

Determining Appropriate Housing Solution for Low Income Communities

Phum 2 of Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn Relocation Site, Khmuonh Commune, Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, Cambodia



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I would like to affirm that the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) has profoundly appeals for help to improve the existing problems in one of the relocation sites, called Sen Sok or Anlong Knagn which is currently located at Khmuonh Commune, Khan Russey Keo, Phnom Penh, Cambodia. In this regard the MPP kindly certify that the problems are articulated in this paper is true and the information which is quoted from different sources as you can see in the reference section is also accurate.

The aim of this paper intends to seek assistance from various donors to improve the below mentioned problems, which the Municipality of Phnom Penh is unable to solve since five years now. The problems are:

- 1) Strengthening community saving and credit programme, which are abandoned long time;
- 2) Provision of drainage to evacuate waste water from each houses and rain water;
- 3) Provision of better roads access;
- 4) Housing of the poorest among the poor (about 50%);
- 5) Source of livelihoods; and
- 6) About 1,300 families of people have not received plot of land from local authorities/Municipality of Phnom Penh since 2001 are living along the roads side in Sen Sok.

Shelter Situation Analysis

The population of Cambodia in 2003 was estimated by the United Nations at 14,144,000, which placed it as number 62 in population among the 193 nations of the world. In that year approximately 4% of the population was over 65 years of age, with another 43% of the population under 15 years of age. There were 95 males for every 100 females in the country in 2003. According to the UN, the annual population growth rate for 2000–2005 is 3.20%, with the projected population for the year 2015 at 18,421,000. The population density in 2002 was 68 per km² (176 per km²)

The Phnom Penh Capital city is located in the south-central region of Cambodia and it was established at four intersections of river Mekong, Tonle Sab, and Tonle Basac. These rivers provide potential freshwater and river ecosystem as important resources for sustainable environment condition, nature beauty and prosperous culture for people of Phnom Penh Capital City from the past and the present.

Phnom Penh had a 1998 population of 1,011,264 out of which 374,826 were considered to be "urban poor", equal to 25%. The urban population in Phnom Penh is estimated to be growing at 3, 20% per annum and it is about 32.000 inhab./year (NIS-1998) or about 8.000 families/year. It has an average household size of 5.8. The population density in 2002 was 130 inhab./ha (500 inhab./ha in the centre and 50 inhab./in the suburb).

The average number of persons per household is 5.8, and our survey shows an average dwelling size of 20 m². The mean floor area per person is thus 3.5 m². The Phnom Penh covers on 375 km² which is in rice of field 11,401 ha and wetland, lake, settlement and in roads 26,106 ha. The agriculture lands locate at suburban areas in 3 Khans (Khan Dangkor, Khan Meanchey and Khan Russey Keo) 34.685 km² which is in irrigated land 1,476 ha and non-irrigated land 6,724 ha. Others cropped land is 1,330 ha.

The average life expectancy at birth (2005) was estimated at 57.87 for males, whereas females can expect to live an average of 64.14 years¹. Due to poverty, poor sanitation, and inadequate health services, it is estimated that more than one in ten Cambodian children dies before his or her fifth birthday

Economy

GNP/Capita: Since the 1991 Paris Peace Accord, Cambodia's economy has made remarkable progress after more than two decades of political unrest (Ministry of Planning, 1999). However, Cambodia still remains the poorest and least developed country in Asia, with the gross domestic product per capita estimated at approximately \$ 830 per annum. The government expenditure on health is \$1 per capita. In 1999, 9.9% of the working population worked in agriculture, 22.2% in transformation and manufacturing, and 67.9% in services. The unemployment rate was 12.6% (Royal Government of Cambodia 2000).

The poverty line is basic for reflection on the livelihood of people in the area of the country or city; the above section showed that the people under poverty are 25%

1 Source: The National Institute of Statistics, 1998.

in Phnom Penh city. This proves that the Majority of people are still poor, especially the people who live in urban poor communities and they are about 68,249 families equally 374,826 persons even though the city is developing.

