



THE PHNOM PENH SURVEY IN 2023

A Study on Urban Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh



អង្គការសហគមន៍ទាត្រាត
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The Phnom Penh Survey in 2023

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List of Abbreviations

2013 PP Survey The Phnom Penh Survey: A Study on Urban Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh

2017 PP Survey The Phnom Penh Survey 2017

2023 PP Survey The Phnom Penh Survey 2023

GPS Global Positioning System

LMAP Land Management and Administration Program

MLMUPC Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

MoP Ministry of Planning

MPP Municipality of Phnom Penh

SLR Systematic Land Registration

STT Sahmakum Teang Thaut

SUPF Squatter and Urban Poor Federation



I. Introduction

Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT) aims to provide essential data on the state of Phnom Penh's urban poor settlements every 4 – 5 years. This report aims to add to the body of research and information that has been previously produced. In this way, trends can be assessed, and the latest data is provided to the public. The overall purpose of conducting research into urban poor settlements is so that solutions to problems identified within the research can be solved. STT undertakes its survey to provide the public, urban poor settlements, government, development partners, and the international community with information, analysis, and recommendations to help urban poor settlements become better places to live and help their residents realize their human rights – especially the right to adequate housing.

There have been several major studies that have been conducted on the urban poor and their dwellings in Phnom Penh's inner and outer Khans over the past few decades. These studies have collected data on urban poor settlements and families, information on evictions and threat of eviction, land titling, and land categorization as well as general socio-economic conditions. These studies are:

- **“The State of Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh, Cambodia”.** Conducted in 1997 by the community-based organization now known as Solidarity with the Urban Poor Federation (SUPF)¹. It was the first comprehensive public survey on Phnom Penh's urban poor settlements. At the time, it surveyed 379 settlements and reported that a total of 180,000 people in Phnom Penh lived in “informal settlements.”
- **“Phnom Penh: an information booklet on the city's development and the settlements of the Urban Poor”.** Conducted again by SUPF in 2003, this is a follow up to the 1997 survey (above), which included more data from the outer Khans. Major findings included that the scale of poverty was much worse in the outer Khans where the relocation sites had been established as well as that 40% of communities were under threat of eviction.

- **“The 8 Khan Survey: A Study on Urban Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh”.** In 2009, STT conducted this research to build on previous surveys. It identified 410 settlements in the 8 Khans with a total of 40,548 urban poor families. Importantly, it found that while in 1997 close to half of Phnom Penh's urban poor lived in the inner Khans, that figure had dropped to almost a quarter in 2009 revealing a major shift of urban poor settlements from the inner to outer Khans.
- **“The Phnom Penh Urban Poor Assessment”.** In 2012, the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) conducted its baseline study on urban poor communities to give an overview of the living conditions, socio-economic status and delivery of social services. According to the study, there are 516 “areas of urban poor communities,” 342 of which are organized, and 174 which are not.
- **“The Phnom Penh Survey: A Study on Urban Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh” (2013 PP Survey).** Conducted by STT in 2013 (and published in 2014), this research aimed to update the 8 Khan Survey and to produce current and accurate maps of the urban poor in Phnom Penh. The survey identified 340 urban poor settlements whose overall living conditions were still in need of dire improvement.
- **“The Phnom Penh Survey 2017” (2017 PP Survey).** Conducted by STT in 2017 (and published in 2018), this research aimed to update the 2013 PP Survey and to produce current and accurate maps of the urban poor in Phnom Penh. The survey identified 277 urban poor settlements with a notable trend of urban poor communities being more common in the outer areas of Phnom Penh than the city center.

STT's latest research, the 2023 PP Survey, continues this body of work and identifies 191 urban poor settlements. The main findings are explored further below. For a full breakdown of the data, or for more nuanced understanding of specific issues and specific settlements, please contact STT directly.

¹This organization was previously known as Squatter and Urban Poor Federation (SUPF).



II. Methodology

Objectives

The objectives for this report were as follows:

- To update and collect new data on existing urban poor settlements researched under STT's 2017 "Phnom Penh Survey," identify potential new settlements, and eliminate settlements that were no longer urban poor (see definition outlined below).
- To produce current and accurate maps of the locations of urban poor settlements.
- To develop findings and recommendations for key stakeholders that will lead to positive outcomes for the urban poor.

Primary Data Collection: Survey

The survey was developed and based on the methodology used in the 2013 PP Survey and 2017 PP Survey in order to be able to compare data between 2013, 2017 and 2023. However, some of the questions were streamlined to meet research deadlines. The questionnaire was converted into KOBO Data Collect, an electronic data collection application that can be used with a mobile device, such as a smartphone or tablet. See Annex 1 for the questionnaire that was used in this research.

Enumerators from STT and private consultants were used to conduct data collection. All enumerators were trained on data collection, using the KOBO Data Collect program to undertake surveys. The program also utilizes the users' tablet's built-in GPS. Enumerators worked in pairs and were provided with GPS coordinates of the 277 settlements that were part of the 2017 PP Survey, as well as key areas where other settlements were likely to be found or that STT had identified as having settlements that were urban poor but had not been included into previous versions of the PP Survey. STT provided assistance to data collectors in searching for previously unrecorded settlements. One of the limitations of the survey is that it likely misses some settlements

that meet the criteria to be considered urban poor – as a result, the total number of settlements in this research is considered a minimum.

The survey was conducted in Phnom Penh from July 2022 to December of 2022 by enumerators in 191 settlements which were considered urban poor and included in the final analysis. For each settlement the target preferred person for the interview was the village or commune chief, followed by the community leader if the village or commune chief was not available. If the village chief, commune chief, and community leader were all unavailable, then settlement residents were interviewed. As a result, STT believes there may be some inaccuracies where persons interviewed did not have answers to all the questions asked in the survey.

Urban Poor Settlement Definition

Various words are used to refer to the urban poor and their homes around the world, but poor settlements are difficult to define under one term. Some settlements might include hundreds of structures as well as shops, schools and other social services while others might be just a scattering of a few houses with not much else around.

In Cambodia, the Government requires that organizations consider the poor through the ID Poor Programme, a government programme which identifies poor households in order to provide greater access to services or payments.² However, this has not been possible in this research as the IDPoor data for Phnom Penh is, so far, incomplete. Although the ID Poor Programme is functional to some extent, it is not clear that it currently captures all of the poor people living in Phnom Penh, and so, the Phnom Penh Survey 2023 is conducted to assist in generating useful data that should indicate where large groupings of potential ID Poor candidates are.

² See <https://idpoor.gov.kh/en/>

For the purpose of this research, one basic definition was used for urban poor settlements. An urban poor settlement is defined as “a group of ten or more adjacent households whose housing structures are of visibly poor quality, and/or whose homes have been laid out in a non-conventional fashion without adherence to a ground plan.”³ In addition, ten or more families living in houses which lack one or more of the following criteria from UN Habitat’s definition of slums were also categorized as urban poor settlements.

- Durable housing of a permanent nature that protects against extreme climate conditions.
- Sufficient living space, which means not more than three people sharing the same room.
- Easy access to safe water, in sufficient amounts, and at an affordable price.
- Access to adequate sanitation in the form of a private or public shared toilet by a reasonable number of people.
- Security of tenure that prevents forced evictions.⁴

This is the same definition as was used in the 2017 PP Survey and is almost the same as the 2013 PP Survey definition. This allows the report to confidently assess trends that urban poor settlements are facing over this period. However, the definition is malleable, and some settlements that are previously considered urban poor may be removed if the researchers and STT feel they no longer fit the criteria to be considered urban poor.

Research Ethics

STT works closely with urban poor settlements in Phnom Penh and has developed relationships with many of the community members. Given the importance of ensuring that data collection was unbiased, and proper research ethic protocols were followed, the following concepts were explained to all survey participants:

- Voluntary participation.

- Confidentiality.
- Anonymity.
- Purpose and outcomes of the research.
- Participants were assured that the information they shared would only be used for research and advocacy purposes.
- Informed consent - enumerators sought verbal consent from participants before commencing the survey and did not proceed if this was not provided.

Quality Control

Research supervisors frequently observed enumerators’ interactions with participants during interviews to guarantee the quality of interviewing. The data was monitored in real time as it was uploaded and supervisors worked closely with enumerators to ensure answers were being accurately recorded and questions were being understood by participants.

Secondary Data

Secondary data used throughout this report has been obtained from various sources, including: organizational reports, government reports, academic papers, media articles and other available publications. In addition, STT databases are frequently used to confirm findings of the report.

Scope and Limitation

Missing Settlements

There is a possibility that some settlements were missed that would meet the definition to be considered urban poor settlements. As noted above, the methodology makes this likely as it is impossible to visit every area of Phnom Penh in the time allotted to this research.

³This definition has been used by STT in its previous two urban poor surveys in 2009 and 2013. Similarly it is a definition used by UNICEF and the partner NGO People in Need (PIN), see Multiple Indicator Assessment of the Urban Poor (2014) https://www.unicef.org/cambodia/results_for_children_23397.html.

⁴ This new addition, which allows urban poor settlements to be classified under the UN Habitat definition of slums, was adopted during the 2017 PP Survey to reflect the changes in urban poor settlements that meant their housing was often built from better materials (i.e. brick, cement as opposed to wood, clay, scrap metal) but where they were still vulnerable to forced eviction because they had not received legal documents providing them with tenure.

Knowledge of Respondents

The survey data relies almost entirely on the knowledge of the respondent on matters about the entire settlement, including estimates of the number of houses and families and their understanding of legal land tenure. Where possible, information provided was cross-checked against STT databases or against other public sources. Enumerators also verified some of the information provided to them by counting houses, observing infrastructure, or reviewing legal documents. However, in the absence of STT data to cross check or other settlement representatives to interview, the information provided by the respondents is taken at face value.

URBAN POOR SETTLEMENT

The city of Phnom Penh is divided into 14 administrative districts or Khans in Khmer. There are five khans in what is considered the inner part of Phnom Penh, these are Daun Penh, Chamkar Mon, Boeung Keng Kang, Toul Kork and 7 Makara. These five khans are located within an approximate 3.5 kms radius from the center of Phnom Penh and represent 40km² or 6% of Phnom Penh's land area. The other remaining nine Khans are considered to form the outer part of Phnom Penh, which at some points is approximately 20kms from the center of Phnom Penh.

Previous iterations of the Phnom Penh Survey found that settlements had different access to government services, like water and electricity, based on whether they were located in the inner or outer khans. Additionally, previous Surveys also showed that urban poor settlements were likely to be growing in the outer khans, and disappearing in the inner khans – partially due to better services in the inner khans and partially due to resettlement projects that evicted communities from inner to outer khans. As a result, data is often disaggregated throughout the findings to show discrepancies based on the inner versus outer khan divide where the divide was significant.

This chapter presents key data on the urban poor settlements in Phnom Penh as identified by the 2022 PP Survey. Where possible, the data is interpreted to show changes from the 2017 Phnom Penh Survey or earlier research.



III. Main Findings

Decreasing Urban Poor Settlements

In total, the 2017 PP Survey identified 277 urban poor settlements in Phnom Penh. This research has found 191 urban poor settlements, which continues the downward trend in urban poor settlements witnessed by STT in previous research. The graph below documents the general downward trend since 1997, except for 2003, the only time that researchers recorded an increase from a previous report. The 2003 research was also the highest amount of urban poor settlements recorded – reaching 569 settlements. In comparison, 2023 research has found less than half of those settlements now exist as urban poor settlements. In total, 86 settlements that had existed during the 2017 PP Survey were removed from the 2023 PP Survey for various reasons, with most removed because they now failed to meet the criteria to be considered urban poor.

Previous research, and the 2023 PP Survey, have documented settlements undertaking significant upgrades or receiving legal land tenure that removes them from the classification of ‘urban poor’. The granting of land titles to several communities in Phnom Penh over the last 5 years meant that numbers dropped once again. 42 settlements, for example, reported having received land titles within the last 5 years – however, because many of the communities had not received the land titles for the entire settlement, or had become indebted to microfinance institutions, or were still in a position of vulnerability due to poor housing, many of the settlements are still considered urban poor per the definition above.

The recorded decrease in settlements does not necessarily reflect only positive outcomes. Other settlements were evicted, with Amnesty International reporting that 9 settlements in Phnom Penh were evicted during the Covid-19 crisis of 2020 to 2022. Some of these settlements were not included in previous PP Surveys as they were either missed or settled in Phnom Penh after the 2017 period – meaning researchers for the 2017 PP Survey could not have known about them. Settlements

that were evicted were often impossible to contact because they had to move to other places. Some families left their homes or went back to living in rental houses, which made it easier for them to run a business for their living in the city by selling their land to other people. The survey data recorded evicted communities or communities that are not poor and noted them as deleted from the survey data. Therefore, the number of urban poor communities decreased from the data. However, this research shows that only 4 communities were left because they were evicted.

Other communities also appeared that were not included in the 2017 PP Survey. These communities were sometimes the result of economic or climate factors and rapid migration to Phnom Penh. At least one community, which has since been evicted and not recorded within this research, migrated to Phnom Penh to escape microfinance debt.

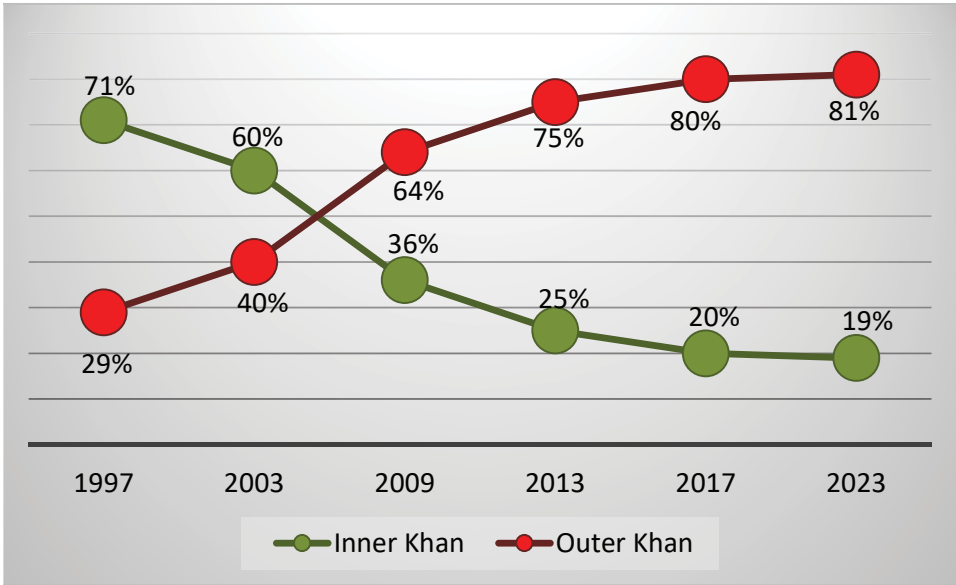
As a result, STT believes it is not possible to say for certain that a continued decrease in urban poor settlements will occur into the future. Future increases or decreases will depend upon several factors including government policy on eviction and land titling, economic factors that promote rural-to-urban migration, and other factors like climate change and natural disasters. Notably, while there is a significant uptick in settlements reporting land titles being received, there is not a significant drop in total urban poor settlements like that shown in the past two iterations of this research.



