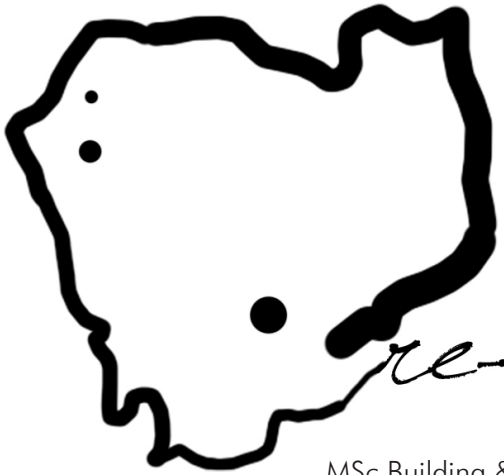

re-imagining Cambodia

MSc Building & Urban Design in Development 2013-2014
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Acknowledgements

We would like to begin by thanking a number of people and organisations for their support during the course of our research project and field work. Firstly, we would like to thank ACHR; particularly Somsook Boonyabancha and Maurice Leonhardt for their inspiring lectures, informal discussions and guidance during our time in Cambodia. Your thoughts and opinions helped to guide our understandings and see how they could be translated into tangible actions.

We would also like to thank Mr. Sok Visal and all of the people we met from CDF. Your understanding of the processes occurring on the ground in Cambodia were truly informative and your work in communities is inspirational.

Our work would not have been possible without the support and help of CANCAM and many individuals who worked with us in the sites and sometimes through the night; organising activities and producing strategies. Francesco, Johanna, Nylen, Sokly, Hoong and Ploy; thank you for your advice and making our experience hugely entertaining.

Working in Cambodia was made a lot easier with the support, and translating skills, of the Cambodian students from a number of different universities. We could not have done the work without you and your own understandings of the situation in Cambodia. You were extremely helpful and your opinions have been taken into account when forming this report. We would like to thank RUFA for hosting us and all of the people that gave us lectures during our stay.

A big thank you must be given to the communities; the leaders and all members, in which we worked. The interviews and activities that we were able to arrange gave us the greatest insight into the everyday lives of people living in Cambodia. We hope we were able to give something back and that our report is grounded in your reality, aspirations and dreams.

We would like to thank the DPU staff; both those who accompanied us and also those who we have interacted with throughout the year. Your wisdom and knowledge helped guide the production of this report and bridge the gap between theory and practice. A particular thanks goes to Camillo Boano, Caroline Newton, Anna Schulenburg, Jennifer Cirne and Giorgio Talocci who made our experience fun and insightful; even when things didn't run so smoothly!

Lastly we would like to say thank you to all of the other Buddies not in this report team; thank you for your help in the sites and thank you for making our experience unforgettable. Informal discussions over beer or in the swimming pool informed us and should also be acknowledged as part of the co-production of this report. We are truly grateful to all of those involved.

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Acronyms

ACHR	Asian Coalition of Housing Rights
ACCA	Asian Coalition for Community Action Programme
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BUDD	MSc. Building and Urban Design in Development
CAN	Community Architects Network
CAN-CAM	Community Architects Network Cambodia
CBN	Community Builders Network
CDF	Community Development Foundation/Fund
CDF(PP)	Community Development Foundation: Phnom Penh
CEDT	Community Empowerment and Development Team
CNRP	Cambodia National Rescue Party
CPP	Cambodia People's Party
CSNC	Community Savings Network Cambodia
DPU	Development Planning Unit
DFID	Department for International Development
EU	European Union
GMS	Greater Mekong Subregion
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
LICADHO	Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights
JICA	The Japanese International Cooperation Agency
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCDF	National Community Development Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RUFA	The Royal University of Fine Arts
UCL	University College London
UPDF	Urban Poor Development Fund

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Cambodia is arguably in transition, from a nation that was largely independent and in a state of conflict; to a country that is internationally tied to a capitalist, free market, in relative peace. The aims of the country at a national scale do not, however, align with the needs of the people at a local scale. International interests and aims of economic development are resulting in evictions, land grabs and a lack of investment in things that will help the people; particularly the urban and rural poor. Transformation for us therefore, is grounded in space, built up in time incrementally and challenges power structures in order to truly benefit the lives of the poor.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

- To analyse the current situation in Cambodia in order to better understand the potentialities for improving the living conditions of the urban poor.
- To define what we believe transformation, in a time of transition, may mean in the context of Cambodia.
- To create strategies, grounded in the reality and specific context of Cambodia, that are implementable for different actors; particularly with ACHR, CDF and CANCAM in mind.

