anticipated negative effect
1. Output 1: Urban environmental improvements (flood protection, solid waste management infrastructure)	<p>Equal access to positive health and economic benefits of minimized threat from floods³⁴ and cleaner environment due to enhanced solid waste management service delivery and access to landfill.</p> <p>Equal access to opportunities for hiring during project.</p>	<p>Along with their ethnic Khmer neighbors, 4 Cham HHs to experience permanent partial loss to primary structures in connection with embankment construction in Chong Kaoh Village, Kampong Chhnang town. 11 Vietnamese HHs will experience permanent partial impacts to secondary structures (2 to their concrete yards, and 9 Buddhist families will have to relocate earthen graves in the existing embankment ROW). A resettlement plan (RP) has been prepared to address specific impacts and ensure that no affected household, ethnic minorities included, will be worse off due to project implementation.</p>
2. Output 2: Pursat Urban Area Environmental Improvements	N/A	N/A
3. Output 3: Community mobilisation and Environmental improvements (CMEI)	<p>To ensure the Project is inclusive and benefits vulnerable groups, small-scale infrastructure improvements will cover, among others, sangkats that are pre-identified by the project survey as being poor and vulnerable to poor urban environmental conditions. These include Chong Kaoh and Kandal villages, where ethnic minorities are located.</p>	N/A – only components that do not trigger the Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples safeguard will be eligible for funding under the Project.
3. Output 3: Strengthened capacity for urban planning and services	<p>Ethnic minorities will have equal access and benefits from solid waste management IEC activities. Participation plan provides guidelines and the IEC budget is sufficient to cover any separate training sessions that will be held with vulnerable groups (poor, women, ethnic minorities). All IEC training materials will be adapted to ensure cultural and language appropriateness.</p>	
4. Output 4: Strengthened Capacity for Project Management and Implementation	<p>Equal access to training opportunities to qualified individuals.</p> <p>Disaggregation of data by ethnic group</p>	None
5. Output 5: Strengthened Capacity for Project Implementation, and Operation and Maintenance (O&M)	<p>The output includes social safeguards implementation and monitoring and will ensure that ethnic minorities in the Project areas are equal beneficiaries of the Project.</p>	None

³⁴ Not applicable for residents of floating villages who do not reside on dry land

123. **The Poor.** As previously discussed, the Project will significantly benefit the poor, as they are among those who experience the most hardship during floods. The importance of ensuring that project interventions for solid waste management are pro-poor is recognized and recommendations to support the poor's access to the solid waste management services supported by the Project have been developed and are discussed further in the solid waste chapter of this Report.

124. The poor's current level of participation in community matters and decision-making was also considered during the FGD held with village leaders on 24 September 2013 (Appendix C). According to village leaders, poor households don't often attend meetings held to discuss community matters and give the reason that they cannot take the time away from their income-generating activities. Therefore, to ensure their meaningful participation in future project activities, it must be considered that separate meetings may have to be held with them at a time and location that is convenient and accessible, and where they are confident that their points of view will be taken into consideration. The participatory strategy includes recommendations to ensure that information on the project reaches poor households and that they are aware of the different mechanisms available for them to provide feedback on the Project.

125. To further ensure that the poor and other vulnerable affected households benefit from the Project and are not disadvantaged, preferential hiring for the poor and other vulnerable affected households during project construction activities will be required from contractors. Contractor compliance will be monitored by the Executing Agency and ADB during implementation.

3.2.1 Involuntary Resettlement

126. The Project is Category B (no significant impacts) for involuntary resettlement. Project impacts have been assessed for both Kampong Chhnang and Pursat municipalities and infrastructure components have been designed with the object of avoiding involuntary resettlement to the maximum extent possible. Resettlement Plans for Kampong Chhnang and Pursat have been prepared and agreed upon by the Government of Cambodia and ADB to guide involuntary resettlement planning and implementation in subsequent project activities.

3.2.2 Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements

127. The Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements (CMEI) output will translate Project principles into community action. This includes support for community planning and prioritization, and provision of community-driven climate-resilient urban environmental infrastructure. The involvement of local communities in planning, decision-making and supervision of the works will encourage local solutions and greater accountability of the services delivered. It will help to create ownership and provide benefits to those often marginalized and vulnerable. The output includes the following sub-outputs and activities:

- (i) Household sanitation grants for IDPoor 1 and IDPoor 2 households within the defined municipality area). Any proposal that triggers safeguard (IR) categorization of A or B will not be eligible. This sub-output will be 100% financed by the project (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government);
- (ii) Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities to promote hygiene awareness, initiate behavioural change and disseminate climate change information. The project area for the IEC efforts will include sangkats in the existing municipal boundary and adjacent urban sangkats. This sub-output will be 100% financed by the project (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government); and,
- (iii) Small-scale infrastructure improvements in sangkats that are pre-identified by the project survey as being poor and vulnerable to poor urban environmental conditions (e.g., community sanitation, improved drainage with access roads, or community collection points for solid waste management). These components will connect directly with Output 1 and 2 investments to ensure that local communities are also direct beneficiaries. Communities residing in the urban sangkats of the existing municipal boundary area will be eligible for assistance. Any proposal that triggers safeguard (IR) categorization of A or B will not be eligible. This sub-output will be 80% financed by the project, 10% by the government, and

10% by the community (or as otherwise agreed to in advance with ADB and the Government);

128. The sangkats that have been pre-identified for inclusion in the small-scale infrastructure improvements are listed in the Table below. Additional communities during implementation may be identified based on an in-depth needs assessment. The assessment and proposal will form part of the terms of reference of an international nongovernmental organization (INGO), with experience in Cambodia, urban/environment/sanitation and community development. The INGO will be contracted for the implementation of this output.

Table 59: Pre-identified Sangkats for Output 3

Municipality	Village	Sangkat	No of Households (No. of People)	Pre-identified Need
Kampong Chhnang Municipality (Total 7,928 households or 40,360 people. Covers 26 villages in 4 sangkats)	Chong Kaoh	Phsar Chhnang	352 (1,862 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of vulnerable group: ethnic Cham • Major environmental issue identified by SES respondents is flooding, which coincides with the objectives of Output 1 of the Project. • Had specific request for improvements on small-scale infrastructure during project preparatory consultations (e.g., access road to mosque that they can use even during flood season) that is linked to Output 1 of the Project
	Kandal	Phsar Chhnang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 211 (1,061 people) • According to Vietnamese: 685 HHs including them (approx. 3,425 people) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of highly vulnerable group -- ethnic Vietnamese³⁵ • Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (36%) identified by the SES during project preparation.
	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	419 (2,188 people)	Highest percentage of poor among villages covered in the SES (38% of respondents are poor)
Pursat Municipality (Total 13,314 households or 63,773 people. Covers 66 villages in 7 sangkats)	Kbal Hong	Pteah Prey	220 (1,013 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest percentage of poor among villages covered in the SES (45% of respondents are poor) • Major environmental issue identified by SES respondents is air pollution linked with garbage burning, which coincides with the objectives of Output 2 of the Project.
	Kaoh	Lolork Sar	219 (980 people)	Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (36%) identified
	Tuol Mkak	Roleap	301 (1,432 people)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively high percentage of poor HHs (27%) identified • Top environmental issue identified by SES Respondents is flooding, which coincides with the objectives of Output 2 of the Project.

³⁵ ADB's Tonle Sap Basin Strategy (2005) identifies the Vietnamese and Muslim Cham as the ethnic minorities present in the region. It further states that ethnic minorities are disadvantaged due to insufficient representation at management and legislative levels; with the Vietnamese floating village residents experiencing additional deprivation due their language barriers, their classification as immigrants, and their lack of property rights. PPTA activities including FGDs have supported this information.

3.2.3 Indigenous Peoples

129. While non-indigenous ethnic minorities (Cham and Vietnamese) are present in some villages in Kampong Chhnang, there will be no disruption to (i) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) culture or traditions. A number of Cham and Vietnamese households will experience marginal impacts on their structures due to the embankment construction in Kampong Chhnang; however, said affected households live alongside the Khmer majority and are well integrated within the larger community. Measures have been included in the Kampong Chhnang Resettlement Plan to ensure that ethnic minority affected households equally benefit and are not disadvantaged due to Project investments. Additionally, through the pre-identification of villages to be funded under Project Output 3 (Community Mobilization and Environmental Improvements), Project design has ensured that villages with vulnerable groups, including ethnic minorities, are included as project beneficiaries.

130. It should be noted that although they do not have ancestral territories in the urban area, both the Cham and Vietnamese ethnic groups rely on fishing as their primary source of livelihood and are thus highly dependent on the Tonle Sap Lake. The Cham are generally better integrated and live alongside the mainstream Khmer population in the project areas. The Vietnamese floating village residents do not have Khmer nationality and are classified as immigrants³⁶. Vietnamese floating village residents are described as being disadvantaged due to lack of property rights and language barriers. Due to these particular conditions, the Project is proposed Category B for Indigenous Peoples.

3.3 Socioeconomic Profile

3.3.1 Population and Household Size

131. 126 out of the 2,532 Households in the Municipality of Pursat were surveyed. 67 (53.17% of the total) of the survey respondents were female, while 59 (46.83%) were male (Table 59).

132. As shown in Table 61, half of the survey respondents were the heads of their households (63, or 50% of the total). As well, most of the respondents (102, representing 81.0%) were married (Table 60).

Table 60: Sex of Respondents in Pursat

	N	%
Male	59	46.83%
Female	67	53.17%
Total	126	100.00%

Table 61: Civil Status of Respondents by Gender (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	5	8.5%	5	7.5%	10	7.9%
Married	52	88.1%	50	74.6%	102	81.0%
Window/er	2	3.4%	10	14.9%	12	9.5%
Separated	0	0.0%	2	3.0%	2	1.6%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%

³⁶ ADB. 2005. *The Tonle Sap Basin Strategy*. Manila.

Table 62: Relationship of Respondent to Household Head (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
The Head	52	88.1%	11	16.4%	63	50.0%
Wife	1	1.7%	45	67.2%	46	36.5%
Son/Daughter	6	10.2%	7	10.4%	13	10.3%
Parents	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	1	.8%
Other	0	0.0%	3	4.5%	3	2.4%
Total	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%

133. The 126 surveyed households are comprised of 603 persons (Table 63), with an average household size of 4.78, which is just a bit lower than the national average of 5 persons per household³⁷. Table 62 shows that the majority of HHs surveyed (66.7%) consists of 4-6 persons.

Table 63: Household Size (Pursat)

	N	%
1-3 Persons	22	17.50%
4-6 Persons	84	66.70%
7-9 Persons	16	12.70%
10 Persons & Above	4	3.20%
Total	126	100.00%

3.3.2 Gender

134. Approximately half (301 or 49.9%) of the surveyed population in Pursat is female (Table 63), which is basically in line with 2011 population data from the municipalities, which showed that 52.6% of the urban area population in Pursat is female.

135. SES results also indicate that women head only 13.5% of the surveyed households (Table 64). This is lower than the figure cited (18.2% households in Pursat Municipality headed by females) in the Provincial Data Books in 2009 and is also low when compared to the proportion of female-headed households in the country as of 2008, when the census indicated that more than one fourth of Cambodian households were headed by women³⁸).

Table 64: Sex of Surveyed Population (Pursat)

	Count	%
Male	302	50.1%
Female	301	49.9%
Total	603	100.0%

Table 65: Female-Headed Households (Pursat)

Is the household headed by a female?	N	%
Yes	17	13.50%
No	109	86.50%
Total	126	100.00%

³⁷ ADB. 2012. *Country Poverty Analysis: Cambodia*. Manila

³⁸ ADB. 2012. *Country Gender Analysis: Cambodia*. Manila.

3.3.3 Ethnicity

136. The presence of indigenous peoples in Pursat Province has been documented, as discussed in previous sections of this Report. However, as shown in Table 65 below, 100% of those covered by the SES in Pursat are ethnic Khmer. Resettlement surveys have also confirmed that there are not indigenous peoples and/ethnic minorities in the project sites.

Table 66: Ethnicity of Respondent by Gender (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Khmer	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%
Cham	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vietnamese	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Chinese	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%

3.3.4 Age Distribution

137. The largest proportion (25.4%) of survey respondents in Pursat was in the 50-59 years old age group (Table 66). However, as indicated by Table 68, the population of the sample households is predominantly young, with 299 out of 603 (49.59%) being 25 years old and younger. This is slightly lower than the population age distribution trend in Cambodia, as discussed in previous sections of this report, which showed that over half of the country's population was below 25 years old as of 2008.

Table 67: Age Distribution of Respondents (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Below 20 Year old	2	3.4%	2	3.0%	4	3.2%
20-29 Years old	5	8.5%	10	14.9%	15	11.9%
30-39 Years old	13	22.0%	15	22.4%	28	22.2%
40-49 Years old	13	22.0%	16	23.9%	29	23.0%
50-59 Years old	15	25.4%	17	25.4%	32	25.4%
60-69 Years old	8	13.6%	6	9.0%	14	11.1%
70 Years & above	3	5.1%	1	1.5%	4	3.2%
Total	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%

138. As shown in Table 67, only 10.30% of the households surveyed are headed by the elderly (65 years old and above).

Table 68: Elderly-headed households in Pursat

Is the household headed by an elderly person (65+)?	N	%
Yes	13	10.30%
No	113	89.70%
Total	126	100.00%

Table 69: Age Distribution of Sample Population (Pursat)

Age group	Count	%
0-5 Yrs old	64	10.6%
6-10 Yrs old	43	7.1%
11-15 Yrs old	59	9.8%
16-20 Yrs old	73	12.1%
21-25 Yrs old	60	10.0%
26-30 Yrs old	60	10.0%
31-35 Yrs old	42	7.0%
36-40 Yrs old	28	4.6%
41-45 Yrs old	34	5.6%
46-50 Yrs old	42	7.0%
51-55 Yrs old	39	6.5%
56-60 Yrs old	22	3.6%
61-65 Yrs old	10	1.7%
66 & Above	27	4.5%
Total	603	100.0%

3.3.5 Education

139. As indicated in the table below, access to higher education among household heads in Pursat appears to have been fairly limited: the highest educational attainment of the largest proportion (20.6%) of household heads is primary school. The data also reflects a gender disparity in educational attainment – while the majority of surveyed male HH heads (19.1%) have reached secondary school, most female HH heads identify primary school as their highest educational attainment (20.6%). This is consistent with the previously described persisting gender disparities in education in Cambodia.

Table 70: Highest Educational Attainment of HH head (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No grade completed	8	7.3%	3	18.8%	11	8.7%
Pre-School	6	5.5%	2	12.5%	8	6.3%
Kindergarten	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Primary Level	20	18.2%	6	37.5%	26	20.6%
Primary Graduate	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
Secondary Level	21	19.1%	2	12.5%	23	18.3%
Secondary Complete	9	8.2%	0	0.0%	9	7.1%
High School Level	13	11.8%	2	12.5%	15	11.9%
High School Graduate	20	18.2%	0	0.0%	20	15.9%
Collage Level	6	5.5%	0	0.0%	6	4.8%
College Graduate	5	4.5%	1	6.3%	6	4.8%
Pst Graduate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Vocational	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	110	100.0%	16	100.0%	126	100.0%

140. This is also consistent with national trends discussed in earlier sections of this report. Although literacy as well as enrolment rates in both primary and secondary levels have generally been increasing

for both men and women³⁹, the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) figures still consistently show that men have higher levels of educational attainment in both urban and rural areas⁴⁰. A UNESCO/UNICEF publication in 2012 also noted that gender disparities in secondary education enrolment persist in Cambodia, with higher rates for boys than for girls.⁴¹ The SES results also match provincial statistics from the 2008 Census, which show that males have a consistently higher educational attainment:

Table 71: Educational Attainment in Pursat Province (Census Data)

[illegible]

Source: <http://celade.cepal.org/khmnis/census/khm2008/>

3.3.6 Economic Activities, Income and Expenditure

141. As shown in Table 71, the majority of survey respondents in Pursat are presently self-employed (62.7%). This holds true even when the data is disaggregated by sex.

Table 72: Employment Status of Respondents (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Schooling	1	1.7%	2	3.0%	3	2.4%
Employed	21	35.6%	5	7.5%	26	20.6%
Self Employed	28	47.5%	51	76.1%	79	62.7%
Retired	7	11.9%	6	9.0%	13	10.3%
No Occupation	2	3.4%	3	4.5%	5	4.0%
But looking for job	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	59	100.0%	67	100.0%	126	100.0%

142. Table 72 indicates that the majority of male household heads (44.5%) are not employed under any of the identified categories (employed in “others”), followed by employment in agriculture (17.3%). This may suggest a high degree of underemployment or employment in the informal sector. In contrast,

³⁹ UNESCO Institute for Statistics. 2011. *Education – All Levels Profile: Cambodia*.

http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/document.aspx?ReportId=121&IF_Language=en&BR_Country=4060

⁴⁰ Royal Government of Cambodia. National Institute of Statistics. 2011. *Women and Men in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh.

⁴¹ UNESCO and UNICEF. 2012. *Asia Pacific End of Decade Notes on Education for All: Gender Equality*. Bangkok.

most of the surveyed female household heads are primarily engaged in wholesale or retail trade (62.5%), followed by agriculture (12.5%).

143. Overall, the proportion of those employed in the primary sector – represented by agriculture (16.7%), fishing (2.4%), forestry (1.6%) – in Pursat Municipality appears to be much lower than provincial figures (as discussed in Chapter 2, as of 2008, 86% of families in the province were primarily engaged in agriculture, with about 81% engaged in rice farming). The apparent shift away from primary sector occupations would be consistent with patterns in urban areas, where there is movement away from reliance on the primary sector and a growing emphasis on secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors. It should be noted, however, that participants in all four (4) FGDs still mentioned agriculture and sale of agricultural products as a major source of income for their families (Appendix C). Some families also derive income from waste PMISking in the landfill and selling recyclables to junk shops and traders.

Table 73: Occupation of Household Head by Gender (Pursat)

	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Stay at home	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	1	.8%
Agriculture	19	17.3%	2	12.5%	21	16.7%
fishing	2	1.8%	1	6.3%	3	2.4%
Forestry	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
Manufacturing	7	6.4%	1	6.3%	8	6.3%
Construction	8	7.3%	0	0.0%	8	6.3%
Mining, Quarrying	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Electricity, Gas, Water	3	2.7%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%
Wholesale, Retail Trade	8	7.3%	10	62.5%	18	14.3%
Transport, Storage Communication	12	10.9%	0	0.0%	12	9.5%
Others	49	44.5%	1	6.3%	50	39.7%
Total	110	100.0%	16	100.0%	126	100.0%

144. As discussed in earlier sections of this report, MOP's new poverty threshold for urban areas apart from Phnom Penh is 132,386 Riels monthly per capita. Given the average family household size of 5, this equates to approximately 661,930 Riels (165 USD) monthly per household. Using this threshold, SES results show that the majority (59.5%) of households surveyed in Pursat are well above the poverty threshold (Table 73). It should be noted, however, that around a fifth (21.4%) of the households are still below the poverty line, and 19.0% are only just above the poverty threshold and could thus still be vulnerable to shocks.

145. The SES data also shows income differences between male- and female-headed households. Half of surveyed female-headed households actually have incomes just at or below the poverty line, which underscores the vulnerability of a proportion of female-headed households in the Project area.

Table 74: Household Monthly Income by Sex (Pursat)

Total Monthly Income	Pursat		Sex			
	n	%	Male	%	Female	%
< 83 USD	8	6.3%	6	5.5%	2	12.5%
83 USD - 165 USD	19	15.1%	13	11.8%	6	37.5%
166 USD – 249 USD	24	19.0%	22	20.0%	2	12.5%
> 250 USD	75	59.5%	69	62.7%	6	37.5%
Total	126	100%	110	100.0%	16	100.0%

3.3.7 Housing and Tenure

146. There is a high reported level of house ownership for both female- and male-headed households in the Pursat sample, with 93.7% of surveyed households conveying ownership (Table 74). Land tenure is also high (88.9%) among respondents Pursat, 88.9% (Table 75). However, approximately 19% of households do not have a certificate of plot ownership issued by the Government or the Sangkat/Commune (Table 76). Legally-verifiable ownership may therefore be lower than that claimed by respondents.

Table 75: House Ownership by Sex (Pursat)

	Pursat		Sex			
	n	%	Male	%	Female	%
Owner, owner-like possession of house	118	93.7%	102	92.7%	16	100%
Rent house/room	4	3.2%	4	3.6%	0	-
Rent-free house with owner's consent	3	2.4%	3	2.7%	0	-
Rent-free house without owner's consent	0	0.0%	-	-	0	-
Others (Specify)	1	.8%	1	0.9%	0	-
Total	126	100.0%	110	100%	16	100%

Table 76: Lot Ownership by Sex (Pursat)

Do you this lot?	Pursat		Sex			
	n	%	Male	%	Female	%
Owner, owner-like possession of house	112	88.9%	98	89.1%	14	87.5%
Rent house/room	6	4.8%	5	4.5%	1	6.3%
Rent-free house with owner's consent	6	4.8%	5	4.5%	1	6.3%
Rent-free house without owner's consent	2	1.6%	2	1.8%	0	-
Others (Specify)	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-
Total	126	100.0%	110	100%	16	100%

Table 77: Proof of Lot Ownership (Pursat)

	Count	%
CERTIFICATE issued by government agency	71	56.3%
CERTIFICATE issued by commune head	30	23.8%
Tax Receipts	1	.8%
Deed of Sale	0	0.0%
Deed of Inheritance	0	0.0%
OTHERS (specify)	24	19.0%
Total	126	100.0%

147. The condition of housing appears to be fair, for the most part, in Pursat regardless of gender (Table 77): Overall, 86.5% of surveyed households (87.3% of males, 81.3% of females) reported that their houses do not currently need any major repairs; in contrast to the 13.5% whose houses are in need of major repair.

Table 78: Physical Condition of House by Sex (Pursat)

GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE	Pursat		Gender			
	n	%	Male	%	Female	%
No major repair	109	86.5%	96	87.3%	13	81.3%
Major repair needed	17	13.5%	14	12.7%	3	18.8%
Undergoing repair/renovation	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-
OTHERS (Specify)	0	0.0%	0	-	0	-
Total	126	100.0%	110	100.0%	16	100.0%

3.3.8 Flooding, Drainage, Water and Sanitation

148. **Floods.** 75.4% of surveyed households in Pursat said that their village experiences flooding (Table 78). This is supported by FGD discussions where all groups shared their experiences with recent flood events. The majority of SES respondents (72.6%, as shown in Table 79) state the floods occur during heavy rains, which causes the river to overflow. FGD respondents also linked flooding with the town's inadequate drainage system and state that this is exacerbated by climate change.

149. 56.8% of Pursat respondents reported that the flood events last for only 2-3 days, while 38.9% described the floods as taking more than 3 months to recede (Table 80). FGD participants in Pursat did not mention damage to houses or property resulting from floods. They noted, however, that flood events lead to conflicts with neighbours, as wastewater is carried down to homes in lower-lying areas.

Table 79: Reported Flooding in Pursat

Does the locality suffer from flooding?	Count	%
Yes	95	75.4%
No	31	24.6%
Total	126	100.0%

Table 80: Frequency of Floods (Pursat)

How often does flooding occur?	Count	%
During Storm/typhoon	1	1.1%
Sometimes during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	4	4.2%
Every time during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	3	3.2%
When the river overflowed, even without rain	11	11.6%
During heavy rains and the river overflow	69	72.6%
Others	6	6.3%
No Idea	1	1.1%
Total	95	100.0%

Table 81: Duration of Floods (Pursat)

How long before the flood recedes?	Count	%
Right after the rain stops	3	3.2%
Less than half day	0	0.0%
Half day	0	0.0%
One day	1	1.1%
Two to three days	54	56.8%
Others (More than 3 months)	37	38.9%
Total	95	100.0%

150. **Water Source.** In terms of water source (Table 81), the majority (63.5%) of the Pursat sample described having piped water supply. The relatively high figure may be due to the location of project components in the town center of Pursat, as opposed to along the riverbank as in Kampong Chhnang. A number of respondents (10.3%) also described using river, stream or spring water for drinking.