Housing Stock and Deficit

Based on estimates of population and household size, the number of houses in Phnom Penh in 1969 before the massive influx of refugees was around 120,000 units. Most of the migrants, arriving between 1970 and 1975, lived in camps or as squatters in and around the city. During the period 1970-1979, some 82,000 houses were reported as being destroyed. In 1985, the housing stock was estimated at 46,000 units remaining from before the war (including 31,000 flats and 9,000 villas) plus an unknown number of newly constructed units about 20,000 flats and 10,000 villas (Source: 7NG-Private Construction Company, Mong Rithy Company, Kim Kouch Company, Phan IMEX Company, etc), but it is not for the urban poor families, it is for the rich and middle income.

House quality	Cambodia		Phnom Penh	
	Abs	%	Abs	%
Concrete	566,379	28.5	63,336	42.7
Wooden	401,053	20.2	57,194	38.5
Thatch	1,022,396	51.3	27,947	18.8
Total	1,989,828	100.0	148,477	100.0

Percentage distribution of residential and partly residential buildings according to nature of construction in 1998 and 2004²

Percentage building by nature of construction 1998 and 2004				
Year	Total	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1998	100.0	34.2	21.3	44.5
2004	100.0	46.9	26.2	26.9

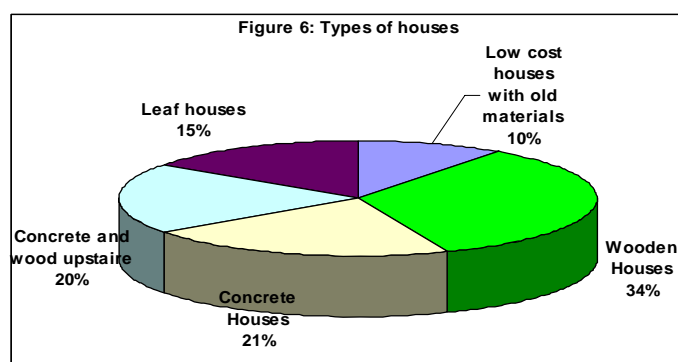
There has since been an increase in squatting by people selling their rights to housing as well as the growth of squatting by new migrants and seasonal workers. Limited public sector manpower meant that the administration of the new property law was problematic. Its implementation gave considerable power to those officials with the authority to grant rights, giving rise to increased opportunities for unjust practices. Although a series of laws and sub-decrees covering land and property rights and

2 (Source: NIS – 1998)

procedures were introduced since 1989 to present, there remains considerable confusion due to problems of interpretation and application. (Source: report on case study of Kouk Klaing-2002). The following is the projection statistic of urban population from 2000 – 2010 ³

Urbanization in Cambodia	Urban Population	
	Phnom Penh	Other Cities
2000	1,108.000	1,115.000
2010	1,292.000	2,5000.000

Houses are divided into 5 types of houses in the communities: 34% of households in the communities live in good quality wooden houses. They paid about US\$2,500-3,800; 21% of households live in brick and concrete houses. They paid about US\$4,000-6,500; 20% of households live in concrete houses with wood upstairs and they paid about US\$5,500-8,600 for 55sqm. However 25% of households live in low cost houses built with recycled materials and some others stay in leaf houses (15%). The latter pay about US\$800-1,300. Most of the low-cost housing is along the railway tracks (both in the city and in peri-urban areas), or along the drainage canal. Some of these communities have not developed yet because they are in a very poor situation and also fell threatened by possible eviction.



(Source: Solidarity for Urban Poor Federation (SUPF) – 2005)

The concerned Ministries, especially Ministry of Land management, Urban Planning and Construction have produced policies, Decree, Sub-decree, Prakas and other related policy frameworks. Then Municipal/Provincial Governments and the concerned actors/institutions are the implementers. So the available laws, policies were Constitution, Land Law, National Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Housing Policy, Moratorium, Resettlement policy, Sub-decree #86 on Construction

³ Estimated by UN World Urbanization Prospect: The 2003 Revision

Permit, Sub-decree on Social Land Concession and Bidding code, etc. The actors in deliver the shelters are NGOs, Private Sectors and CBOs.

Housing Policy

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has established, since the 1980's, a *de facto* housing policy through the Constitution, Laws, Decrees, Sub-decrees, and other legal authority. So there is a significant existing legal and institutional framework that lends direct support for the primary objectives of a sound housing policy. While it is not complete, the existing structure does provide RGC precedent to address the needs of Cambodia's poor and low-income urban households.