1.3 KEY FINDINGS

- Land: The development of land in Cambodia is being driven by international interests. Land concessions and speculative urban development are seeing a rise in evictions which the people are unable to withstand. Land is being used by many NGOs as a mechanism to realise poverty alleviation, but the government is not always following through in delivering land certificates or tenure.
- Infrastructure and Public Services: Currently infrastructure is not well maintained or delivered in Cambodia; it is either in a state of disrepair, too expensive; or not reaching the people that need it. Transport infrastructure is the main focus for the national government's economic growth plans. It is hoped that major infrastructure will connect nodal cities to secondary ones and that the benefits will spread from there. Communities however, still lack clean water, drainage, toilets and quality education.
- The Economy: Cambodia's economy is built upon four main pillars and is, again, driven by the global market. Various international trade agreements are seeing the Cambodian economy grow but at what cost? This reality is very different from the economic livelihood strategies adopted by people at a local scale; often based on recycling, agriculture; manual labour and other informal activities.
- Mass Movements: Cambodia has experienced a lot of transience in its past and these trends are remaining. Young women often move to cities to

work in garment factories and men may have to work across the borders or often in construction in the cities. This gendered movement is changing community structures and may be increasing social fragmentation. Communities have, in recent years, begun to act collectively towards common aims; both through more radical actions such as protesting, but also working with NGOs and other organisations to save and upgrade the spaces in which they live.

1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The creation of a framework whereby the Cambodian people are able to begin to engage with a process of re-imagination; re-conceptualising the space in which they live. This strategy is grounded on using existing structures and building up incrementally over time. This is embedded in the reality and opportunities we felt were present in Cambodia. Using complimentary sub-strategies the aim is to allow the people to guide the process and break cycles of dependancy that have been created.

- Re-imagining collective action: Currently communities lack organisation and strength; by working together they are able to make demands and shape the spaces in which they live.
- Re-imagining and nurturing generational capacities: By triggering alternative educational programmes; providing training and legal advice; and by working with different age groups, the young are seen as an opportunity to transform Cambodia.
- Re-imaging policy and accountability: Policies are not always created to serve the people and information is not readably available for all. By looking for different ways of passing information to communities; this process helps create a culture of trust and will make the government more accountable for the things written in policy.

1.5 CONCLUSIONS

These strategies aim to lay down a framework which allows the people in Cambodia to begin a process of re-imagination. It sees transformation as something achievable through time and space if it is controlled by the people; re-defining power structures.

1 សង្ខបេ

១.១ សចេក្តីផ្តតើម

កម្ពុជាគឺស្ថិតនៅក្នុងការផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ពីប្រទសេមួយដលែធ្លាប់មានឯករាជ្យ និងវិបត្តិ ទៅជាប្រទសេដលែមានចំណងមិត្តភាពអន្តរជាតិជាមួយ ពួកមូលធននិយម, ពួកទីផ្សារសរីដៅយសន្តិភាព។ គៅលបំណងរបស់ប្រទសេជាក្នុងកម្រិតថ្នាក់ជាតិ គឺមិនបានស្របទៅតាមតម្រូវការបស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់នៅះទ។ៅ ចំណាប់អារម្មមណ៍របស់អន្តរជាតិ និងគៅលបំណងនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្នកែសដ្ឋេបកិច្ចចនៅះ គឺទទួលបានលទ្ធផលនការបណ្តុតញ្ចេចញ្ចេដៀម្បីបំពានយកដី និងការខ្ទវះការវិនិយៅក្នុងគៅលដៅជាជំនួយដល់ជនរងគ្រៅះ ដលែជាជនក្រីក្រនៅតាមទីក្រុង និងជនបទ។ ដូចនះបាៀយ ការផ្លាស់ប្តូររបស់យៀង គឺដូចនៅះបាៀយ ការកប្រែរសែម្រាប់យៀង គឺផ្ទុអកែលៀទីតាំង, ពលេវលោ និង រចនសម្ព័ន្ធធអំណាចដៀម្បីទទួលបានន្ទូវផលចំនញ្ចេពិតប្រាកដដល់ជីវិតអ្នកក្រីក្រ។

១.២ គៅលបំណង

- ធ្វវៀការវិភាគស្ថានភាពបច្ចុប្បន្ននៅក្នុងប្រទសេកម្ពុជាដៀម្បីយល់ពីសក្តានុពលសម្រាប់ការលៀកកំពស់ជីវភាពរស់នៅរបស់ប្រជាជនក្រីក្រនៅទីក្រុងនះអៅយបានប្រសៀរជាងមុន
- កំណត់ន្ទវអ្វីដលែយៀងជឿថាការវិវដ្តន៍ប្រវប្រែរួលគឺជាបរិបទរបស់ប្រទសេកម្ពុជា
-បង្កៀតយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រតនៅតាមភាពជាក់ស្តតៃងនិងបរិបទជាក់លាក់នប្រែទសេកម្ពុជាដលែមានការអនុវត្តតពីដគ្លែរផ្ទសងេៗគ្នា ជាពីសសេជាមួយ ACHR, CDF និង CANCAM។