Table 82: Household Water Source (Pursat)

	Count	%
Piped in the House	80	63.5%
Piped in the compound	10	7.9%
Bore hole	2	1.6%
Dug well protected	4	3.2%
dug well unprotected	2	1.6%
River, Stream, Spring	13	10.3%
Rain Water	11	8.7%
Container (5 gals)	2	1.6%
Cart	0	0.0%
Bottled water	0	0.0%
Others (specify)	2	1.6%
Total	126	100.0%

151. As for toilet facilities, the vast majority (90.5%) of households in the Pursat sample reported having either a pit latrine with septic tank or a flush/pour flush toilet, as shown in Table 82. Only 5.6% indicated having to use other households' latrines.

Table 83: Household Toilet Facilities (Pursat)

	Count	%
Flush/Pour Flush	101	80.2%
Pit Latrine with septic tank	13	10.3%
Pit Latrine without septic tank	4	3.2%
Dry pit latrine with slab	0	0.0%
Dry pit latrine without slab	0	0.0%
No Latrine but use other's Latrine	7	5.6%
Others (Specify)	1	.8%
Total	126	100.0%

3.3.9 Solid Waste Management

152. As in Kampong Chhnang, the vast majority (81.0%) of surveyed households in Pursat use burning to dispose of solid waste, with another 6.3% of respondents admitting to disposing of waste by throwing it away indiscriminately (Table 83). Garbage collection services cover only 11.1% of the Pursat sample.

Table 84: Garbage Disposal Practices (Pursat)

	Count	%
GARBAGE COLLECTION	14	11.1%
BURNING	102	81.0%
Compost pit with cover	3	2.4%
Compost pit without cover	3	2.4%
RECYCLING	4	3.2%
WASTE SEGREGATION	3	2.4%
BURY	7	5.6%
THROWN ANYWHERE	8	6.3%
OTHERS (Specify)	10	7.9%
Total	126	100.0%

153. The predominance of burning as a method of waste disposal was supported during the FGDs: in the FGD with the women's and other residents groups, participants identified their most common waste disposal practices as: (1) burning; (2) throwing in designated dumping site. Shop owners who participated in the FGD also identified (1) indiscriminate throwing; (2) burning; (3) throwing into the canal; and (4) garbage collection as their most common disposal practices. Farmers who participated in the FGD identified (1) burning; (2) throwing in designated disposal areas; and (3) throwing into the canal as their methods of waste disposal.

154. According to FGD participants, their current solid waste management practices have resulted in the following health and environmental problems:

- Sickness, which they link to land and water pollution and noxious odors
- Negative impacts on livelihood due to pollution of agricultural land and fishing grounds:
- Polluted areas are unsightly

155. Female waste pickers also shared the various risks they face in their profession, including contact with fecal matter, paper saturated by toxic materials, bottles and containers with chemical residues, health residues, contaminated needles, and heavy metals from batteries. According to the participants, their work can cause diarrhoea, skin irritation, respiratory problems, and infection by parasites and insects. Apart from the health and injury risks, which are reportedly exacerbated by the current lack of worker protection and poor access to health care, the participants stated that they need to transport the materials they collect over a far distance in order to get to the market, where prices are also very low.

156. Despite experiencing the aforementioned impacts, participants explained that they continue with current waste disposal practices due to the following reasons:

- The garbage collection and transportation service is irregular. Those responsible are also careless and the collected garbage ends up scattered on the street (store owners)
- Lack of knowledge and motivation to improve waste management practices (store owner)
- Composting takes too much time (other residents)
- Their area is not covered by garbage collection services (other residents)

157. Social impact assessment activities have enabled identification of hygiene and waste management concerns that directly concern women, such as hygiene and waste disposal practices during menstruation. SES findings (Tables 84 and 85) indicate that most female respondents

(92.5%) continue to use latrines during menstruation and that having access to a latrine is important to them for reasons of hygiene (73.1%). Unfortunately, SES results revealed that most female respondents (69.0%) do not have a disposal basket near their latrine, which surely impedes the goal of proper hygiene (Table 86).

Table 85: Women's Use of Latrines During Menstruation (Pursat)

Do women use latrine during menstruation period?	Count	%
Yes	62	92.5%
No	5	7.5%
Total	67	100.0%

Table 86: Reasons For Women's Use of Latrines During Menstruation (Pursat)

Why women use latrine during menstruation period?	Count	%
Keep hygiene	49	73.1%
Good healthy	0	0.0%
Increase safty	12	17.9%
Easy to thrown menstrual hygiene products	7	10.4%
Donot be feel ashamed	6	9.0%
Donot have the own latrine	3	4.5%
No problem	1	1.5%
Finish the menstruation period	2	3.0%
Total	67	100.0%

Table 87: Availability of Waste Basket near Latrines (Pursat)

Is there a disposal basket near the latrine?	Count	%
Yes	20	15.9%
No	87	69.0%
No latrine	19	15.1%
Total	126	100.0%

158. Properly addressing menstrual hygiene issues through sanitation projects has been recognized as an important strategy in promoting gender equality⁴²⁴³. Women's sanitation and waste management issues identified during the PPTA will be addressed as part of the Project's capacity building component. Additionally, recommendations to ensure that women are equal beneficiaries and meaningfully participate during future project activities have been incorporated in the design of the Participatory Strategy, Project Gender Action Plan, Resettlement Plans, and the Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF).

3.4 Expected Social Impacts

159. Enhanced urban flood protection and reliable solid waste management services supported by the Project are expected to provide significant benefits to the following stakeholder groups in Pursat, given the priority issues identified by the town's local government: (i) local residents; (ii) local business communities; and, (iii) provincial and local government. SES findings generally coincide with the local government's identification of poor environmental sanitation - a combination of flood and liquid wastewater removal and solid waste – as their top infrastructure priority to be addressed under the Project. To be specific: SES respondents included flooding (69.8%), the need to improve sanitation

⁴² Wateraid. 2012. *Empowering women and girls: How water, sanitation and hygiene deliver gender equality*.

⁴³ Marohasy, C. 2013. *Menstrual Sanitation is not just a 'Lady Issue'*. <http://newint.org/blog/2013/07/25/menstrual-sanitation-development-education>

facilities (65.9%), inadequate solid waste management (54.8%), and soil pollution (42.9%) among their top priority environmental issues (Table 87).⁴⁴

Table 88: Residents' Top Environmental Concerns (Pursat)

Which are your TOP 10 priority environmental issues?	Count	%
Dust	82	65.1%
Gas emission (burning, vehicle emission)	69	54.8%
Noise	47	37.3%
Polluted Rivers	41	32.5%
Low level of water in rivers/drying out of rivers	7	5.6%
Poor access to potable water	42	33.3%
Deteriorating groundwater quality	11	8.7%
Depleting groundwater level	8	6.3%
Dry Spell/drought	18	14.3%
Soil pollution	54	42.9%
Soil erosion/Landslide	19	15.1%
Flooding	88	69.8%
Need to improve sanitation facilities	83	65.9%
Inadequate solid waste management	69	54.8%
Poor roads	72	57.1%
Lack of roads	60	47.6%
Inadequate public transportation	46	36.5%
Unreliable power supply	54	42.9%
Need to improve primary health care facilities	79	62.7%
Secondary health care facilities too far	60	47.6%
Inadequate primary education facilities	60	47.6%
Need to improve educational facilities	53	42.1%
Need access to adequate secondary educational facilities	37	29.4%
Others	5	4.0%
Total	126	100.0%

3.4.1 Flood Protection Infrastructure

160. In line with SES findings, participants in all FGD groups in Pursat attest to the municipality's problem with floods, which they say has its roots in the inadequate drainage system and is exacerbated by climate change. FGD participants noted that the flood events lead to conflicts with neighbours, as wastewater is carried down to homes in lower-lying areas. Participants also observed that poorer households are especially vulnerable to floods, as they cannot afford to put up any defences such as soil filling around their homes.

161. Based on the foregoing discussions, it is anticipated that the proposed flood protection improvements in Pursat will greatly enhance the quality of life of communities currently affected by regular flooding. Properties that in the past have been regularly inundated will have year-round dry access. Families will be freed of the financial burden of protecting their homes with soil filling against floods and will have more time to devote to income-generating activities. FGD participants also expressed the opinion that the flooding problem could be addressed by improved river embankment in combination with rehabilitation of the town's drainage and canal system

⁴⁴ Other priority issues identified by survey respondents were dust, gas emission, lack and poor quality of roads, lack of access and need to improve health care facilities, and inadequate primary education facilities.

3.4.2 Improved Solid Waste Management

162. SES findings in Pursat (Table 88) indicate that the positive impacts expected from the Project by most female and male respondents are linked with a more efficient waste management system (avoid bad odors/garbage) and health benefits (preventing viruses and diseases).

Table 89: Perceived Project Benefits by Gender (Pursat)

In your opinion, what will be the Project impacts?	Sex				Pursat	
	Male	%	Female	%	n	%
Preventing the virus and diseases	34	30.9%	4	25.0%	38	30.2%
Donot have bad smelled/garbage	27	24.5%	6	37.5%	33	26.2%
Landslide prevention	10	9.1%	2	12.5%	12	9.5%
Flood prevention	16	14.5%	1	6.3%	17	13.5%
Promoting the view	3	2.7%			3	2.4%
Make the good social order	2	1.8%	1	6.3%	3	2.4%
Have clean water	4	3.6%	0	-	4	3.2%
Have smoothly roads	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
People have good living standard	3	2.7%	0	-	3	2.4%
It can be helpful for the next generation	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Preventing the bad water	0	-	0	-	0	0.0%
Attract the foreign visitors in this place	1	0.9%	0	-	1	0.8%
None	2	1.8%	1	6.3%	3	2.4%
DK	8	7.3%	1	6.3%	9	7.1%
Total	110	100.0%	16	100.0%	126	100%

163. As per previously discussed findings from the SES and FGDs, it is expected that the Project's Solid waste management component in Pursat, in combination with a strong capacity-building strategy, will reduce existing service limitations and enable more households and business establishments to receive efficient waste collection and access to a disposal facility.

164. The subproject will generate health and environmental benefits for communities, including women. Improving the solid waste management system in the town will ease the burden of women in maintaining a sanitary and healthy living environment. They and their family members are expected to experience a decreased incidence of illnesses related to unhygienic surroundings, which should free up their time and increase their fitness to engage in productive activities. The Project's positive impact on women was supported during the key informant interview with a representative of the Pursat Provincial Department of Women's Affairs, who noted that women in the Project Areas will benefit from increased waste management opportunities.

165. It is recognized that residents in the project areas may have financial constraints when it comes to payment of garbage collection fees. Recommendations, including various funding options to ensure that the solid waste services supported by the Project are accessible to the poor have been developed by the PPTA team and are discussed further in the Solid Waste Management Chapters of this Report.

166. The waste management infrastructure will be complemented by appropriate capacity building activities to support behavioural change by increasing understanding of efficient solid waste management practices and the importance of this in maintaining a healthy and risk-free environment.

3.4.3 Impacts on Women and Vulnerable Groups

167. **Women.** As discussed in previous sections of this report, flood events and poor environmental sanitation and waste management often disproportionately impact women and vulnerable groups such as the poor by limiting productive time and other resources available to them. It is thus expected that the Project's benefits from flood protection and enhanced solid waste management will bring about great improvements to women's quality of life by directly addressing the issues discussed. Measures must be taken, however, to ensure that women actively participate in future project activities, that information reaches them, that they are equally afforded employment opportunities during construction and operation

of project facilities, and that they are equal beneficiaries of the capacity building components of the Project.

168. FGDs and KIIs in Pursat provided an opportunity for stakeholders to discuss women's engagement in community matters and therefore also shed light on opportunities and constraints to women's participation in future project activities. In line with the earlier discussion on the situation of women in Cambodia, FGD participants revealed that women in Pursat share a number of constraints when it comes to participating in community matters, such as their greater share of work at home, which limits the time available for them to spend on community matters. FGD participants also agreed that it is important for village authorities to increase awareness and encourage participation of women in employment and other roles in the community. This was supported during an interview at the Department of Women's Affairs (DWA) in Pursat, where it was mentioned that the best avenue to ensure participation of women in project activities is to work closely with sangkat chiefs and sangkat council's gender group at the village level.

169. To take advantage of opportunities and address potential constraints to women's active participation, capacity-building activities conducted under the Project will have minimum targets for women's participation. Separate capacity-building activities will be held with women, particularly to incorporate discussions on feminine hygiene and sanitation issues, to ensure that women are comfortable and feel free to share their opinions and concerns. These activities should be scheduled at times and locations that are convenient and accessible to women, considering their workloads in and outside the home.

170. It is also recommended that DWA representatives from Provincial to Village levels be involved in all future activities including training and capacity building activities. It is important to secure their support and assistance in ensuring the participation of female community members, as well as that of their partners such as the Village Health Support Group, which has been identified as Pursat DWA's partner in conducting trainings at the village level on waste, sanitation and HIV.

171. KII discussions (See Appendix E) have underscored the importance of putting in place protective measures during construction activities, including separate latrine facilities for women and men. Ensuring that the Project construction activities provide employment opportunities for local women is important, as is ensuring contractors implement equal pay for equal work regardless of the laborer's sex. It is also important to properly design and implement HIV-awareness training among workers and in local communities, as was stressed by interviewed DWA representatives.

172. These recommendations have been incorporated in the Project Gender Action Plan (GAP), which identifies gender-related targets and indicators to measure progress in achieving benefits for men and women (also integrated in the Project Design and Monitoring Framework/DMF). Sex-disaggregated data will be collected during implementation to monitor the Projects' impacts on women.

173. The Poor. As previously discussed, the Project will significantly benefit the poor, as they are among those who experience the most hardship during floods. The importance of ensuring that project interventions for solid waste management are pro-poor is recognized and recommendations to support the poor's access to the solid waste management services supported by the Project have been developed and are discussed further in the solid waste chapter of the Final Report.

174. To ensure meaningful participation of poor households in future project activities, it must be considered that separate meetings may have to be held with them at a time and location that is convenient and accessible, and where they are confident that their points of view will be taken into consideration. The participatory strategy includes recommendations to ensure that information on the project reaches poor households and that they are aware of the different mechanisms available for them to provide feedback on the Project.

175. To further ensure that the poor and other vulnerable affected households benefit from the Project and are not disadvantaged, preferential hiring for the poor and other vulnerable affected households during project construction activities will be required from contractors. Contractor compliance will be monitored by the Executing Agency and ADB during implementation.

3.4.1 Involuntary Resettlement

176. The Project is Category B (no significant impacts) for involuntary resettlement. Project impacts have been assessed and infrastructure components have been designed with the object of avoiding involuntary resettlement to the maximum extent possible. A summary of involuntary resettlement impacts and mitigation measures taken in Pursat is provided below. A separate resettlement plan has been prepared and agreed to by the Government of Cambodia and ADB.

3.4.2 Community mobilization and environmental improvements

177. Implementation of the project's localised urban area village improvements (Output 3) in Kampong Chhnang and Pursat will adopt a sector loan modality. Specific village-level infrastructure projects⁴⁵ (including drainage, access, solid waste collection, household sanitation, and hygiene promotion) will be identified through a participatory process during project implementation. Villages will be accepted into the program on the basis of the criteria described in Chapter 8 (Community-Led Infrastructural Improvements) of the PPTA Draft Final Report. It is not expected that there will be any significant involuntary resettlement impacts linked with Output 3, given the nature of the process involved.

3.4.3 Indigenous Peoples

178. Although there are indigenous peoples in Pursat Province, 100% of those covered by the SES in Pursat town are ethnic Khmer. Resettlement surveys have also not identified any IPs/EMs in the project areas.

Appendices

- A Summary of Key Data from Provincial Data Books 2010
- B Notes and Photos from Public Consultations
- C Notes and Photos from Focus Group Discussions
- D Notes from Key Informant Interviews
- E Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire

⁴⁵ Community-led environmental improvements in all villages wishing to participate in the two towns; Potential improvements and in floating communities in Kampong Chhnang

Appendix A

Summary of Key Data from Provincial Data Books 2012

Selected data extracted from Kampong Chhnang Provincial Data Base 2012

Indicators	Baribour	Chol Kiri	K Chhnang	K Leaeng	K Tralach	Roleab'ier	S Meanchey	Tuek Phos
Percentage of children 3-5 years attending kindergarten in 2012								
Community								
State/private								
Total	25.7	6.1	53.5	9.1	19	35.2	13.8	19.4
Ratio of 6-11 year old and 12-14 year old Children to number of Teachers, by District, in 2012								
6-11 ys to Num teachers								
Private	NA	NA	16.26	NA	8.5	60	NA	NA
Public	37.89	60.99	27.4	53.08	51.98	27.11	51.57	49.23
12-14 ys to Num teachers								
Private	NA	NA	58.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public	22.57	23.55	22.47	21.82	23.3	18.36	26.48	26.63
Ratio of 6-11 year old and 12-14 year old Children to number of School rooms, by District, in 2012								
6-11 ys to Num primary school rooms								
Private	NA	NA	15.58	NA	8.5	20	NA	NA
Public	25.15	39.08	33.3	40	39.47	33.1	42.4	32.65
12-14 ys to Num primary school rooms								
Private	NA	NA	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public	27.09	46.16	32.98	44.52	38.99	45.36	56.05	37.19
Percentage of 12-14 year old children attending Junior Secondary School	37.4	27.8	44	17.3	34.1	37.7	30	27.1
Percentage of 12-14 year old children attending Primary School	46.4	59.6	47.7	56.2	53.6	55.6	60.1	61.2
Percentage of 6-11 year old Children not in School, by District, in 2012								
6-11 ys(boy)	9.63	6.41	8.66	12.67	10.24	6.31	7.48	12.45
6-11 ys(girl)	12.17	6.67	7.5	21.89	10.53	9.37	13.89	14.01
Number of 5 year old Children in each District, in 2012	2047	1467	1522	2024	2952	3105	2676	2165
Percentage of 12-14 year old not in School, by District, in 2012								
12-14 ys(boy)	15.67	11.99	6.95	22.42	12.32	6.05	10.56	11.15
12-14 ys(girl)	16.61	13.08	9.56	30.6	12.16	7.38	9.29	12.18
Number of on-going and completed literacy Classes, by District, in 2012								
On-going classe(s)	5	2	2	3	2	3	2	
Completed classe(s)	2	2		2	17	3		
Percentage illiterate people among 15-45 yrs, by District, in 2012								
Total illiterate	3.91	5.96	0.45	9.23	5.44	4.32	3.25	6.89
Women illiterate	1.86	3.14	0.12	4.57	2.9	2.01	1.76	3.55
Men illiterate	2.05	2.82	0.33	4.66	2.54	2.31	1.49	3.34

Mothers dying within 0 days to 1 month of giving Birth and Infants dying within 1 month in 2012, by District, in 2012								
Mother mortality per 1000 births	2.12		7.08	1.36	3.12	1.19	3.54	1
Infant mortality per 1000 births	2.12	6.31	7.01	6.77	4.67	5.37	4.95	4
Percentage of Children dying below 5 & of 9-12 months not receiving full immunization, by District, in 2012								
Mortality under 5 years per 1000 births		1.58	4.67	6.77	3.11	3.58	1.42	1
Full immunization not received	0.52		4.83	5.17	0.6	4.68	0.19	0.95
Percentage Families using different Water Sources, by District, in 2012								
% Pipe water		1.29	14.12		4.44	0.18	2.59	0.07
% Pump or mixed well	28.94	0.48	62.67	27.5	50.55	71.07	67.28	82.46
% Ring well	20.09	0.14	4.67	18.52	15.08	11.27	9.57	8.55
Percentage Families using safe and unsafe Water Sources in the dry Season, by District, in 2012								
% Clean/safe sources								
% Unsafe sources								
Registered Victims of Sexual Abuse or Trafficking, by District, in 2012								
Sexual abuse		2		1	1	1	2	5
Trafficking				1			1	
Registered families with Member(s) using Drugs or living with HIV/AIDS, by District, in 2008								
Drugs used		3	41	1	14	1		3
Living with HIV/AIDS	65	26	63	41	60	152	52	33
Elderly Persons without a Guardian and orphaned/abandoned Children under 18 years old, by District, in 2012								
Elder without guardian	103	48	67	122	135	194	98	93
Orphaned/abandoned Children under 18 years old				1		3	2	4
Number of disabled People (18 or older) who could or could not earn an Income, by District, in 2012								
Could earn income	304	220	84	200	450	512	677	437
Could not earn income	36	32	45	60	77	126	85	161
Number of Families who suffered from natural Disasters, and number of Victims of Land Mines and								

unexploded Weapons, by District, in 2012								
Suffer from natural disasters (Flooding, Storm and Drought)	603.00	54	51	1078	402	802	225	243
Victims of Land Mines and unexploded Weapons	0	0	0	0	9	17	4	1
Number of People working outside their home Villages in a Company/Factory or with an uncertain Job, by District, in 2012								
Working with Company								
Uncertain Job								
Percentage local and international female Migrants by District, in 2012								
% female (local)	50	51.3	43.44	55.8	46.71	52.83	46.2	56.13
% female (International)	42.08	32.05	35.92	39.28	21.41	35.08	32.99	33.94
Percentage of reported cases of Families experiencing domestic Violence per 1000 families, by District, in 2012	9.2	31.73	8.21	22.48	7.72	12.59	15.77	13.59
Percentage female-headed Households and with Children of less than 5 years old , by District, in 2012								
% female HH	20.67	13.14	18.42	15.49	17.04	21.28	18.32	18.45
% female HH with children less than 5 yrs								

Selected data extracted from Pursat Provincial Database 2012

Indicators	Bakan	Kandieng	Krakor	Phnum Kravanh	Pursat	Veal Veang
Percentage of children 3-5 years attending kindergarten in 2012	16.94	22.35	17.59	16.38	42.37	10
Community						
State/private						
Total						
Ratio of 6-11 year old and 12-14 year old Children to number of Teachers, by District, in 2012						
6-11 ys to Num teachers						
Private	NA	39.5	NA	NA	12.76	NA
Public	62.86	33.85	43.76	33.61	31.95	41.61
12-14 ys to Num teachers						
Private	NA	NA	NA	NA	39.58	NA
Public	20.81	13.72	15.73	15.66	11.22	15.95
Ratio of 6-11 year old and 12-14 year old Children to number of School rooms, by District, in 2012						
6-11 ys to Num primary school rooms						
Private	NA	39.5	NA	NA	37	NA
Public	34.86	30.24	33.91	30.39	27.52	50.06

12-14 ys to Num primary school rooms						
Private	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.38	NA
Public	35.62	34.61	38.39	36.11	23.94	15.15
Percentage of 12-14 year old children attending Junior Secondary School	25.83	21.78	25.06	17.86	31.35	18.15
Percentage of 12-14 year old children attending Primary School	58.18	55.09	52.66	59.65	53.04	47.74
Percentage of 6-11 year old Children not in School, by District, in 2012						
6-11 ys(boy)	12.77	20.58	26.08	21.1	13.03	26.67
6-11 ys(girl)	16.07	21.13	28.56	24.77	16.61	34.38
Number of 5 year old Children in each District, in 2012	5,969	2,022	4,194	3,976	2,795	817
Percentage of 12-14 year old not in School, by District, in 2012						
12-14 ys(boy)	14.73	21.47	17.81	22.83	14.7	35.27
12-14 ys(girl)	17.2	24.83	26.71	22.15	16.54	32.86
Number of on-going and completed literacy Classes, by District, in 2012						
On-going classe(s)	23	9	0	8	4	0
Completed classe(s)	12	7	1	10	2	0
Percentage illiterate people among 15-45 yrs, by District, in 2012						
Total illiterate	9.5	12.92	12.19	11.85	6.4	16.2
Women illiterate	4.87	6.63	6.03	5.94	3	7.58
Men illiterate	4.62	6.28	6.16	5.91	3.40	8.62
Mothers dying within 0 day to 1 month of giving Birth and Infants dying within 1 month in 2012, by District, in 2012						
Mother mortality per 1000 births	3.11	1.04	4.24	2.55	0	11.81
Infant mortality per 1000 births	2.07	6.24	7.6	10.19	6.56	32.97
Percentage of Children dying below 5& of 9-12 months not receiving full immunization, by District, in 2012						
Mortality under 5 years per 1000 births	12.94	13.51	25.34	34.39	9.19	29.3
Full immunization not received	3.07	6.8	15.31	0	2.74	10.53
Percentage Families using different Water Sources, by District, in 2012						
% Pipe water	2.02	7.88	2.93	1.25	38.89	0
% Pump or mixed well	19.01	17.74	37.52	35.79	13.75	10.56
% Ring well	14.67	4.81	17.87	10.4	7.24	3.26
Percentage Families using safe and unsafe Water Sources in the dry Season, by District, in 2012						
% Clean/safe sources						
% Unsafe sources						
Registered Victims of Sexual Abuse or Trafficking, by District, in 2012						
Sexual abuse	3	2	11	1	5	2
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Registered families with Member(s)using Drugs or living with HIV/AIDS, by District, in 2008						
Drugs used	13	3	0	22	21	0