TABLE 01 Number of Urban Poor Settlements between 1997 and 2023⁵

Inner Khans	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
7 Makara	57	58	30	17	9	7
Chamkar Mon	67	68	29	25	19	6
Boeng Keng Kang	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3
Daun Penh	72	81	32	17	13	9
Toul Kork	60	48	38	21	15	11
Subtotal	256	255	129	80	56	36
	71%	60%	36%	25%	20%	19%
Outer Khans	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
Chbar Ampov	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36	27
Chroy Chongva	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13	8
Dangkork	16	141	54	25	23	19
Meanchey	46	94	93	89	41	29
Porsenchey	N/A	N/A	N/A	28	19	13
Kamboul	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
Russey Keo	61	79	96	87	52	34
Sensok	N/A	N/A	38	31	27	12
Preak Pnov	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10	12
Subtotal	107	173	227	235	221	155
	29%	40%	64%	75%	80%	81%
Grand Total	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
	379	569	410	340	277	191

FIGURE 01 Proportion of Settlements in Inner and Outer Khans 1997-2023



⁵ In 2019 Porsenchey was split into 2 Khans: Porsenchey and Kamboul and Chamkar Mon was split into Chamkar Mon and Boeng Keng

TABLE 02 Number of Urban Poor Families between 1997 and 2023

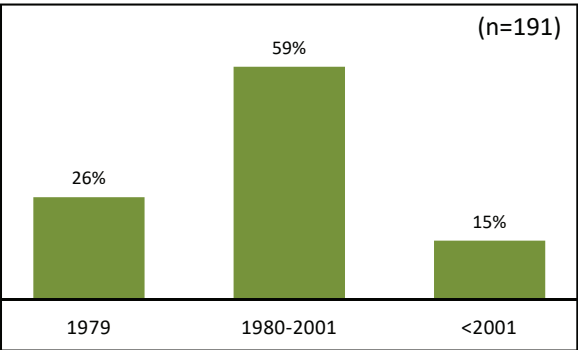
Inner Khans	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
7 Makara	1762	3875	1884	611	283	219
Chamkar Mon	6479	8574	2421	2270	2051	970
Boeng Keng Kang	-	-	-	-	-	63
Daun Penh	2970	7188	2337	614	1055	802
Toul Kork	3411	4540	4920	2288	1494	2281
Subtotal	14622	24177	11562	5783	4883	4335
	48%	39%	29%	17%	19%	22%
Outer Khans	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
Chbar Ampov	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2392	2594
Chroy Choringva	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	867	561
Dangkor	903	19690	7242	3976	4270	1284
Meanchey	6656	5382	9002	7017	2274	3151
Porsenchey	N/A	N/A	N/A	4551	2915	1754
Kamboul	-	-	-	-	-	30
Russey Keo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1679	3465
Sensok	7969	13000	8482	6023	5200	1061
Preak Pnov	N/A	N/A	4260	6255	1727	1304
Subtotal	15528	38072	28986	27822	21324	15204
	52%	61%	71%	83%	81%	78%
Grand Total	1997	2003	2009	2013	2017	2023
	30150	62249	40548	33605	26207	19539

Overall Characteristics of Settlements

Consistent with the 2017 PP Survey, most settlements were established between 1978 and 2001. There is a small proportion of settlements (14%) that were established after 2002, which may indicate that settlements were evicted and then resettled as posited by the 2017 PP Survey or may indicate rural to urban migrations patterns are changing – as this research finds evidence of new communities that have been established since the 2017 PP Survey.

A key recommendation for the future is to study the role of rural-to-urban migration to ensure that Phnom Penh – as well as other urban centres around Cambodia – is ready to accommodate new settlements. Evidence collected by STT suggests rural-to-urban migration may be occurring because of job loss caused by Covid-19, climate change, families wanting a better life in the city, and increasing debt to microfinance institutions forcing land sales and economic migration.

FIGURE 02 Settlement Year of Establishment



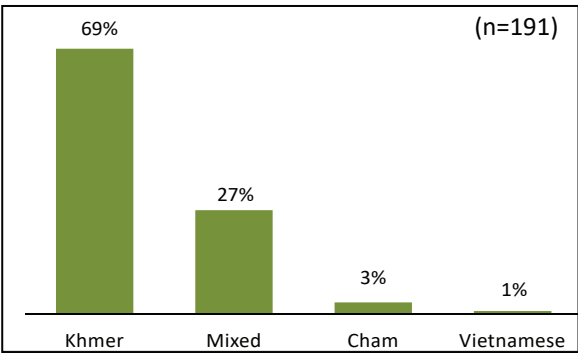
The majority of urban poor settlements contain less than 200 families, which may indicate that although settlements are decreasing in total number, the families per settlement are increasing. The mean families per settlement is more than 102, with the largest settlement containing more than 1146 families. This is consistent with assumed population growth, but it is not clear how authorities plan to deal with expanding settlements where they assert the settlement is “illegal” (the illegal nature of some settlements is explored further below). It is also clear that many settlements do

not have the physical space to expand (unless they can build upwards), meaning many families are sharing houses and living in increasingly crowded conditions.

Ethnicity

Khmer is identified as the main ethnic group in more than 90% of urban poor settlements. Other ethnic groups included Vietnamese, Chinese, Cham and Kampuchea Krom (ethnically Cambodian people who came from Vietnam).

FIGURE 03 Main Ethnic Groups



KEY FINDINGS

- There is a continued decrease in urban poor settlements from 277 in 2017 to 191 in 2023. However, this is not as significant a decrease as might be expected.
- There is also a rapid increase in reported land titles being received by communities – though much of this was not confirmed and it remains unclear whether entire communities have received titles. 19 communities reported having received land titles since 2017.
- Key informant and STT information suggests that new settlements have been found – although some were then evicted, since 2017. This is a new trend that suggests more research is needed on Phnom Penh’s capacity and policies for dealing with rural-to-urban migration.



LAND TENURE,
TITLING
AND

RELOCATION

Types of Land and Land Titles

Types of Land

There are three main types of land in Cambodia, as defined by the Land Law of 2001:⁶

- **State:** State land, is further divided into state public and state private. State public land is all land held by the state that has a general public use, benefit or service. It can include roads, railways, heritage sites, schools, hospitals and administrative buildings among others. State private land is land that has no public interest value. While state private land can be leased or sold, state public land cannot be owned by anyone but the state.
- **Private:** Land that is owned or possessed by private parties.
- **Collective:** Land that belongs to indigenous peoples (communally) or monasteries.

Types of Land titles

In relation to private ownership of land, the only indisputable proof of ownership is a land title certificate, commonly referred to as a ‘Hard title’:

- **Hard Title:** An official land ownership certificate registered and issued by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) at the National Level. It is a nationally recognized and indisputable title of land ownership and grants the holder ownership rights over the land.

Other documents that are commonly used to show ownership may be obtained through authorities and are useful to provide evidence of ownership but are not as strong as hard titles.

- **‘Soft Title’ (not an actual title):** Comes from land transfer documents (officially witnessed contracts, receipts and other documents) that have been registered at the Sangkat (council) and Khan levels. This ‘soft title’ is recognition of the owner’s rights to possess the land but is trumped by a ‘hard title’.

⁶For a more detailed discussion of types of land see: Sahmakum Teang Tnaut. (2013). Policy for the Poor?": Phnom Penh, Tenure Security and Circular03. Phnom Penh: Sahmakum Teang Tnaut.

The legal status of many parcels of land in Phnom Penh remains unofficially recorded and titled by the MLMUPC. Many residents have lived in their homes with explicit permission from local authorities, or possess land sale contracts, but do not have hard land titles. This poses significant challenges for residents in urban poor settlements as they are often located near to land that could be considered state land. As a result, the most used argument to evict urban poor settlements is that they occupied state land,⁷ an argument which would not apply to persons in possession of hard land titles. The government has failed to complete land titling programs for decades, but some evidence suggests that the settlements are now receiving land titles – though more information on this is required.

The right to adequate housing – Tenure security

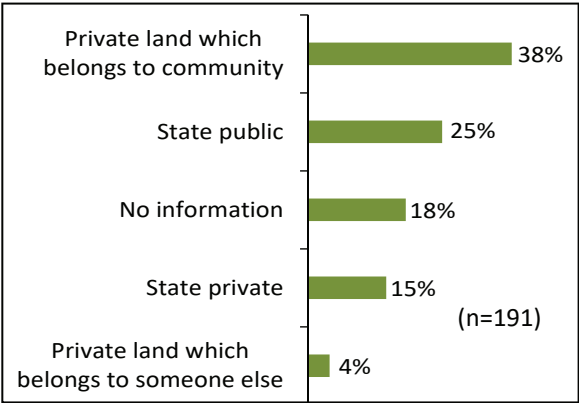
Type of Land

More than a third of urban poor settlements reported living on state land. The significance of this finding is that living on state land likely means residents cannot receive titles to their land – or at least not easily. The history of land titling for urban poor settlements also suggests this. Worryingly, most communities had no written confirmation from authorities to suggest that they were located on state land – most assumed this, or were told this verbally, or enumerators reviewed the area and found indicators that suggested this was very likely to be the case.



⁷STT, 'Evictions and Relocations', 2019. Available at teangtnaut.org.

FIGURE 04 Type of Land that Settlements are Established On



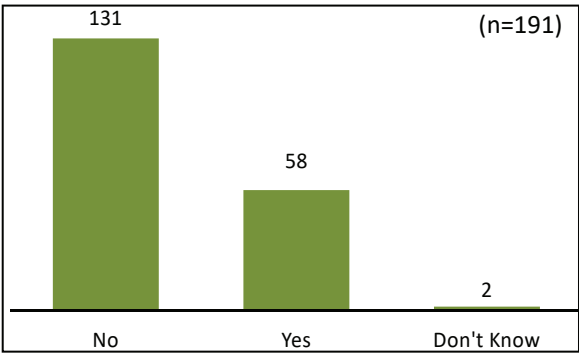
Land Titles

The majority (69%) of urban poor settlements said that they did not have written documentation establishing the status of their land. This corresponds with 63% of settlements not having undergone the systematic land registration (SLR) process. The SLR process has been undertaken by the Cambodian authorities for more than a decade in an attempt to classify land throughout the country. The slow progress has left many urban poor settlements without clear documentation outlining the status of the land. As a result, insecurity of tenure and fear of eviction are widely reported amongst the nearly two-thirds of urban poor communities that do not have written documentation. The exclusion of urban poor communities from the SLR process is believed by many settlements to be evidence that they will be evicted in the future. The fact that urban poor settlements are routinely denied SLR appears to be discrimination. In addition, the refusal to give information to communities in clear terms on their land tenure status is a denial of their right to adequate housing – which has tenure security as a key component.⁸

Of those settlements that have undergone the SLR process, 58 said that they had received titles and were now recognized as the legal owner of the land. This is an increase

of about 19 settlements since the 2017 PP survey. The 2015 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey found that 91.7% of households in Phnom Penh were owned by the owner.⁹ This is evidence that Cambodia has a discrepancy between its general population and urban poor settlements – with urban poor settlements much less likely to undergo the SLR process. STT believes that the government is discriminating against urban poor communities by failing to prioritize them in this process and leaving them in a state of vulnerability.

FIGURE 05 Settlements that have undergone the SLR process



Eviction and relocation

56 urban poor settlements (29%) reported facing eviction and or pressure to relocate. A forced eviction is ‘the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection,’ according to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Pressure to relocate without the provision of appropriate forms of legal protections constitutes attempted forced evictions and the government must provide written official advice on the tenure situation of communities rather than spreading

⁸ See UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 7: The right to adequate housing (Art. 11.1), 20 May 1997.
⁹ 2015 Cambodia Socio-economic Survey, National Institute of Statistics (Cambodia). Retrieved 17.3.2018 from: <https://www.nis.gov.kh/index.php/en/about/general-information/14-cses/12-cambodia-socio-economic-survey-reports>

rumors and allowing them to live without tenure security. The international community recognizes forced evictions as a gross violation of human rights. As a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and other international human rights treaties which prohibit forced eviction and related human rights violations, Cambodia has an obligation to stop forced evictions and to protect the population from further forced evictions.

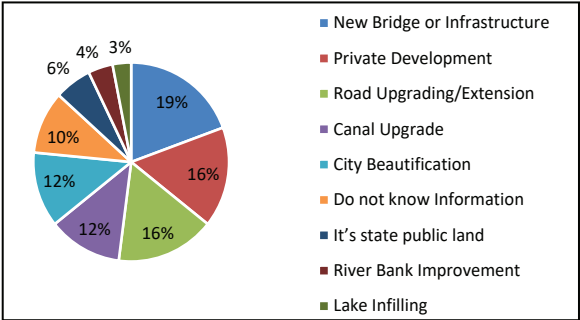
This finding suggests an upward tick in possible evictions as the previous 2017 PP Survey only found that 41 urban poor settlements (15%) reported facing eviction and/or pressure to relocate. STT believes that the increased threat of eviction and pressure on urban poor settlements to relocate is related to the government policies that prioritize giving away parcels of public land to private companies and individuals.¹⁰ There is significant research, mostly produced by STT but also catalogued by now shuttered media outlet Voice of Democracy (VOD), that shows the government's willingness to give away public land to companies and individuals, though it rarely does this for urban poor settlements.