1. *Constitution* - Article 40 addressing the right to housing and privacy; and Article 44 addressing the right of a person of Khmer nationality to privately own land.
2. *Land Law* – Regularization of Land Registration; and, Articles 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, and 148 regulate land development and building construction, including eminent domain authority/compensation.
3. *Social Concessions of Land* – The re-settlement of households to land with tenure and land certificate.
4. *Decrees and Sub-Decrees* - Preventing development that would adversely impact aesthetics of the local natural environment, or of historical or cultural venues.
5. *MLMUPC* – Sound organizational structure, with properly defined areas of concentration: Land Law and Land Social Concessions; Cadastral Commission; and addressing housing and poverty social policy.

Social Inclusion

Most people in Phnom Penh hold more contempt than sympathy for the urban poor. Because of the stereotype of anarchy, the middle and upper classes often consider slum dwellers more as culprits of social evils than victims of exclusion, and are mostly afraid of them. Yet, this feeling is often based on no more than irrational fears. Most poor settlements are in fact quite discreet or even invisible to many city dwellers, as they are located away from main roads or above the city on its rooftops. Because of this, few people actually know the living conditions in slums, and the actual situations their inhabitants face.

Until 2000, the Municipality of Phnom Penh categorized slums into “squatter” and “urban poor” settlements. Squatters illegally occupied public or private land, while urban poor were low-income families with a recognized occupancy status that gave them some security of tenure, but no ownership rights. In this regard Prime

Minister Hun Sen renamed squatter dwellers, or “anarchists”, as “temporary residents”, while publicly recognizing their economic value to the city. He emphasized that accompanying them to rebuild new, live-able communities in locations outside the city had become a priority of the municipality (Hun Sen speech at the inauguration of Mean Chey Development Community, April 20, 2000). This change of status coincided with a first step of implementing the Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy.

People under Poverty line	Community	House of the poor number	Poor family number	the poor people number
25%	569	58.011	68.249	374.826

(Source: Municipal Department of Planning Year 2003)

Actors in Shelter Delivery and their Roles

- 1. Role of Government and Private Sector* – The RGC has wisely relegated its role in the housing, construction, and land development sectors to national policy and regulatory functions. Thus, there is partnership and reliance on the private sector (formal and informal) to initiate development.
- 2. Building Materials* – The MLMUPC recognition that the majority of Cambodians are poor, and therefore should have the availability to build through the informal sector.
- 3. Housing Finance* – The RGC recognition and support of NGOs to administer low-interest rate housing loans to poor and low-income households.

Proposal for Change and Improvement

As part of the Millennium Declaration of “Cities Without Slums” and Millennium Development Goal 7 and its Targets 10 & 11 of the United Nations on ensuring environmental sustainability, the UN system, together with its member states and partner organizations, aims to achieve a significant providing clean water supply to slum dwellers who have no access in 2015 and improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

To commit to the above MDG, the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) has established the Phnom Penh Urban Poverty Reduction Strategy (UPRS), Resettlement Policy, Land Management and Sharing and Housing Policies, which are linked to the National Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (NPRS-by Ministry of Planning) and National Housing Policy (NHP-by Ministry of Land Management

Urban Planning and Construction). Even if, the Policies have been produced, but the population of Phnom Penh is growing and there is a consensus that the average annual growth rate is in excess of 4%. Over the next 5 years up to over 200,000 additional poor people will need shelter in Phnom Penh. Measures are needed in Phnom Penh to accommodate poor in-migrants to prevent the continuous formation of new slums.