Living with HIV/AIDS	138	64	110	104	131	20
Elderly Persons without a Guardian and orphaned/abandoned Children under 18 years old, by District, in 2012						
Elder without guardian	191	116	131	81	116	10
Orphaned/abandoned Children under 18 years old	10	0	0	5	8	3
Number of disabled People (18 or older) who could or could not earn an Income, by District, in 2012						
Could earn income	407	184	184	213	251	89
Could not earn income	478	80	200	326	171	117
Number of Families who suffered from natural Disasters, and number of Victims of Land Mines and unexploded Weapons, by District, in 2012						
Suffer from natural disasters (Flooding, Storm and Drought)	4090	1432	651	653	593	406
Victims of Land Mines and unexploded Weapons	148	31	92	125	29	49
Number of People working outside their home Villages in a Company/Factory or with an uncertain Job, by District, in 2012						
Working with Company						
Uncertain Job						
Percentage local and international female Migrants by District, in 2012						
% female with certain jobs	42.12	46.79	46.8	46.61	49.24	40.43
% female with uncertain jobs	41.45	38.33	42.11	35.68	40.17	47.54
Percentage of reported cases of Families experiencing domestic Violence per 1000 families, by District, in 2012	11.76	10.67	9.62	17.02	9.36	17.95
Percentage female-headed Households and with Children of less than 5 years old, by District, in 2012						
% female HH	16.45	18.32	19.98	18.13	19.5	23.17
% female HH with children less than 5 yrs						

POVERTY AND SOCIAL SUPPLEMENTARY LINKED DOCUMENT
APPENDIX B⁴⁶

Public consultation Kampong Chhnang (Embankment Section: B-G)
Date: September 23, 2013

Venue: Wat Tep Thida Ram Samraong Chhnang Village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang,
Participants: 83 Men, 59 Women
PPTA members: Maria Cleto, Mel Sophanna, Sok Heng, Mai Simorn
MPWT representative: Bong Rada

Date	23 / 09/ 2013
Consultation Location	Wat Tep Thida Ram (Call Yeay Tep), Samraong Village, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang, Kampong Chhnang Town, Kampong Chhnang Province.
Consulted Group	Villagers of proposed project
Consulting Group	PPTA Resettlement and Environmental Teams

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation/ Institution	Address			Signature
					Village	Sangkat/ Commune	District	
1	Mea Samet	F	42	Municipal Governor	Phum Tymuoy	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
2	Kong Longdy	F	49		Tror Phang3	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
3	Van Hun	M	65	Village Chief	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
4	Chhang Ly	M	62	Village Chief	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
5	Chan Mut	M	61	Village Chief	Kondal Ler	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
6	Lak Kean	F	53	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
7	Sun Panha	F	43	Machine work	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
8	Eer Samath	F	47	Samrong	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
9	Sok Svanmony	M	38	Company	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
10	Tot Kimsroy	M	48	NGOs	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
11	Phai Chantha	M	48	Eng Sokea	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
12	Hong Ang	M	53	Seller	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
13	Chaiv Limhak	M	48	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
14	Hu Phol	M	58	People	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
15	Ket Pho	M	54	Seller	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
16	Sem Sam	M	49	Forest	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
17	Sok Khen	M	33	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
18	Choub Nern	M	43	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
19	Vet Phal	M	51	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
20	Koe Samol	M	51	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
21	Ol Rorn	F	60	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
22	Khung Ros	F	28	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
23	Choun Kosal	F	34	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
24	Moev Samphos	F	25	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
25	Chun Phal	F	34	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
26	Set Mum	F	55	Seller	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
27	Meong Saren	F	41	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
28	Phrak Kosal	F	30	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	

⁴⁶As per ADB's Public Communication Policy 2011, the notes and photos from public consultations have been redacted to remove information that falls under the exception to presumed disclosure in the policy, namely on "Security and Safety" whereby "information that, if disclosed, would or would be likely to endanger the life, health, safety, or security of any individual, or safety or security of ADB assets, or to prejudice the defense or national security of a member."

29	Van Chai	F	30	People	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
30	Man Vat	F	45	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
31	Ko Chamreon	F	42	Transport	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
32	Sum Lar	F	58	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
33	Keo Sophon	F	42	Seller	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
34	Lim Song	F	47	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
35	Cheok Sophy	F	55	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
36	Hol Seton	M	67	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
37	Noun Va	M	66	Construction	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
38	Men Samnang	M	66	Construction	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
39	Sar Sary	M	37	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
40	Son Sophak	M	22	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
41	Harm Thy	M	45	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
42	Chan Et	F	43	Famer	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
43	Chum Dy	F	58	Seller	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
44	Kung Team	M	52	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
45	Sho Thun	M	62	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
46	Kheom Kherm	M	47	Machine Work	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
47	Seak Sro	M	58	Construction	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
48	Hum Sok	M	52	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
49	Mo Shrun	M	51	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
50	Lach Char	M	51	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
51	Serm Bun	M	63	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
52	Keo Samon	M	57	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
53	Sok Khea	M	63	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
54	Bu Phen	M	66	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
55	Sam Ratha	M	50	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
56	Chav Chantha	M	47	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
57	Earm Sreng	M	57	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
58	Chenh Nham	M	43	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
59	Chea Kimvan	M	68	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
60	Ok Horn	M	43	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
61	Harm Buntern	M	59	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
62	Hen Pen	M	67	Fishing	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
63	Sem Sokey	F	19	Seller	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
64	Van Yeng	F	61	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
65	Khum Tha	F	44	transport	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
66	Lay Hkech	F	45	Seller	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
67	Pen Mum	F	44	Transport	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
68	Varl Nhum	F	45	Seller	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
69	Suy Kimhy	F	49	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
70	Hun Sam	M	57	Transport	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
71	Em Sream	M	45	Motor Taxi	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
72	Em Sron	M	43	Motor Taxi	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
73	Em Norn	F	63	Famer	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
74	Seang Hai	F	47	Transport	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
75	Mut Saret	F	32	Famer	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
76	Ty Sokhai	F	35	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
77	Va Sokda	F	44	Contruction	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
78	Lak Kean	F	63	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
79	Keo Sokha	F	32	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
80	Hout Pov	F	50	Famer	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
81	Ngin Chun	M	63	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
82	Lim Maly	M	52	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
83	San Sokhon	M	44	Fishing	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
84	Liv Sreng	M	28	Fishing	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
85	Huon Vorn	M	57	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
86	Som Sarath	M	56	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
87	En Den	M	64	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
88	Ung Sarem	M	63	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
89	Khim Chansey	M	43	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	

90	Dor Sarey	M	52	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
91	Em Ye	M	46	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
92	Teok Sarey	M	63	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
93	Keov Sarein	M	56	Fishing	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
94	Keo Chamreun	M	56	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
95	Keov Tam	M	75	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
96	Met Keo	F	51	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
97	Ros Khung	M	53	Famer	Kosh Trolach	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
98	Em Lim	F	70	People	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
99	Kim Sek	F	45	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
100	Kim Heno	F	55	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
101	Phal Ny	F	45	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
102	Kim Nuon	F	56	Famer	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
103	Kim Yi	F	58	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
104	Khung Veasna	M	23	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
105	Em Chenda	F	30	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
106	Thai Kengkean	F	30	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
107	Yung Heng	F	58	People	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
108	Oy Chenda	F	31	Famer	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
109	Hot Thea	M	40	Famer	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
110	Khean Sokchan	M	33	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
111	Pheng Ret	M	32	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
112	Seng Sreymum	F	30	People	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
113	Chum Nang	F	56	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
114	Chea Samun	F	52	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
115	Kong Yern	F	56	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
116	Pov Sambat	F	56	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
117	Tin Sam	M	29	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
118	Him Mat	M	55	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
119	Chin Ven	F	64	Seller	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
120	Bhu Sreyrat	F	23	People	Phsar Chhnang	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
121	Eng Chamreun	F	45	People	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
122	Yeom Sorn	F	57	People	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
123	Ley Eng	F	35	People	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
124	Khung Hom	F	33	Fishing	Samraong	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
125	Teav Engkhean	F	52	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
126	Peol Chan	F	58	Fishing	Chong Kosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang
TOTAL Participants = 126 [61 (48.41%)Females and 65 (51.59%)males]							

MINUTES

- Date: Monday 23 September 2013
- Place: Wat Tep Thidaram, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang, Kampong Chhnang.
- Time: 08:30 a.m – 10:20 a.m
- Participants: 56 Men, 126 Women

Participants

- Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto, International Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Phai Sok Heng, Engineer and Deputy team leader;
- Mr. May Simon, National Environmental Specialist;

- Mr. Vong Rada, Officer, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
- Ms. Tep Chinda, Minute Taker;
- Ms. Meas Samet, Deputy Governor of Municipality, Kampong Chhnang Town;
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see attached list of attendance)

A. Main Agenda:

- Find out affected persons' suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Activities that will be carried out during TA as part of project preparation;
- Inform the cutoff date
- Timeframe of project preparation and possible time of implementation

B. Project disclosure

- The public consultation was opened with welcome remarks of Ms. Kang Londy, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang Council.
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, national resettlement and social safeguards specialist, introduced himself and the project team to the participants. He warmly welcomed the local authorities and villagers who took time to participate in the valuable meeting. He also thanked Ms. Meas Sameth, municipal deputy governor and representative of MPWT for their presence in the meeting today.
- Mr. Sophanna provided an introduction to the Project, Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin. He explained that in Kampong Chhnang, town the project will focus on the following sub-projects: 1) Flood control which consists of raising and strengthening the existing embankment about 16km long-the proposed alignment of the embankment will traverse villages: Kaoh Chong Kaoh, Phsar Chhnang, Samraong, Kandal, Damnak Popoul, Sraepring, Lar Toek, Trapeang Choeksa, Tuolkhsach Preypouch and Thmei; 2) Solid waste site and equipment (Phnum Touch village).
- Mr. Sophanna told the participants that the PPTA team is working hard to avoid land acquisition and resettlement impacts. However, there will still likely be minimal unavoidable impacts from project. Therefore, in the next few days, the resettlement team would be checking the project site and conducting the IOL with households that will potentially be affected by the proposed project.
- Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto emphasized some important points from ADB safeguards policies on Involuntary resettlement. She also clarified the contents of the meeting today and informed the public what the team will do during two to three days in Kampong Chhnang.
- Mr. Sophanna asked participants whether they have any question regarding the project.

A. Issues and Suggestions raised by the participants

Question 1: Mr. Hol Seton: What is the size and height of the protection embankment?

Question 2: Mrs. Sum Lar, (58) from Chong Koah village: We heard that people are not allowed to stay at the project site, is it true? Where will we stay?

Question 3: Mr. Sok Khen (38) from Samraong village: I have small piece of farmland behind my house, when the project is implemented, this land will be completely lost. Will the project compensate on the loss of land?

B. Responses to the Questions

- Answer to Question 1: Mr. Sophanna said that the size of the embankment varies by sections (as per the current design: base width: B-C = 10m; C-D1 = 0.5m; D1-G = 50m; G-H = 40m; H-I = 40; I-J = 30m; J-K 40m; K-L= 36m and L-M = 6m).

- Answer to Question 2: Mr. Sophanna told participants that this project will not physically displace households from along the river. He asked participants to not pay attention to rumors that may not be based on accurate information on the Project.
- Answer to Question 3: Mr. Sophanna: In short, any kind of property losses by the project supported by ADB will be compensated. There are two types of land loss: public land and private land. For those along the existing embankment, the land has no title, so it is public land. Thus, the compensation will be based on type of land use. If affected land is with title, the rate for compensation will follow the market rate based on the replacement cost study.

C. Closing Discussion

- Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants if they have any additional questions or suggestions before closing the discussion.
- Then he reminded participants and local authorities that the IOL survey sets the cut-off-date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Mr. Sophanna thanked local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting.
- Lastly, he asked participant if they are willing to have this project in their town or community. All participants who joined the meeting raised up their hand to show their support.

Minutes Taker
Tep Chinda

Prepared by:
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Photos:



Public consultation Kampong Chhnang (Embankment Section: G-M)
Date: September 24, 2013

Venue: Wat Aranh Karam, Sre Pring Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang
 Participants: 38 Men, 11 Women
 PPTA members: Maria Cleto, Mel Sophanna, Sok Heng, Mai Simorn
 MPWT representative: Bong Rada

Date	24/09/ 2013
Consultation Location	Wat Aranh Taram, Srar Preng Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Chhnang Town, Kampong Chhnang Province.
Consulted Group	Villagers of proposed project
Consulting Group	PPTA Resettlement and Environmental Teams

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation/ Institution	Address			Signature
					Village	Sangkat/Commune	District	
1	Sang Savern	M	56	Village Chief	Prei Preng	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
2	Sorm Phearom	M	47	Village Chief	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
3	Soun Navy	F	43	Village Chief	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
4	Hok Ul	M	65	Village Chief	TraPeang Choek Sa	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
5	Chy Harn	M	61	Village Chief	Tuol Khsach	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
6	Kars Samut	M	77	Village Chief	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
7	Chan Mut	M	74	Village Chief	Kon Dal	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
8	Proem Preng	M	73	Famer	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
9	Sev Van	F	65	People	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Kampong Chhnang	
10	Seng Vengho	F	65	Construction	Kon Dal	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
11	Rous Sophal	M	30	Construction	Kon Dal	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
12	Chea Sokhun	M	46	Famer	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
13	Yarm Sokha	M	44	Famer	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
14	Prak Sum	M	62	Famer	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
15	Em Man	F	58	Famer	Domnak Popul	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
16	Khleom Mar	M	56	Famer	Phrei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
17	Kim Oun	M	56	Famer	Phrei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
18	Den Chenda	M	33	Famer	Domnak Popul	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
19	Phrak Veng	M	48	Famer	Toul Khsach	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
20	Chheang Tharet	M	311	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
21	Noun Sopheap	F	50	Famer	Trapeang Choek sa	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
22	Mai Eng	F	72	People	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
23	Keo Chem	F	64	Famer	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
24	Chan Leng	M	58	People	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
25	Mut Somern	F	54	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
26	Keo Son	M	66	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
27	Phlung Sarern	M	68	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
28	Phor Sel	M	68	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
29	Rat Vern	M	64	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
30	Noun Nan	M	70	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
31	Chhem Sarern	M	66	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
32	Nharm Manh	M	83	Famer	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
33	Choub Ran	F	76	People	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
34	Hul Ann	F	75	People	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
35	Keo Hun	M	51	construction	Srar Preng	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
36	Chan Setol	M	41	Famer	Trapeang Ckoek Sa	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
37	NHarm Sarem	M	40	Teacher	Kondal	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
38	Leng Sophea	M	32	Transport	Kondal	Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
39	Chan Kosal	M	62	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Kampong Chhnang	
40	Khat ben	M	53	Famer	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
41	Leang Uk	M	54	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
42	Sang Long	M	54	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
43	Chan Thon	M	51	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	

44	Soa Yet	M	55	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
45	Mok Team	M	47	Famer	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
46	So Mean	M	55	Famer	Prei Kos	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
47	Seng Nhem	F	42	Famer	Prei Pouch	Chrei Bak	Rolea Phrea	
48	Some Sern	M	73	Famer	Srar Preng	Kompong Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
49	Mo Shrun	M	51	Fishing	Kon Dal	Phsar Chhnang	Kampong Chhnang	
TOTAL Participants = 49 [11 (22.45%) Female and 38 (77.55%) males]								

MINUTES:

- Date: Monday 24 September 2013
- Place: Wat Aranh Taram, Srar Preng Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Chhnang Town.
- Time: 08:00 a.m – 1:30 p.m

Participants

- Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto, International Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Phai Sok Heng, Engineer and Deputy team leader;
- Mr. May Simon, National Environmental Specialist;
- Mr. Vong Rada, Officer, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
- Minute Taker;
- Mr. Pen Phalla, Municipal Deputy Governor of Kampong Chhnang;
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see attached list of attendance)

A. Main Agenda:

- Determine affected persons's suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Activities that will be carried out during TA as part of project preparation;
- Inform the cutoff date
- Timeframe of project preparation and possible time of implementation

D. Minutes:

- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National resettlement and social safeguards specialist, introduced himself and the team to participants. He gave warm welcome remarks to local authorities and villagers who have taken time to participate in the valuable meeting. He also thanked Mr. Pen Phalla, deputy governor of the municipality and representative of MPWT for their presence in the meeting that day.
- Mr. Sophanna introduced the project called: Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin. In Kampong Chhnang town the project will focus on the following sub-projects: 1) Flood control which consists of raising and strengthening the existing embankment about 16 km long-the proposed alignment of the embankment will traverse villages: Kaoh Chong Kaoh, Phsar Chhnang, Samraong, Kandal, Damnak Popoul, Sraepring, Lar Toek, Trapeang Choeksa, Tuolkhsach Preypouch and Thmei; 2) Solid waste site and equipment (Phnum Touch village).
- Mr. Sophanna said the team is working to ensure that there is minimal impact or no impact from this project. He explained that for the next few days, the team would check the project site and conduct the IOL with households that will be potentially affected by the proposed project.
- Mr. Sophanna added some important points regarding ADB safeguards policies on Involuntary resettlement. He also mentioned the contents of the meeting on that day and

what the team will do during two to three days in Kampong Chhnang. Specifically, he said the team would conduct the IOL with household with affected properties such as houses, stores, and fence. The owners of the affected properties will be compensated when the project is implemented.

- Mr. Sophanna asked participants whether they have any question regarding the project.

E. Issues and Suggestions raised by the participants

- Question 1: Mr. Prim Proeung, Damnak Popoul: The embankment project is to protect us from flood coming from the river, how will it address the flood from the rainfall?
- Question 2: Mr. Som Phirom, Prey Koah village head: if we use pumping machine to pump the flood from the rainfall, who will be responsible for the oil and gasoline?
- Question 3: Hok Ul, Trapeang Checksa village chief: What is the size of dike?
- Question 4: Will there be compensation for the people's affected properties?

F. Responses to the Questions

- Answer to Question 1 & 2: Mr. Pai Sokheng, engineer and deputy team leader: The project will install pumping machine to get the flood from rain fall and the town or community will be responsible for the oil/gasoline. This issue will be discussed when the project implemented.
- Answer to Question 3: Mr. Sophanna: Size of the dike varies by sections – As per the present design, base width: B-C = 10m; C-D1 = 0.5m; D1-G = 50m; G-H = 40m; H-I = 40; I-J = 30m; J-K 40m; K-L= 36m and L-M = 6m).
- Answer to Question 4: Mr. Sophanna: Our team tried its best to avoid adverse impacts on people's properties. For the affected private land the government will compensate based on market price; if the affected land belongs to the government, the compensation will be for loss of land use- i.e. the project will compensate on the product on the affected land.

G. Closing Discussion

- Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants whether they had any questions or suggestions before closing discussion.
- Then he reminded to participants and local authorities that the IOL survey sets the Cut-off date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Mr. Sophanna thanked local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting.
- Lastly, he asked participants if they were willing to have this project in their town or community. All participants who joined the meeting raised up their hand to show their support for the Project.

Minutes Taker
Tep Chinda

Prepared by
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Photos:



2 Public consultations Kampong Chhnang Date: October 12, 2013

Main Agenda:

- Discuss the work done and result of IOL
- Discuss Resettlement policy in general terms
- Find out from the affected people their suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Re-inform the cutoff date

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Gender	Occupation/ Institution	Address		
				Village	Sangkat/ Commune	District
1	Khan Sreng	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
2	Mao Than	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
3	Ouk Samban	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
4	Sao Yet	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
5	Chan Thon	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
6	Hak Kongheng	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
7	Hak Sophal	M	People	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
8	Sang Savern	M	Chief Village	Phrey Puoch	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
9	Nut Sum	M	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
10	Phal Hun	M	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
11	Mai Tot	M	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
12	Sam Bern	M	Chief Village	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
13	Nuon Sambo	F	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
14	Ros Ran	F	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
15	Khung Chhorn	F	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
16	Mean Sarom	M	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
17	Hon Chhon	F	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
18	Khong Chham	F	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang

19	Sek Sarenn	M	People	Tuol Khsach	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
20	Ouch Syna	M	Chief Village	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
21	Chat Phally	M	Deputy of Village Chief	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
22	Chhai Khunthy	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
23	Hak Khunheng	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
24	Mao Chhon	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
25	Chea Doem	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
26	Loem Vanny	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
28	Hing Vuthy	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
29	Chan Thon	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
30	Han Sophal	F	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
31	No Dern	F	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
32	Nuon Sombo	F	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
33	Khna Chamrem	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
34	Perk	M	People	Thmei	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
35	Mom Sarenn	M	Community Leader	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
36	Liv Chanrem	M	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
37	Thab Thon	M	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
38	Von Sopheap	F	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
39	Aerch Pern	M	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
40	Leng Chang	F	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
41	Eng Khom	F	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
42	Khuon Kimrem	F	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
43	Yoem Khin	M	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
44	Hem Lib	M	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
45	Suon Navy	F	Chief Village	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
46	Rom Saren	F	People	Dannak Popol	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
47	Hok Ol	M	Chief Village	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
48	Khong Chon	F	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
49	Hem Bo	F	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
50	Pho Sreylak	F	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
51	Khong Chhon	F	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
52	Nut Vibol	M	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
53	En Sotharith	M	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
54	Sek Hong	M	People	Tropang Choeksa	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
55	Soum Phearom	M	Chief Village	Prey Koash	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
56	Chroek Seng	F	People	Prey Koash	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
57	Oum Synat	F	People	Prey Koash	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
58	Heng Heang	M	People	Prey Koash	Chey Bak	Kompong Chhnang
59	Sao Sovann	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
60	Phrak Synat	F	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
61	Chuon Lon	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
62	Keo Pheach	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
63	Suon Sophea	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
64	Meas Sab	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
65	Kong Nhor	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
66	Kong Ear	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
67	Sok Sak	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
68	Yoem Yin	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
69	Keos Samut	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
70	Nuon Samnang	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
71	Nuon Chumro	M	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
72	Meas Keav	F	People	Srey Pring	Kompong Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
73	Pen Pon	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
74	Chen Vibol	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
75	Kim Chaiy	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
76	Uy Thol	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
77	Suy Na	F	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
78	Pov Than	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
79	Yeay Sern	F	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
80	Nuon Samnang	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang

81	Ouk Sim	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
82	Ouk Seak	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
83	Bat Phy	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
84	Kro Tho	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
85	Sok Ol	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
86	Mai Labsrey	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang
87	Yom Srey	M	People	Thom Yot	Phaè	Kompong Chhnang

Minutes

Facilitators:

- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Ms. Tep Chinda, Minute Taker;
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see attached list of attendance)

A. Main Agenda:

- Discuss the work done and result of IOL
- Discuss Resettlement policy in general terms
- Find out from the affected people their suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Re-inform the cutoff date

B. Result Presentation

- Mr. Sophanna said after conducting IOL with some villages where there is rice planting along the dike, the team found that some households were not yet interviewed as part of the IOL -- during the presentation of findings, it was found that there was one group among the participants who had not been previously identified by the village chief. This group explained that the village chief had invited the community-based organization leader (community of water users) to the first PPTA public meeting. Unfortunately, the community-based leader was not able to attend the first meeting therefore he was not able to inform the PPTA team that they are affected. However, the group has now attended this meeting because they heard about it from the village chief. They promised that they would cooperate with Sophanna if the resettlement team returns to survey. People do not want to be missed out by the IOL. He will sit down with Sophanna so the PPTA team has a complete list of names.