១.៣ លទ្ធផលនការសិក្សា

- ដីធ្លី: ការអភិវឌ្ឍដីធ្លីនៅក្នុងប្រទសេកម្ពុជាកំពុងត្រូវបានរីកដុះដាលដៅយសារចំណាប់អារម្មមណ៍របស់អន្តរជាតិ។ ការធ្វវៀសម្បទានដីធ្លីនិងអភិវឌ្ឍទីក្រុងដៅយប្រថ្ថយប្រថាន ត្រូវបានមៀលអៅយយៀញនៃការកៀនឡៀងនៅក្នុងការបណ្តុតញ្ចេចញ្ចេដលែប្រជាជនមិនអាចទប់ទល់។ ដីនះត្រូវបានស្នៀរដៅយអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាលជាច្រៀនជាយន្តការមួយដៀម្បីសម្រចបានន្ទូវការកាត់បន្ថយភាពក្រីក្រមួយ ប៉ុន្តវៃដ្ឋាភិបាលតងែតមិនសម្រចអៅយតាមរយ:ការក្នុងការផ្ទតល់វិញ្ញាបនបត្រដីធ្លីឬសិទ្ធិកាន់កាប់ដីធ្លីនៅះ។
-បាដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធ និងសរៅកម្មសាធារណ: ៖ បាដ្ឋារចនាសម្ព័ន្ធក្នុងពលេបច្ចុប្បន្ននគឺមិនបានទទួលការថទៅាំយ៉ាងដ៏ត់ដល់ ឬក៏ផ្ទតល់អៅយទក្នុងប្រទសេកម្ពុជា។ វាអាចជាការគ្មានការជួសជុល ឬក៏គម្លថ្ថៃលពៃកេ ឬក៏គ្មានតម្រូវការរបស់ប្រជាជន។ ចំនកែឯសរៅកម្មសាធារណ:គឺផ្ទតៅតសំខាន់ក្នុងគម្រៅងការយូរអង្វវងែនការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សដ្ឋេបកិច្ចចរបស់ប្រទសេជាតិ។ វាត្រូវបានសង្ឃឹមថាបាដ្ឋារចនាសម្ពន៍ដ៏ធំនះនឹងតភ្ជាប់ទីក្រុងធំទៅកាន់ទីតំបន់ដ៏ទទៃៀត បាៀយតំបន់ទាំងនៅះក៏ទទួលបានការផលចំនញ្ចេដរែតទៃៅះបីជាយ៉ាងណា នៅក្នុងសហគមន៍ក៏នៅគ្មានទឹកស្អាតប្រៀប្រាស់ ប្រព័ន្ធលូបង្គន់ និងការអប់រំប្រកបដៅយគុណភាព។
- សដ្ឋេបកិច្ចច: សដ្ឋេបកិច្ចចរបស់ប្រទសេកម្ពុជាត្រូវបានសាងសង់ឡៀងនៅលៀសសរស្ត្ម្ភដ៏សំខាន់បួន និងសារជាថ្មមីម្តងទៀតគឺដៅយសារទីផ្សារពិភពលៅក។ កិច្ចពុរមពុរៀងពាណិជ្ជកម្មអន្ដរជាតិជាច្រៀនត្រូវបានគមៀលយៀញសដ្ឋេបកិច្ចចកម្ពុជាកៀនឡៀងប៉ុន្តទៃៅលៀតម្លអ្វៃ? ការពិតនះគឺខ្ជសខ្ជលាំងណាស់ពីយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រតជីវភាពសដ្ឋេបកិច្ចចបានអនុម័តដៅយប្រជាជនក្នុងតំបន់ ដលែជាញឹក

ញាប់ពឹងផ្អែកលើការកែច្នៃសំណល់ កសិកម្ម ហាត្ថកម្ម និងសកម្មភាពផ្សេងៗទៀត។
- ចលនាមហាជន ៖ ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាហានបទពិសោធយ៉ាងច្រើនក្នុងអតីតកាលរយៈពេលខ្លីរបស់ខ្លួន ហើយនិន្នាការទាំងនេះនៅតែនៅសេសសល់។ សូត្រវីរិយកុមង្គេជាញឹកញាប់ផ្លាស់ទៅទីក្រុងដើម្បីធ្វើការក្នុងរោងចក្រកាត់ដេរនិងប្រុសអាចមានទៅធ្វើការនៅតាមព្រំដែនឬជាញឹកញាប់ធ្វើជាកម្មករសំនង់ក្នុងទីក្រុងនេះ។ ចលនាប្រមូលផ្តុំនេះហានផ្លាស់ប្តូររចនាសម្ព័ន្ធសហគមន៍ ហើយនិងអាចធ្វើការបង្កែបកែសង្គមមានការកើនឡើង។ ក្នុងប៉ុន្មានឆ្នាំនេះ សហគមន៍ហានចាប់ផ្តើមដើម្បីធ្វើសកម្មភាពរួមឆ្ពោះទៅរកគោលបំណងរួមគ្នាតាមរយៈសកម្មភាពពុះកញ្ជ្រោលដូចជាការធ្វើការតវ៉ា ក៏ប៉ុន្តែពួកគេក៏នៅធ្វើការជាមួយអង្គការក្រៅរដ្ឋាភិបាលនិងអង្គការដទៃទៀតដើម្បីរក្សាទុកនិងធ្វើឱ្យប្រសើរឡើងនៅនឹងកន្លែងដែលពួកគេរស់នៅ។