Slums settlements in Phnom Penh

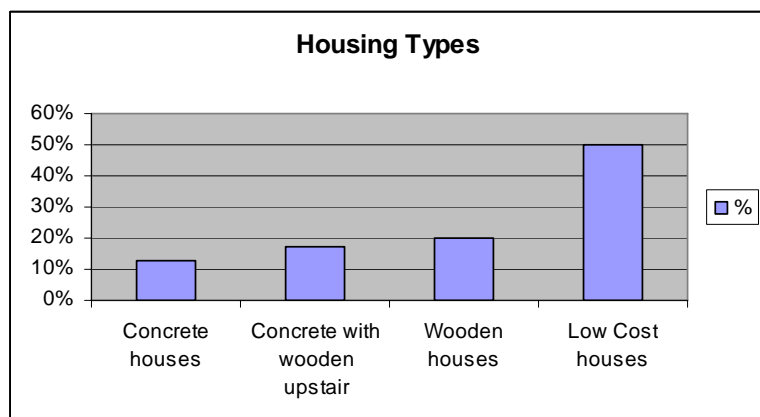
The scale of poverty in Phnom Penh remains compelling and requires urgent and diverse interventions. The city of Phnom Penh currently has an estimated population of 1.2 million and it is growing at a rate of 4-5% per annum. It is estimated that squatters and other urban poor groups form more than 25% of the city's current population. Therefore today, urban poor communities can be found in marginal, seasonally or permanently flooded land, or in multi-occupancy, dilapidated city centre buildings or in many other locations such as along railway lines, along sidewalks, terrace of buildings, on rooftops, along riverbank, in public gardens, along sewage, canals and in manifold other lands in the seven districts of the city.

These do not include new spontaneous settlements or relocation sites on the urban fringe. The people living in all of these communities are socially marginalized and economically poor. Lacking both assets and adequately paid employment, they are forced to live in makeshift housing without access to basic infrastructure and services. Despite the efforts made by the Municipality of Phnom Penh and its partners in reducing urban poverty, the number of urban poor communities (including newly formed squatter areas in the urban fringe) is increasing.

Research shows clearly that the urban poor are very often people from rural areas, whose poverty has forced them to migrate to Phnom Penh. The most common reasons people cite for leaving the villages and moving to slum areas in Phnom Penh are (health problems and the costs of paying for health care) and landlessness. In 2003 there were an estimated 569 urban poor communities, equivalent to 62,249

households or 374,826 people. The average household size of urban family is 5.8 people. (Source: SUPF/UPDF Phnom Penh booklet was produced in 2003).

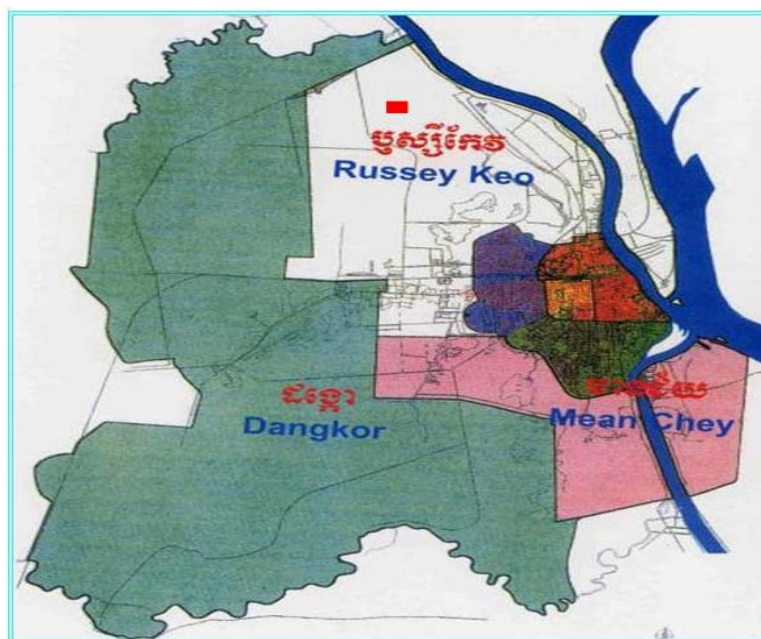
But the quality of the houses in Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn community is as follows:



Housing conditions of poor families in Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn community

Identification of Critical Shelter Problem/Problems

In recent years the Municipality of Phnom Penh has been pursuing a policy of resettling illegal households and communities in new relocation sites on the periphery of the city. In contrast to the forced evictions of the early and mid-nineties, these relocations have been negotiated with the respective communities before the actual move and this is generally accepted as a positive development. However, some relocation sites have been conducted in a rather ad hoc manner and there has been increasing concern about the welfare of the affected families during the process of moving and settling on the new sites. Moreover, the scale of Municipality's relocation programme has grown significantly and in mid 2001 included an emergency housing/relocation project at the Samaki relocation site (Six relocations about 2,000 families) and Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn is the biggest relocation site