C. Issues and Suggestions raised by the participants

- People mentioned they may be severely affected due to loss of land use which they have been farming since 1979 even if they have not been allowed to apply for land title along the dike for 25 meters on either side from the centerline.
- Question 1: People asked what the project will do about the existing pumping station that was built by the community?
- Question 2: How can they access the water from the river to the rice field during the dry season since the embankment is high?
- Question 3: Will they be able to pump water from the River during the dry season after the embankment is built?
- Suggestion 1: They proposed that the embankment should have a sluice gate and access road to rice field.

D. Responses to the Questions

- Mr. Sophanna told the participants that he would refer the raised points back to the engineers, as they are the ones who are in the position to answer them.

E. Closing Discussion

- Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants whether they have any additional questions or suggestions before closing discussion.
- He then reminded participants and local authorities that the IOL survey sets the cut-of-date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Mr. Sophanna thanked local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting.

Minutes Taker
Tep Chinda

Prepared by
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Date: Monday 12 October 2013
Place: Wat Tep Thidaram, Sangkat Phsar Chhnang, Kampong Chhnang.
Time: 07:30 am – 9:20 am
Participants: 21 Men, 25 Women

Attendance Sheet

No.	Name	Gender	Occupation/ Institution	Address		
				Village	Sangkat/ Commune	District
1	Pov Ret	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
2	Phrak Sarat	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
3	Khuoch Teang	F	Deputy of Village Chief	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
4	Om Chrun	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
5	Sang Saret	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
6	Khvan Mon	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
7	Mok Chhanghuoy	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
8	Huot Da	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
9	Lay Tha	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
10	Von Lern	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
11	Svay Dern	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
12	Pov Ry	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
13	Aer Ang	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
14	Ngin Chun	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
15	Svay Sokhon	F	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
16	Roem Yo	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
17	Mat Man	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
18	Hoem Met	M	People	Chong Kaosh	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
19	Chhang Sor	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
20	Bo Yann	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
21	Khuon Sorn	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
22	Aeb Hoy	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
23	Tarn Yim	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
24	Tar Kern	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
25	Ek Yet	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
26	Neang Bo	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang

27	Huot Sary	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
28	Khum Sorn	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
29	No Huon	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
30	Seang Lin	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
31	Tho Vanna	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
32	San Eang	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
33	Tan Seamngor	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
34	Dor Sokhon	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
35	Ev Neang	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
36	Leang Ang	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
37	Bo Ei	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
38	Sok Chamren	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
39	Keo Phakdey	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
40	Kong Langdy	F	Sangkat Council	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
41	Tuy Sarem	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
42	Chab Ror	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
43	Chham Chamren	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
44	Khung Sophat	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
45	Torn Khomsan	M	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang
46	Phab Aern	F	People	Samroang	Phsar Chhnang	Kompong Chhnang

Facilitators

- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Ms. Tep Chinda, Minute Taker;
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see list of attendance)

A. Main Agenda:

- Discuss the work done and result of IOL
- Discuss Resettlement policy in general terms
- Find out from the affected people their suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Re-inform the cutoff date

B. Result Presentation

- Sophanna presented the number of affected structures (2 houses that will need to shift back in residual land), partially affected houses, stores, and secondary structures – within existing road right of way.

H. Issues and Suggestions raised by the participants

- Q1: 1 man said his house is behind the electric post in section B-C on right side (landward side). He asked whether his house will really be affected.
- Suggestion 1: Section E-G, some people in that area (Samroang) suggested that from the pol pot pumping station, design the embankment in a straight line instead of following the curve of the village so that the land they farm will not be affected.
- Suggestion 2: Van Hun, Village Head of Phsar Chhnang, and participants from Phsar Chhnang Village, suggested to shift the design of concrete wall in front of the houses (section D1-D) to the back of those houses. This would help to protect them from the flood as well.
- Suggestion 3: Village head of Kandal and his villager proposed that the project provide access road from French Weir to Kandal village. He mentioned that many villages could access the road to Kandal village during the dry season. If there is no access road, it will be a big issue for other villages as well.

I. Responses to the Questions

- A1: Mr. Sophanna responded that the villager was counted during the IOL but this will be verified during the DMS.
- Regarding suggestion 1, 2, & 3: Mr. Sophanna said he would refer this suggestions and requests to the PPTA engineering team.

J. Closing Discussion

- Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants whether they have any additional questions or suggestions before closing the discussion.
- He then reminded participants and local authorities that the IOL survey sets the Cut-of-date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Mr. Sophanna thanked local authorities and participants for their active participation.

Minutes Taker
Tep Chinda

Prepared by
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Photos:





Public consultation Pursat
Date: September 19, 2013

Venue: Wat Peal Nhaek, Sangkat Phtah Prey, Pursat Town, Pursat Province
Community Participants: 26 Men, 61 Women
PPTA team members: Maria Lorena Cleto, Mel Sophanna, May Simorn, Sok Heng
MPWT representative: Mr. Bong Rada

Date	19 / 09 /2013
Consultation Location	Wat Pheal Nhak, Pheal Nhak Village, Sangkat Phah Prey, Pursat Town, Pursat Province.
Consulted Group	Villagers of proposed project
Consulting Group	PPTA Resettlement and Environmental Teams

No.	Name	Gender	Age	Occupation/ Institution	Address			Signature
					Village	Sangkat/ Commune	District	
1	Chhay Madinal	M		Municipal Governor				
2	Um Sovann	M	62	Village Chief	Spean Thmei	Roleap	sompovmeas	
3	Long Chantonn	F	54	Village Chief	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
4	Van Sokha	M	53	Village Chief			Sompovmeas	
5	Sun Sephal	F	56	Village Chief	Peal Nhack1	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
6	Sean Sokheng	M	50	Deputy of Village Chief	Peal Nhack1	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
7	Yong Saren	M	60	Deputy of Village Chief		Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
8	Yen Sena	F	56	Village Chief		Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
9	Chan Socheat	F	56	1 st Commune chief		Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
10	Nu Khanna	F	56	Deputy of Village Chief	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
11	Pham Khun	M	70	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
12	Phrak Rai	M	54	Famer	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
13	Khav Heng	M	63	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
14	Kheom Sophana	M	59	Famer	SpeanTmor	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
15	Phrak Sav	M	46	Police	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
16	Chhoun Seng	M	60	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
17	Khung Vy	M	50	People	Chamkar Chek Choung	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
18	Tarm Somoun	M	61	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
19	Thai Rethy	M	42	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
20	Seng Sarert	M	28	Guard	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
21	Keom Leav	M	49	People	Soreya Khrom	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	

22	Long choy	M	33	Famer	Thnol Japen	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
23	Som Chhoung	M	48	Famer	Thnol Japen	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
24	Kheom Thorn	M	33	Motor Taxi	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
25	Lun Dalis	M	38	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
26	En Vom	F	70	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
27	Khat Chheang	F	63	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
28	Yong Toch	F	47	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
29	Bu Sokun	F	39	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
30	Derm Sein	F	74	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
31	Rous Sreyden	F	24	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
32	Oung Tey	F	41	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
33	Lun Vannak	F	42	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
34	Soy Buntul	M	43	People	Chamkar Chek Choung	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
35	Dy Phuy	M	80	Famer	Chamkar Chek Choung	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
36	To Seong	F	66	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
37	Eng Chay	F	72	People	Chamkar Chek Choung	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
38	Deom Tey	F	57	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
39	Ret Channa	F	19	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
40	Nop Pern	F	52	Seller	Chamkar Chek Thbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
41	Ron Sreyoun	F	40	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
42	Nop Sreyon	F	34	People	Chamkar ChekThbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
43	Kert Chot	F	50	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
44	Eam En	F	46	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
45	Yon Savy	F	44	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
46	Noun Mom	F	30	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
47	Sok Mart	F	42	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
48	An Saret	F	55	People	Kbal Hong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
49	Ev Sokunthy	F	53	People	Peal Nhack1	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
50	Khern Yon	F	57	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
51	Chum Na	F	53	People	Thnol ToTeong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
52	Rat Na	F	33	People	Thnol Japen	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
53	Chom Breong	F	54	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
54	Put Som	F	64	Famer	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
55	Cheam Theon	M	58	Famer		Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
56	Phour Seno	M	47	Famer	Chamkar ChackChoung	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
57	Tet Sophat	M	65	Famer	Spean Tmor	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
58	Khoun Net	F	30	Famer	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
59	Yeay Pun	F	70	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
60	Thon Seanglim	F	40	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
61	Shoun Thy	F	96	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
62	Doung Sreymom	F	55	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
63	Yern Srey	F	47	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
64	Ket Dara	M	50	Fabrication	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
65	Orb Naiy	F	65	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
66	Samreot Yen	F	58	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
67	Nheok Mern	F	61	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
68	Touch Senat	F	57	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
69	Srey Mom	F	48	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
70	Cheay Mach	F	75	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
71	Eam Sreymom	F	27	Construction	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
72	Phech Han	F	76	People	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
73	Eam Van	F	61	People	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
74	Yeom Phorn	F	50	Seller	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
75	Mul Pov	F	55	Famer	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	

76	Kheom Sokhunthy	F	53	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
77	Kheng Samnang	M	33	carpentry	Soreya Khrom	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
78	Yong Sothy	F	24	People	Chamkar Chacktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
79	Pech Ny	F	34	People	Chamkar Chacktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
80	Munh Bunseng	F	18	People	Chamkar Chacktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
81	Huy Kley	F	32	Famer	Chamkar Chacktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
82	Ly Vin	F	64	People	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
83	Kheom Hat	F	48	Seler	Phom Ra	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
84	Parn Chenda	F	53	People	Peal Nhack1	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
85	Rous Rachna	F	33	People	Thnol Japen	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
86	Kok Mouv	F	65	Sewing	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
87	Sok Chomren	F	61	People	Peal Nhack2	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
TOTAL Participants: 87 [60 (68.97) Females and 27 (31.03%) Males]								

Participants

- Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto, International Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
- Mr. Phai Sok Heng, Engineer and Deputy team leader;
- Mr. May Simon, National Environmental Specialist;
- Mr. Vong Rada, Officer, Ministry of Public Works and Transportation
- Ms. Tep Chinda, Minute Taker;
- Mr. Chhay Madinal, Municipal Governor of Pursat;
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see attached list of attendance)

C. Main Agenda:

- Find out affected persons' suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Activities that will be carried out during TA as part of project preparation;
- Inform the cut-off date
- Timeframe of project preparation and possible time of implementation

D. Project disclosure

- Mr. Chhay Madinal, governor of Pursat municipality, welcomed his town dwellers to the meeting. He mentioned "today is a special day that ADB project is willing support our Pursat town. The town population are growing year by year which leads to town facing a lot of problems especially waste water, solid waste and flood management. For detailed information in relation to the project will be presented by national and international consultants who are with us in a few seconds later".
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National resettlement and social safeguards specialist, introduced himself and team to participants. He gave warm welcome remarks to local authorities and villagers who spent their busiest time to participate in the valuable meeting. He also thanked municipal governor for precisely opening his remarks.
- Mr. Sophanna presents a brief introduction about project to participants in the meeting. He informed that the project title called: Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap Basin. In Pursat town the project will focus on: 1). River bank protection; 2). Roads and drainage improvement in Pursat town; 3). Wastewater treatment plant and solid waste management (Land field).
- He emphasized that "the project will try to minimize any impact on people properties and as well as public properties. So the river bank protection in Pursat will build only two Groynes

for minimization on affected properties of people as well as public. The drainage system will install on the existing ROW in order to avoid the impact on extended structures as well as the business on the sidewalk.

- These few days our team will check the project site and conduct the IOL with households which will be potentially affected by the proposed project.
- Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto, International Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist, expressed her sincere thanks to local authorities and participants for their cooperation and adds some important points regarding ADB safeguards policies on resettlement. She also mentioned the contents of the meeting today and what the team will do during two to three days in Pursat.
- Team will conduct the IOL with those household's properties such as houses, store, fence and trees will be affected. For the affected properties will be compensated to the properties owners when the project is implemented.
- After Ms. Maria and Mr. Sophanna finished the speech, the participants are given chance to raise questions.

E. Issues raised by the participants

- Q1. Ms. Kinh Eng Lay, deputy director of Department of Women Affair, questioned: Is there compensation if small stores will be affected by the project?
- Q2. Ms. Reth Ratana, live in Peal Nhaek 2 village, Sangkat Phtah Prey, asked: if the structures or properties will be affected by the project will these lost properties compensated?

F. Responses to the Questions

- A1: Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto: Every affected properties from big to small structures will be compensated according to ADB policy and based on Replacement Cost Study.
- A2. Ms. Maria Lorena Cleto: On the riverbank, the project will work on some part where there is small impact or no resettlement issue. In addition, Mr. Chhay Madinal, Pursat City Governor, responded to the same question that those have occupied on the river bank earlier, the government will provide compensation on their affected properties. On the other hand, recently built structures (after the cut-off date)

G. Closing discussion

- Before ending the public consultation, Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants, is there anyone else have other questions or any suggestion? Then he continues to ask his final question, do everyone here wish to have this project come to Pursat city? Please raise your hand up if you all want this project. Then all participants raised their hand up to show their support for the Project.
- He reminded to participants and local authorities that the IOL survey sets the Cut-off date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Lastly, Mr. Sophanna thanks local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting until the end, especially thank village headman, vice-village head for organizing this meeting.

Minutes Taking By
Tep Chinda

Prepared by
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Photos:



Public consultation Pursat
Date: October 12, 2013

Main Agenda:

- Date: Monday 12 October 2013
- Venue: Wat Pealnhak, Sangkat Phtah Prey, Pursat.
- Time: 2:30pm – 04:00p.m
- Participants: 7 Men, 10 Women

Participants

- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National Resettlement and Social Safeguards Specialist;
Ms. Tep Chinda, Minute Taker
- Local Authorities and Villagers (see below list of attendance)

Attendance List:

No.	Name	Gender	Occupation/ Institution	Address			Contact Number
				Village	Sangkat/ Commune	District	
1	Leng Khimleang	M	People	Pheal Nhak1	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012980804
2	Soem Chanthay	F	Deputy of Village Chief	Toul Mkak	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	0976287646
3	Puo Sino	M	Village Chief	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012785885
4	Soy Bunmom	F	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012757056
5	Soy Buntol	M	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012594382
6	Muong Sovun	F	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012382736
7	Phann Vanno	F	People	Chamkar Chaktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	0973919869
8	Meas Chanly	F	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
9	Chhoem Hern	M	Village Chief	Chamkar Chaktbong	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	0121714590
10	Yong Sarin	M	Deputy of Village Chief	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	0979219686
11	Leng Heak	F	People	Toul Mkak	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
12	Toem Saorem	F	People	Prey Nhey	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	017426795
13	Suos Kim	F	Saler	Toul Mkak	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	0977797115
14	Some Chamrem	M	Village Chief	Toul Mkak	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012687583
15	Chhoem Oun	F	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	
16	Chhoem Sopheap	F	People	Chamkar Chakcherng	Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012394150
17	Sao Mong	M	Sangkat Chief		Phtah Prey	Sompovmeas	012230137
Total: 17, Male 7 = 42.2% , Female 10 = 58.8%							

Main Agenda:

- Discuss the work done and result of IOL
- Discuss Resettlement policy in general terms
- Find out from the affected people their suggestions and preferences regarding compensation, allowances and assistance, relocation of structures
- Re-inform the cutoff date

Minutes:

- Mr. Sao Mong, Sangkat Chief of Phtah Prey, welcomed the national consultant team and participants for presentation and discussion of results of the IOL.
- Mr. Mel Sophanna, National resettlement and social safeguards specialist, introduced himself and his assistant to participants. He thanked local authorities and participants for their participation.

- He then presented the IOL findings: only three villages were found to be affected by the Project. Chamchar Chek Choeng (drainage), Chamchar Chek Tbong (drainage), Tuol Mkak
- There was difficulty in finding people's names using land along the existing access road to the landfill. He mentioned findings of IOL—size of access road (COI of 13.3 m), and the team used the centerline of the existing road to measure the COI. On the left side, because of the open canal, the strip to be acquired (loss of land use) will only be 1.5 meters width, while on the right where there is no canal, the strip will be 4.5 meters wide.
- There are owners we have not yet identified in the 300 m. long extension of the existing access road. But the other persons in the area also could not identify the AH because they said sometimes the owner may be in Phnom Penh and the planter may be renting but they cannot give the names either. They have never seen these AHs whenever they go to the fields to plant.
- After Mr. Sophanna finished the discussion on the IOL findings, he opened the floor for participants to raise any issues or concerns regarding the finding and receive their suggestions.

Issues raised by the participants

- Q1. Mr. Sim Chamroeun, Village head of Tuol Mkak, suggested that the team check with cadastral office for the unidentified land owners
- Q2. Mr. Leng Kimleang, who owns long and wide strip of land on the left side of the access road to landfill asked why don't you ask designer/engineer team widen the road starting from the edge of the canal towards the right because he already donated the land that was used for the road. Before, this road was narrow. He already contributed to have the road widened.
- Suggestion: Owners (11) on the other said, because Mr. Kimleang is rich, he can afford the loss more than them while they have only small land, if more gotten from them they will be more hard hit than Mr. Kimleang
- Q3: They asked if access road is in private land in that extension section, what will happen?
- Suggestion: Mr. Phur Sino, Village head of Chamkar Chek Choeng, mentioned that there will be no problem for those who extended into the ROW of the roads for the drainage (stores and secondary structure) because he already informed since there is provincial project for road expansion and they have been told already.

Responses to the Questions

- A1: Mr. Sophanna: I have been checking with cadastral official but the cadastral official is still trying to locate because there are many documents that piled up from before the election. But he said he will cooperate and will give as soon as possible.
- A2: Mr. Sopahanna: I will bring your suggestion to engineer team whether they can reduce the base width; however, Mr. Sophanna said he cannot himself decided to reduce the access road or not, because the technical requirement at present is 13.3 for the road.
- A3: Mr. Sophanna: If there is affect private land (land with title) the compensation will be made based on the replacement cost study. Then he confirm the land price with the participants that from the RCS found that the price of the land 7 km from town and attached to national road costs about 5-7 USD/m². From 1 km from the national road but same distance from town, around 1 USD/m². At 2 km from national road, around half of that. Is that correct? Most participants answered "YES".
- Response to Suggestion: Mr. Sophanna said we only counted what will be affected for our project. So those affected will be compensated best on concept of replacement cost.

Closing discussion

- Before ending the public consultation, Mr. Mel Sophanna asked the participants for any more questions or any suggestion?

- Then he reminded to participants and local authorities that the IOL survey had established the Cut-of-date for the project. The new land encroachers after this date will not be eligible to receive compensation from the project.
- Lastly, Mr. Sophanna thanks local authorities and participants for their active participation in the meeting until the end, especially thank village headman, vice-village head for organizing this meeting and providing the place for the meeting.

Minutes Taking By
Tep Chinda

Prepared by
Mel Sophanna
National Resettlement Consultant

Photos:



POVERTY AND SOCIAL SUPPLEMENTARY LINKED DOCUMENT

APPENDIX C⁴⁷

Stakeholder Focus Group Discussion for Kampong Chhnang Province

I. Preliminary FGDs

Specification	<p>5 FGDs were held in Kampong Chhnang with the following groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities) 2. Shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) 3. People living in float house 4. Agricultural families 5. Other residents (both men and women)
<p>AWARENESS ON COMUNITIY ISSUES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the major sources of income of the village people? • How do they spend their income? Derive percentage of people with sufficient income and with insufficient income? • If not sufficient, What are the mechanisms adapted by the people to cope with income gap, please describe? • Is there any government program supporting income-deficient person in the village? • How is it implemented? (Identification of beneficiaries) • What assistance is provided, • Who are the responsible person for its implementation, • How many benefited from the program, etc. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major sources of income of the villagers are fishing and self-labor - Most people living along the river do not have land certificates - Available fish stock in the River has decreased. So income derived from fishing is not always sufficient to meet their needs. For example, from November to June, income from fishing contributes about 10% of their total income. . - When they have income shortages, they take loans from credit agencies or from their neighbors (for food or rice). Village leaders facilitate and help avail loans. - When they have income/food shortage, they can buy fish directly from individual sellers on credit. In this way, they can buy fish at price that is lower than the market rate. Such transactions are without interest but they sell the fish they later catch themselves to those who sold them in the first place, also at prices lower than what they would be able to sell fish for at the market. They must work hard to be able to earn enough. . - All respondents spend their income on fuel, and food - They generally earn enough from November to June, but earn less from July to October,. In Chong Koss village, they estimate that around 90% of HH do not earn enough to meet their daily expenses. In November to June, they can catch enough fish to meet their expenses but from July to October it is difficult to get enough fish to sell and it is difficult to find another job because cause of flooding. - Capital is a problem for them. - During fishing season when there is any irregularity happen (Fisheries department allow to use small net (Float net) and Some time they dry to use of Chai Ra (A big net forbid by fisheries department authority) so the authority forbid fishing for duration of about 2 to 3 days . This closing period affect their livelihood as these fitment - This year, there available fish stock has decreased due to illegal fishing activities (private fishing) carried out by Vietnamese who also have more modern equipment - The Cham people use a net for family fishing and others such as the Vietnamese use a seine (a kind of large fishing net) that is around 300m to 1000m long and a hoop net (a kind of fish net which is supported by a bamboo pole at the bow of a boat) that is around 7 to 9 m. long that is pushed by a machine around e 20 mm to 25mm in size. They go fishing at night - They are not aware of any government programs that provide support for poor persons. The only forms of support they are aware of are the previously mentioned micro finance and credit providers. - This is the first time they have participated in a group discussion regarding their socioeconomic conditions 2. Shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major sources of income in the village are agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing - All their income is spent on food, their children's education, and other activities in the village

⁴⁷ As per ADB's Public Communication Policy 2011, the notes and photos from focus group discussions have been redacted to remove information that falls under the exception to presumed disclosure in the policy, namely on "Security and Safety" whereby "information that, if disclosed, would or would be likely to endanger the life, health, safety, or security of any individual, or safety or security of ADB assets, or to prejudice the defense or national security of a member.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Their income more or less depends on whether or not a specific product sells well and on the changing needs of customers at different times/seasons - It is hard to sell products during floods and so they usually consume the products themselves during periods of flood. However, this puts their capital at risk. - They take out loans from banks when they lack capital. One example of a lending institution is the Aceleda Amret Prasak Ect. They apply for loans by using their land certificates and identification card. They pay back their loans according to the loan agreement. The loans are only helpful in the short term, and they then have to face the problem of how to pay back the loan. - In general, there are no government institutions that work to increase awareness of programs to support poor persons. Support to poor persons is only in the form of micro finance and credit provision. <p>3. People living at floating houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50% of families – primary source of livelihood is from fishing, 25% of families – primary livelihood from farming, 20% are primarily businesspersons, and 5% have other businesses or are self-employed (motorcycle taxi, self-employed and government staff). - Fishing and farming are low-income occupations. Women and widows have an especially difficult time - Women have a difficult time during the rainy season because of floods and lack of income - Village leaders only share information on employment opportunities in other countries such as Korea and Thailand. There is no awareness-raising on government programs for low income families.. <p>4. Agricultural families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers' main sources of income include businesses such as selling rice, cigarettes, and meat. - Income level is not regular - it depends on customers and season - The income they earn is sometimes enough to meet their needs, and sometimes is not enough. Whether or not they earn enough also depends on family size. - When they have urgent need for capital, they take out loans from sources with higher interest rates than the bank and credit agency - In general, only around 7% of them earn enough to support their household without availing of loans - Low-income households eat rice soup to save money during floods - Loans are only helpful in the short term and sometime also bring about other problems including how to pay these back, particularly when farm produce is destroyed by the flood. - Generally, villages don't have any government institution that raises awareness of programs supporting low income households. They only have the previously mentioned micro finance and credit institutions <p>5. Residents in homes (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 60 % of the HH have home businesses (vendors), 30 % are primarily farmers and 10 % are government staff - The major sources of income of the villagers include selling of rice, cigarette, meat and farming - Whether or not they earn enough to meet their needs depends on the number of customers and season (not regular) - When they have problems with capital, they take out loans from credit agencies such as Aceleda Amret Prasak Ect. They use their land certificates and identity cards to avail of the loan and they pay back the loan as per the agreement. The loan is ensured by the village leader and commune authority. - 90 % of HH avail of loan from credit agency. The except the poor couldn't get loan in high amount because they have no own property - Generally, the village doesn't have any government institution that implements a program to support poor families. There are only the previously mentioned microfinance and credit facilities.
<p>How would you DESCRIBE the village's practice of disposing solid waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Practice recycling their waste? ○ Composting ○ Burning ○ Burying ○ Serviced by garbage collector ○ Throw away • What are the good/bad effects of these practices to the village? 	<p>1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There no recycle-bin in their houses - People living in the floating houses throw all their waste and defecate in the river (waste includes bottles etc. that they are not able to sell in the market, but they burn whichever waste that can catch fire). People who live along the river, throw their waste in empty areas or bury this. - They are not covered by garbage collection service - They are willing to avail of garbage service collection but the money is the problem. If the service will be free, then they may participate. - They think that the waste they through to the river will flow to other place and not affect people in those areas. However, they observe that the waste causes water pollution/water problems