Other experts suggest that the failure to undertake the SLR process in urban poor settlements is purposeful and coincides with the government later labelling the land as state land without undergoing proper review and consultation processes.¹¹ Experts say that once the land is classified as state land it becomes easier under Cambodian law to evict settlements, even though Cambodia's international human rights obligations require legal oversight of this process.¹²

Pressure to relocate and threats of evictions were reported by settlements but were rarely recorded and provided in written form. Less than a quarter of those settlements facing

eviction/relocation indicated that they had received this information through formal communication mediums (formal meeting or formal notice). However none were able to produce a written notice, although some settlement members mentioned receiving one. The majority of information was received in unwritten form either via verbal notices by authorities or at meetings (8%) or through rumors (9%). The notice of evictions by spoken language instead of in writing made it much harder for respondents to provide detailed information on why they were being evicted and what the process was. Respondents reported a sense of insecurity and stress due to the lack of clear information. Written eviction notices are required under international human rights law.¹³

FIGURE 06 Reason for Eviction/Relocation



Circular 03

Where settlements live on state public land, the Land Law (2001) makes clear that they are unlikely to acquire legal ownership of that land.¹⁴ Other articles penalize possession of state land.¹⁵ The Land Law is rarely used to punish urban poor settlements, but they are routinely denied their rights to adequate housing by reference to Article 15.

Many settlements represented in this report

¹⁰ See STT's 'Facts & Figures #40: The Last Lakes', 2019.

¹¹ Interviews with experts, Phnom Penh, January 2023.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 7: The right to adequate housing (Art. 11.1), 20 May 1997.

¹⁴ Article 15 and 16.

¹⁵ Article 19, Land Law (2001).

have long standing claims to the areas they live – and the government has attempted to enact instructions on how to deal with this situation without violating settlement resident’s right to adequate housing or by committing forced evictions. This instruction is the Circular on Resolution on Temporary Settlements on Land Which Has Been Illegally Occupied in The Capital, Municipal and Urban Areas (2010) (“Circular 03”).¹⁶

Circular 03 provides information for authorities to resolve “illegal occupation” by settlements on state public land. It is simultaneously filled with provisions that allow for consultation with affected persons, and on-site development – but it also reiterates the assumption that settlements are “illegal” and “temporary” without providing any mechanism to clarify or contest whether this is even true.¹⁷ The failure by the government to clarify the land status of many of the settlements engaged in this research means that settlements are not in a position to know whether they truly are illegally occupying land or not.

Circular 03 does not have binding legal weight¹⁸ – meaning it does not act as a defense against forced evictions. As a result of it lacking this weight it is also routinely ignored by authorities who either don’t know about it or choose not to utilize it.

The majority of settlements (78%) reported having never heard of Circular 03,¹⁹ indicating the authorities are not prioritizing that guidance and are instead opting for other options when settlements are found to be located on state land.²⁰ This further undermines the importance of Circular 03 and demonstrates the difference between policy and practice in urban poor

governance in Cambodia.

Human Rights Law

Even though many settlements are located on state public land such as a lake, or a train track, this does not mean the government can forcibly evict residents nor put them in a position where they have no choice but to evict themselves (such as flooding their houses).

Under human rights law, a forced eviction is ‘the permanent or temporary removal against the will of individuals, families and/or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection.’²¹ Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and other human rights treaties, Cambodia is under an obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the right to adequate housing and to prevent forced evictions.

The UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (the UN Committee) has emphasized in its General Comment 7 that evictions may be carried out once alternatives to eviction have been explored.²²

¹⁶ Issued in 2010, Circular 03 on Resolution of Temporary Settlement on Land Which Has Been Illegally Occupied in the Capital, Municipal, and Urban Area, provided a framework for resolving the issue of illegal settlements occupying state land. However, uncertainty regarding its place within the land law and how to specifically implement it has reduced its effectiveness over the years.

¹⁷ Ibid – see title of Circular 03.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ STT, Phnom Penh Survey (2017).

²¹ UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 7: The right to adequate housing (Art. 11.1), 20 May 1997, para. 3.

²² UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR), General Comment 7: The right to adequate housing (Art. 11.1), 20 May 1997, para. 10-17.



The UN Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement (Basic Principles) stipulate: “Urban or rural planning and development processes should involve all those likely to be affected and should include the following (a) appropriate notice

groups; (c) a reasonable time period for public review of, comment on, and/or objection to the proposed plan; (d) opportunities and efforts to facilitate the provision of legal, technical and other advice to affected persons about their rights and options; and (e) holding of public hearing(s) that provide(s) affected persons and their advocates with opportunities to challenge the eviction decision and/or to present alternative proposals and to articulate their demands and development priorities.”²³

As a result, urban poor settlements that occupy state public land must be consulted, given clear information on their land tenure status, and only evicted where the evictions are the last resort and only where evictions are in line with human rights law and include compensation and resettlement to sites that are fully prepared for them and do not place them at risk of further human rights abuses.

The failure of Cambodia to do many of these things currently, especially the failure to provide settlements with clear information on their land tenure security, is extremely concerning.

affected persons that eviction is being considered and that there will be public hearings on the proposed plans and alternatives; (b) effective dissemination by the authorities of relevant information in advance, including land records and proposed comprehensive resettlement plans specifically addressing efforts to protect vulnerable



²³ Housing and Land Rights Network (HLRN), Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-Based Evictions and Displacement (Basic Principles), 2007, Annex 1 to UN. Doc, NHRC/4/18, para. 37.

KEY FINDINGS

- More than a third of all settlements are likely to be located on state land – meaning they are at heightened risk of eviction and forced eviction.
- Nearly two thirds do not have written documentation establishing the status of the land they live on – which is a failure of the state in providing clarity and security of tenure to these settlements.
- Over a quarter of all settlements are reporting being pressured into forced evictions.
- At least 9 settlements were forcibly evicted during Covid-19.

HOUSING STRUCTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

The right to adequate housing – Safety, Services and Government

Settlement Infrastructure – Street lighting

Only 49% of settlements had any functioning street or communal lighting. This finding indicates that authorities are not prioritizing safety of settlements when designing and funding infrastructure. Previous research conducted by STT indicates that street lighting was important for women to feel safe when travelling between their community and work at night.

Settlement Infrastructure – Drainage

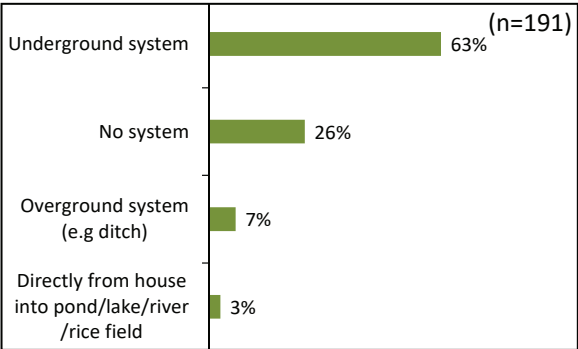
Drainage remains a persistent issue for many urban poor settlements. However, there is some evidence that drainage issues are improving. In 2017, nearly half of all urban poor settlements reported



This chapter of the report assesses the status of infrastructure and service provision with comparisons between the inner and outer Khans of Phnom Penh.

having no system of drainage – whereas today, only a quarter of settlements report having no drainage. This finding indicates that many urban poor settlements have made progress in their drainage.

FIGURE 07 Type of Drainage System



Drainage

Drainage in urban poor settlements has improved. 121 settlements (or 63%) now have underground sewage/drainage systems. However, worryingly, more than 26% of settlements do not have underground drainage systems – with more than

33% having no identifiable drainage system in place.

Previous research has shown that drainage and flooding have negatively affected urban poor settlements.²⁴ Flooding can occur when settlements do not have adequate drainage in place, and is widely reported by urban poor settlements. Flood waters not only present a risk of drowning and property damage, as well as other restrictions they impose, but also increase the likelihood of disease spreading where sewage systems are compromised during floods.

Of the settlements which reported having a drainage system, less than 50% reported that the drainage systems “is good”. Respondents reported drainage not adequately protecting their settlements from flooding. Others reported having had a better drainage system in the past which had now fallen into disrepair.



²⁴ See for example STT, Phnom Penh Survey 2017, STT, LICADHO, EC and CYN, Smoke on the Water (2020), and STT, Urban Poor Women’s Stories (2019).

Services – Trash

Access to trash collection services has also improved. 85% settlements have reported having access to trash collection services, which is a large improvement upon the 40% reported in the 2017 PP Survey. CINTRI is the main waste collector (>50%) for the settlements with the service. Settlements without waste collection reported burning their trash, dumping it, or burying it.

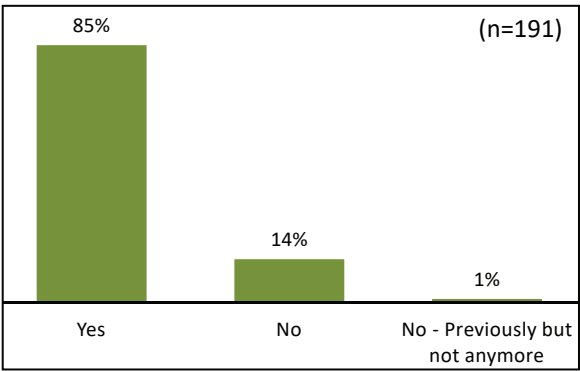
TABLE 03 Solid Waste Management Method

Solid Waste Management Method	No. of Settlements	Percentage of Settlements
Burning	17	9.90%
Dumping (no collection service)	5	2.61%
Dumping in an area that has solid waste collection service	3	1.57%
Burying	1	0.52%

Services – Water

It is not clear if access to the Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority (PPWSA) has improved from 2017. While 84% of respondents suggested their communities are connected to PPWS, the 2017 PP Survey indicates that a similar number had this connection in place.

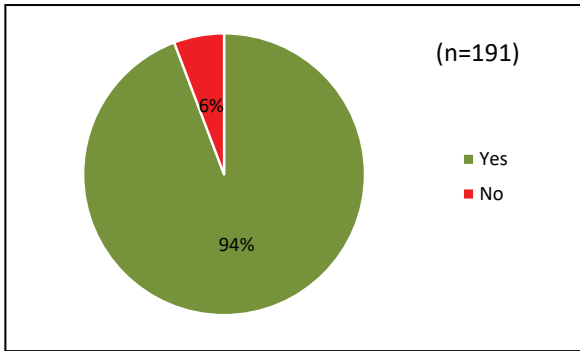
FIGURE 08 Access to PPWSA



Services – Electricity

Similar to water connections, 94% of respondents reported their settlements were connected to Electricité du Cambodge (EDC)—the state electricity provider. This is slightly higher than the 92% reported by the 2017 PP Survey. 5.67% of the respondents stated that they were connected to the EDC through their landlords or middlemen.

FIGURE 09 Access to EDC





ID Poor

ID Poor is a government identification system that aims to provide support to poor families after identifying them. Access to services, such as healthcare, are allegedly improved through this service. Only 37% of settlements reported ID Poor access for all poor families in their communities. This indicates, at least anecdotally, that many poor families are missing out on ID Poor. Positively, there were few issues reported by those who did have access to ID Poor, but more data is required to assess the ID Poor situation throughout Phnom Penh. Initial data appears to show that many poor families are without the service.

MFIs

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide loans to members of settlements, sometimes resulting in cyclical debt where indebted persons have to work more, eat less or suffer because of the debt burden. Other research has highlighted the predatory nature of MFIs throughout Cambodia more generally, but this research indicates that the issues may be pervasive in urban poor settlements as well. Interviews with members of the settlements indicates indebtedness problems are occurring in 14% of all settlements. 26 settlements reported house sales as a result of failure to repay MFI debts.

Authorities' promises

This Survey has also sought to assess the level at which authorities are responding to requests from settlements. Around 14% of settlements reported feeling discriminated against, with many saying that the reason for the discrimination was simply because they were poor. Previous research has indicated that urban poor settlements typically face problems in advocating for greater service provision to their communities. This has been linked to settlements being “unattractive”, but has also been linked to gender politics because many urban poor settlements have women leaders.²⁵

Relevant authorities also failed to keep their promises to settlements in 8 of the 34 settlements where they made them. Promises often related to basic issues like fixing roads or installing better drainage systems. Some respondents reported a fear that promises were not kept because the authorities had plans to evict the settlement members in the future.

KEY FINDINGS

- Access to drainage is still lacking in many Settlements, placing residents at risk of flooding and disease.
- Connections with Government services such as water, electricity and waste collection are either at high rates or have improved since 2017.
- Access to ID Poor is reported as lacking by many settlements – and the settlements that researchers visited are likely full of ID Poor candidates.
- MFI indebtedness is an ongoing and rising issue. Some settlements reported house sales due to loans that STT and other human rights organisations believe may have been negligently provided.
- Many settlements report feeling discriminated against – and the failure of government to keep their promises to communities has created distrust and furthered feelings of discrimination.

²⁵ See STT's 'Facts & Figures #47: Urban Poor Women's Stories', 2019.



IV. CONCLUSION

The number of urban poor settlements has been decreasing since 2009, which ought to indicate that urban poor settlements are benefiting from Cambodia's economic growth and transitioning out of this classification. However, the actual evidence paints a mixed story, with some communities transitioning from this classification, while others have gone entirely, often due to evictions. Still, others have arrived in Phnom Penh, or been discovered after being missed in previous studies. This indicates, if they have arrived recently, that the Covid-19 pandemic and other economic and climate factors have forced rural-to-urban migration. For the first time, the Phnom Penh Survey has recorded communities that have arrived in Phnom Penh since the early 2000s.

All of Phnom Penh's urban poor settlements still face many challenges. Most do not have written documentation establishing the status of their land and have limited access to accurate information regarding land tenure. This makes them more vulnerable and susceptible to eviction or relocation, and denies them their right to adequate housing by stripping them of their right to tenure security. Further, nearly half of all urban poor settlements are located near a body of water, meaning their rights to land tenure are likely to face legal challenges as they may be living on State Public Land (which typically encompasses bodies of water).

ID Poor, while continuing to be implemented, is not reaching the urban poor settlements as quickly as it needs to. ID Poor is a vital service that can provide financial assistance to the most impoverished, but this research indicates it is not yet reaching all those who require it.