-Sen Sok/Anlong Kngan
-it is about 15 Km

Phnom Penh Map

Sen Sok/Anlong Kngan has now become one of the 37 relocation sites in Phnom Penh. There is an estimated 11,862 family's equivalent to 67,613 people in these relocation sites who used to live along the road sides, bank of canals and lakes, on State or public lands and private lands. Many are victims of fire that occurred within 1998-2006. Based on the request of these poor communities, the Commune Councils , the Governor of the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) has asked the Secure Tenure and Housing Rights Programme to select SS/AK community for pilot programme for 2007. Each family got 105 square meters plot of land with individual land title.



Left: after fire.



Centre: After moving



Right: After five years

At the beginning, new sites had no water supply, sanitation, road access, drainage or shelter. Relocated people have faced great hardships and many difficulties since moving there. Presently people make trace of small canals by themselves but the

waste water from each house has nowhere to go because of the main canals do not connect to the lake nearby. Most of the road access is only trace and temporary, then in the rainy season it always flooded and it causes people difficulty. Some of the road access filled up some land by people. Worse than this, those living in houses with poor materials such as plastic/grass/thatch face difficulty during the stormy rainy season because of leaking roofs. Their greatest challenge is how to earn an income out in a suburb area. Commuting to Phnom Penh can cost up to \$2 per day which is often more than what people can earn daily. A major hardship is lack of protection from the elements. Job employment, facilities, shelters, physical infrastructures, and especially medical services for children and the elderly are a critical need.

Fortunately after five years (2001-2006) some of basic infrastructure and facilities such as: roads access, market, schools, Midwife Centre, wells and other forms of water supply have gradually been installed on site, provided by the Royal palace, Municipality, Seila Programme, Urban Poverty Reduction Project and PUPR (UN-habitat). A permanent health post at SS/AK was also built to meet the needs of over 20,000 people. The Local and International NGOs (Maryknoll, Padek, SUPF, UPDF, Krusa Yoeung and Sovanna Phum Organizations, Habitat for Humanity International (HFHI)), World Vision, are also providing medical services, education (non-formal, kindergarten, primary) and housing loans and business credits to small savings groups although not at a large scale. Settlers still have to take care of their daily needs.

Analysis of Critical Shelter Problem/Problems

The above problems have been existed since 2001. This is because of the Municipality of Phnom Penh has limited resources. That is why the problems cannot be solved and it is increased bigger and bigger. So this proposal can help solving the above problems in accordance with the following describing method (SWOT):

Strengths

- A) The advantage of this proposal is to help develop the capacity of Municipal Officials at the Khan and Commune Councils level, Non-Governmental Organizations, CBOs to implement urban low-income housing projects. It helps focus on the options and good practices to improve the living conditions of the urban poor, and stress the need for community development

and participation and the importance of partnerships between government, civil society and community;

- B) The proposal can help ensuring that communities are well informed regarding the pilot project, and well organized to participate in it. Community organization and development need to be undertaken on a continuous basis, with each phase of the project; and
- C) The proposal is undertaking detail physical and socio-economic assessments of the conditions of the site, the communities in order to identify key issues, problems and challenges. It can also leverage funding for site development, the provision of infrastructure and community development activities such as the extension of micro-credit.

Weaknesses

In section 2 has presented that the Municipality of Phnom Penh has 37 relocation sites and those relocations have had similar problems. That is why following the suggestion of H.E Kep Chuktema, Governor of Phnom Penh has asked STHRP to select Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn relocation for this pilot project and it has 7 villages and each village has the following population:

Phum 1 has 460 families	Phum 5 has 460 families
Phum 2 has 750 families	Phum 6 has 500 families
Phum 3 has 460 families	Phum 7 has 493 families
Phum 4 has 460 families	thus the total population is: 3,583 families.