1.4 អនុសាសន៍

ការបង្កើតក្របខណ្ឌដែលប្រជាជនកម្ពុជាអាចចាប់ផ្តើមទៅចូលរួមជាមួយនឹងដំណើរការនៃការសុរមើលសុរមឡើងវិញមួយ; ការបង្កើតឡើងវិញនៅក្នុងលម្ហដែលពួកគេរស់នៅ។ មូលដ្ឋានរបស់យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រនេះគឺប្រើប្រាស់រចនាសម្ព័ន្ធដែលមានស្រាប់និងការកសាងឡើងនៅក្នុងការបង្កើនពលេវលោ ទាំងអស់នេះគឺហានបង្កប់ក្នុងបច្ចុប្បន្នភាព និងឱកាសរបស់ប្រទេសកម្ពុជាដែលយើងហានមើលឃើញ។ ការប្រើយុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដែលចងៃជាអនុគោលបំណងគឺដើម្បីអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រជាជនទទួលការណែនាំដំណើរការ និងបំបែកវដ្តនអោស្រ័យភាពដែលត្រូវហានបង្កើត។
- សកម្មភាពប្រមូលយកការសុរមើលសុរមឡើងវិញ៖ សហគមន៍បច្ចុប្បន្នគឺខ្វះខាតនូវការរៀបចំ និងកម្លាំង; ដោយការធ្វើការជាមួយគ្នារបស់ពួកគេអោចធ្វើឱ្យការទាមទារដ៏មានឥទ្ធិពលសម្រាប់កន្លែងដែលពួកគេរស់នៅ។
- ការសុរមើលសុរមឡើងវិញ និងលទ្ធភាពក្នុងការចិញ្ចឹមអ្នកជំនាន់ក្រោយ៖ ឆ្លងកាត់ការបង្កើតគន្លឹះក្នុងគម្រោងការអប់រំផ្សេងៗគ្នា ការផ្តល់នូវការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនិងការផ្តល់ដំបូន្មានផ្នែកច្បាប់ និងការធ្វើការរវាងកុរុមមនុស្សដែលមានអាយុផ្សេងគ្នា គួរហានគេមើលឃើញថាជាឱកាសមួយដើម្បីផ្លាស់ប្តូរប្រទេសកម្ពុជា។
- ការសុរមើលសុរមឡើងវិញនូវគោលនយោហាយ និងការទទួឡខុសត្រូវ៖ គោលនយោហាយមិនគួរហានហានបង្កើតឡើងដើម្បីបម្រើប្រជាជន ហើយពតមានក៏មិនគួរហានផ្សព្វផ្សាយដល់ជនគ្រប់រូបផងដែរ។ ការចែកចាយពតមានទៅដល់សហគមន៍គឺជាដំណើរការក្នុងការបង្កើតរបបធម៍អោយជឿទុកចិត្តគ្នា ហើយអាចធ្វើឲ្យរដ្ឋាភិបាលអាចមានទំនួលខុសត្រូវលើអ្វីដែលហានតងៃក្នុងច្បាប់។

1.5 សចេក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន

យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រទាំងនេះមានបំណងដាក់ចុះក្របខណ្ឌដែលអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រជាជននៅក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជាដើម្បីចាប់ផ្តើមដំណើរការនៃការសុរមើលសុរមឡើងវិញ។ វាបង្ហាញឲ្យឃើញថាការផ្លាស់ប្តូរអោចប្រព្រឹត្តទៅហានក្នុងអំឡុងពលេវលោមួយ ប្រសិនបើវាត្រូវហានគ្រប់គ្រងដោយប្រជាជន

2 Definitions

COMMUNITY

Community, in this report, refers to a group of people who are geographically tied; people living in close proximity but not necessarily with any form of social ties. Provincial governments use these divisions to help count, categorise and manage people. In Cambodia the word community is tied to people's socio-economic status and living conditions; predominantly referring to the urban and rural poor settled informally. The term is often applied to savings groups.

FORMALITY AND INFORMALITY

(In)Formality refers to the legal status of an object or activity. Informal settlements refers to groups of people living on land with no legal rights or ownership. The informal market is part of an un-taxed system which is not regulated by the government or other officials.

INCREMENTAL

Meaning increasing or growing gradually over time.

LIVELIHOOD

Livelihood refers to the means by which an individual or group are able to make a living; their income source or job. It refers to all activities that can help to generate an income or the activities that directly generate the resources they need. Examples include: working in a factory; growing produce to sell; but also growing produce to sustain themselves.

SITES

Sites refers to the area in which we were assigned to work; this varied from an individual community; to a group of villages; to an entire district of a city. These areas are examples of contested territories in Cambodia; they are not bound geographically nor socially.

SQUATTERS

Squatters are a group of people who reside on land or in buildings which they do not own or occupy legally.