Finally, many of the Urban poor settlements are in debt, which in itself exposes settlement members to a variety of other potential human rights abuses like land loss, homelessness, forced migration, debt bondage, child labour, and having less food to eat. This requires further research, but the indication that many households are in debt is evidence that they are not getting the resources or access to work opportunities they require to live meaningful lives that will help them realize their human rights and lift themselves out of poverty.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Department of Identification of Poor Households and Ministry of Planning (MoP)

- Continue to expand the ID Poor programme, especially by following up on issues reported to the department, and by increasing dissemination efforts.
- Actively advocate against harmful MFI practices which undermine the purpose of ID Poor programs – advocate on the basis that ID Poor is a more equitable way to help the poor than a debt-based system.

Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP) and Ministry of Planning (MoP)

- Provide and support greater infrastructure and service provision in urban poor settlements with a focus on the outer Khans. Priorities should include ensuring the ID Poor program is in place and is working. This can be done by ensuring that resources are adequately managed to disseminate information on ID Poor and to react to complaints about discrimination that arise from ID Poor programs.

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction (MLMUPC) and the General Department of Cadastre and Geography/Khan and Sangkat Administrations

- Strongly commit to implementing transparent and coordinated systematic land registration (SLR) and land titling in urban areas. The government has so far failed dramatically in this context and this must now be understood to be an ongoing attempt to undermine the right to adequate housing of urban poor settlements in Phnom Penh. As a government ministry, the MLMUPC is obligated to uphold and work towards the realization of human rights under the CESC, and to avoid actively working against them.
- Make on-site upgrading of urban poor settlements the primary choice, as opposed

to eviction and resettlement. Relocation of communities to the outer khans further marginalizes communities as shown in this report.

GIZ, AusAID, UNDP

- Ensure the ID Poor program does not fall into disuse – it is already being poorly implemented and is not trusted by the residents of urban poor settlements that STT spoke with. It is the obligation of the funders and development partners associated with this program to ensure it is feasible and benefits the people – and any indications of human rights abuses arising from the program must be immediately investigated and acted upon and the partners will have a shared responsibility in rectifying these issues. There is evidence already, presented within this report, that the ID Poor program is not being implemented properly.
- Work to help urban poor communities achieve land tenure, improved living conditions and creative solutions for those without possession rights.
- For those communities located on State Public Land, campaign for the use of Circular 03 so that resolutions can be conducted through community and official discussion and investigation.
- Ensure that a collaborative approach is taken with the relevant government authorities in order to advance land issues.

VI. ANNEXURE 1: SURVEY FORM

Urban Poor Settlement Survey in Phnom Penh City

1. Introduction of NGO and individual interviewer

- Hello! My name is.....and I work as aat Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT).
- STT is an Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) working with urban poor communities in Phnom Penh.
- Our office is in Sangkat Phsar Derm Thkov.
- We assist communities to map out their communities, prioritise their needs, and advocate for their rights.

2. Purpose of survey and outcomes

- We are currently in the process of investigating general situation of urban settlement in Phnom Penh to highlight and update where the settlement is still regarded as the poor as well as to map those settlements visibly the trends over time.
- We hope to use this information to better understanding for poor settlements and development.
- We want to find out general information from community or settlement level on how the circumstances within their settlement and their community have changed.
- We will share the findings with the communities and settlements involved in the research project and we hope that community and settlement members will be able to use these findings to the benefit of their communities and settlements.

3. Important values that must be explained to all participants

a. Voluntary participation

- You do not have to participate in the survey.
- You can invite other member in settlement to participate or involve in this survey.
- If you participate and there are any questions that you are not comfortable answering, you may decline to answer.

b. Informed consent – after explaining the organization and the research objectives, are you willing to participate in this survey?

**WE WOULD LIKE TO EXPRESS OUR GRATITUDE TO YOU FOR AGREEING TO TAKE PART IN THIS SURVEY.
DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS FOR US BEFORE WE BEGIN?**

QID001: Interviewer: _____

QID002: Date of Interview: ____/____/2022

QID003: Survey Number: _____

QID004: 2014 Survey Code: _____, Community code: _____

QID005: GPS location X: _____, Y: _____

QID006: Area of settlement: _____m²

Supervised by: _____ Checked by: _____ Date of check: ____/____/2022

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC

QID	Questions	Answer code
1.1	Interview's contact? (settlement representative/leader only)	1. Name: _____ 2. Position: _____ 3. H/P: _____
1.2	Village Chief's contact?	1. Name: _____ 2. H/P: _____
1.3	Does the settlement have a name?	1. Yes 2. No
1.4	What is the settlement's name?	
1.5	If no name, what can it be called?	
1.6	Is the settlement organized as one or more communities?	1. Yes 2. No
1.7	How many communities?	#: ____ ____ _____
1.8	Name of communities:	
1.9	Current location?	1.Group ____ ____ ____ 2.Village ____ ____ ____ 3.Sangkat _____ 4.Khan _____
1.10	When did people first move to live in this location?	Year: _____ (only)
1.12	How many building house structures in the settlement?	Approximate #: __ __ __ __
1.14	How many families in the settlement?	Approximate #: __ __ __ __
1.15	Are the majority of families in the settlement renters or owners?	1. Owners 2. Renters 3. Half owners, half renters 4. Don't know
1.16	Which main ethnic group is resident in this settlement?	1. Khmer 2. Khmer Kampuchea Krom 3. Cham 4. Chinese 5. Vietnamese 6. Other
1.17	Is the settlement a relocation site?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know

II. INFORMATION ON EVICTION AND CIRCULAR NO.3

QID	Questions	Answer code
2.1	Is the settlement facing eviction and/or pressure to relocate?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/not sure
2.2	How has this been communicated to the settlement?	1. A formal written eviction notice 2. A formal written relocation proposal 3. Verbal eviction notice 4. Formal meeting 5. Verbal relocation proposal 6. Through articles in the media 7. Through rumour/hearsay 8. Other
2.3	On which dates has this been communicated to the community?	1. 1st time: \mm__\yy__ 2. 2nd time: \mm__\yy__ 3. 3rd time: \mm__\yy__
2.4	Who/what was the source of this information?	1. Neighbors/friends 2. Village chief/ com. leader 3. Sangkat level 4. Khan level 5. Company 6. Landlord 7. Other
2.5	What is the reason for eviction or relocation?	1. Building construction 2. Filling the lake (not sure why) 3. Existing road extension/widening 4. New bridge/road construction 5. Improve green space 6. Canal improvement 7. River bank improvement 8. City beautification 9. Other
2.6	Has the settlement heard of circular No. 3?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/not sure
2.7	Has the settlement had any direct experience of Circular No.3?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/not sure

2.8	Describe the experience?	
2.9	If yes, when did this occur?	mm ____ \yy ____

Note to interviewer: Please request copies of eviction notices and any other communications regarding land tenure from the authorities

III. LAND TENURE

QID	Questions	Answer code
3.1	What kind of land is the settlement located on?	1. Along/on a river 2. Along/on a canal 3. By/on a natural pond 4. By/on an artificial or man-made pond 5. By/on a lake 6. By/on a road 7. On a rooftop 8. Along railway tracks 9. Inside a warehouse/other structure 10. Along wall (e.g pagoda, school, market...) 11. Inside a pagoda complex 12. No distinctive feature 13. Other
3.2	Has an official informed the settlement member which type of land they are living on? (If yes, ask for a copy)	1. Yes – state private 2. Yes – State public 3. Yes – Private land which belongs to us 4. Yes – Private land which belongs to someone else 5. No information 6. Not Applicable (renters)
3.3	Do members of the settlement have land titles?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Only some members
3.4	Does the settlement have written documentation establishing status of land? (If yes, describe and get a copy)	1. Yes. Describe: 2. No

3.5	Has the settlement undergone the systematic land registration (SLR) process?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.6	If yes, when did this occur?	Date titling: \mm__\yy__
3.7	Has the settlement received the land title of the systematic land registration?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.8	If yes, how many structures received land titles?	Structure #: __ __ __
3.9	Has the settlement applied for systematic registration/titling?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.10	If yes, when did this occur?	Date: \mm__\yy__
3.11	If yes, what was the result?	1. Yes – accepted (but not yet implement) 2. No – rejected 3. No – no answer
3.12	If settlement has not undergone SLR, have the areas around the settlement been registered?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/not sure
3.13	Has the settlement been told it has been excluded from SLR?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know/not sure
3.14	Has the settlement applied for sporadic land titling?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.15	If yes, when did this occur?	Date: \mm__\yy__
3.16	If yes, what was the result?	1. Yes – accepted and implemented 2. Yes – accepted, not yet implemented 3. No – rejected 4. No – no answer
3.17	If implemented, how many structures were titled	Structure #: __ __ __

3.18	Has the settlement applied for additional land titling (circular 06)?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
3.19	If yes, when did this occur?	Date: \dd__\mm__\yy__
3.20	If yes, what was the result?	1. Yes – accepted and implemented 2. Yes – accepted not yet implemented 3. No – rejected 4. No – no answer
3.21	If implemented, how many structures were titled	Structure #: __ __ __
3.22	Has anyone in the community ever sold their land or housing because of MFI debts?	1. Yes 2. No

IV. INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

QID	Questions	Answer code
4.1	Is the settlement connected to PPWSA piped water?	1. Yes 2. No – previously had but now disconnected 3. No – never had a connection
4.2	Which primary water facility does the settlement use?	1. PPWSA piped water 2. PPWSA piped water charged by landlord/middleman 3. Private piped water through an external supplier/middleman 4. Water bought from a vendor or tanker truck 5. Purified water (bottle or container) 6. Pump well 7. Open well 8. Rain water 9. Pond, rice field, river 10. Other

4.3	Does the settlement have an Electricite du Cambodge electricity connection?	1. Yes 2. No - previously had but now disconnected 3. No - never had a connection
4.4	Which primary electricity source does the settlement use?	1. EDC connection 2. EDC charged by landlord/ middleman 3. Private electricity provider 4. Private generator 5. No electricity
4.5	Where does rain water and human waste go?	1. Underground sewerage system 2. Overground sewerage system (e.g ditch) 3. Directly from house into pond/lake/river/rice field 4. No system 5. Other
4.6	Does the system work?	1. Yes – the system is very good 2. Yes – the system is good 3. Yes – the system is bad 4. Yes – the system is very bad 5. No – previously had but now is not functional
4.7	Does the settlement have street lights/communal lighting?	1. Yes - Functional 2. Yes - not functional 3. No
4.8	Is there solid waste collection service in the settlement?	1. Yes 2. No
4.9	If don't have solid waste collection service, how does the settlement manage its solid waste?	1. Burning 2. Burying 3. Dumping in an area that has solid waste collection service 4. Dumping (no collection service) 5. Other
4.10	Who provide the solid waste collection service?	1. CINTRI company 2. CSARO organization 3. Other

4.11	Do people in the community have ID Poor?	1. Yes 2. No
4.12	Do people in the community report any issues with ID Poor?	1. Yes 2. No
4.13	If yes, what are the issues?	
4.14	Do community members ever report issues with obtaining identity cards or family books?	1. Yes 2. No
4.15	If yes, what are the issues?	

V. Right to inclusion in decisions about the community

QID	Questions	Answer code
5.1	Is the community invited to commune planning sessions?	1. Yes 2. No
5.2	Is the community allowed to speak at commune planning sessions?	
5.3	Does the community ever receive threats from authorities?	1. Yes 2. No
5.4	If yes, what are the threats?	1. Yes 2. No
5.5	Does the community feel included in decisions that affect the community?	List them
5.6	Do authorities ever make promises to the community?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Somewhat
5.7	If yes, do they keep these promises?	1. Yes 2. No
5.8	If no, what promises don't they keep?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Sometimes
5.9	Does the community feel discriminated against?	List them
5.10	If yes, why do they feel discriminated against?	Write answer.

VI. ITHE FUTURE

QID	Questions	Answer code
6.1	Are any of the below top priorities for the settlement? If yes, in which order? (print out for community to indicate) Priority options 1. Apply for systematic land titling process 2. Infrastructure improvement 3. Community official organization 4. Building capacity for settlement members 5. Saving scheme organization 6. Building tenure security for settlement 7. Participate in C03 implementation 8. Relocation to other place 9. Other	Ranking (1,2,3)

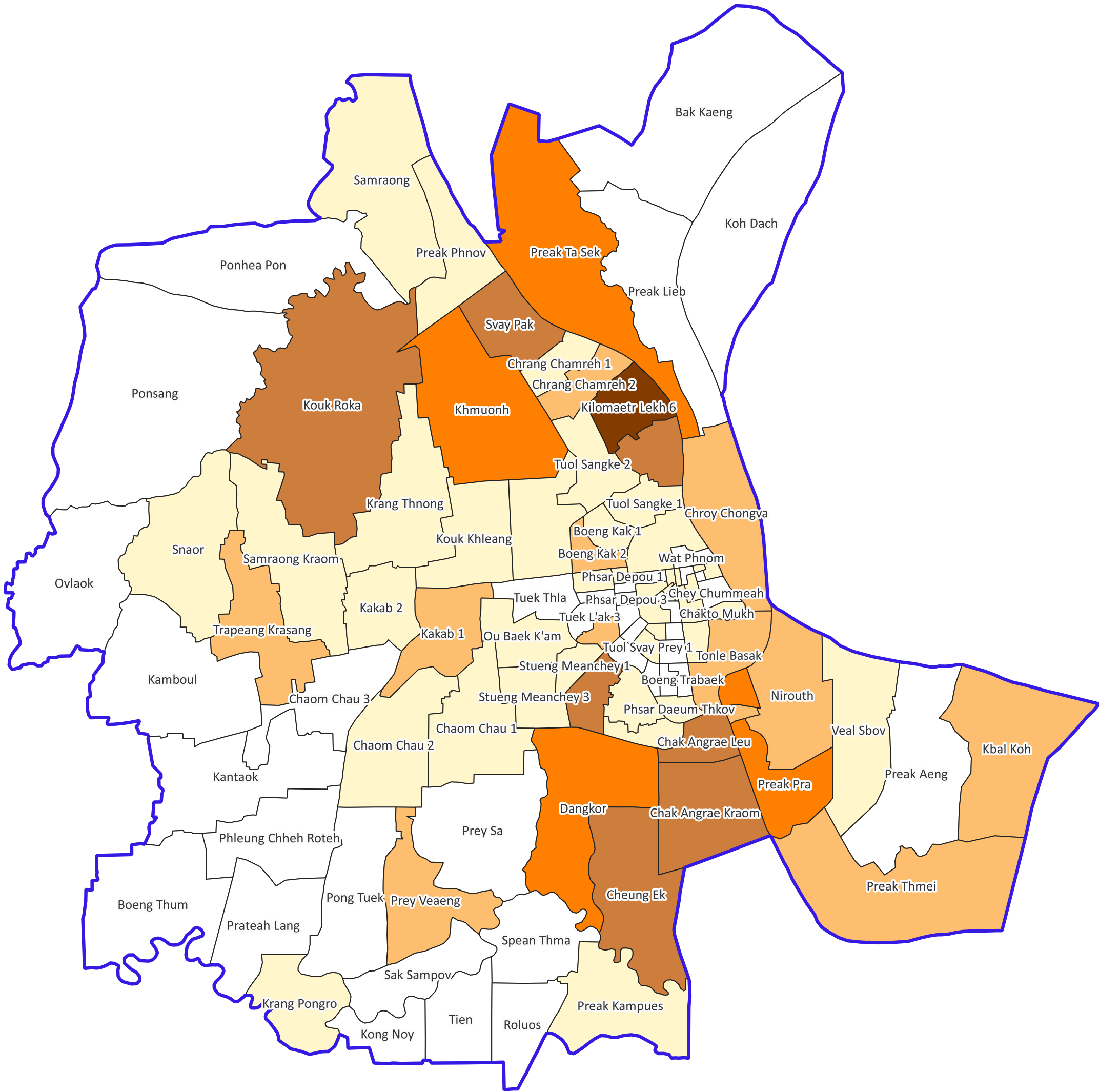
DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS FOR US?
THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS SURVEY!!