- A) There has still six major problems not yet resolved and through this proposal the STHRP badly needs support to improve the above mentioned problems and they are: 1) strengthening existing community saving and credit programme, which are abandoned long time; 2) provision of drainage to evacuate waste water from each houses and rain water; 3) provision of better roads access; 4) housing of the poorest among the poor (about 50%); 5) source of livelihoods; and 6) about 1,300 families of people have not received plot of land from local authorities/Municipality of Phnom Penh since 2001 are living along the roads side in SS/AK.
- B) The Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) and local authorities of Khan Russey Keo have planned to help them long time back, but it never took place. These problems have also been intervened and reiterated many times by Mr. Peter Leupretch, the Special Representatives of Secretary General of the United Nations for Human Rights in Cambodia. In this

regard the proposal does not want to see unplanned relocation and uncoordinated partners will be repeated in the future; and

- C) The poor people have obviously seen as weaknesses is the political will of the government and the voice of vulnerable groups or the voice of the poor have never heard or participatory approaches to seek solution to the problems and the existing problems/poverty issues and especially the potential donors/partners are never approached. If the issues of urban poverty and lack of access to shelter and services are not addressed, the human rights and dignity of the urban poor will continue to be severely violated and perpetuated in future generations.

Opportunity

Following people moved to the relocation in 2001, each family received plot of 7m x 15m and the individual title was issued by the Municipality. The principles (main) roads access and water supply and other basic facilities are gradually provided.

- A) The opportunity of the urban poor can be provided through the proportions which need new and innovative approaches:

- ♦ Government alone cannot solve the problem;
- ♦ Urban actors and donors should help contributing to solve the problem;
- ♦ It's about facilitating the interaction between urban actors and encouraging stakeholders to work together;
- ♦ The challenge is to share the work by making good use of the capacity of people, so that each stakeholder does what it knows best;

- B) The interesting trend is help community members to prepare action plan to improve or renovate the following their prioritized needs:

1. To improve fourteen drainages with size of 40cm x 40cm and the length of each drainage is 133m (x 14 = 1,862m) to evacuate waste water from each household in Phum 2;
2. To renovate two open canals size 4m x 1m deep and the length of each canal is 1700m (x 2 = 3,400m) to evacuate waste water from drainages to the main canal in Anlong Knagn;
3. To improve fourteen access roads in Phum 2 and the wide and length of each road is 8m x 133m = 1863m;

4. To construct fifty houses for 50 poorest families in Phum 2 through community organization and development and saving - credit programmes.

But the above prioritized issues can be done through community participation and it requires the community organization mobilize resources from government, community and others.

Threats

All people at the Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn have been bearing difficulty long enough since 2001, and this is because of the following threats:

- A) The distance of Sen Sok/Anlong Knagn is 16 km from the Phnom Penh city and the cost of the transportation is more than daily income of poor the families. So those who get jobs in the city they come once a week; Poorest among the poor are unemployment and they require housing and capital for small business;
- B) The local authorities have only limited funds of \$10,000/year for one commune from Seila Programme through the Commune Councils (Decentralization) to improve infrastructures of the whole commune. It is very small. Then poor who need assistance rely on the authorities to seek support from various donors, so far the local authorities and Municipality of Phnom Penh has appealed for help, but it seems there is no donor interested. Except some NGOs are working on health, on education, on infrastructure, on small group on small business housing loans through saving programme, but the poorest families cannot access to the programme. Then the poorest families sold their plots and came back to the city; and
- C) As the above-mentioned facts since 2001 there is no potential donor to support the poor families, the people have tried their best to improve themselves. That is why this proposal has been prepared with the suggestion of H.E. KEP Chuktema, Governor of Phnom Penh and he knew that the housing and living condition of the poor families in Sen Sok/Anlong knagn can be improved through this proposal. So the constraint of the operation of this proposal may cause by lacking of support and housing conditions of poor families becomes worse, especially they loose opportunities for their children.

Objective and Purpose of the Pilot Project – 2007

To overcome the above six main problems gradually, the Secure Tenure and Housing Rights Programme (STHRP) have identified the following objective and purpose:

- Objective: The urban poor throughout SS/AK participate in and benefit from shelter development, management and financing processes that increase their income, assets and well-being;
- Purpose: To improve shelter planning & facilitate activities of local governments & extend financing systems so as to respond effectively and efficiently to the needs of the urban poor in SS/AK

Strategy of the Pilot Project 2007

To achieve the objective and to serve the purpose, the proposed pilot project 2007-2011 has three components:

COMPONENT 1 - Capacity-building in shelter planning and management (institution building, technical assistance and training) for all stakeholders, including CBOs, Communes, Khans and the Municipality.