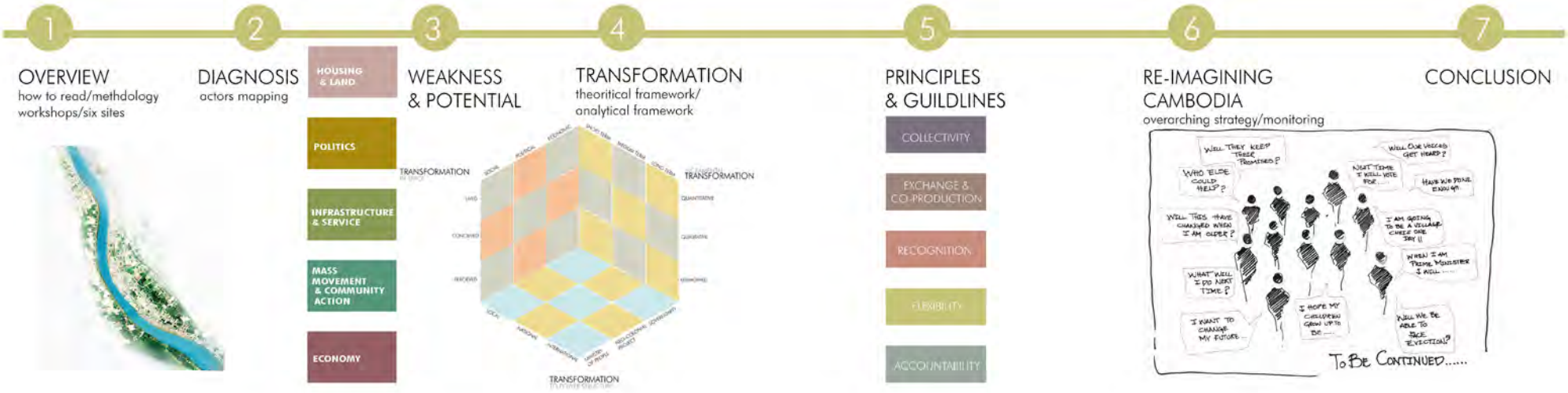
3 CAMBODIA: AN INTRODUCTION TO OUR WORK

1. Bassac River (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

3.1 General Overview: our work

This report, co-produced by a team of MSc. students (studying BUDD at UCL), explores the potential for positive transformation for the urban poor in Cambodia. As a team, we went through a process of research and analysis both from the UK and then during a three week field trip to Cambodia. The diagnosis of the case was initially formed through archival research methods and lectures from people who have worked in the country. After travelling to Cambodia, we were able to meet several government officials and actors from other organisations who were able to inform us of their knowledge and aspirations for the country. During our time in the field we were distributed amongst six different sites which has allowed us to gain a more thorough understanding of the complexities of the nation's territories and contested spaces. These experiences allowed us to then collectively reflect back upon our initial diagnosis and ground it in the reality on the ground. We created a theoretical framework for understanding transformation as a process and this was also reinterpreted after visiting the sites. Using this framework we were able to produce principles through which we would guide our own strategic responses; finally creating a detailed set of responses that could be implemented and monitored.

We concluded that for transformation to be more than simply change it must be grounded in a spatial reality; built up incrementally in time and it must challenge the power structures that currently see the urban poor vulnerable and unable to choose their own futures. For Cambodians to claim their rights to the city, and to space, they need to be able to engage actively as citizens and be part of a process of re-imagination.



2. How to read the report

3.2 Methodology

Before the Field Trip

Archival research: lectures; discussions; reading books, articles, case reviews, newspapers, reports and policy; documentaries and presentations.

During the Field Trip

Before working with specific communities we attended: lectures, site visits, discussions and explored Phnom Penh. During our time in the communities we used different activities and methods to begin to understand their lived reality; their aspirations and how we could propose ways forward to achieve these.

After the field trip

Review and analysis of our work, creation of strategies and revision of what transformation in a time of transition could be for Cambodia.

Our methodologies are detailed further in Appendix B.

3.3 The Workshop and our partners

During our time in Cambodia we took part in a workshop with collaboration between the DPU, ACHR, CDF, CANCAM and many other Cambodian universities. Our work was very much shaped and formed through the lens of these actors work and has therefore been central in the making of our own strategic proposals. Their roles and organisation in Cambodia is essential to understand.

ACHR
A network of grassroots community organisations, NGO's and professionals who work actively to look for alternative models of development to benefit the urban poor (ACHR, 2013).

CDF
Originally, and centrally in Phnom Penh known as UPDF, is an organisation that works with the national and local governments to help communities begin processes of savings. CDF's main focus is on improving infrastructure and livelihood opportunities for communities.

CAN-CAM
The Cambodia branch of the Community Architects Network; a network of built environment professionals that works with community driven projects under the ACCA programme.

For more information see Appendix D.

3.4 The six sites

During the field trip to Cambodia we visited six different sites in three provinces: Banteay Manchey, Battambang and Phnom Penh. Some of the sites were more urban and others more rural but all demonstrated highly contested territories where complex social relations were at play. Time in these sites allowed us to see the heterogeneity in the different spaces and how different actors, contexts and histories have created different realities. The core findings from the sites are presented in the following table (with more detailed analysis in Appendix C).

Russey Keo District: 56 communities consisting of 38,343 families (a total of 185,763 people).