VII. ANNEXURE 2: MAPS OF URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS



ចំនួនទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រតាមសង្កាត់

Number of Urban Poor Settlements by Sangkat



សង្កាត់ Legend

ព្រំប្រទល់រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ
Phnom Penh boundary

ចំនួនទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រតាមសង្កាត់
Number of urban poor settlements by Sangkat

0	5 - 6
1 - 2	7 - 8
3 - 4	9 - 10

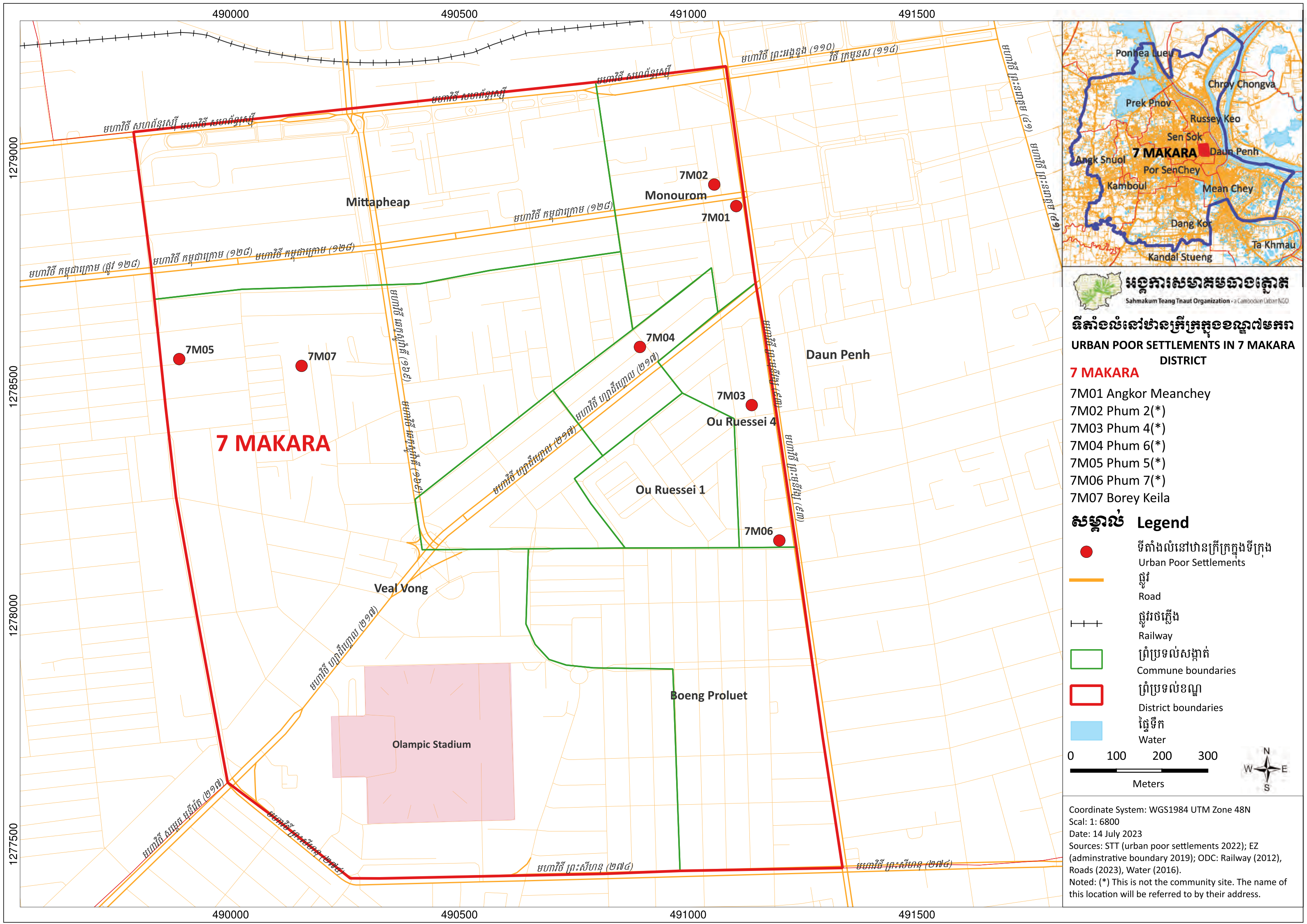


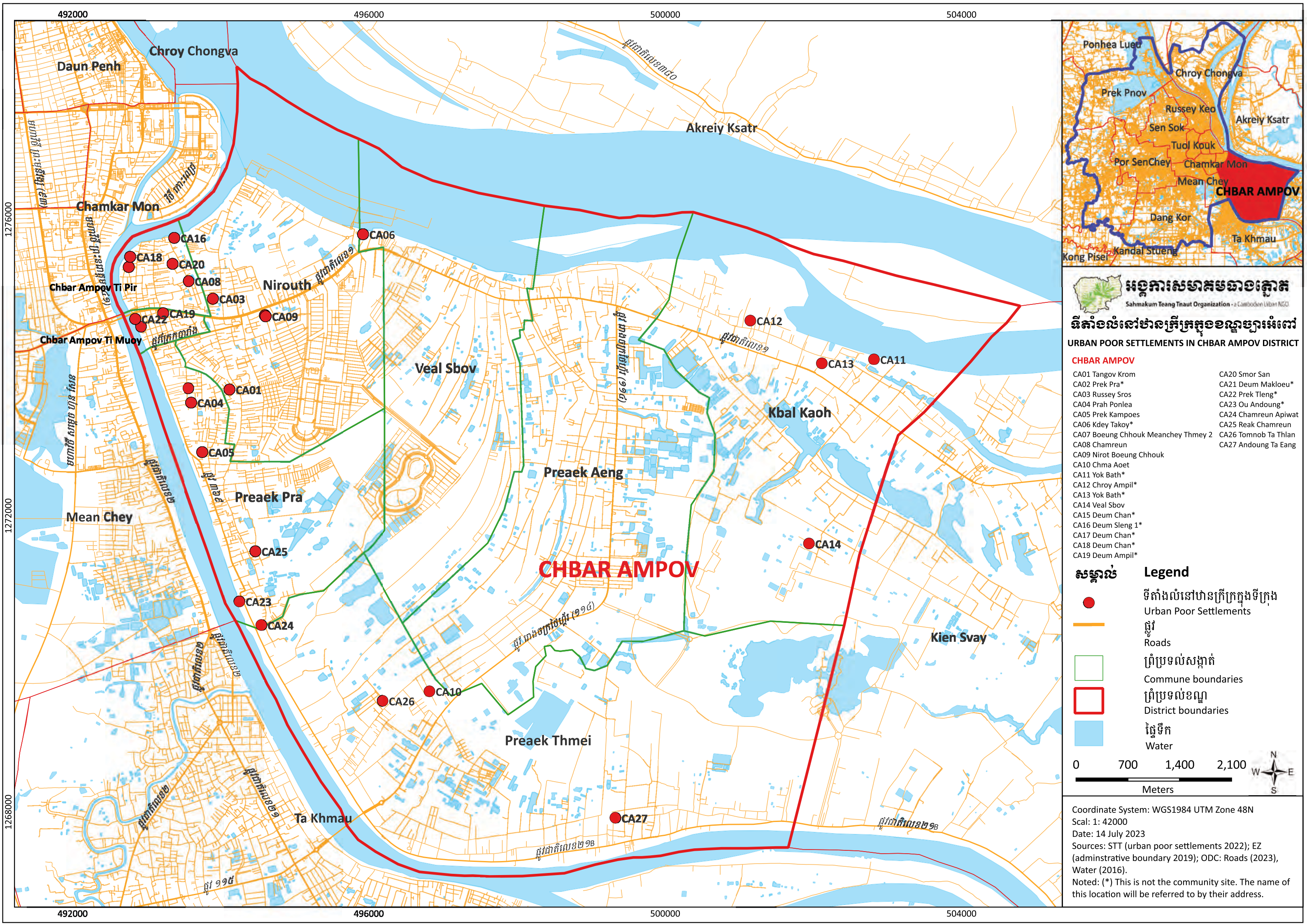
0 3,500 7,000 10,500 14,000

Meters







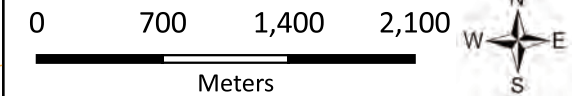


 **អង្គការសហគមន៍ឆ្នាំត្នោត**
Sahmakum Teang Thnaut Organization - a Cambodian Urban NGO

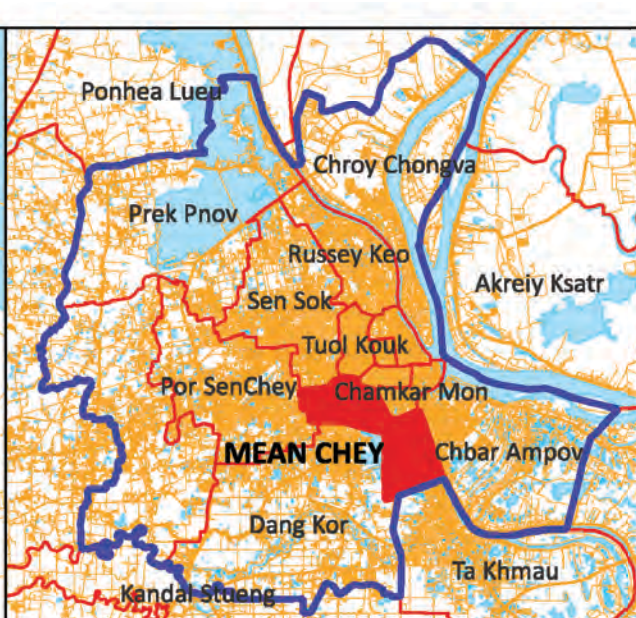
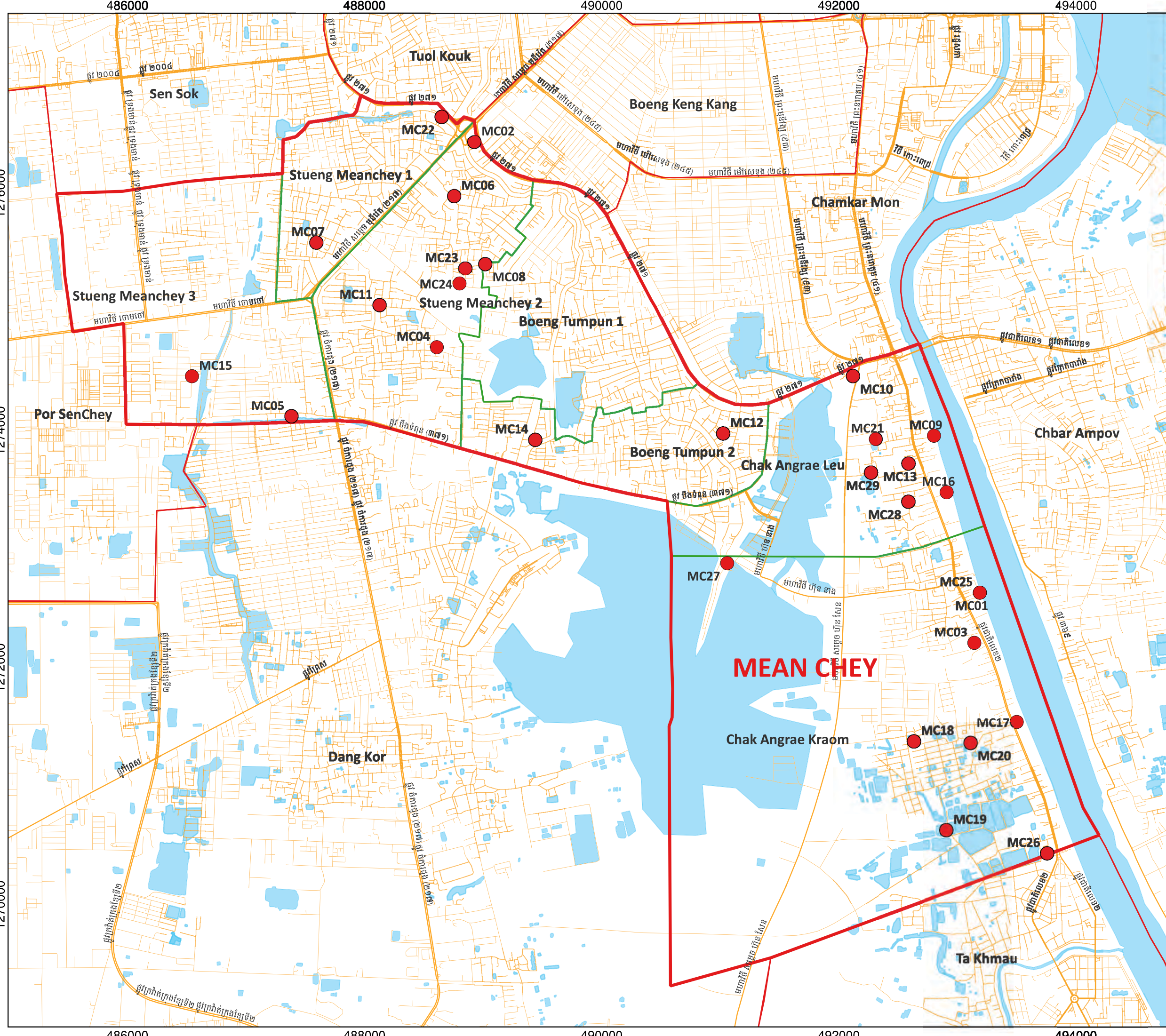
ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌច្បារអំពៅ
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN CHBAR AMPOV DISTRICT