Please describe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They usually do not have any problems with their living environment - They all know that dumping waste in the river can affect to them but they have no choice (they do not have a dump site). It means they throw waste without waste management and lack awareness from any institution. Observed good/bad effects of these waste management practices to the village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During fishing seasonal fish could not find hatching ground as most of mangrove areas has been cleared for agricultural land and these areas are contaminated with agricultural chemical that poisons and kills the fish. - Farmers wash farm tools in the river after using these. However, this is the location of fishing grounds, and the chemical residues remain in the water, kill fish and even poison local people but not badly enough to cause death. - Some of the men also pay attention to household hygiene and education but irrespective of locality the major responsibility for these tasks falls upon women because they are the primary caregivers and effectively for the most part the managers of sanitation for domestic purposes. Women is the person responsible for household management, including solids and liquid waste management and child care <p>2. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% of them usually burn their solid waste and the other 60% throw their waste in the river or the open area - They do not keep it for fertilizer because composting take time - For households living along the road, they are covered by the garbage collecting service but the collection is irregular - Solid and liquid waste management and hygiene in the villages and town is not efficient because they do not care much about solid and liquid waste management and there is limited waste collection service. The service also does not come on time, only two times a week and the waste collected only falls down on the street. Most of the people are not satisfied with waste collecting services. They don't have proper garbage recycling and there is a bad smell around the garbage areas. - Households who live away from road throw their garbage into the river or open areas, and sometime they burn it. <p>The good/bad effects of these practices to the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects the health, the land productivity, and the fishing ground habitat - Health impacts involve bad odors and water pollution - For the agricultural land, after burning plastic, the fertility of the land goes down. They may spend a lot of money for fertilizer if they grow something on unfertile land - There are negative environmental impacts, including bad view - It also causes problem for the visitors <p>3. People living in floating houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the Floating house families are Vietnamese - There no recycle-bin in the houses - People living in floating hosues throw all their waste and defecate in the river. Waste includes bottle etc. but they also burn whatever they can. People who live along the river throw their waste in unoccupied areas or defecate into a hole dug in the ground. - They are not covered by garbage collection service. They just indiscriminately throw garbage anywhere. - People in the village would be interested in availing of the garbage service collection but they are worried about the cost. - They think that the waste they throw to the river will flow to other places and not affect other people. But this practice causes water problems. - Normally, the residents are okay with their living environment - They all know that the waste thrown in the river can affect them but they have no choice - Most of the illnesses they experience are high blood pressure (for old persons) and fever, diarrhoea, dengue fever for children. <p>The good/bad effects of these waste management practices in the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects the health, the agricultural land quality and the fish's habitat - Health impacts: bad odor, lowers water quality, spread of mosquitos - After they burn plastic on agriculture land, the land becomes unfertile. They may spend a lot of money for the fertilizers if they grow something on unfertile land - It has negative impacts on the environment, causes TB (health problems) and also presents bad views for the household. - It also causes problems for the visitors <p>4. Agricultural families</p> <p>They dispose of solid waste in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 30% of the households usually burn their solid waste. Another 60% throw their waste in the river or in open areas - They do not practice composting as this takes up too much time - There is no garbage colletion service in their village
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	<p>The good/bad effects of these solid waste disposal practices are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Negative impacts on health, land productivity (soil pollution) and quality of fishing grounds (water pollution). They have to spend significant amounts of money on fertilizer to be able to grow crops on polluted land - Impacts on health are linked to foul odor and water pollution - They also link poor environment with TB, and unattractive views, which makes the town less attractive to visitors <p>5. Other residents in homes (men and women)</p> <p>The village's practice of disposing solid waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The environment in the village is poor because do not have proper management of waste - All HHs burn solid waste near their home and some of them throw waste under the house or take this to throw in designated locations at the market - For households along the road, they have the garbage collecting service but the collection is irregular - For the households who live away from road they don't have garbage collection. They do not have proper waste management, collection is not common, and they lack knowledge of waste management. - They want to keep waste to use as for fertilizer but the location for composting is flooded and this takes time - There is no awareness raising from village leaders on waste management in the village - All of them are satisfied and wish to have garbage collection service come to the village. Some of them able to pay in amount of 3000 to 4000 Riel and some hesitate because of insufficient ability to pay. <p>The good/bad effects of these waste disposal practices to the village:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects the health, the productive land and the fishing habitat - Health impacts: bad smell and lowered water quality - Burning plastic on agricultural land affects fertility. They may spend a lot of money for fertilizer if they grow something on the affected land - Environmental impact is negative, including bad views for the whole city - It also causes problems for the visitors
<p>Does the village experience flooding during the past year? If YES please describe the extent and duration of flooding</p>	<p>1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 2000 to 2013 they experience a big flood just 2 times – in 2000 and 2011 and the flood lasted for 1 or 2 months - They can find safe areas by themselves because they have experience with life in water - In the past, they didn't use to experience bad floods like this - The flood causes problems - such as house and boat are destroyed by the water and sometimes affect human body (died) - People living in the float house suffer more than other people especially when there is heavy rains and wind. At that time the poor people can't go outside and lack shelter and food. - During the season, they regularly experience floods usually after heavy rainfall., Other floods are slower and prolonged, such as the one caused by the overflow of Tonle Sap River. - Local authorities (commune council and village leader) had activities to identify their needs and consider marginalized groups such as children, the elderly, the poorest households and people with disabilities, allowing for a more coordinated and effective delivery of support in emergency situations. - To prevent the flood, the government needs to fill the soil higher than water level such as construction embankment protection of flood but it should be a strong foundation to prevent the landslide. And the constructions should be on both sides - In the rainy season the water level is around 4 to 5 meters high - For ANCO embankment protection, it floods almost every year - The concern of people around here is there is no place for parking their boat and the house gets flooded, and we will lose the fishing grounds and business after construction of the embankment protection <p>The embankment protection rehabilitation may affect the people there through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Loss of living area and hard to find the place to keep the fishing gear and land - Most of those who live in the floating house need to change house materials every season (in rainy season they will replace the bamboo with jars for the house to float and they spend much money on it every year) - Local authorities do not allow them to build a proper house at the riverside and do not give a land and house certificate to them <p>2. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 2000 to 2013, they experienced a big flood just 2 times (in 2000 and 2011) - The flood lasted 2 or 3 months - The government (commune council) also helps the affected people such as by

	<p>giving relief goods (Tang, Noodle, Rice, Medicine, clothes) and advises them to take care of their health and security. And that time the government provides the secure area for them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To prevent the flood, the government needs to fill the soil higher than water level such as by constructing embankment protection but it should be a strong foundation to prevent the landslide. And the constructions should be in both sides - The people that suffer the most due to flood are the poorest people because they have no transportation such as boat or small motor boat so they need to stay home and take care of the family members, especially the women - They are concerned about the messy electric line that is just about 1 meter above the water level - During the floods, the most affected are the woman because they have to stay home and care their child; they are not allowed to leave home. At that time, the men are the ones who earn to support all the household needs. <p>3. People living in floating house</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between 2000 to 2013, they experienced a big flood twice (in 2000 and 2011). These lasted just 2 or 3 months - Floods cause problems such as their house and boat sink in the water and sometimes also affects the human body (people died) - People living in the floating house suffer more than other people especially during heavy rain and wind. At that time the poor people can't go outside and lack shelter and food. - They are able to find secure/safe areas by themselves because, as floating village residents, they have plenty experience in how to live on the river - In the past, they didn't have a bad flood like this - During the flood, the most affected are women because they have to stay home and care for their child; they do not leave home. And at that time the guy is the one who supports all the needs. - To prevent the flood, the government needs to fill the soil higher than water level such as through construction embankment protection but it should be a strong foundation to prevent the landslide. And the construction should be in both sides because in the rainy season the water level reaches around 4 to 5 meters in height <p>4. Agricultural families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 2000 to 2013 they experienced a big flood twice (2000 and 2011), and the flood lasted 2 or 3 months - The government (commune council) also helps the affected people such as providing plastic cover, Noodle, Rice, fish sauce, medicine and clothes (second-hand) and advises them to take care of their health and security. And that time the government provides the secure area for those who have no other place or relative to live with - To prevent the flood, the government needs to fill the soil higher than water level such as construction embankment protection but it should be a strong foundation to prevent the landslide. And the constructions should be in both side - The people that suffer the most due to flood are the poorest people because they have no transportation such as boat or small motor boat so they need to stay home and take care of their families members, especially the woman - They are worried about the messy electric line that is just about 1 meter from the water level - During the flood, the most affected are the women because they have to stay home and care for their child; they are not allowed to leave the home. And that time the guy is the one who provides all the needs. <p>5. Residents in homes (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 2000 to 2013, they got a big flood twice (in 2000 and 2011) and the flood lasted 2 or 3 months - The government (commune council) also help a lot to the affected people such as providing plastic cover, Noodle, Rice, Medicine and the clothes (second-hand) and advises them to take care of their health and security. And that time the government provides the safe area for those that have no other place or no relative to stay with in that area - The flood is caused by water flow from outside the country such as China and natural disasters and loss of forest - In the past century, floods would only last a short time but in the recent situation it is worse when we get flood. The flood lasts for a long time (2 to 3 months). - In the city, JICA is carrying out reconstruction of drainage system - For water and sewer connection to the village, it costs around 100\$ and the price is higher (1m³ = 1800r)
<p>AWARENESS ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS</p> <p>Are you aware of any government program to address issues on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 	<p>1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no government programs to raise awareness on the issue of the solids and liquid waste management, Riverbanks protection, Drainage and sewerage, potable water, wastewater treatment.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RIVER BANK PROTECTION - DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE - POTABLE WATER - WASTE WATER TREATMENT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the garbage are plastic and paper. The environmental conditions are not proper because there is a lack of waste management, People who live in the river throw the waste in the river; those who live along the river will throw in open areas - People care about solid and liquid waste management but some have attitudes that could undermine development. - For liquid waste management, people rely on septic tanks and on the public drainage system, but there is no wastewater treatment plant, so some of the liquid and solid waste are just disposed into the river. Another issue is the limited cooperation from communities. - To improve the situation, the community carried out varieties of activities like meetings, health campaign, film showing, institutional capacity-building, child to child learning session, project orientation and trainings that had great impact on changing the condition of the village. <p>2. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There have been awareness-raising activities from the government about village development (issues of water and sanitation, infrastructure, road, well, and toilet) - There are many projects for developing the village but there is a lack of household participation and lack of finances - The local authority has raised awareness of the rehabilitation of drainage and embankment protection - Of the above-mentioned projects, the only active ones are a road project and water sanitation (toilet and well) - For the water sanitation (well) there is a problem because there is lack of space to build it - Most of the villagers support construction of embankment - For the garbage collection service, most of them are okay with payment of around 3000R - Normally they have problems about garbage almost every day because they can't manage the garbage properly - The root of the problem is the household's lack of education and knowledge on garbage management <p>3. People living in floating houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no government program to raise awareness on the issue of the solids and liquid management, riverbanks protection, drainage and sewerage, potable water, wastewater treatment. - The environmental conditions are not good because of a lack of waste management. People who live in the river throw the waste into the river. Those who live along the river will throw in the open areas - All of them know the effect of these practices on sanitation and hygiene-related diseases and know that there will be various costs such as health care cost, productivity cost. However, they still practice this because it is habitual behavior and there is a lack of awareness and follow up on waste management in the commune and village by local authorities. <p>4. Agricultural families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government has raised awareness about village development projects such as water and sanitation, infrastructure, road, well, and toilet - There are many projects for developing the village but there is lack of household participation and income - The authorities have raised awareness of the rehabilitation of drainage and embankment protection projects - Of the above-mentioned projects, the only active ones are a road project and water sanitation (toilet and well) - For the water sanitation (well), it creates a problem because there is lack of space to build it - Most of the villagers support the embankment protection - For the garbage collection service, most of them are okay with payment for the service at around 3000R - Normally they have disputes about the garbage almost every day because they can't manage the garbage well - The root of the problem is that the households lack education and knowledge on garbage management <p>5. Other Residents in homes (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no government awareness program on the issue of solid and liquid waste management, riverbanks protection, drainage and sewerage, potable water, wastewater treatment. However, of 5 issues, waste management is the first priority. - All of the participants support a waste management project and will participate in all activities but they are not sure about households who did not participate in the FGD and the village leader need to raise awareness among people in the villages to prevent arguments. - Some of the waste from the hospital is throw in the villages (Behind pagoda).
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When rainy season comes, most of the households are worried about the flood caused by heavy rain and that the water will flow into the house. The families who have money will refill soil to prevent floods and those who don't have money will have to live with floodwater. - Flooding creates many conflicts, because the wastewater from households flows to lower-lying houses.
OVER-ALL FAMILY HYGIENE - Is your family doing the following hygiene practices? (Taking a bath and using own towel, Brushing Teeth; using own toothbrush, Washing hands before eating, Washing hands after using the Toilet, Appropriate defecation) why ? - Does your family regularly visit your Doctor, Dentist? Frequency, WHY? - Is there government program that supports Family Hygiene, Please describe the program, Have you participated in the program? WHY - In your opinion, was the program successful in reaching-out its target beneficiaries? WHY?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home)) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Cham people, they use the individual towel (Kroma or scarf) when they go fishing because of their tradition but at home they share one towel - Most of households take baths in the river or in open areas. - Males will often urinate outside, often urinate against a public wall and at nighttime in unlit street. - For the toothbrushes, they use one for each person, to prevent disease and the cost of toothbrush is also cheap - Especially when they pray to Allah, they must clean the mouth before it - During menstruation they use napkin - They always wash their hands before eating, because their work is dirty and has bad smell (fishing) - They always go to hospital when they get sick and sometimes use the traditional methods of dealing with illness by self-care and self-medication. This is due to relatively low cost.. - In their place there is the government polyclinic, they always go there for child health care (provide medicine drops, vaccine etc.) 2. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of them are good at sanitation (about 90%) such as in drinking, eating, and sleeping well - Those who have bathrooms, shower there - For those with a middle living standard, they use separate towels because they care about their health (a wet towel can cause problems with skin) - For those with low living standard, they share one towel because they don't have the money to spend on it and want to save some money - For the toothbrushes they use one per person,, to prevent disease and the price of toothbrushes is also cheap - Most of them understand about hygiene such as the need to wash hands before eating something. But for community environment, especially solid and liquid waste, they are not concerned because this task belongs to government (authority) - Only the government has knowledge for garbage collection service and water sanitation - In case of lack of participation from villagers, there will be problem with the garbage collection service 3. People living in float house <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Cham people, they use the individual towel (Kroma or scarf) when they go fishing because of their tradition but at home they share towel - For those with a middle living standard, they use separate towels because they care about health impacts (a wet towel can cause problem with skin) - Most of them understand about hygiene such as the need to wash hand before eating something (80%of people in the area wash hands) - For the toothbrushes, they use one each, to prevent disease and the price also cheap - 30% to 40% of households have toilets. In the dry season, they dig holes to defecate, but in the raining season,they throw waste in the river - They always go to hospital when they get sick - Most of them know about hygiene such as need to wash hands before eating but for community environment, especially solid and liquid waste, they are not concerned because it is the task of the government (authority) - Only the government knows about garbage collecting service and water sanitation 4. Agricultural families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of them are good at sanitation (about 90%) such as drinking, eating, and sleeping well - For the families who have the bathroom, they shower there - For the ones with a middle living standard, they use separate towels for each person because they care about impacts on health (a wet towel can cause other problem with skin) - For the ones with low living standard, they share one towel because they don't have the money to spend on it and want to save some money - For the toothbrushes, they use one each, to prevent disease and the price is also cheap - Most of them know about proper hygiene such as need to wash hands before eating

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only the government has knowledge about garbage collecting service and water sanitation - In case of lack of participation from villagers, there may be problem with the garbage collection service <p>5. Residents in homes (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of them practice proper sanitation such as drinking, eating, and sleeping well - For the ones with bathroom, they shower there - For the ones with middle living standard, they use separate towels because they care about impacts on health (a wet towel can cause other problem with skin) - For the ones with low living standard, they share one towel because they don't have the money to spend on it and want to save some money - For the toothbrushes they use one each, to prevent disease and the price of toothbrush is also cheap - Most of them know about proper hygiene such as need to wash hands before eating - Only the government has knowledge of garbage collecting service and water sanitation - In case of lack of participation from villagers, there may be a problem with the garbage collection service
<p>WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are women actively involved in village activities? - What are these activities, - How do women participate? - Do you think women should be more involved in civic activities? WHY or WHY NOT? - If there would be government infrastructure projects that will be implemented in the village/sangkat, - Do you think women should be involved? WHY and in what way? 	<p>1. Women (from different locations including those near the mosque and floating communities (on site at the mosque or at someone's home))</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's work involves net repair, housework and public activities - The women and man are equally active. - Men are primarily involved in fishing and labor, while women are chiefly responsible for fish processing and selling fish. - Women also fish by themselves or assist men but gear and large equipment limits women's capacity to do much of the heavy work in fishing. - Women's participation in community work depends on availability of information from the authority council - In general they never attend activities such as the Women's FGD held today and they are happy and wish to have FGD like this because they can share their concerns and life experiences with each other. - Women's participation is important because they plent of practical experience in taking care of household, child and family - In making decisions, sometimes women are more courageous and fast thinking than men because women manage the income and outcome for their family - Women are better at communication, for example when someone gets sick, women are the first to visit <p>2. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation in community work depends on availability of information from the authority council - Women's work involves agriculture, cultivating, fish processing, and fish marketing, and participating in the meeting in the village (formal and informal) - Women's participation is important because they have plenty of life experience in taking care of household, child and family - In making decisions, sometimes women are more courageous and fast thinking than men - There should be more women's participation in community development - To increase women's participation in community development, we should encourage them both directly and indirectly - Constraints to women's participation in village activities involves work load at home and all housework belongs to them. On the other hand women themselves lack initiative <p>3. People living in floating houses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation in community matters depends on availability of information from the authority council - Women's participation is important because they have plenty life experience in taking care of the household, child and family, and also in community development. - In making decisions, sometimes women are more courage and fast thinking than men because women manage the income and outcome for their family - To strengthen women's participate in community development, we should encourage them both directly and indirectly <p>4. Agricultural families</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation depends on availability of information from the local authorities, - Women's work involves agriculture, cultivating, fish processing, fish marketing, and participating in meetings in the village (both formal and informal) - Women's participation is important because they have plenty life experience in taking care of the household, child and family

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In making decisions, sometimes women are more courageous and fast thinking than men - There should be more women's participation in community development - To increase women's participation in community development, we should encourage/support them both directly and indirectly - The constraints to women's participation in village activities are as follows: they have plenty work at home and all housework belongs to them. On the other hand, women themselves lack self-support - To encourage women's participation in development activities the following is needed : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase opportunities for women to participate in all activities such as training or workshops, business and community roles that they choose. o Support women with family responsibilities to participate in employment and community roles, ensuring fairer distribution of labor. <p>5. Residents in homes (men and women)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation depends on availability of information from the local authority council - The women play a more active role than men and have three important tasks within the household; namely, income generation, household management and participation in public work. - 80% of women participate in social work/community work. - In making decisions, women are more courageous and fast thinking than men. Usually in Cambodian families, women have priority in deciding on household finances i.e. buying anything at the household level such as motorbikes. Although women make decisions, men earn income from outside and dominate importance roles in public functions. - All activities involving expenditures need to be discussed first between both men and women. - To encourage women's participation in development activities, the following is needed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase opportunities for women to participate in education and training and professional development that enhances their ability to participate in business and community roles that they choose. - Support women with family responsibilities to participate in employment and community roles, ensuring fairer distribution of labor between men and women by sharing caring roles, career and community responsibilities. - Break down the barriers to women's participation that are derived from negative attitudes that do not value women as equal, valid, valued contributors to community and business activities.
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II. FGD with Village Chiefs – Kampong Chhnang

Date: Sept 24, 2013

8:30 am

Location: Wat Aranh Karam, Sre Pring Village, Sangkat Kampong Chhnang

Facilitators: PPTA Social Development and Involuntary Resettlement Team (Maria Lorena C. Cleto, Mel Sophanna)

Participants: Village Leaders (Damnak Popoul, Prey Pouch, Kandal Leu, Prey Koh, Trapeang Cheksa, Tuol Khsach, Prey Pring, Samroang)

Total: 16 (Female: 7, Male: 9)

Discussion Point	Points Raised
What are the main problems/issues experienced by your village in terms of (i) flooding and (ii) waste management and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Flood is the most serious issue. - In Trapeang Cheksa village, garbage is also an issue. There is 1 factory that is producing a lot of waste. Although they are covered by garbage collection, the capacity is not enough. - In Damnak Popoul, and Kandal Leu villages, waste disposal is done through collection and burning. However, people mostly just gather their own waste and throw this themselves.
What are the reasons for the aforementioned issues?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Avoidance of paying garbage fees - Lack of awareness/knowledge on proper waste management. Also, there are issues with the schedule of waste collection. Some people do not collect their waste on time for the collection.
What are your suggestions for how we can improve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity building/raising awareness of the impact

solid waste management in your village?	of improper solid waste management - Reduce the garbage collection fee - Install garbage collection bins on the street
Do the poor households actively participate in meetings to discuss community matters? Why or Why not? What are your suggestions for how to make sure that the poor receive information about the project and actively participate? - Opportunities for labor during construction? - Best way to share information with them?	The poor do not usually participate during meetings because they say that they cannot take the time away from their income-generating activities. They will participate if they are provided with some sort of incentive.

II. FGD with Cham Ethnic Minority – Kampong Chhnang

Date: Sept 24, 2013, 11 am

Location: Sangkat Council office. Sangkat Phsar Chhnang

Participants:

Khmer Cham (9 men, -- women)

1. PPTA team: Welcome – thank you for coming.
 - a. Purpose of the FGD today is to get your opinions on the project and how we can strengthen your participation and cooperation in the remaining activities of the Project – planning and implementation.
2. Summary of Project
3. First, we'd like to get an idea of the existing situation in your communities:
 - a. Your access to community facilities. Please describe to us your levels of access to community facilities/services
 - i. Answer: During dry season no problem to access mosque or school – dry season no problem access health facilities. They use sangkat health center.
 - ii. But during flooding season – some effects because if they have boat at home, they can use. But if the boat is used by others they will not be able to travel.
 - iii. So how do they access the city if they have no boat? They have to use the small rental boat.
 - iv. All families can afford these rental boats? Big problem is money because if they have small income then they have difficulty renting boat.
4. What are your experiences/problems that you currently experience in connection with flood events and waste management?
 - a. As usual in their community they just throw the garbage in the water, no problem.
 - b. Even during dry season? Sometime they collect and then burn and then bury and throw in the water. During flood season, they sometimes use the boat to go to forest and defecate in the boat. They get the water from the river and then use aluminum sulfate to make it clear. They buy from the market.
 - c. Why do they practice these ways of disposing of garbage? For the community there is no garbage truck to collect. And during the flood., they just throw because it flows away.
 - d. Part of our project involves improving collection services – do you have any concerns about the fees that may be involved etc?
 - i. If there is a fee, they are fishermen so they are concerned about income to pay for the fee.
 - e. How do flood events affect you: The flood affects them because of materials they need to buy every year to prepare for the floods and there are also additional transportation costs.
5. Open discussion of concerns about the Project and its effects to the community?
 - Participant: For the people living on the riverside, how they will continue to access the road once they construct the embankment?
 - o Consultants explained that they will put stairs in the design of the Embankment so that people can still access the road.
 - Participant: When the project is done, will they allow people to stay on the riverside:
 - o Team explained that there may be some impacts to properties that have entered the corridor of impact, so during this IOL, we will count/inventory the potentially affected.
 - Participant (upon looking at map of the embankment alignment): There will not be many affected. In his community, may be his house will be affected, 2 meters.
 - o Consultants showed them alignment of the embankment in the section near their community explained that it is flexible to avoid impacts.
6. What are the best ways for us to ensure that you receive information about our project and can give us your feedback? – They can be reached through the sangkat chief and village chief. Can post some information in front of the mosque. Because every Friday the people go to Mosque of worship so they can see.
7. Any more questions or concerns that they would like to share with us?
 - a. Any suggestion on how to minimize impacts on their communities? Participant mentioned they would like to have demarcation before the dry season comes. Because when the water goes down, they can avoid staying on the project sites. And it is hard to move when it is already dry, so better they know

where it is before the dry season. To be able to move away from the project-affected area in a timely manner they need clear demarcation so they can clearly see where to move. They can move 1 or 2 meters behind the corridor of impact.