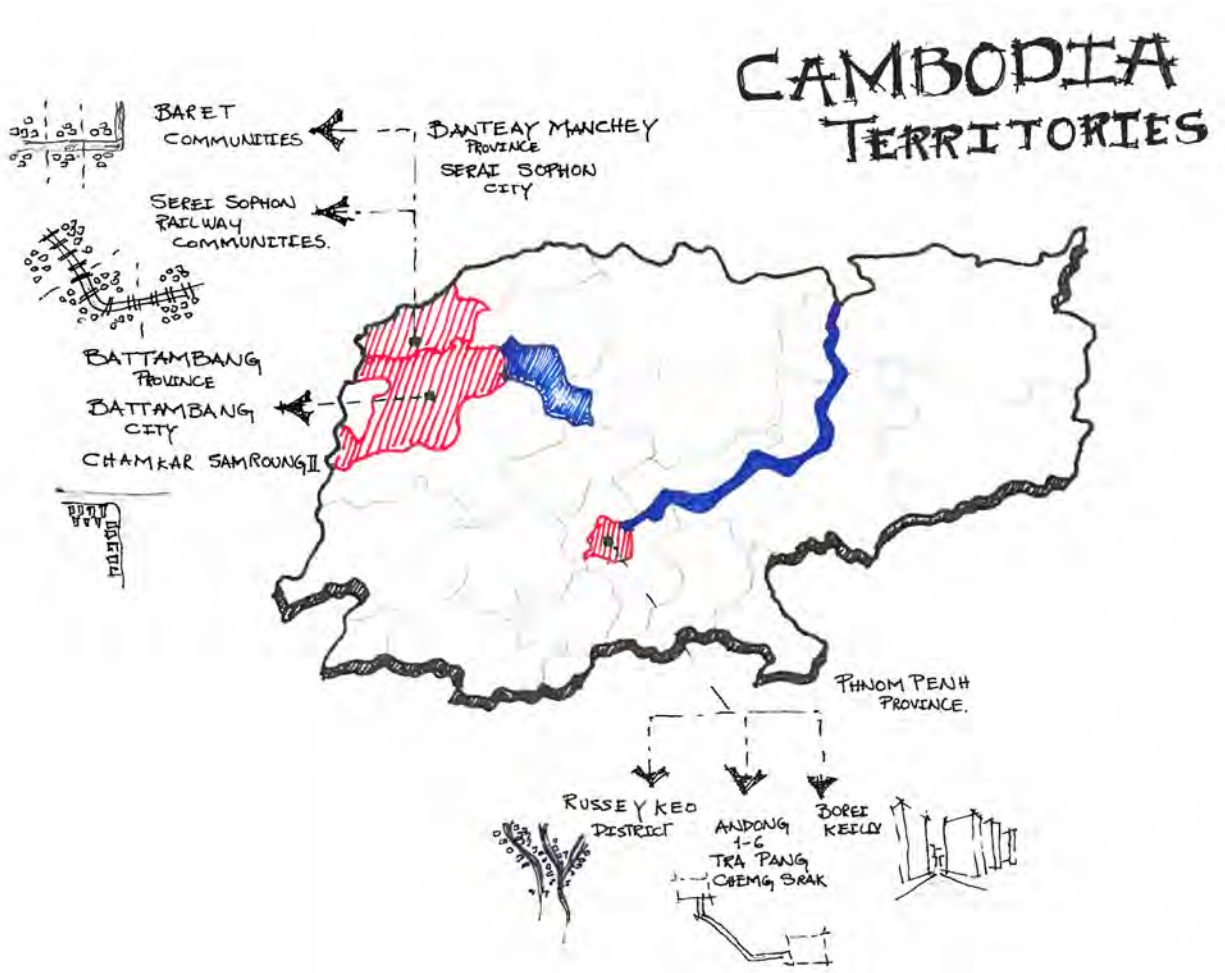
Andong 1-6; and Tra Pang Cherng Srok: 6 communities made up of more than 777 families.

Borei Keila: 8 buildings with 1,352 families. 156 families live in the site outside of the buildings in informal settlements.

Chamkar Samroung II: One community with 55 households.

Baret Communities: 3 settlements of 123 families.

Serei Saophoan Railway Communities: four villages consisting of about 500 people.