- CHBAR AMPOV**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| CA01 Tangov Krom | CA20 Smor San |
| CA02 Prek Pra* | CA21 Deum Makloue* |
| CA03 Russey Sros | CA22 Prek Tleng* |
| CA04 Prah Ponlea | CA23 Ou Andoung* |
| CA05 Prek Kampoes | CA24 Chamreun Apiwat |
| CA06 Kdey Takoy* | CA25 Reak Chamreun |
| CA07 Boeung Chhouk Meanchey Thmey 2 | CA26 Tomnob Ta Thlan |
| CA08 Chamreun | CA27 Andoung Ta Eang |
| CA09 Nirot Boeung Chhouk | |
| CA10 Chma Aoet | |
| CA11 Yok Bath* | |
| CA12 Chroy Ampil* | |
| CA13 Yok Bath* | |
| CA14 Veal Sbov | |
| CA15 Deum Chan* | |
| CA16 Deum Sleng 1* | |
| CA17 Deum Chan* | |
| CA18 Deum Chan* | |
| CA19 Deum Ampil* | |

- សម្គាល់ Legend**
-  ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
Urban Poor Settlements
 -  ផ្លូវ
Roads
 -  ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
Commune boundaries
 -  ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
District boundaries
 -  ផ្ទៃទឹក
Water



Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scale: 1: 42000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Roads (2023), Water (2016).
Noted: (*) This is not the community site. The name of this location will be referred to by their address.



 **អង្គការសហគមន៍បរិវេណក្រុង**
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ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌមានជ័យ
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN MEAN CHEY DISTRICT
MEAN CHEY

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| MC01 Tuol Roka | MC16 Prek Takong 2* |
| MC02 Strey Apiwat Phum 5 | MC17 Prek Talong* |
| MC03 Toul Roka 2* | MC18 Prek Talong* |
| MC04 Phnum Samram | MC19 Prek Talong |
| MC05 Reaksmeay Samaki | MC20 Prek Talong* |
| MC06 Sambok Chab | MC21 Prek Tanou |
| MC07 Trea 3* | MC22 Stoeng Meanchey |
| MC08 Prek Torl* | MC23 Sambok Chab 1 |
| MC09 Prek Tanou Reakreay | MC24 Sambok Chab 3 |
| MC10 Krom 42* | MC25 Tuol Roka |
| MC11 Domnak Thom 1* | MC26 Prah Noreay |
| MC12 Tnaut Chrom | MC27 Prek Takong 1 |
| MC13 Prek Takong* | MC28 Prek Takong 3 |
| MC14 Tnaut Chrom 3 | MC29 Prek Takong 60m |
| MC15 Apiwat Community | |

សម្គាល់

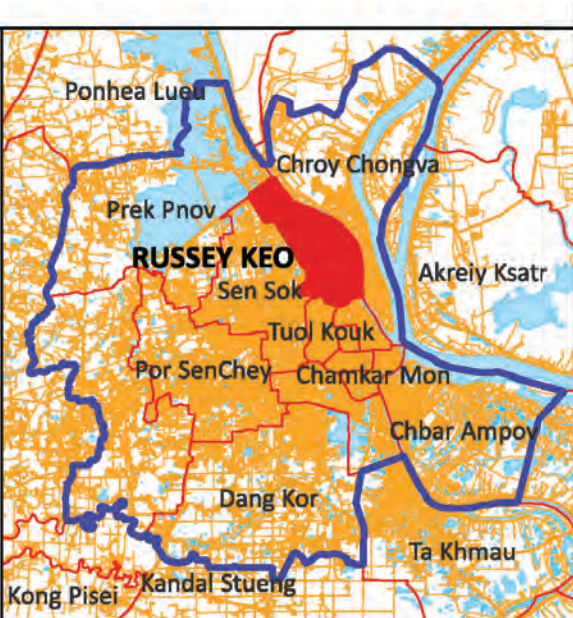
- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
- ផ្លូវ
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- ផ្ទៃទឹក

Legend

- Urban Poor Settlements
- Road
- Commune boundaries
- District boundaries
- Water

0 500 1,000 1,500
Meters

Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scale: 1: 30000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Roads (2023), Water (2016).
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 **អង្គការសហគមន៍រដ្ឋាភិបាល**
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ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌរុស្ស៊ីកេវ
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN RUSSEY KEO DISTRICT

RUSSEY KEO	
RSK01 Boeung Chhouk	RSK19 Deum Por*
RSK02 Borey Deumsral	RSK20 Phum 3*
RSK03 Boeung Salang	RSK21 Mithpheab*
RSK04 Phum Kor 1*	RSK22 Strey Klahan
RSK05 Boeung Chhouk*	RSK23 Borey Santipheap
RSK06 Boeung Salang	RSK24 Krolkol*
RSK07 Strey Klang Sang	RSK25 Mithpheap
RSK08 Krolkol*	RSK26 Ruommith
RSK09 Spean Kpuos*	RSK27 Deum Srol
RSK10 Spean Kpuos*	RSK28 Krolkol*
RSK11 Phum Lou*	RSK29 Pram Knorng*
RSK12 Krom 7*	RSK30 Cheko
RSK13 Phsar Touch AB	RSK31 Krom 6
RSK14 Krom 9*	RSK32 Svay Pak
RSK15 Lor Kampor*	RSK33 Phum Lor*
RSK16 Boeung Kamyap*	RSK34 Boeung Chhouk A
RSK17 Tonle Sab 1	RSK35 Boeung Chhouk
RSK18 Phum Kor*	RSK36 Stoeng Kambot

សង្គ្រាវ

-  ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
-  ផ្លូវ
-  ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
-  ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
-  ផ្ទៃទឹក

Legend

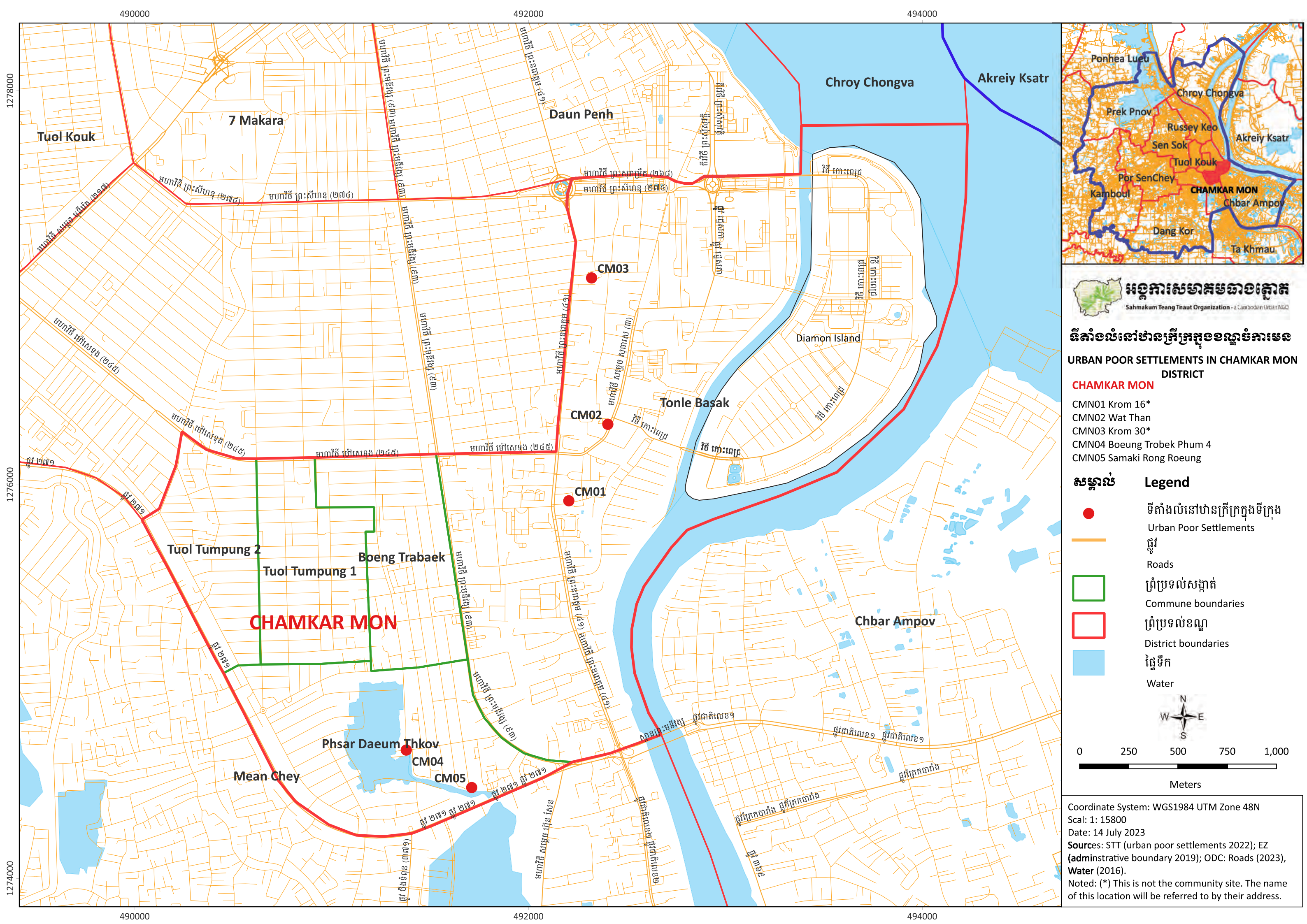
- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
- Urban Poor Settlements
- ផ្លូវ
- Road
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- Commune boundaries
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- District boundaries
- ផ្ទៃទឹក
- Water