- i. PPTA responded that the project cannot demarcate until the government and ADB have an agreement and approve the Project. But this can be included in the mitigation plan. But now they already understand and aware of the Project.
- b. Participant requested if it would be possible for the project to fill up land in front of mosque to have equal level of road, although it is perhaps not possible for our project, they propose to have stairs, ladder in front of ? mosque.
 - i. Answer: Our project will have community infrastructure improvement aspect, so we will discuss how we can take into consideration your suggestions, improvements such as this. Because we are still making the mechanism for this so we will make sure that we have way to get your suggestions for community improvements.
- c. Participant: Because some people coming to mosque can come by car and motorbike, improved access to mosque needed because they cannot park in road, so to improve access.
- d. Participant: "This is all for people because not many are adversely affected, so we are supportive [of the Project]."

II. FGD with Vietnamese Residents of the Floating Village in Kandal Village

Date/Time/Location	11/October /2013 at 3:00 pm
Total Participants: 16 person Male: 9 person Female: 7 person	
Sangkat and village of participants: Kandal Village, Phsar Chhnang Sangkat, Kampong Chhnang	

1. Demographics:

- The total population of the floating village in Kandal is 685 families (475 Vietnamese and 210 Khmer). Most of them have been living in the village since 1980/1981.
- During the Khmer Rouge period (1975 – 1979), they moved to live in Vietnam and then returned in 1980
- 20% of households are headed by females
- Around 40% of the households have 5 members, while 60% have 7 members
- The most common illnesses are high blood pressure and, this year, eye infections.

2. Poverty and employment:

- Major sources of livelihood in the community are fishing and selling (selling in the village or in the floating house) - around 70% of households are involved in fishing, 20% are involved in selling, 10% have other employment in the village. Income obtained from fishing depends on the season (From Dec to June, the income is enough to support the family)
- Of the 475 families, around 10% of have female employers
- There are no programs from government to support people in the floating house when they have income problems. A few times, they have been on the receiving end of donations from persons in Phnom Penh and also from Vietnam. When donations are provided, the Village leader will select and identify the poor families who will benefit. For example, sometimes the following assistance/donations are provided – 10 kg of rice, salt, noodle, soybean sauce, medicine, and second hand clothes. The association in the floating village sometimes directly receives the gift, while sometime the village leader receives the gift and then turns it over to poor people from the floating village.
- 100 or 200 families per year receive donations.

3. Land use and tenancy:

- All residents of the floating village own their boat houses but do not have supporting legal documentation.
- Most of the women are housewives except for those who have no children.
- Floating village residents have no government-issued/legally recognizable proof of ownership for their houses
- The average size of their residence (boat house) is from 3x5 m2 (70% of floating village residents), 4x3 m2 (20% of residents), 4x6 m2 (8% of residents), 5x10 m2 (2% of residents)

4. Status of women in the project area:

- There are some cases of domestic violence.
- There are no observed gender-based differences in political representation, awareness, perceptions and practices relevant to the project activities.

5. Gender roles and responsibilities:

- The men work in fishing and women work as housekeepers and in other employment (such as in childcare, make fish/meatballs in the rainy season and, in the dry season, help to dry chilly peppers). The labor fee for women is lower than men (5,000 to 10,000 Riel a day for women, and 15,000 to 20,000 riel a day for men) because the men's work is heavier than women's work.
6. Knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding urban infrastructure/services:
- The primary source of drinking and water for household use are as follows: 70% of families obtain water for household consumption and drinking from the river, 20% of households buy purified water for drinking from the market, and 10% boil water from the river.
 - The primary source of fuel for cooking: 30% of households use coal, 40% use wood, 5% use electricity and 25% use gas.
 - The primary source of fuel for lighting is the electricity network supply. But because of high prices, they often get disconnected.
 - There is no waste collection in the village.

TOP 10 priority environmental issues identify by participants from the floating village

1. Lack of roads and transportation
 2. Flooding (Storm)
 3. Polluted Rivers
 4. Soil pollution
 5. Inadequate solid waste management
 6. Poor roads
 7. Inadequate public transportation
 8. Unreliable power supply
 9. Low level of water in rivers/drying out of rivers
 10. Dust / Gas emission (burning, vehicle emission)/ Noise/ Poor access to potable water/ Deteriorating groundwater quality/ Depleting groundwater level/ Dry Spell/drought/ Soil erosion/Landslide/ Need to improve sanitation facilities/ Need to improve primary health care facilities/ Secondary health care facilities too far/ Inadequate primary education facilities/ Need to improve educational facilities/ Need access to adequate secondary educational facilities
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- There are no differences between priority environmental issues in the floating houses and with the rest of the village. Similarly, priority environmental issues are the same for men and women.
 - They currently pay fees for drinking water and electricity but there is no need to pay for waste collection service because they just throw this away in the river.
7. Employment opportunities:
- Vietnamese people cannot get a job with garment factories because they have no identification card from Khmer authorities even if they were born in Cambodia; however, they can engage in private employment (such as open their own business) or work in construction, transportation.
 - They would like to request the Cambodian government to be given Khmer nationality and have the same opportunities for work as the other Khmer people.
8. How would you describe your community's practise of disposing solid waste?
- They throw solid and liquid waste into the river in the rainy season and burn this in the dry season when it can burn.
 - These practices do not have any effects on them.
 - They are not afraid of floods but they are afraid of storms because during flooding, sometimes there is also heavy rain with strong storm that can destroy their floating houses. During flood events, they look for a tree to tie their boathouse. . Even if they have experience with flooding, around 10% of the floating houses have been damaged by storms during flooding (such as the boat collapses, the roof gets removed, and the line gets broken).
 - They rely on themselves during flood incidents and do not receive any help from any other insitution, etc.
 - They lack financial support for reconstruction after flooding.
9. Awareness on government programs

- According to FGD participants, government has not held any awareness-raising initiatives on any of the following topics [that are relevant to the Project]
 1. Solid waste management
 2. River bank protection
 3. Drainage and sewerage
 4. Potable water
- The participants wish to be covered in programs/projects addressing the above issues and are willing to participate.

10. Women's participation

- Women are involved in many community activities (such as meetings, community ceremonies with Cambodian neighbours, workshops, etc.)
- In terms of women's participation, there is no discrimination between Cambodian and Vietnamese families
- In terms of decision-making, women's participation depend on the specific task and money – it is difficult for women to participate and they also have less income when they get sick. If they are healthy, they have more opportunity to work, as most of them earn income through physical labor.

11. PARTICIPATION

- The community leaders of the Vietnamese association are the village leader (Mr. Kwang Yang Mork is the deputy village leader that is responsible to the Vietnamese association of the Vietnamese floating houses. He provides assistance and is the representative of the Vietnamese floating village residents in terms of general management and decision-making).
- When they have any problem, all of them will coordinate through Mr. Kwang Yang Mork. If he cannot solve the problem himself, he passes this to the village leader as per Cambodian regulations.

Stakeholder Focus Group Discussion for Pursat Province

Specification	The ideas of Stakeholder FGD in Pursat are the same so we are combined the all of result in the common result. There are 4 FGD: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) 2. Women (waste PMISers from the old solid waste site) 3. Agricultural families 4. Residents in homes (men and women)
AWARENESS ON COMMUNITY ISSUES What are the major sources of income of the village people? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do they spend their income? Derive percentage of people with sufficient income and with insufficient income? 2. If not sufficient, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the mechanisms adapted by the people to cope with income gap, please describe? - Is there any government program supporting income-deficient person in the village? - How is it implemented? (Identification of beneficiaries) - What assistance is provided, - Who are the responsible person for its 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) Potakoy and Preak Sdey village Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19, July 13 (9 participants, 4 Female) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major sources of income of the people in villages are farming and selling - 60 % are farmers, 30 % are sellers, and 10 % are engaged in other livelihoods - All of the household income is spent for food, children's education, and other activities in villages - The income is not regular: sometimes low and sometime high depending on the number of customers and the season, but we have to work hard. - Only 10% have secure livelihoods, while the others experience shortages - When they face problems with insufficient capital they will take loans from a credit agency such as AMK, Chamreun, Aceleda Amret Ratanak etc. by using their land certificate and identity card. They pay back their debt by following the agreement, which is ensured by the village leader and commune authority. - People who urgently need capital go to private moneylenders where the interest is very expensive (around 10%) - The money loan is just helpful in the short term and sometimes also creates the problem of how to pay the money back. - In the village, there is no government institution that raises awareness/supports poor households in the village except the previously mentioned micro financial and credit sources. 2. Women (waste Pickers from the old solid waste site) – Scassrang village, Prey Ngy commune Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (8 participants, 6 Female) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The waste pickers coming from 2 villages of Scassrang and Tour makak have insufficient income. - The major source of income is from the waste at the dumpsite and other income comes from planting and harvesting rice - The income can't support the families (2000 to 3000 Riel /day /person). - All of income is spent on food - This occupation is not enough to support families, but can facilitate and help them during times when income from other sources is not sufficient - 95 % of the waste pickers are poor and lack support from institutions and government - It is difficult to make money from solid waste because there is more competition during collecting and difficult to find market to sell, and the cost of the waste collected is cheap. - When their income is insufficient, they couldn't borrow money from any agency because they are

<p>implementation, - How many benefited from the program, etc.</p>	<p>poorest households and do not have land and asset that they can use for credit. They can borrow rice or some money from their neighbours without interest but must repay right away in 1 or 2 days</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition, people living in the waste picker's site have health and living standards worse than people living in other areas. - Waste pickers work often flexible working hours (including women) depending on amount of waste and market-driven conditions - Only local NGOs provided loan to waste pickers (SOF) - Most of them know other credit agencies but do not qualify for loan (needs land certificate and person to ensure the loan). Because of their low income, they can't pay back loans on time, and some of them don't have ability to pay back at all. <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women) - Ra and Chamkha cheak Tbong village. Prey Ngy commune Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major source of income of the village people are vegetable selling, tow service, carrying sacks, farming, motorcycle taxi, child care. - All their income is spent for food, children's education, and other activities in villages - The income is not regular – sometimes low and sometimes high depending on customer and season - When they face problem with capital, they will take loan from credit agency such as Aceleda Amret Prasak etc. By using their land certificate and identity card. They pay back their debt by following the agreement, which is ensured by village leader and commune authority. - The money loan is just helpful in short term and sometime also creates problem of how to pay back. - Generally in the village, there is no government institution that raises awareness of programs supporting low-income persons except the above-mentioned micro finance and credit provider <p>4. Agricultural families in Khal Hong and Chamchar ckek cheung Village, Ptes Prey, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 female) on 20 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The major income source is farming, selling and self-employment - All of income is spent on food, children education, and other activities in villages. - The income of each family sometime is not enough, it depends on how big the family is and how many members there are. - 40% are farmers, 30% are worker (motorcycle, taxi, construction worker etc.), 20% are seller (grocery shop such as selling rice, cigarette, meat) and 10% are official and NGO staff in the village - 60% of HH income are enough to support the families, and 30% do not have enough income and need more work (not enough income for general expense) and 10% need help to support the families (not enough to eat). - When they urgently lack capital, they will take loan from private sources (interest rate is 10% to 20 %) and credit or banks (for money with interest) or from their neighbors (borrow food or rice). - For farmers, the income is not regular – it is sometimes low and sometimes high depending on season.,It is sometimes enough and sometimes not enough to cover their expenses. - They need to save when there are many parties (birthday, marriage, etc.) - They spend their income for food, children's education, and participating in social events - In the village, there is no government institution that raises awareness of programs that support low income persons in the village except the above-mentioned micro financial and credit sources, and local NGOs such as (SOF) program supporting income-deficient person in the village - The money loan is just helpful in the short term and sometime also creates the problem of how to pay back, especially when farm products are destroyed by the flood.
<p>How would you DESCRIBE the village's practice of disposing solid waste? a) How many - Practice recycling their waste? - Composting - Burning - Burying - Serviced by garbage collector - Throw away b) What are the good/bad effects of these practices to the village? Please describe</p>	<p>1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) - Potakoy and Preak Sdey village, Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 13 (9 participants , 4 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some of the HH have recycle-bin and some do not (they use a plastic bag instead of recycle-bin), but the collection and transportation service is irregular - People living along the road put the garbage in plastic bags while waiting for garbage collection service or throw it at the open space. - Environment in the village at the moment is not so good, at the night time have a lot of mosquitos and at the day time, there is a bad smell - There is no proper solid waste management and hygiene in villages because (i) all of them are not concerned with solid waste management; (ii) there is only limited waste collection, and this does not come not on time, only two times a week. They are also careless with collecting and trash falls down on the street; (iii) most of the people are not satisfied with waste collecting services; (iv)_ they don't have proper garbage recycling and bad smell around the garbage areas; (v) sometimes when the garbage falls on the on the street they do not pick it up and it causes bad smell. - People living in the village (back side of the road) dry and burn solid waste in the open space near the house or put it in the disposal pit or throw into canal. - Waste problems occur in both sites <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Garbage Company (implementation does not meet people's needs) 2. People themselves are not willing to participate and lack hygiene knowledge - The good/bad effects of these practices to the village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects health, agricultural land and fishing ground

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the health impact: bad smell when they burn and keep for long time, can have an accident because it is slippery (coconut and kitchen waste) - For the agriculture land: burning plastic has negative effect on the land. They may spend a lot of money for the fertilizer if they grow something on the land - For the environment impact: the environment is bad and trash everywhere makes health unsafe and causes a bad view. <p>2. Women (waste pickers from the old solid waste site) - Scassrang village Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (8 participants, 6 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They burn solid waste in the open space or put it in dumpsite . - The environment around their house has bad odors and have many flies (in the dry season) and mosquitos (in rainy season) - In the rainy season, the wastewater will flow to the pond and solid waste stays on pond embankment and may affect the health, especially of children. - Waste picking can cause diarrhoea, skin irritation, respiratory problems, parasites and insects that cause a large number of diseases. - They never get any information about rehabilitation of the waste treatment plan at dump site - Most of them know waste picking work has risks for health due to their daily unprotected exposure to contaminants and hazardous materials. - Risks include contact with fecal matter, paper saturated by toxic materials, bottles and containers with chemical residues, health residues, contaminated needles, and heavy metals from batteries. There a lack of worker protection and poor access to health care aggravate these risks. - Waste pickers face great risks of injury, especially those who work at open dumps and may be run over by trucks or become the victims of surface subsidence. They are also exposed to great quantities of toxic fumes. - After they had collected waste, they have difficulties because the market price is low and they need to transport waste far away from the site to market <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women) - Ra and Chamkha cheak Tbong village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They dry and burn solid waste in the open areas near the house or put it in the disposal pit. - They do not use domestic waste for fertilizer because composting takes more time - They do not have garbage collection service in the villages - The good/bad effects of these practices to the village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o It affects the health, the agricultural land and the fishing ground quality o For the health impact: it has a bad smell when they burn and keep for long time; they can have an accident because it makes the ground slippery (coconut and kitchen waste) o For the agricultural land, fertility is affected by burning of plastic its. They may spend a lot of money for the fertilizer if they grow something on this land. o For the environment impact, it makes the environment get bad and the pollution is bad for health and causes bad views., <p>4. Agricultural families - Khal Hong and Chamchar ckek cheung Village, Ptes Prey Pursat district and province (8 participants , 4 female) on 20 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They dry and burn solid waste in the open space near the house or put it in the disposal pit or throw into canal. - In areas where there is no sewages or canal, people usually discharge wastewater into the ground and the issue of wastewater was raised by a number of people in the village. - Currently there is no formal drainage system in the villages to deal with water that is discarded by households for washing or bathing. This wastewater affects other households living in lower levels especially issue during the rainy season as rainwater and wastewater goes into adjacent houses more easily. - The good/bad effects of these practices to the village: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It affects the health, the land agriculture and environment - For health impact: it has a bad smell and decreases water quality, increases mosquitos that spread, Dengue - Burning plastic affects the fertility of agricultural land and households may spend a lot of money for the fertilizer if they grow something on such land and when flood comes, it damages the rice crop. - For the environmental impact, it causes the bad view for the whole commune and city - It can affect Tonle Sap basin (Donrong, Spem and Kander villageare affected by waste water and flow from the Tonle Sap Basin. When the water goes down, it brings all the waste water with it). - People in these villages are concerned with wastewater because they can't cultivate the land. Wastewater goes to the canal and flows to rice field. Thus, after harvesting rice, they find it is not enough in terms of quantity and quality. Sometimes crops are damaged by wastewater. - Untreated wastewater flows to the canal and field. People living in that area can't use the water and polluted water affects people living in the lower level - People in the lower areas are affected by pollution of the solid and liquid waste (people can't eat fish because of bad smell and because this is contaminated,, the cow can't drink the water, and the surface water has oil, soap, iron and bubbles). When the people bring the water for vegetable planting, the vegetables are spoiled by the water. Even when they walk in the field, it causes allergy, and most of the people in this village have skin allergy.
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<p>1. Does the village experience flooding during the past year? If YES please describe the extent and duration of flooding,</p>	<p>1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) - Potakoy and Preak Sdey village, Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (9 participants , 4 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 1996 to 2013, they got a big flood just 1 time in 1996 and the flood lasted just 1 or 3 weeks and was caused by heavy raining and the water flow from mountain. - Normally 2 to 3 times in a year, they have floods caused by climate change - rain becomes heavy and the water flows from mountain and comes out from the drainage. Then most of the houses are flooded. - The drainage system does not work well, and provincial governor has a plan for rehabilitation of drainage system in the province - Families who have money will refill soil to prevent floods and those who don't have money have to live with floodwater situation, because drainage system does not work well. - Many conflicts caused by flooded households, because the water flows down to the houses in lower areas. - Reason for town drainage problem is that the population in the town raised foundation by earth filling higher than the road level in order to prevent individual houses from flooding due to rain fall. By doing so, the eroded earth accumulated in the drain and caused pipe clogging. - Poor households who could not afford earth filling have to live with flooded houses - All FGD participants have high commitment to participate in the project by remove the fence, contributing in all activities. - When Flood comes, the authority help to find safe place for people who are affected by flood. Donations do not cover all households so some of the poor household were unhappy with the authorities,. - To prevent the water flood, the authority need to rehabilitate drainage and canal to drain water from the town faster and also construct river embankment. <p>2. Women (waste pickers from the old solid waste site) - Scarrassang village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (8 participants, 6 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1996, Pursat had the worst flooding in recent history (one week) cause by heavy raining and nature. - No other knowledge about flood <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women) - Ra and Chamkha cheek Tbong village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 1996 to 2013, they only got a big flood 1 time in 1996 and the flood lasted just 1 or 3 weeks. This was caused by heavy raining and water flow from the mountain - Normally 2 to 3 times in a year, they have floods caused by climate change. Rain becomes heavy and the water flows from the mountain and comes out from the drainage. Most houses will then be flooded. - The government (commune council) also helps affected people such as by providing plastic cover, Noodle, Rice, fish sauce, Medicine and clothes (second-hand) and advises them to take care of their health and security. The government provides the safe area for those that are disabled or have no relative to stay with in that area (Airplane station) - Most of the households support the project for rehabilitation of the irrigation and drainage system. When the project will come to the village, all of them promise to participate in all activities such as contribution of land, remove the fence etc. <p>4. Agricultural families - Khal Hong and Chamchar ckek cheung Village, Ptes Prey, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 female) on 20 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From 1996 to 2013, they only experienced a big flood just 1 time (in 1996) and the flood lasted just 1 - 3 weeks. This was caused by heavy rains and waterflow from mountain. - Normally 2 to 3 times in a year, they have floods caused by climate change (heavy rain and the water flows from mountain and comes out from the drainage). Most houses are then flooded. - Families who have money will refill soil to prevent flooding, and those who don't have money will have to live with floodwater situation because drainage system does not work well. - Many conflicts are caused by the flooding, because wastewater from households flows to the houses in lower lying areas. - There are impacts on three villages (Chamcar Cheak Tbong, Chamcar Cheak Cheung and Ra villages). During daytime there are bad smells, which make people unhappy. - The household from the Chamcar Cheak Tbong, Chamcar Cheak Cheung and Ra villages request for drainage system to divert sewerage from their farm. - The government (commune council) also helps the affected people such as by providing plastic cover, noodle, rice, fish sauce, medicine and clothes (second-hand) and advises them to take care of their health and security. The government provides secure areas (airplane station) for households that do not have any place to stay or relative to live with in that area - To prevent the flood the government needs to carry out: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rehabilitation of River embankment 2. Channel rehabilitation close to the river 3. Solid and liquid waste treatment 4. Prepare master plan for town - When Drainage canal will be rehabilitated, the farmer requests to use canal embankment for road conection.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the households support the project for rehabilitation of the irrigation and drainage system. When the project will come to the village all of them promise to participate in activities such as contribution of land, remove the fence etc.
A-AWARENESS ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS 1. Are you aware of any government program to address issues on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT - RIVER BANK PROTECTION - DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE - POTABLE WATER - WASTE WATER TREATMENT 	<p>1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) – Potakoy and Preak Sdey village, Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (9 participants, 4 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no activities of government to raise awareness on the issue of the solid and liquid waste management, riverbanks protection, drainage and sewerage, potable water, wastewater treatment. - Most of the garbage are plastic and paper. The environmental conditions are not good because there is lack of proper waste management. People who live in the river throw the waste into the river, while those who live along the river will throw in open areas. - People care about solid and liquid waste management but the attitudes of some present a risk that could undermine development. <p>2. Women (waste pickers from the old solid waste site) – Scassrang village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (8 participants, 6 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no institution that raises awareness in the village on waste management and preventing flooding - They were not informed about rehabilitation of the waste treatment plan in the waste site - The environment around their house is not good – there are bad odors and many flies (in the dry season) and mosquitos (in rainy season) - Hygiene practices of the people are not good. Many have dirty bodies and bad smell during the FGD. <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women) – Ra and Chamkha cheak Tbong village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is no institution that raises awareness in the village on waste management and preventing flooding - Hygiene practices of the people in the village are not so good. - Some of the people who attended the FGD (around 30% of those living along the road) are satisfied with garbage collection service existing in the village. They agree to pay in the amount of 3000 to 4000 Riel. But some hesitate because of insufficient ability to pay, and some think that they have open space for waste burning and they can organize this themselves without making other people in the neighborhood unhappy. - The garbage collection service is not regular and there is dissatisfaction with the service (waste management is limited, collection and transportation is not on time, only two times a week and they are not careful when collecting -- trash falls down on the street; there is also no proper garbage recycle bin and there is a bad smell around the garbage areas). <p>4. Agricultural families - Khal Hong and Chamchar ckek cheung Village, Ptes Prey, Pursat district and province (8 participants , 4 female) on 20 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are no institutions that disseminate information in the village on waste management and preventing floods - There is garbage collection service in the village but there is a lack of participation among households and lack of finances. - Some of people who attended the FGD (around 30% of those who live along the road) are satisfied with garbage collection service existing in the village. They agree to pay in the amount of 3000 to 4000 Riel, but some hesitate because of income shortage, and some think that they have open space for waste burning and they can organize by themselves without making other people in the neighborhood unhappy. - Most of the waste is disposed of by women, as they are the managers of the household and are responsible for keeping the house clean. - The service for garbage collection is not regular and many are unsatisfied with the service (waste management is limited, collection and transportation are not on time, two time a week and are not careful when collecting so garbage just falls down on the street. There is no proper garbage recycle bin, and a bad smell around the garbage areas).
B-OVER-ALL FAMILY HYGIENE - Is your family doing the following hygiene practices?(Taking a bath and using own towel, Brushing Teeth; using own toothbrush, Washing hands before eating, Washing hands after using the Toilet, Appropriate defecation) why ? - Does your family regularly visit your	<p>1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) - Potakoy and Preak Sdey village, Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19 July 2013 (9 participants, 4 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of them have good sanitation practices such as drinking, eating, and sleeping well - The household who have bathroom inside the house they will use bathroom together, but use their own towel and some families use separate towel, and for brushing teeth they use their own toothbrush to prevent infectious disease. - For households who have a middle living standard, they use separate towels because they care about their health (a wet towel can cause problems with skin) - Most of them know more about personal hygiene such as washing hand before eating something, but they are not concerned about community environment especially solid and liquid waste management because this task belongs to government authorities. - There are many times NGO and government programs supported the community. For example, there are medical volunteer doctor groups that have activities related to domestic hygiene, blood controlling, TB, grippe, blood sugar test.