3. Cambodia territories: the six sites

	Russey Keo	Andong	Tra Pang Cherng Srok	Borei Keila	Chamkar Samroung II	Baret Communities	Railway Communities
Land tenure	. Security of tenure . Pressure on river	. Lack of land security . Government provided insufficient new land . Fear of relocation	n.a.	. Phanimex built only 8 buildings instead of 10 . Increasing land value . Ground floors rented for private sector to be re-rented for residents . Lack of accountability . Informal mezzanine floor inside flat	. No legal status on state public land . Planned Cicrcular 3 implementation	.Fear of relocation on private-state land .Residents accept relocation possibility on hope of owning land	.State Public land regulation and threat of eviction .Land security issues
Housing	. Variety of building materials . Incremental units	. PCL houses design small . Regulation prohibit house design change	. CDF loan repaid . Lack of house design proposal . Insufficient CAN-CAM staff		. Varied housing quality . Inaccessible housing for disabled residents	.Escalating Deteriorated housing status along the road with the worst status at the end	
Economy & Finance	. Community savings for individual needs . Finance through NGOs . A variety of economic activities	. Problems with income generations . Lack of saving groups	. During the relocation process people worked in PP . Variety of occupation positions	. No saving groups . Income generation through small businesses and transformed ground floor as market	. Variety of local initiatives . Location is near to economic development site . Proximity to Thai Border	.Varied Community saving groups status .Informal shop fronts .Alleged theft of community savings .Thai Border Proximity	.Proximity to services .innovative adaptive strategies . Children leave schools for work .Proximity to Thai border
Involvement of CDF/other organizations	. Questionable coverage for CDF . Prahok-loans for livelihood	. UPDF provided housing loans . International AID Agencies supported housing and services projects . Municipality and PCL partnership	. Only main road infrastructure is provided	. Absence of communication between Municipality, community leaders, NGOs and Government . Perceived the most highly political case	. Lack of representation of CDF . The involvement of HfH of a different loan system . HfH and CEDT work in opposition to CDF	.CDF involvement through shared experience that started a new saving group	.Lack of communication and trust between actors .NGO rejection by community for lack of delivering .Willingness of municipality to involve residents
Services & Infrastructures	. Lack of improved infrastructure . Majority of children leave school for work	. Lack of services specifically for children . Absence of infrastructure maintenance . Sewage causes illness	. CDF supported loan to buy private land . Municipality divided the plot layout without community involvement	. Limited sanitation for informal settlements . Garbage collection problem	. Lack of clean water accessibility . Lack of road infrastructure . Flooding Issues . Education accessibility issues	.Lack of infrastructure accessibility for drainage, sewage, roads, clean water .Private electricity and absence of garbage collection	.Lack of drainage systems .Deterioration of roads and accessibility status. .Absence of Electricity supply
Main Strategy Proposed	. Problem dilution . Drawing in new resources . Network Building . Increasing visibility	. New community leaders elections . Negotiation for incremental house upgrading possibility	. Participation processes . Including new active actors	. Empowering the people . Potential of location . Economic growth potential . Utilising ground floor space . NGOs partnership	. Mobilizing community . Restart savings . Start with small infrastructure and livelihood projects . Build capacity for housing upgrade . Circular 3 implementation	. Mobilizing community . Design .Connection to the city	. Building collective capacity . Information and exchange - vertical and horizontal . Agency

3.5 The six sites: through the lens of our Camera

Andong & Tra Pang Cherng Srok

4. UPDF loan houses and from other organistion in Andong village (Yun-Shiuan Hsieh, 2014)

5. Andong 6 Village (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

6. Wooden pathway recently build by YFP in Andong 6 (Yun-Shiuan Hsieh, 2014)

7. Passage along the sewage pipes before constructing a new pathway (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

8. The land and foundation for 6 plot units (Yun-Shiuan Hsieh, 2014)

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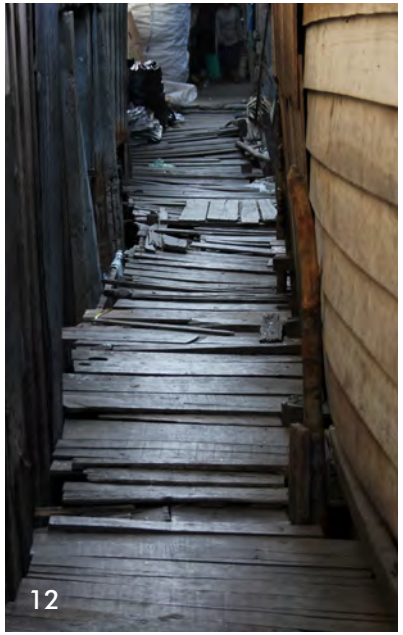

Russey Keo District

9. Drying fish, Tonle Sap 1 Community, Russey Keo District (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
10. Psar Toch A+B, Russey Keo District (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
11. Workshop about Garbage management (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
12. Wooden pathway built on stilts (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
13. View from the Tonle Sap River (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
14. Cambodia-Japan Friendship Bridge from Psar Toch A+B (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
15. Tonle Sap River (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