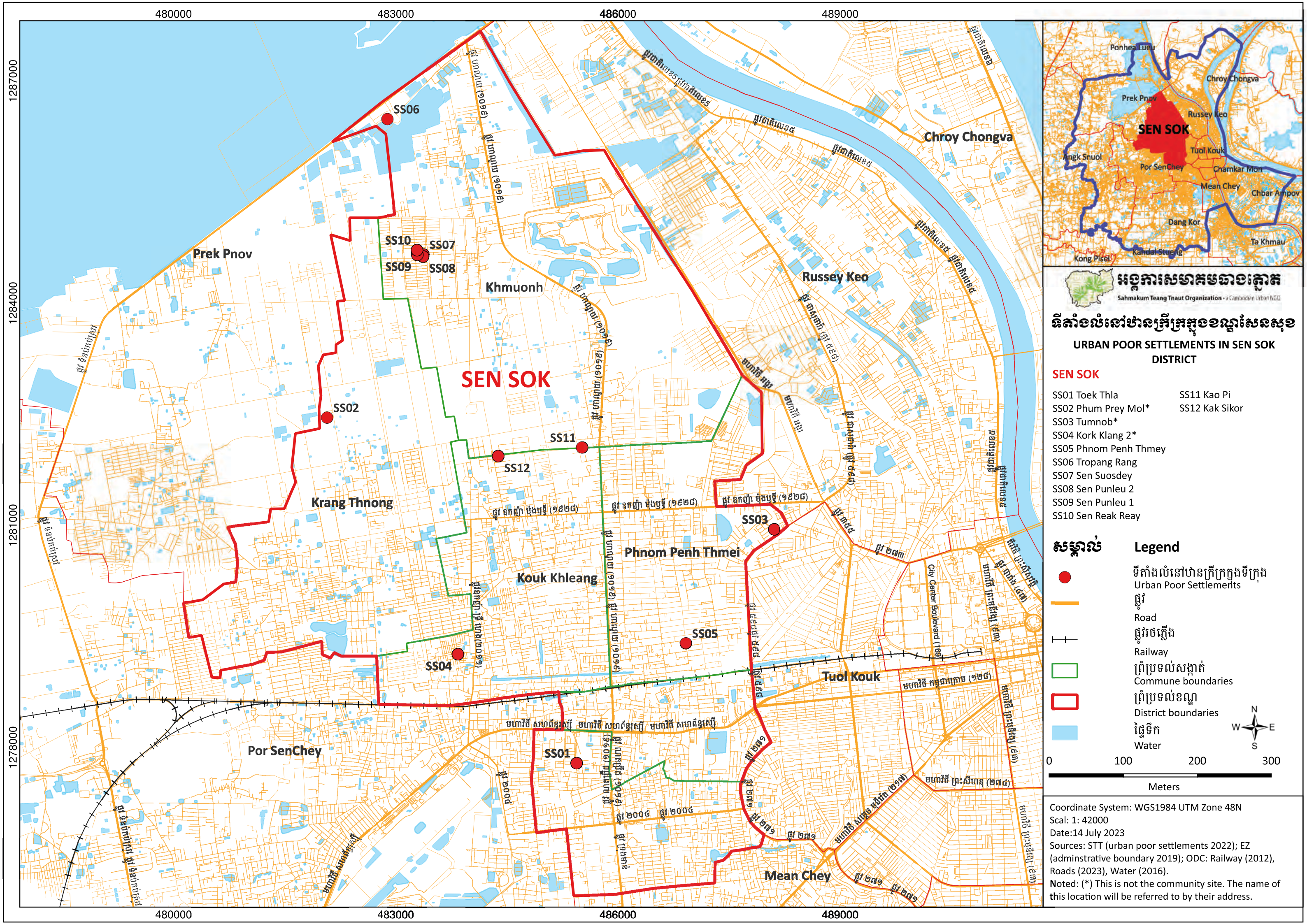
0 100 200 300

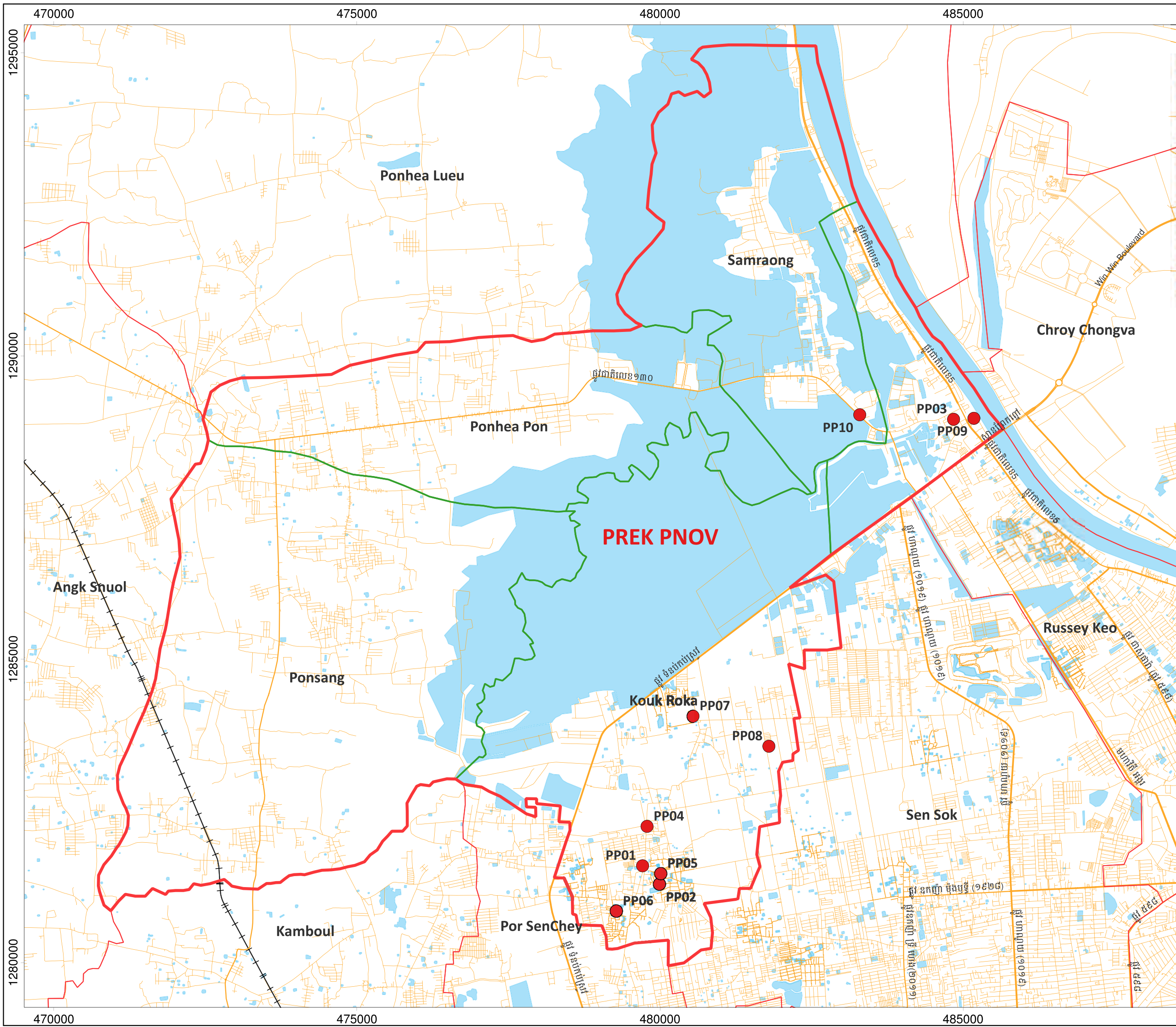
Meters



Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scale: 1: 30000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Roads (2023), Water (2016).
Noted: (*) This is not the community site. The name of this location will be referred to by their address.







ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌព្រៃកប្បាស
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN PREK PNOV DISTRICT

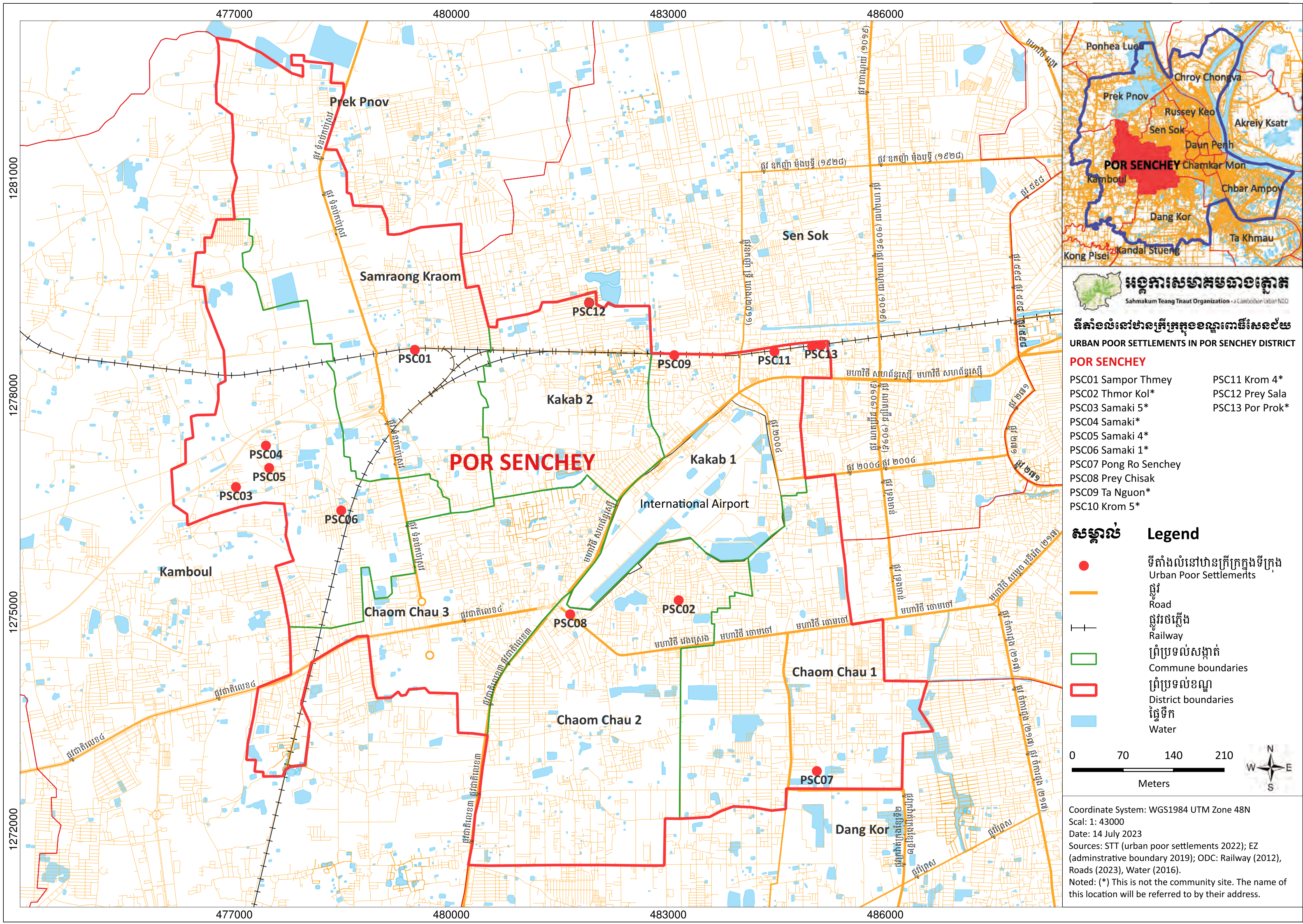
- PREK PNOV**
- PPN01 Aungdong
 - PPN02 Aungdong 2
 - PPN03 Phsar Lech*
 - PPN04 Chres Thmey
 - PPN05 Angdoun 5
 - PPN06 Sompot Thmey
 - PPN07 Tropang Chek
 - PPN08 Svay Chek Thmey
 - PPN09 Pram Knorng*
 - PPN10 Samrong Tbong

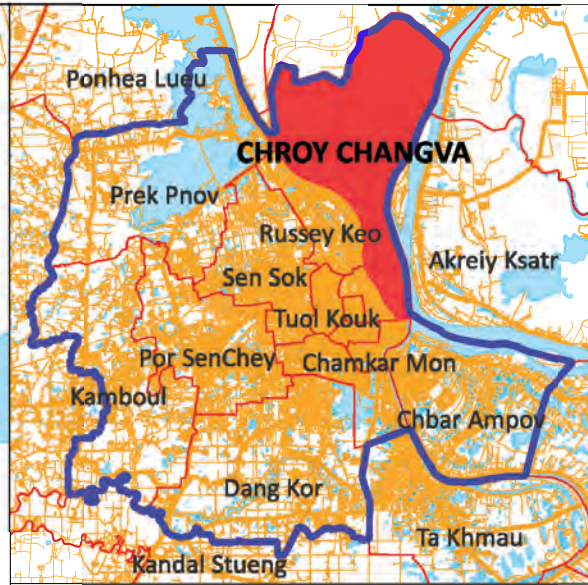
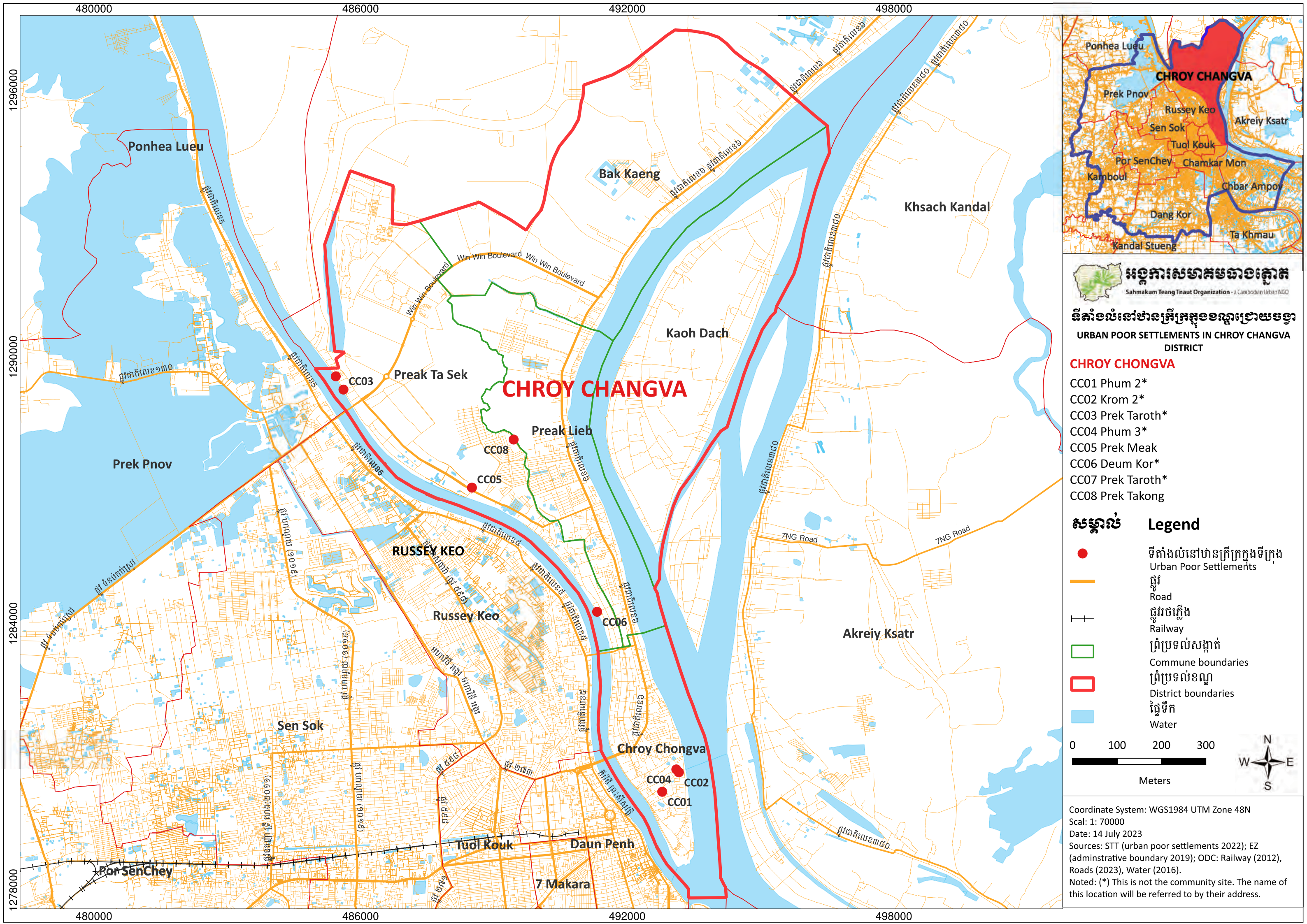
សម្គាល់ Legend

- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
Urban Poor Settlements
- ផ្លូវ
Roads
- ផ្លូវថ្នល់
Railway
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
Commune boundaries
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
District boundaries
- ផ្ទៃទឹក
Water

0 1,000 2,000 3,000
Meters

Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scal: 1: 57,000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Railway (2012), Roads (2023), Water (2016).
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 **អង្គការសហគមន៍រោងចក្រ**
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ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌប្រាសាទច្បារ
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN CHROY CHANGVA DISTRICT

- CHROY CHONGVA**
- CC01 Phum 2*
 - CC02 Krom 2*
 - CC03 Prek Taroth*
 - CC04 Phum 3*
 - CC05 Prek Meak
 - CC06 Deum Kor*
 - CC07 Prek Taroth*
 - CC08 Prek Takong