<p>Doctor, Dentist? Frequency, WHY?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is there government program that supports Family Hygiene, Please describe the program, Have you participated in the program? WHY - In your opinion, was the program successful in reaching-out its target beneficiaries? WHY? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They always go to hospital when they get sick, but for women who are pregnant they will go for check ups following the nurse's advice, and some of the families when they have sick family members use traditional methods to deal with illness through self-care and self-medication, which are low cost compared to when a patient goes to the local doctor in his street-side shop. <p>2. Women (waste Pickers from the old solid waste site) - Scrastrang village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province. On 19 July 2013 (8 participants , 6 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most houses do not have toilet and will defecate in the forest behind and near the home. Sometimes they dig holes for this purpose, and sometimes not. They take baths in the open space by using cotton scarf or Sarong (kind of skirt worn by women and men) - After coming from collecting waste, they first clean their hands and after that will do domestic work such as cooking, breastfeeds a child, house cleaning and so on. They drink boiled water - They always go to hospital when they get sick, but women who are pregnant will go to check health following the nurse advice. Some of the families when they have sick members use traditional healing methods through self-care and self-medication. These are low cost compared to medical care and compared to when a patient approaches the local doctor in his street-side shop. - For cleaning teeth all of them use their own tooth brush because they are afraid of contagious diseases - Even they are waste pickers, the people in the community do not discriminate against them and they actively join in all activities in the village - None of them have plans for changing occupation even if they know waste picking occupation has risks. They still continue this business because they lack capital to enter into other occupations/livelihoods. <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women) - Ra and Chamkha cheak Tbong village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22 July 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of them have toilet donated by a local NGO, and few of them aren't concerned with using of toilet. - Some of them defecate in the home garden behind the house or in the paddy field. - They always go to the hospital when they get sick, but women who are pregnant go for health check ups following the nurse's advice. Some households with sick family members use traditional healing methods through self-care and self-medication. These cost less compared to when a patient approaches the local doctor in his street-side shop and is also related to having few hospitals and physicians - For the toothbrushes, they use one for each family member, to prevent disease and the cost is also cheap - There are many occasions when NGO and government implement programs to support the community. For example, there are medical missions (volunteer doctor groups) who provide service on domestic hygiene, TB, gripple, blood sugar test. - A type of hygiene education actually provided at the household level involves practices associated with washing hands with soap after defecation and awareness and need to dispose of household waste. <p>4. Agricultural families - Khal Hong and Chamchar ckek cheung Village, Ptes Prey, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 female) on July 20, 2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most households have toilets donated by a local NGO. Health and hygiene have improved at their house (around 70% use toilets, while 30% still lack proper hygiene practices and still defecate in the open space behind house, especially children) - Most males often urinate outside in places close to the house. Those who are "self-employed" are often seen urinating against a public wall or at nighttime simply in an unlit street. - For middle-income families, family members use separate towels because they care about their health (a wet towel can cause skin problems) - For those with low living standards, they share one towel because they don't have the money to spend on it and want to save some money - For the toothbrushes, they use one for each, to prevent diseases and because toothbrushes don't cause much. - They always go to hospital when they get sick. Women who are pregnant will go to check their health, following the nurse's advice. Some of the families when they have sick members they use traditional measures such as self-care and self-medication. These are low cost compared to when a patient approaches the local doctor in his street-side shop. - There have been many occasions when NGO and government implement programs to support community (medical volunteer doctor group) such as domestic hygiene, blood letting, TB, gripple, blood sugar test. - However, a type of hygiene education provided at the household level involves practices associated with washing hands with soap after defecation and awareness and need to dispose of household waste.
<p>5. WOMEN'S PARTICPATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are women actively involved in village activities? - What are these activities, 	<p>1. Some shop and store owners (on site at a local shop) - Potakoy and Preak Sdey village Lolorksor commune, Pursat district and province on 19, July 13 (9 participants, 4 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women are more active than men in matters of Health, Gender, commune or village work. For example, they bring women in labor to the hospitals and visit with elders when they are sick. - Women play more active role than men in the village and have three important tasks: household income generation, household management, and participation in community affairs. They manage finances within the household.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How do women participate? - Do you think women should be more involved in civic activities? WHY or WHY NOT? - If there would be government infrastructure projects that will be implemented in the village/sangkat, - Do you think women should be involved? WHY and in what way? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation is important because they have plenty of experience in taking care of the household, child and family. Women can share their experiences and reflect on ways to overcome barriers. - In making decisions, sometimes women are more courageous and quick-thinking than men - To increase women's participation in community development, we should both directly and indirectly encourage them - Some constraints to women's participation in village activities include workload at home (all housework falls to them). On the other hand, women themselves lack self-support. <p>2. Women (waste pickers from the old solid waste site) - Scassrang village Prey Ngy commune Pursat district and province. FGD on 19, July 13 (8 participants, 6 Female)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most of the waste pickers are women. They have a more active role in collecting than men. They lack ability and capital to do other work. - The people who collect waste at dump site are mostly related. - Aside from waste picking, they also manage their households as well as participate in community management and social affairs (meeting, social party etc.) - It is important for women to participate in the project because women are active in the family and all activities and they will share their experiences and reflect on ways to overcome barriers and increase participation. - Women have more work than men. Women's work includes household management, child's care, trade/barter during times when income is not enough, etc. <p>3. Residents in homes (men and women): Ra and Chamkha cheak bong village, Prey Ngy commune, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 Female) on 22.07.13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women participate in villages less than the man because of lack of awareness and lack of encouragement from village leader - The role of women means that they spend much more time in both domestic and non-domestic roles compared to men. As a result, women usually wake up before men; rest less than men and go to sleep after men. - Women's role in the village includes income generation, household management, child's care and participation in the community affairs. - At the household level women are often more influential than men and often also take care of the money used within the household. - Women's participation is important for the project because women are active in the family and other activities and they can share their experiences and reflect on ways to overcome barriers and increase participation. - To encourage women participation in development activities, the following are recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase opportunities for women to participate in all activities such as training or workshop, business and community roles of their choosing. o Men should support women in household responsibilities and also in participate in employment and community roles, ensuring fairer distribution of labor. <p>4. Agricultural families Khal Hong and Chamchar cek cheung Village Ptes Prey, Pursat district and province (8 participants, 4 female) on 20.07.13</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women's participation depends on availability of information from local authorities - Women in the project areas have three important tasks within the household; namely, income generation, management of the household, and participation in the management of community affairs. - In the household level, women are often more influential than men and are often in charge of financial matters. Women also participate together with men in the management of public affairs in the community. - It is important for women to participate in the project because women are active within the family and they can share their experiences and inputs on how to overcome barriers (broad strategies and concepts for projects to address barriers to women's participation). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They identified the following activities to strengthen women's participation in project activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase opportunities for women to participate in all activities such as training or workshops, business and community roles of their choosing. o Men should support women with family responsibilities to increase participation in employment and community roles, ensuring fairer distribution of labor.
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Kampong Chhnang Focus Group Discussions



Pursat Focus Group Discussions



POVERTY AND SOCIAL SUPPLEMENTARY LINKED DOCUMENT
APPENDIX D⁴⁸

Key Informant Interviews

Interviewees: Ky Eng Lay (Deputy Director), Pursat Provincial Department of Women's Affairs

Date: September 20, 2013

Time: 3:00 pm

Location: Pursat Provincial Department of Women's Affairs

Interviewers: PPTA Social Development and Poverty Team (Maria Lorena C. Cleto, Kol Praphey)

- 1 Interview started with PPTA consultants introducing the project and explaining the purpose of the interview/meeting.
- 2 Does your Department work with local women (focus on participation in construction activities, trainings, solid waste management, sanitation, flooding)?
 - They support the Village Support Health Group (VSHG) in conducting trainings on waste and sanitation, malaria, HIV.
- 3 What are your observations regarding women's concerns in the focus areas?
- 4 What are most important women's issues in the Province?
- 5 Can you identify the partners (CBOs, NGOs) you work with that we can also contact, tap to ensure high levels of women's participation
 - The Health Department is usually the one in charge of implementation of programs
 - They work with the Law Institute in the prevention of violence against women and child trafficking.
 - The policies come from the Ministry of Women's affairs, but the staff at the provincial department level are those who work on implementation, capacity building
- 6 Can you advise us about what is best avenue to ensure that project information reaches women
 - Commune council has a gender group at the village level.
 - At the commune level, then the commune/sangkat chief
- 7 Can you describe the levels of women's participation in trainings you mentioned earlier?
- 8 Do you have any suggestions/ideas on how women can benefit from our project? How we can maximize women's benefits, increase participation?
 - Women will benefit from increased waste management awareness. They are interested in working with the Project in activities on this and joining any workshops, forums
 - To maximize benefits for women, try to promote good practices at the family level
 - Tap the VSHG, which works with all villages and the Pursat DWA has a partnership with them. We can work with them in capacity building on waste management, can hold training of trainers and then the trained ones will be the ones to go to the villages. We can send the DWA a formal invitation from the Project to work with them.
 - Preferential hiring of severely affected persons
- 9 Any concerns/suggestions about women's participation during construction
 - Importance of HIV awareness training. Select HIV trainer to participate in activities
 - Contractors should be requested to provide equal pay for equal work

⁴⁸ As per ADB's Public Communication Policy 2011, the notes from key information interviews have been redacted to remove information that falls under the exception to presumed disclosure in the policy, namely on "Security and Safety" whereby "information that, if disclosed, would or would be likely to endanger the life, health, safety, or security of any individual, or safety or security of ADB assets, or to prejudice the defense or national security of a member."

- Separate lavatories for male and female employees during construction work
- Minimum targets for hiring of women

Key Informant Interview

Interviewees: Pa Yoeun, Director; and Chum Chany, Deputy Director, Kampong Chhnang Department of Women's Affairs

Date: September 20, 2013

Time: 9:30 am

Location: Kampong Chhnang Provincial Department of Women's Affairs

Interviewers: PPTA Social Development and Poverty Team (Maria Lorena C. Cleto, Kol Praprey)

- 10 Interview started with PPTA consultants introducing the project and explaining the purpose of the interview/meeting.
 - The Deputy Director was already familiar with the Project
- 11 Does your Department work with local women (focus on participation in construction activities, trainings, solid waste management, sanitation, flooding)?
 - Deputy Director has participated in many activities relating to floods. These activities focus on: (i) how to prevent flooding; (ii) how to deal with flood events; (iii) proper hygiene after flooding; (iv) preparing crops (preparing rice seeds for planting after flood) so that these are in sync with the schedule of foods. The DWA itself has no budget for these trainings but they work closely with Red Cross to conduct these trainings and also rely on donations. However, during flood events, the DWA participates in outreach activities even without external funding support and they try to solicit donations in order to support people.
 - They also have a good relationship with Provincial Department of Environment and they work with them on activities relating to environmental management, waste management, and energy. The Department of Environment asked the DWA to give them a proposal for gender training but they have not yet received feedback on this. DWA of Kampong Chhnang also cooperates with other provinces along the Tonle Sap
 - DWA is a member of the government committee loosely translated as "Dutiful Country with Good Environment" that works to raise awareness on waste management in the villages. They don't implement any such activities by themselves. But the Department of Environment always invites representatives from DWA to their activities. Although their current activities do not directly involve women's safety and welfare, gender mainstreaming, they can incorporate these with support from the Project.
- 12 What are your observations regarding women's concerns in the focus areas?
 - Health, water, sanitation and food during floods. It is particularly difficult for women who are pregnant elderly and sick because of the difficulties with transportation
 - Food also becomes an issue during floods – people with large tracts of land have enough rice but others experience food shortages
 - Transportation: during flooding, spend more than usual and the duration of the trips take longer
 - Crops: Need to spend more money for rice to plant because they output is stored for a long time and doesn't grow properly anymore when the time comes to plant and so they have to buy new input again

- Security concerns, and where to seek shelter during floods. This is especially difficult for families with livestock because they also have to consider where to bring their livestock and this has health and sanitation implications
 - Extreme weather events: people cannot cross between villages and there are casualties.
- 13 What are most important women's issues in the Province?
- 14 Can you identify the partners (CBOs, NGOs) you work with that we can also contact, tap to ensure high levels of women's participation
- UNICEF
 - USAID
 - WorldVision
- 15 Can you advise us about what is best avenue to ensure that project information reaches women
- Women's Agency from the Province to the Village level (337 members in Kampong Chhnang)
 - Increase awareness of importance of embankment protection
 - More awareness of waste management at village level
 - Provide opportunities for women's participation during implementation
 - Need legal arrangements for women to receive appropriate benefits and the appropriate level of labour (Labour-based Appropriate Technology)
 - Provide opportunity for DWA to participate in meetings, other activities
- 16 Can you describe the levels of women's participation in trainings you mentioned earlier?
- Most of the participants during the abovementioned trainings are women. This is because men are always busy with income-generation activities, so women are the ones they send to the meetings. It is also a good opportunity for women to get to know other women in the community
- 17 Do you have any suggestions/ideas on how women can benefit from our project? How we can maximize women's benefits?
- How they think women will benefit:
 - Women will gain knowledge from trainings/workshops, including on proper waste management
 - Food security no more floods so can plant rice 2-3 times a year (currently they only plant once because of the flooding)
 - This also means more income because they can produce more output
 - Increased income for the community also because of potential increase in tourism if the roads are not destroyed by the floods
 - Suggestions:
 - Promote women's understanding of embankment and waste management
 - Convince women to understand the importance of waste management
 - During Project implementation, please ensure women's participation
 - Please prepare a manual for women's participation, including equal pay for equal work
 - Please always invite DWA to project meetings, other activities
- 18 Any concerns about women's participation during construction
- It is important for women to participate but the problem is there is a shortage of available labor. Right now there are three industries in the province (manufacturing; textiles; production of beer, juice and other beverages) that are keeping the female labor force busy, others stay at home and take care of their families. So perhaps there is no available labor for construction activities.

Key Informant Interview

Interviewees: Bo Li, Female household head, 58 years old, living along embankment section D-D1

Date: September 23, 2013

Time: 2:30 pm

Location: House of interviewee

Interviewers: PPTA Social Development and Involuntary Resettlement Team (Maria Lorena C. Cleto, Mel Sophanna)

- 19 As a female-headed household, can you share women's concerns that are connected with flooding?
- Their household always worries about flooding, whether or not it will reach their house. Floods affect them in terms of income because they have to stay home and manage the house when the floods come and they cannot go out and earn.
- 20 What are the main issues you experience with waste management?
- Garbage collection reaches them but even if the truck collects, people dispose of most of their garbage in the surroundings. People pay 3000 riel/month but they pay only if they avail of the service. She hasn't been paying the fee because she doesn't generate much garbage in her household.
- 21 What would be your opinion of an improved solid waste management system but with cost/fee implications for households?
- She would support this if it brings about a cleaner environment. She is unhappy when she sees people disposing of their garbage indiscriminately.
- 22 How does information about matters affecting your community reach you?
- This reaches us through the village head or the Deputy village head who is also a woman.

Key Informant Interview

Date: October 8, 2013

Time: 9 am

Participants:

- Chuthleang Vanny, Deputy Director General, Gender Equality and Economic Development (Ministry of Women's Affairs)
- Cheng Chinneth, Deputy Director, Department of Gender Equality (Ministry of Women's Affairs)
- PPTA Consultants: Maria Lorena C. Cleto (Social Development and Resettlement Specialist), Kol Prapey (Social Development and Gender Specialist)

Discussion Points:

Topic	Points Raised	Conclusion
Introduction of Project		
Presentation and discussion of GAP, go through it point by point and get comments and suggestions of MWA on targets and implementation arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project is very good opportunity to raise women's capacity for solid waste management and they are also pleased to note that the project will include HIV/AIDS awareness training. Request that there be high percentages of women's participation in capacity building/trainings on solid waste management. The 50% target in the existing GAP is okay - The focus should be on the sustainability of initiatives. Therefore capacity-building activities including training for HIV/Aids and anti-human trafficking, SWM should emphasize training of government agency staff at the provincial level and they then can continue to carry out related initiatives after the Project is over - MWA representatives mentioned good practices in community-based solid waste management initiatives in other countries, such as Japan (where workers stationed along the river gather and classify waste along the riverside); and in New Zealand, where all housewives were given training on waste management and proper segregation, after which women were able to organize themselves at the community level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Will include emphasis on sustainability of results of training. Training will cover how participants can themselves raise awareness, particularly at the sangkat and village levels - Recommendations for the SWM IEC will include strengthening capacity of local government and line agency representatives on conducting further trainings at the village levels (Training of Trainers). It will stress the possibility of exploring community-led initiatives in solid waste management by capacitated household members, including women
Identification of agency/organization that the Project can collaborate in, particularly for the development of the HIV/AIDS awareness training and anti-human trafficking and child labor training, work with vulnerable women (poor, ethnic minorities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provincial DWA have human resources to support implementation of HIV-awareness and anti-human trafficking training among workers and in local communities prior to construction activities - Potential partners are the Dignity Life Organization at the Provincial Level - World Vision 	

Appendix E

Socioeconomic Survey Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Baseline Survey for the Integrated Urban Environmental Management for the Tonle Sap Basin Project

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION		HOUSEHOLD DEFINITION		
<div>PROVINCE _____</div> <div>DISTRICT _____</div> <div>COMMUNE _____</div> <div>STREET _____</div> <div>CITY _____</div> <div>NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD _____</div> <div>(First Name) (Family Name)</div> <div>Maiden Name _____</div>		<div>A household consists of a person living alone or a group of persons who sleep in the same house and have a common arrangement in the preparation and consumption of food.</div> <div>HOUSEHOLD MEMBERSHIP</div> <div><div>Father/Mother</div><div>Son/Daughter</div><div>Grandparents</div><div>Son/Daughter-in-Law</div><div>Other relatives</div><div>House Helper</div></div>		
INTRODUCTION AND INFORMED CONSENT				
<div>Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is _____. We are working for the Ministry of Public Works and Transport under the “Integrated Urban Environmental Management in the Tonle Sap” with funding assistance from the Asian Development Bank. We are conducting a survey involving interviews of households in _____. The purpose of the survey is to collect information on the communities covered by the said Project. We expect this interview to take only _____ minutes of your time. All personal information you provide us will be kept strictly confidential.</div> <div>Participation in this survey is voluntary. If we come to any question that you do not want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question. You can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope that you will participate in the survey since your views are important to us. At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?</div> <div>May I begin with the interview now?</div> <div><div>NO End of Interview</div><div>YES Record date and time and begin interview</div></div>				
INTERVIEW RECORD		SUMMARY OF VISIT		
<div>Interview Number _____</div> <div>Duration _____ minutes</div> <div>Time Start _____ AM/PM</div> <div>Time End _____ AM/PM</div>		<div>Enumerator’s Code</div> <div>Number of visits made</div> <div>Number of Household members</div>		
NAME OF RESPONDENT				
<div><div>Name of Respondent _____</div><div>Age: _____</div><div>Gender: _____</div><div>Relationship to Household Head</div><div>1. The Head 2. Wife 3. Son/Daughter 4. Parents 5. Other</div><div>Civil Status</div><div>1. Single 2. Married 3. Widow/er 4. Separated 5. Other</div><div>Highest Education Attained _____</div><div>Ethnicity</div><div>1. Khmer 2. Cham 3. Vietnamese 5 Chinese 6. Others</div><div>Occupation</div><div>1. Schooling 2. Employed 3. Self Employed 4. Retired</div><div>5. No Occupation, but looking for job</div></div>				
<div>I hereby certify that the data set forth were obtained/reviewed by me personally in accordance with the instruction given.</div> <div>Signature over Printed Name of Field Interviewer –Date</div> <div>Signature of Reviewer/Supervisor - Date</div>				

SECTION A. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS											
1. Demographic Information:						1.2 Is the household headed by female? *		1 YES 2 NO			
1.1 How many members of your household? _____						1.3 Is the household head with disability ?		1 YES 2 NO			
(if more than 10 members, use back of this sheet)						1.4 Is the household headed by elderly (above 65 years old)		1 YES 2 NO			
<i>Only list <u>Persons residing here</u>:</i> Start with : Household Head Spouse Eldest child Etc.		Relationship to HH Head (Use Code)	Civil Status (Use Code)	Age	Sex 1 Male 2 Female	Educational Attainment (Use Code)	Is _____ Still going to school? 1 YES (go to A8) 2 NO	Reason for _____ not going to school (Use Code)	What is _____'s Religion? (Use Code)	What is _____'s Ethnicity? (Use Code)	Is _____ Belongs to an ethnic minority Group? 1 YES (Please Indicate) 2 NO (Use Code)
No.	NAME (A0)	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
CODES FOR A1		CODES FOR A2		CODES FOR A5			CODES FOR A7			CODES FOR A10	
1 Household Head 13 Other Male		1 Single		00 No grade completed 7 High School level			1 Too young /old to study			1 Jarai	
2 Spouse Relative		2 Married		1 Pre-School 8 High School Graduate			2 Employed			2 Tampuan	
3 Son 14 Other Female		3 Widow		2 Kindergarten 9 College level			3 Sick			3 Kreung	
4 Daughter Relative		4 Separated		3 Primary Level 10 College Graduate			4 Marriage			4 Kraol	
5 Son-In-Law 15 Father-In-Law		5 Live-In		4 Primary Graduate 11 Post Graduate			5 Lack finances			5 Others _____	
6 Daughter-In-Law 16 Mother-In-Law		6 Divorced		5 Secondary Level 12 Vocational			6 School too far				
7 Grandson 17 Brother				6 Secondary Complete 13 Others _____			7 Others _____				
8 Granddaughter 18 Sister		CODES FOR A3		CODES FOR A8			CODES FOR A9				
9 Father 19 Non-relative		00 for less than 1 year		1 Buddhist			1 Khmer				
10 Mother Male		98 for unknown		2 Islam			2 Vietnamese				
11 Nephew 20 Non-relative				3 Catholic			3 Chinese				
12 Niece Female				4 Others _____			4 Cham				
							5 Others _____				

* An adult female person who generally provides the chief source of income for the household unit and who is responsible for the organization and care of the household or who is regarded as such by the members of the households.