COMPONENT 2 – Infrastructure investment in areas to be upgraded (basic infrastructure, including social facilities and O & M provision) with 750 families (1,337) beneficiaries.

COMPONENT 3 - Provision of micro-finance for housing improvements / micro-enterprise development for income generation, with some 50 loans per annum through community organizing, development and saving.

Activities of the Pilot Project 2007

To fulfil the goals, objective, purpose, strategies of the Pilot project on Housing Improvement for SS/AK community, the pilot project has identified activities for first year 2007 as follows:

1. Regular Meeting with community leaders, Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs, and other related regular meetings/workshops/seminar in Phum 2 and other places;
2. Orientation workshop on objectives, activities, target groups and mechanism of Pilot project to community leaders, Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs in Phum 2;
3. Consultation meeting to establish Task Force with all partners of SS/AK;
4. Mobilizing and Organization of Community and strengthening the existing saving & credit schemes;
5. Physical socio-economic and housing survey at selected community in Phum 2 of SS/AK;

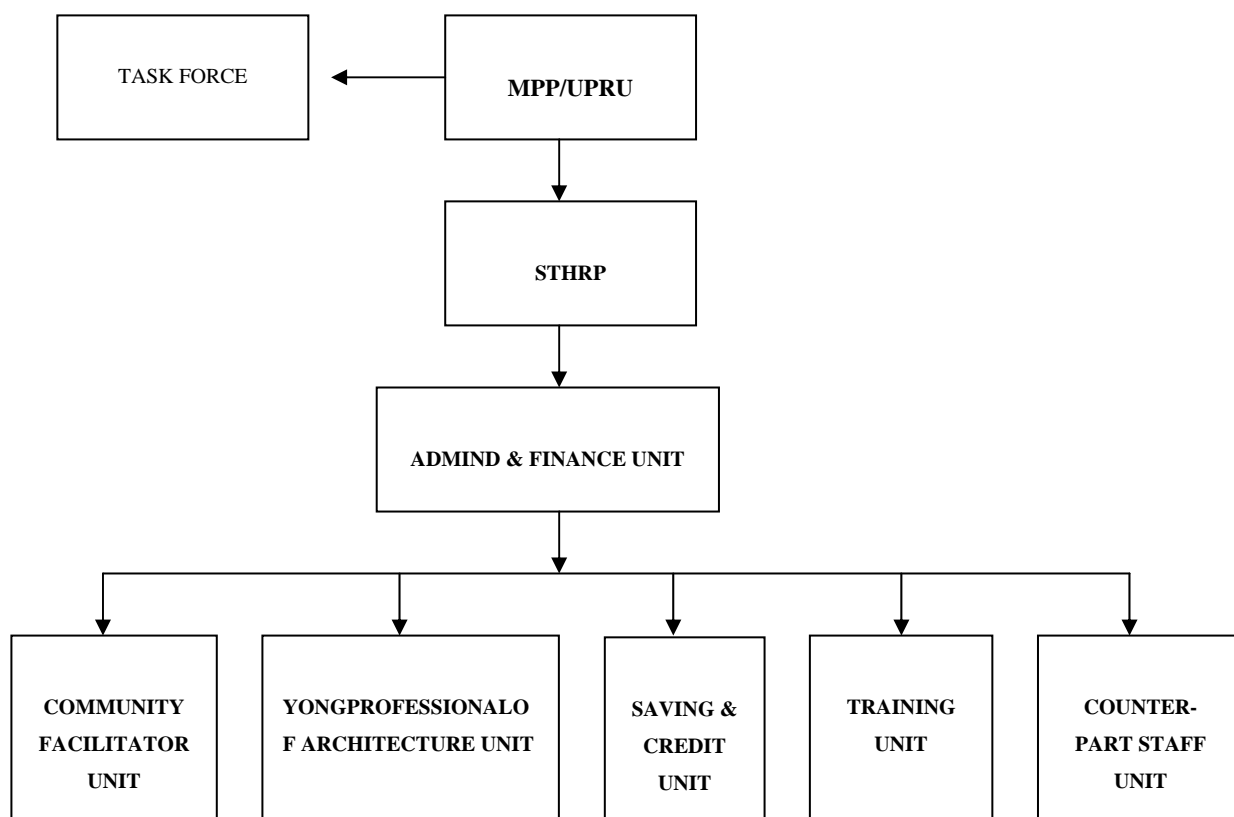
6. Selection of community for pilot project and Identification of housing & drainage options, etc;
7. Consultation meeting to establish Housing Forum with community leaders, Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs at SS/AK, so that it can responsible for housing issues and design of low income housing for the selected families of SS/AK;
8. Providing training on Community organizing and Development, Shelter and Community Action Planning, Leadership to community leaders, Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs;