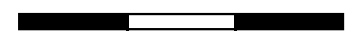
សម្គាល់

-  ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌប្រាសាទច្បារ
-  ផ្លូវ
-  ផ្លូវរថភ្លើង
-  ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
-  ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
-  ផ្ទៃទឹក

Legend

- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌប្រាសាទច្បារ
- Urban Poor Settlements
- ផ្លូវ
- Road
- ផ្លូវរថភ្លើង
- Railway
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- Commune boundaries
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- District boundaries
- ផ្ទៃទឹក
- Water

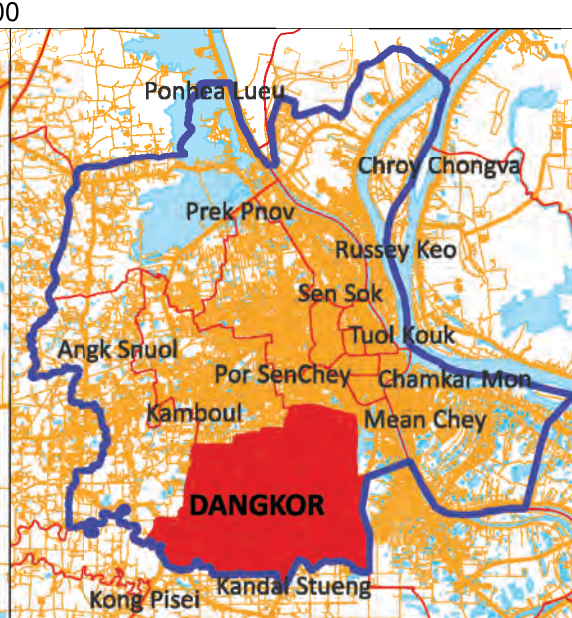
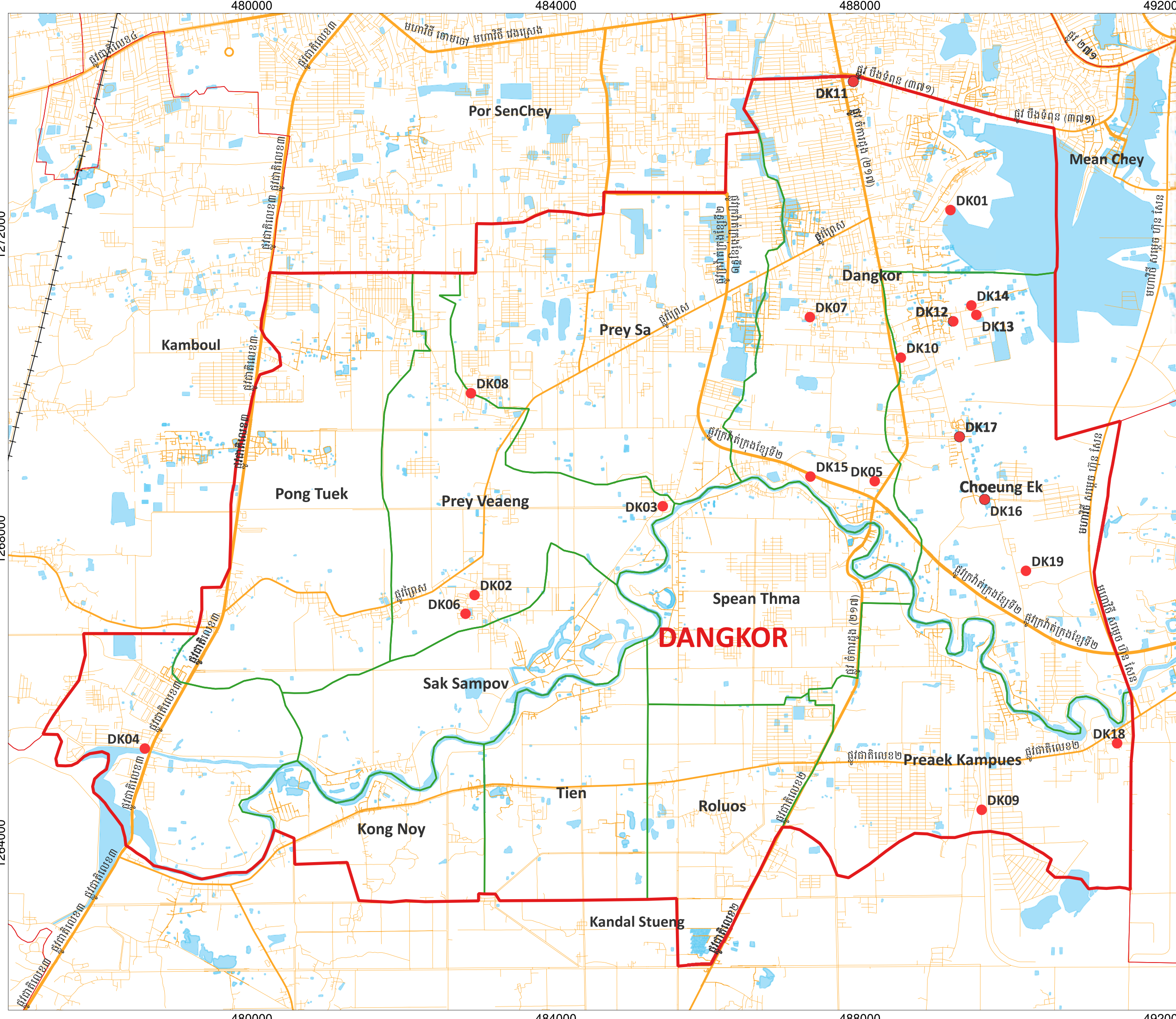
0 100 200 300



Meters



Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scal: 1: 70000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Railway (2012), Roads (2023), Water (2016).
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 **អង្គការសហគមន៍បង្ការក្រីក្រ**
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ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌដង្កោ
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN DANGKOR DISTRICT
DANGKOR

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| DK01 Kdey Sangkoem Phum Kva | DK13 Cheung Ek |
| DK02 Tuol Sambo | DK14 Cheung Ek Group 3 |
| DK03 Serey Deydos | DK15 Phum 3 |
| DK04 Toek Thla | DK16 Srok Chek |
| DK05 Bakou* | DK17 Roluos Cheung Ek |
| DK06 Tuol Sambo | DK18 Damnak Sangke |
| DK07 GK community | DK19 Takok |
| DK08 Komreang* | |
| DK09 Prey Sor* | |
| DK10 Phum Roluos* | |
| DK11 Sambok Chab Phum Mor | |
| DK12 Cheung Ek Group 4 | |

សម្គាល់

- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌ
- ផ្លូវ
- ផ្លូវរថភ្លើង
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- ទឹក

Legend

- Urban Poor Settlements
- Road
- Railway
- Commune boundaries
- District boundaries
- Water



0 100 200 300
Meters

Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scal: 1: 46000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Railway (2012), Roads (2023), Water (2016).
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ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌបឹងកេងកង
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN BOENG KENG KANG DISTRICT

- BOENG KENG KANG**
- BKK01 Ponle Khemara
 - BKK02 Phsar Leu*
 - BKK03 Phum 5*
 - BKK04 Phum 9*

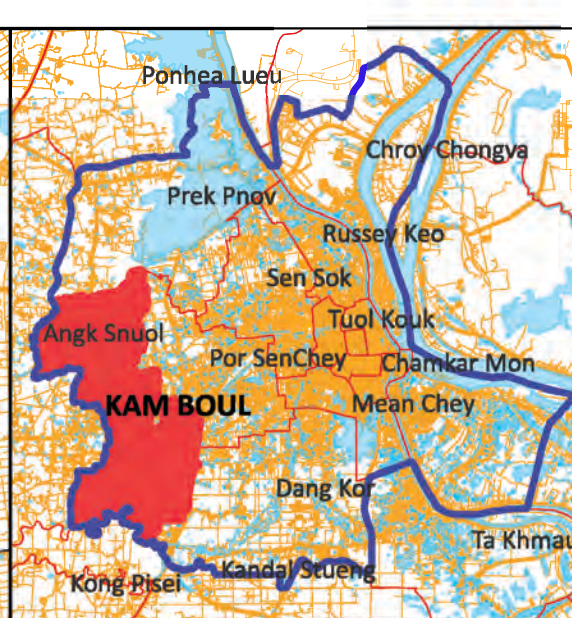
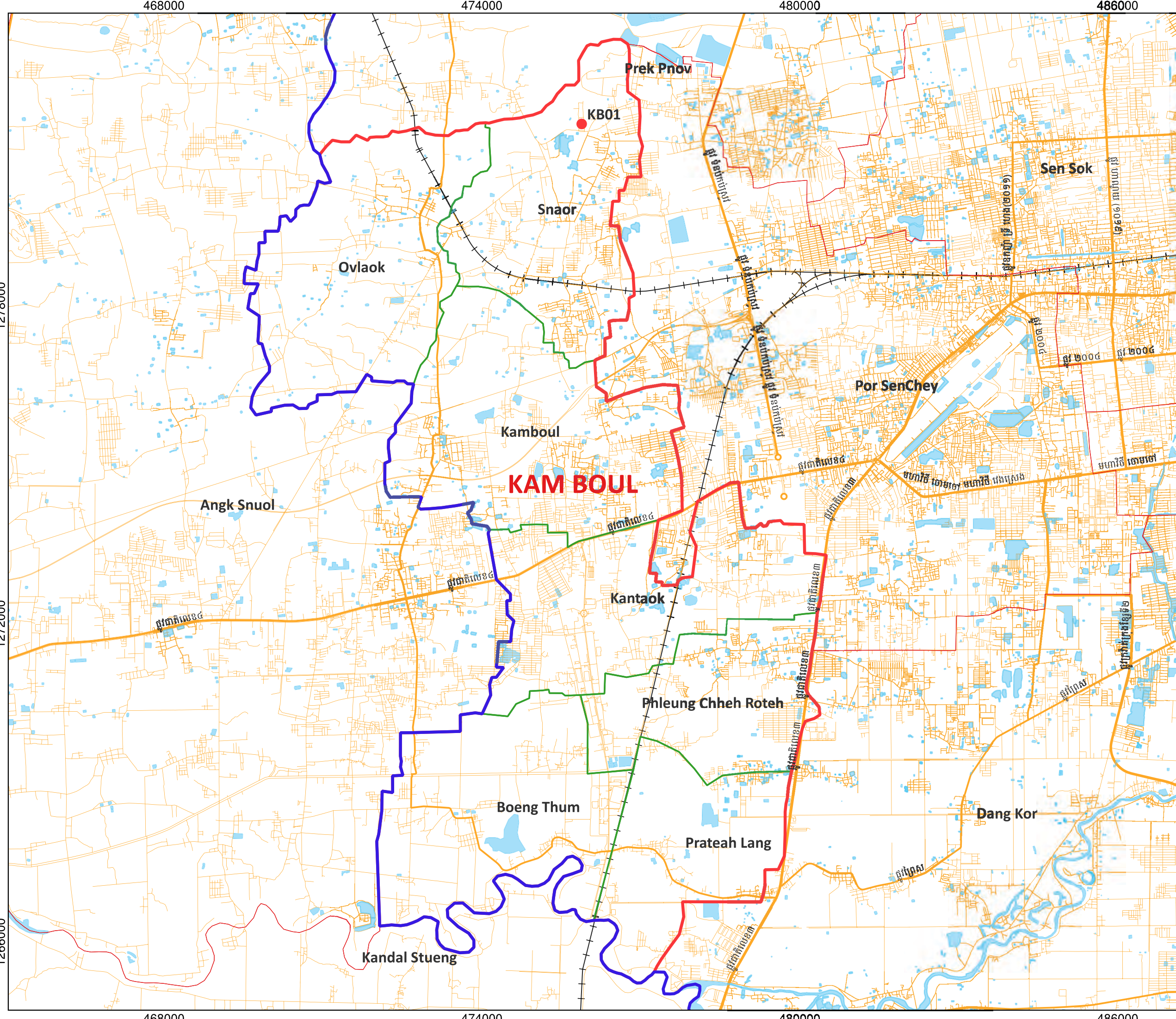
សង្គ្រាវ

- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
- ផ្លូវ
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- ផ្ទៃទឹក

Legend

- ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង
- Urban Poor Settlements
- ផ្លូវ
- Road
- ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់
- Commune boundaries
- ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ
- District boundaries
- ផ្ទៃទឹក
- Water

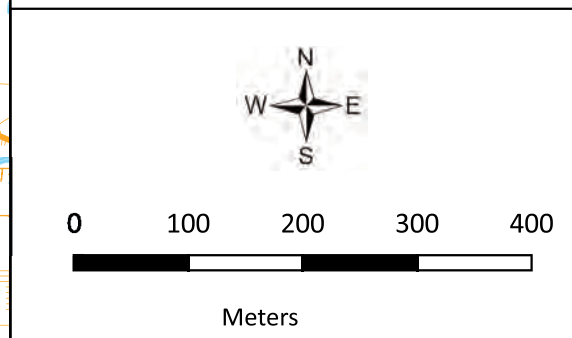
Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scal: 1: 17000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Roads (2023), Water (2016).
Noted: (*) This is not the community site. The name of this location will be referred to by their address.



ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងខណ្ឌកំបូល
URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KAM BOUL DISTRICT

KAM BOUL
KB01 Sre Ampil Thmey

សម្គាល់	Legend
●	ទីតាំងលំនៅឋានក្រីក្រក្នុងទីក្រុង Urban Poor Settlements
—	ផ្លូវ Road
+	ផ្លូវថ្នល់ Railway
□	ព្រំប្រទល់សង្កាត់ Commune boundaries
□	ព្រំប្រទល់ខណ្ឌ District boundaries
■	ផ្ទៃទឹក Water



Coordinate System: WGS1984 UTM Zone 48N
Scal: 1: 66000
Date: 14 July 2023
Sources: STT (urban poor settlements 2022); EZ (administrative boundary 2019); ODC: Railway (2012), Roads (2023), Water (2016).
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អង្គការសហគមន៍ទន្លេ

Sahmakum Teang Tnaut Organization • a Cambodian Urban NGO

For more information:

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Tel: (855) 23 431 555

Email: info@teangtnaut.org

Web: www.teangtnaut.org and www.urbanvoicecambodia.net

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/sttcambodia/>