SECTION A. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS												
Household Members		Is	Is	What skills do	Has	Since January 2013, what is	How much is monthly income?	How much is average monthly savings, if any	What business or industry is	What is ,	Why has	Has
No	NAME (As listed in A0)	Member of an Organization ? (If YES please name the organization)	Have disability 1. YES (Use Code) 2. NO	Possess that can be used for livelihood (Use Code)	Worked for at least three months since January 2013? 1 YES (skip A19 & A20 2 NO (proceed to A20)	's Source/s of income (Use Code)	Write specific amount)		Engaged or working in? (Use Code)	Status of main job or business ? (Use code)	Not worked during the past months? (Use Code)	Looked for work during the past months ? 1 YES 2 NO
		A11	A12	A13	A14	A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
FOR HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 15 YEARS OLD AND ABOVE ONLY												
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
CODES FOR A12				CODES FOR A15				CODES FOR A18		A13		
1 Mobility impairment 2 Hearing impairment 3 Visual impairment 4 Brain disability 5 Cognitive disability 6 Others _____				1 Employment (Private) 2 Employment (Govt) 3 Self Employment 4 Pension, Assistance Remittances		5 Contract 6 Fishing 7 Farming 8 Selling 9 Others _____		1 Agriculture 2 Fishing 3 Forestry 4 Manufacturing 5 Construction 6 Mining, Quarrying 7 Electricity, Gas, Water 8 Wholesale, Retail Trade 9 Transport, Storage		1 Driving motor Vehicle 2 Machine works/ Fabrication 3 Mechanic 4 Electronics 5 Computer Operations 6 Computer Repair		7 Plumbing 8 Sewing 9 Carpentry 10 Masonry 11 Painting 12 Others _____
CODES FOR A19				CODES FOR A20								
1 Permanent 2 Short term or seasonal, casual job/business				1 Believes no work is available 2 Awaiting results of previous Job application		4 Waiting for rehire 5 Too young/old to work		Communication				
3 Itinerant (Worked on different jobs on day to day or Week to week basis)				3 Temporary Illness/Disability		6 Schooling 7 Others _____		10 Others _____				

SECTION A1. NON-RESIDENT HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS									
Non-resident household members are persons who are temporarily away from their homes, usually for work or for studies. They, however maintain their economic (e.g., through remittances) and emotional links with their families back home. They are also regarded by their families as not having left home to establish independent households.									
No	NAME	Relationship To HH Head	Sex 1 Male 2 Female	Age	Educational Attainment	Reason for being out of the household	Location of work/School	Occupation	Civil Status
		A1.1	A1.2	A1.3	A1.4	A1.5	A1.6	A1.7	A1.8
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
CODES FOR A1.1			CODES FOR A1.4			CODES FOR A1.5		CODES FOR A1.8	
1. Head 2. Spouse 3. Son 4. Daughter 5. Son-In Law 6. Daughter-In Law 7. Grandchildren 8. Parents 9. Others _____			0. No grade Completed 1. Pre-School 2. Kindergarten 3. Primary 4. Primary Graduate 5. Secondary Level 6. Vocational 7. Secondary Complete 8. High School level 9. High School Graduate 10. College level College Graduate 12. Post Graduate 13. Others _____			1. Working 2. Looking for work 3. Studying 4. Seek medical help 5. Others _____		1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Separated 5. Others _____	
CODES FOR A1.6						CODES FOR A1.7			
1. Out of Province 2. In Phnom Phen 3. Out of the country 4. Others _____						1. Government Official 2. Corporate Manager 3. Professional 4. Technician 5. Clerks 6. Store/Shop/Market worker 7. Farmer/Fisherman 8. Trades and related worker 9. Driver 10. Machine Operators 11. Entertainment 12. Others _____			

B. HOUSING			
B.1 HOUSING OCCUPANCY AND FEATURES			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
B1.1a	Do you own this house? <i>READ EACH ITEM</i> <i>ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE</i>	OWNER, OWNER-LIKE POSSESSION OF HOUSE.....	1
		RENT HOUSE/ ROOM.....	2
		RENT-FREE HOUSE WITH OWNER'S CONSENT.....	3
		RENT-FREE HOUSE WITHOUT OWNER'S CONSENT.....	4
		OTHERS (Specify) _____	5
B1.1b	What is the size of this house?	Up to 25 sq m	1
		26 sq m - 50 sq m.....	2
		51 sq m and above.....	3
		..	
B1.1c	Do you own this lot? <i>READ EACH ITEM</i> <i>ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE</i>	OWNER, OWNER-LIKE POSSESSION OF LOT.....	1
		RENT LOT.....	2
		RENT-FREE LOT WITH OWNER'S CONSENT.....	3
		RENT-FREE LOT WITHOUT OWNER'S CONSENT.....	4
		OTHERS (Specify) _____	
B1.1d	What is the size of this lot?	Up to 25 sq m.....	1
		... 26 sq m – 50 sq m.....	2
		51 sq m – 100 sq m.....	3
		Over 100 sq m	4
B1.2a	What documents do you possess regarding the ownership and occupancy of the house? <i>READ EACH ITEM</i> <i>ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE</i>	CERTIFICATE.. issued by government agency	1
		CERTIFICATE issued by commune head.....	2
		TAX RECEIPTS.....	3
		... DEED OF SALE.....	4
		.. DEED OF INHERITANCE.....	5
		.. OTHERS (specify) _____	6
B1.2b	What documents do you possess regarding the ownership and occupancy of the lot? <i>READ EACH ITEM</i> <i>ACCEPT ONLY ONE RESPONSE</i>	CERTIFICATE. Issued by government agency.....	1
		CERTIFICATE issued by commune head.....	2
		TAX RECEIPTS.....	3
		... DEED OF SALE.....	4
		.. DEED OF INHERITANCE.....	5
		.. OTHERS (specify) _____	6
B1.3	MAIN MATERIAL (MORE THAN 50%) OF THE FLOOR <i>RECORD OBSERVATION</i>	EARTH SOIL.....	1
		BAMBOO.....	2
		..... LUMBER.....	3
		..... CONCRETE.....	4
		..... OTHERS (Specify) _____	

B1.4	MATERIAL OF THE WALLS	STRONG (CONCRETE/BRICKS/STONE/WOOD).....	1
		LIGHT (BAMBOO/SAWALI/COGON/NIPA).....	2
		...	
		SALVAGED/ MAKESHIFT MATERIALS.....	3
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY STRONG MATERIALS.....	4
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY LIGHT MATERIALS.....	5
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY SALVAGED/MAKESHIFT MATERIALS... OTHERS (Specify) _____	6
B1.5	MATERIAL OF THE ROOF	STRONG (CONCRETE/BRICKS/STONE/ZINC).....	1
		LIGHT (BAMBOO/SAWALI/COGON/NIPA).....	2
		...	
		SALVAGED/ MAKESHIFT MATERIALS.....	3
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY STRONG MATERIALS.....	4
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY LIGHT MATERIALS.....	5
		MIXED, BUT PREDOMINANTLY SALVAGED/MAKESHIFT MATERIALS... OTHERS (Specify) _____	6
B1.6	GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE HOUSE	NO MAJOR REPAIR.....	1
		MAJOR REPAIR NEEDED.....	2
		UNDERGOING REPAIR/RENOVATION.....	3
		OTHERS (Specify) _____	

B.2 HOUSING AMENITIES AND OTHER ASSETS									
No	Questions and Filters		Coding Categories					Go to	
B2.1	Does your household or any of member of your household have:								
	READ EACH ITEM		TELEVISION.....					Yes 1	No 2
			CABLE CONNECTION.....					1	2
	ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSE		VCD/ DVD PLAYER.....					1	2
			RADIO.....					1	2
			MP3).....					1	2
			REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER.....					1	2
			ELECTRIC IRON.....					1	2
			WASHING MACHINE.....					1	2
			GAS STOVE.....					1	2
			MICROWAVE OVEN.....					1	2
			PERSONAL/LAPTOP COMPUTER.....					1	2
			INTERNET CONNECTION.....					1	2
			AIRCONDITIONER.....					1	2
			LANDLINE TELEPHONE.....					1	2
			CELLPHONE.....					1	2
			ELECTRIC FAN.....					1	2
			SEWING MACHINE.....					1	2
			BICYCLE.....					1	2
			MOTORCYCLE.....					1	2
			CAR, PMISK-UP and the like.....					1	2
			GENERATOR SET.....					1	2
			HAND TRACTOR.....					1	2
			BOAT (Non-motorized).....					1	2
			BOAT (Motorized).....					1	2
			..						
B2.2	What type of cooking facility does your household mainly use?							YES	N
	DO NOT READ OUT RESPONSES		GAS STOVE (LPG).....					1	O 2
			CHARCOAL STOVE.....					1	2
	ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSE		ELECTRIC STOVE.....					1	2
			FIREWOOD.....					1	2
			OTHERS (Specify)						
B2.3	Does your household or any of member of your household have:		1. YES	2. NO	Status of Ownership (Use code)	Size of Land (sq. m)	Do you have land title/ Certificate?	Estimated yield per year	
					1 Owned 2 Rented		1 YES 2 NO		
		B2.3 a	B2.3 b	B2.3c	B2.3d	B2.3e	B2.3f		
	1.Rice Land (irrigated)								
	2.Rice Land (non-irrigated)								
	3 Other Agricultural land (e.g. vegetable garden, idle etc.)								
	4. Fishpond								

C. SERVICES AVAILMENT AND SATISFACTION			
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	GO TO
C.1	My next questions are about your access to utilities and social services We will begin by discussing different facilities that you have in your house. Do you have electricity in your house?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	02 >C.3
	What is your household's source of electricity?	ELECTRICITY OWN CONNECTION..... 1 ELECTRICITY SHARED CONNECTION..... 2 BATTERY..... 3 GENERATOR..... 4 OTHERS (Specify) 5 _____	

C.3	SOCIAL SERVICES	Are you aware of the availability of the following services? 1 YES 2 NO (SKIP TO THE NEXT LINE	Did you avail of the services it offered 1 YES (skip C.3f) 2 NO (SKIP TO C.3f)	What is the approximate distance (km) of the facility providing the services you USUALLY avail?	How would you assess the condition of the facilities listed ENTER CODE	What do you think are the problems in availing the services of these facilities? ENTER CODE	Why did you not avail of the said services? ENTER CODE LISTED BELOW
		C.3a	C.3b	C.3c	C.3d	C.3e	C.3f
	HEALTH SERVICES						
	HEALTH CENTERS						
	PRIVATE CLINICS						
	GOVT HOSPITAL						
	PRIVATE HOSPITAL						
	SCHOOL SERVICES						
	PRE-SCHOOL						
	ELEMENTARY						
	HIGH SCHOOL						
	VOCATIONAL						
	COLLEGE						
	MARKET						
	SPORTS AND RECREATION						
	ARTS/CINEMA						
	PLACE OFWORSHIP						
	CODE FOR C.3d		CODE FOR C.3e			CODE FOR C.3f	
	1 Very Good		1 Overcrowded			1 Inaccessible	
	2 Good		2 Far Distance			2 Cannot afford services	
	3 Fair		3 Bad Access			3 Don't trust the service provider	
	4 Bad		4 Bad condition			4 No need for the service for the Time being	
	5 Very Bad		5 High Fees			5. Others _____	
	6 Don't know		6 Others _____				
			7 Don't Know				
C.4	Based on your observation, what are the three most common illnesses In your community? Please tick		ILLNESS		DRY SEASON	RAINY SEASON	
			1 Pneumonia				
			2 Cough/Cold				
			3 Asthma				
			4 Diarrhea				
			5. Intestinal Worms				
			6 Dengue				
			7 Typhoid				
			8 Allergy				
			9 Other infectious diseases				
			10 Nothing				
C.5	What do you think are the three most priority infrastructure needs of the community? Rank 1 for 1 st priority, 2 for 2 nd priority and so on		RANKING				
			1. Potable Water Supply				
			2 Sanitation Facilities and sewerage/ wastewater treatment				
			3 Drainage				
			4 Flood Protection (e.g, dyke, flood gates, pumping station)				
			5 Paved roads with sidewalks				
			6 Improved solid waste collection				
			7 Proper Solid waste disposal site				
			8 Power Supply				
			9 Others _____				

D. OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME			
From the period January to December 2012 how much income (in cash and in-kind) did the household receive from sources specified?			
D.1	SOURCE OF INCOME	TOTAL AMOUNT	
		IN CASH	IN KIND
	Cash received from family members who are working abroad		
	Cash gift, supports, relief from abroad		
	Cash receipts, support assistance and relief from domestic sources from:		
	• Other family member		
	• Government institution		
	• Private institution		
	Rentals from:		
	• Lands		
	• Buildings		
	• Spaces		
	• Other properties		
	Interest from;		
	• Bank deposits (other savings/time deposits)		
	• Loans extended to others		
	Net winning from gambling, sweepstakes and raffles		
	Dividends from investments		
	Profit from the sale of stocks, bonds, real and personal properties		
	Inheritance		
Other sources not elsewhere classified (specify)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
TOTAL			

E. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES			
How much did the household spend for each expenditures listed during the specified reference period?			
I.1	EXPENDITURE ITEM	REFERENCE PERIOD	TOTAL AMOUNT SPENT (USD) FOR THE REFERENCE PERIOD FOR EACH ITEM
	Food	Past week (7 days)	
	Clothing	Past Year	
	Education	Past year	
	House Rentals/amortization	Past month	
	Household repairs and maintenance (housing unit, appliances)	Past year	
	Other repairs and maintenance expenses (e.g. motor vehicle	Past year	
	Non-food household items (soap, shampoo, floor wax, etc)	Past month	
	Health expenses (check ups, hospitalization, medicines and vitamins, etc)	Past year	
	Electricity	Past month	
	Water	Past month	
	Gas	Past month	
	Transportation and communications	Past month	
	Recreation (cigarettes, liquor, watching movies, tape rentals, gambling, etc,)	Past month	
	Taxes (personal, licenses, real states	Past year	
	Membership fees in organizations, social securities and insurance (life and non-life)	Past year	
	Special Occasions (birthdays, Weddings, etc	Past year	
	Others not elsewhere classified (Specify)		
	1		
	2		
	3		
	TOTAL		

F. GENDER RELATIONS					
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS		CODING CATEGORIES		
F.1	Please indicate, by ticking, who among the household members is responsible in accomplishing the activities listed below				
	ACTIVITIES	ADULT MALE	ADULT FEMALE	YOUNG MALE	YOUNG FEMALE
	A. Production-related Activities				
	A.1 Fishing				
	1. Catching Fish				
	2. Fish processing				
	3. Fish vending/ Selling				
	4. Preparing fishing gears/nets				
	5. Gathering and cleaning fry and shells				
	6. Mending nets and other fishing gears				
	A.2 Farming				
	1. Land Preparation				
	2. Planting				
	3. Fertilizer Application				
	4. Pesticide Application				
	5. Herbicide Application				
	6. Weeding				
	7. Harvesting				
	8. Threshing				
	10. Drying				
	11. Selling farm produce				
	12. Home Gardening				
	A.3 Construction (Houses, buildings, roads, etc)				
	B. Other Livelihood				
	1. Family business				
	2. Retail Store				
	3. Poultry				
	4. Piggery				
	5. Handicraft				
	C. Reproduction				
	1. Child Care				
	2. Coking Food				
	3. Laundry				
	4. Cleaning the house				
	5. Fetching water				
	6. Gathering Firewood				
	D. Community Involvement				
	1. Membership to community organization				
	2. Attendance in Meeting				
	3. Attendance in Training/Seminar				
	4. Participation in Day Care activities				
5. Participation in Feeding Programs					
6. Participation in Church activities					
Women's Confidence (Female Respondents Only)					
F.2	Do you feel confident in talking to men who are not members of your family?	Confident		1	
		Uncertain.....		2	
		Not confident.....		3	
F.3	Do you feel confident in taking small financial decisions alone (e.g. buying a cellphone)?	Confident.....		1	
		Uncertain.....		2	
		Not Confident.....		3	
F.4	Do you feel confident of moving alone outside your village or urban area?	Confident.....		1	
		Uncertain.....		2	
		Not Confident.....		3	

G. WATER				
N O	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		Go to
G. 1	What is your household's main source of drinking water?	PIPED WATER		
		Piped in the House.....	1	
		Piped in the compound.....	2	
		BORE HOLE	3	
		DUG WELL		
		Protected.....	4	
			
		Unprotected.....	5	
			
		SURFACE WATER		
		River, Stream, Spring.....	6	
		Rain Water.....	7	
		VENDOR		
		Container (5 gals).....	8	
		Cart.....	9	
		Bottled Water.....	10	
		OTHERS (Specify)	96	
G. 2	What is your household's main source of water for domestic use (cooking, washing, etc)?	PIPED WATER		
		Piped in the House.....	1	
		Piped in the compound.....	2	
		BORE HOLE	3	
		DUG WELL		
		Protected.....	4	
		.....	5
		Unprotected.....		
		SURFACE WATER		
		River, Stream, Spring.....	6	
		Rain Water.....	7	
		VENDOR		
		Container (5 gals).....	8	
		Cart.....	9	
		Bottled Water.....	10	
		OTHERS (Specify)	96	
G. 3	At what time of the day is water more ready available at water source?	Early morning.....	1	
			
		Midday.....	2	
			
		Afternoon.....	3	
			
		Late Afternoon.....	4	
			
		Evening.....	5	
			
		Anytime.....	6	
			
		Don't know.....	7	

G. 4	How would you assess the water quality of your drinking water Accept multiple response	Salty..... Hard (with residue in kitchen wares when dry after washing)..... Rusty..... With Some color..... Some suspended particles..... NONE OF THE ABOVE Others Specify _____		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
G. 5	How would you assess the quality of your domestic water?	Salty..... Hard (with residue)..... Rusty..... With some color..... . Some suspended particles..... NONE OF THE ABOVE Others, Specify _____		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
G. 6	Has the commune experienced high incidence of water borne disease During:	Dry season	YES..... ... NO.....	1 2	
		Rainy Season	YES NO.....	1 2	
G. 7	Are women allowed near water sources?	YES NO WHY? _____ _____ _____ _____		1 2	

H. SANITATION

N o	Questions and Filters	Coding Categories		
H.I. 1	Do the household members use Latrine?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	2>H3
H.2	Is there a disposal basket near the latrine?	YES..... NO.....	1 2	
H.3	FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY Do women use latrine during menstruation period?	YES WHY?..... NO..... WHY?	1 2	
H.4	What kind of Toilet facility your household use?	Flush/Pour Flush..... ... Pit Latrine with septic tank..... Pit Latrine without septic tank..... Dry pit latrine with slab..... Dry pit latrine without slab..... No Latrine but use other's Latrine..... Others (Specify).....	1 2 3 4 5 6 96	1>I1 3>I1 4>I1 5>I1 6>I1
H.5	What do you do when your septic tank is full?	Soak waste water away..... Use desludging service..... Move latrine to other place..... Don't know..... Others (Specify)	1 2 3 4 96	
H.6	How much do you pay each time you use desludging service?	USD..... None, Service is free..... Don't know.....	1 2	
H.7	How often do you empty your septic tank?	Twice a Year..... Once a Year..... Once every two years..... Don't know..... Others (Describe)	1 2 3 4 96	

I. WASTE MANAGEMENT					
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			GO TO
I.1	How is garbage usually disposed in this household?	GARBAGE COLLECTION.....	Yes 1	No 2	1>I2
	READ EACH ITEM	BURNING.....	1	2	
		COMPOSTING	1	2	2>I7
		Compost pit with cover.....	1	2	
		Compost pit without cover.....	1	2	
	ACCEPT MULTIPLE RESPONSE	RECYCLING.....	1	2	1>I8
		WASTE SEGREGATION.....	1	2	
		BURY.....	1	2	
		THROWN ANYWHERE.....	1	2	
		OTHERS (Specify).....	1	2	
I.2	Who is responsible for collecting your garbage?	COMMUNE PEOPLE.....	Yes 1	No 2	
		GOVERNMENT.....	1	2	
		PRIVATE COMPANY.....	1	2	
		SELF.....	1	2	
		DON'T KNOW.....			
		OTHERS (Specify).....			
13	How often are the solid wastes collected	Number of times _____ in a week Number of Times _____ in a month			
14	Estimate the amount of household waste you disposed every day <i>The enumerator observe the basket used for keeping the waste for household use and convert into Kilogram</i>	Estimated amount of disposed household waste _____ kg.			
I.5	Does your household currently pay for the removal of waste/garbage/rubbish?	YES	1		
		NO	2		
I.6	Average monthly fee paid for garbage collection	R _____ Don't know	96		
I.7	Would your household be willing to pay for the collection of garbage?	YES	1		
		WHY	2		
		NO			
		WHY			
I.8	Please identify the types of waste that you recycle	Plastic Bags.....	1		
		Plastic bottles, containers.....	2		
		Paper Items.....	3		
		Cardboard.....	4		
		Scrap Iron.....	5		
		Tin Cans.....	6		
		Bottles.....	7		
		Others (Specify).....	8		
I.9	Are there recycling groups/companies that collect your recycled wastes?	YES.....	1		
		NO.....	2		

I.10	What type of waste do they collect	Plastic Bags..... Plastic bottles, containers..... Paper Items..... Cardboard..... Scrap Iron..... Tin Cans..... Bottles..... Others (Specify)_____	1 		
I.11	FOR FEMALE RESPONDENTS ONLY <i>Do women and girls in the households use menstrual hygiene products?</i>	YES NO	1 2		1>12
I.12	<i>How is it disposed?</i>	GARBAGE COLLECTION..... BURNING..... BURY THROW ANYWHERE..... . . NO RESPONSE	YES 1 1 1 1 1 	N O 2 2 2 2 	

J. DRAINAGE AND FLOODING				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		GO TO
J.1	OBSERVATION: Observe the surrounding of the houses		Yes	
		Very narrow passages between houses.....	1	
		Too many power cable connecting to neighborhood's main distribution lines	1	
		No access at all	1	
		Many astray animals roaming around the surrounding.....	1	
		None of the above	1	
J.2	What type of drain do you have in your area	Closed Drain.....	1	
		Cement Open Drain.....	2	
		Earth Drain.....	3	
		No Drain.....	4	
J.3	What type of drainage problem are you facing this area	Drainage canals blocked by sediments.....	1	
		Drainage canals clogged with solid waste.....	2	
		Drainage canals blocked by both solid wastes and sediments.....	3	
		Thick vegetation blocked the drainage canals.....	4	
		Too small and low capacity drainage.....	5	
		Broken Drainage.....	6	
J.4	Does the commune suffer from flooding?	YES.....	1	
		NO.....	2	
J.5	How often is the commune flooded?	During Storm/typhoon.....	1	
		Sometimes during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	2	
		Every time during heavy rains, even rivers has not overflowed	3	
		When the river overflowed, even without rain	4	
		During heavy rains and the river overflow	5	
		Others	6	
J.6	How long before the flood recedes?	No Idea	7	
		Right after the rain stops.....	1	
		Less than half day.....	2	
		Half day.....	3	
		One day.....	4	
		Two to three days.....	5	
		Others	6	

K. PRIORITY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		GO TO
K.1	Which are your TOP 10 priority environmental issues?		RANKING	
			G	
		Air Pollution		
		- Dust		
		- Gas emission (burning, vehicle emission)		
		Noise		
		Polluted Rivers		
		Low level of water in rivers/drying out of rivers		
		Poor access to potable water		
		Deteriorating groundwater quality		
		Depleting groundwater level		
		Dry Spell/drought		
		Soil pollution		
		Soil erosion/Landslide		
		Flooding		
		Need to improve sanitation facilities		
		Inadequate solid waste management		
		Poor roads		
		Lack of roads		
		Inadequate public transportation		
		Unreliable power supply		
		Need to improve primary health care facilities		
		Secondary health care facilities too far		
		Inadequate primary education facilities		
		Need to improve educational facilities		
		Need access to adequate secondary educational facilities		
Others _____				

L. PROJECT AWARENESS				
NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES		GO TO
L.1	Do you know about the Integrated Urban Environmental Management for the Tonle Sap Project”?	YES.....	1	2>L3
		If YES, what do they do? NO.....	2	
L.2	Where or from whom did you hear about the “ Integrated Urban Environmental Management for the Tonle Sap Project”?	RADIO.....	1	
		.....	2
		TV.....	3	
		.....	4
		DPWT.....	5	
		.....	6
		FAMILY RELATIVES.....	7	
		COMMUNE OFFICIALS.....	8	
		PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS.....	9	
		NEIGHBORS/COMMUNITY DISCUSSIONS.....	10	
		NEWSPAPERS.....	11	
L.3	In your opinion, what will be its impacts?	POSITIVE:.....		
			
			
		NEGATIVE.....		
L.5	Are you willing to participate in activities (Public Consultation, Workshops, etc) related to the Project?	YES.....	1	
		WHY?		
		NO.....	2	
		WHY?		