Partners of STHRP

To achieve its goals, objectives and strategies, the STHRP will work with the following partners:

- Ministry of Land Management, Planning & Construction (MLMUPC);
- The Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP);
- Municipal Departments of Land Management Urbanization Construction and Cadastral (MDLMUCC), Education,
- Health, Urban Planning, Industry, Water Supply Authority, Public Works, Environment, Women's Affairs and Social Affairs
- Community Development Management Committee (CDMC) and Sangkat Councils/Commune Councils
- Seila programme of Phnom Penh;
- UN-Habitat/UNESCAP housing policy implementation pilot project in Battambang;
- Housing Rights Task Force (HRTF) and Cambodian Human Rights Action Committee (CHRAC)
- Urban Actors: Urban Poor Development Fund (UPDF), Urban Sector Group (USG), Urban Poor Women Development
- (UPWD), Urban Development Unit (UDT) = NGO working Group, SUPF-Khan Unit (CBOs) at Khan level

STRUCTURE OF HOUSING RIGHTS PROGRAMME



MPP: Municipality of Phnom Penh
UPRU: Urban Poverty Reduction
CDMC: Community Development Management Committee
STHRP: Secure Tenure and Housing Rights Programme

Action Plan 2007

#	OBJECTIVES	MAIN ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	VENUE	TARGET GROUPS	REMARKS
1	To involve and make all partners aware of the housing issues and participate in the process	Orientation workshop on objectives, activities, target groups and mechanism of Pilot project	6 workshops is conducted to MPP, Khan, NGOs, CBO, S/C in quarter one	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	January – March 2007
2	Working together to share the task	Consultation meetings to establish Task Force with all partners of SS/AK;	3 consultation meetings to establish Task Force among all partners in quarters one and two. It also schedule to meet regularly throughout the year	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	January – December 2007
3	Strengthening of community organizations, saving & credit programme & Community Centre	Mobilizing and Organization of Community and strengthening the existing saving & credit schemes;	Training curriculum, is produced. Four trainings will be conducted and a Community Centre is constructed and 50 credit will be created through saving in quarters two -four.	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	April – December 2007
4	Data collection on economy of the family	Physical socio-economic and housing survey at selected community in Phum 2 of SS/AK;	Survey questionnaire forms are produced and all families in Sen	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC,	April – September 2007

			Sok are surveyed in quarters two-three		Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	
5	Identification and classifying of the prioritized problems	Selection group of community for pilot project and Identification of housing & drainage options, etc;	2 CAP & M are conducted at the selected communities and drainage and access road will be improved in quarters three and four.	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	July – December 2007
6	Right to freedom of speech	Consultation meeting to establish Housing Forum so that it can be responsible for housing issues and design of low income housing for the selected families of SS/AK;	The Housing Forum will be established and conducted every two months so that the poor can have the rights to express the concerns related to their daily lives	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	One in every two months
7	Capacity building to MPP, MLMUPC, Khan, NGOs, CBOs	Providing training on Community organizing and Development, Shelter and Community Action Planning,	4 trainings and each training lasts for 2 days are conducted to Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs in quarters three & four	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	July – December 2007
8	Reporting & discussing about issues related to housing & sharing concerns to each other	Regular Meeting with community leaders, Commune Councils, NGOs, CDMC, CBOs, and other related regular meetings/ workshops/ seminar in Phum 2 and other places;	12 meetings per year with the minutes and publication will be produced	At Phum 2, Anlong Kngan	Community members, CBOs, NGOs, MPP, MLMUPC, Commune Councils, Khan, CDMC	January – December 2007