13

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15

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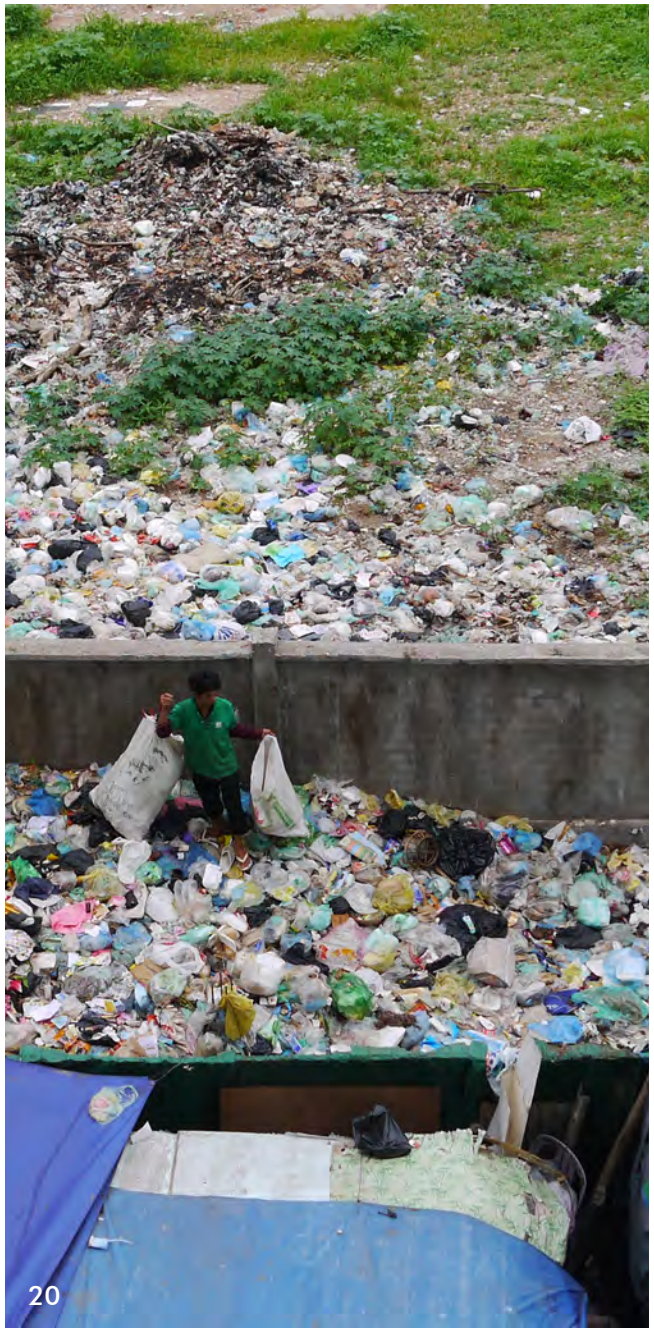
Borei Keila

16. Borei Keila, Phnom Penh (Jiunuo Li, 2014)
17. Interviews with local people (Jiunuo Li, 2014)
18. The nineth and tenth building under construction(Askar Taksym, 2014)
19. Studend from Borei Keila (Jiunuo Li, 2014)
20. The squatters living amongst the garbage (Jiunuo Li, 2014)
21. Adapting the living space (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

19



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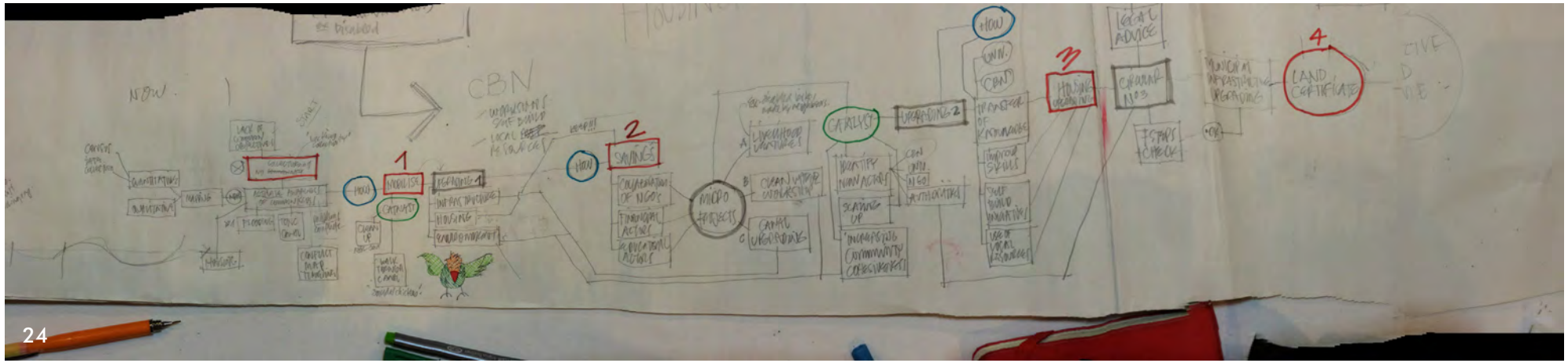
Chamkar Samroung II

22. Community member house, Battambang (Laura Antona, 2014)
23. Women preparing the lunch (Laura Antona, 2014)
24. Constructing a strategy (Laura Antona, 2014)
25. Meeting in Phnom Pehn with CDF member (Pedro Mora, 2014)
26. Elderly lady in Battambang (Laura Antona, 2014)



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Baret Communities

27. House in Baret (Nicola D'Addabbo, 2014)

28. Toilet in Baret (Nicola D'Addabbo, 2014)

29. Woman washing (Nicola D'Addabbo, 2014)

30. Children in Baret (Nicola D'Addabbo, 2014)

31. Workshop with children in Baret (Nicola D'Addabbo, 2014)

29

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31

Serei Saophoan

32. Between Village 4 and Sai Sen, public space on the railway (Luisa Miranda,2014)

33. Rong Masen, Insect Traps (Luisa Miranda)

34. Rong Masen, Community Mapping (Alberto Piccioli, 2014)

35. Sai Sen, House on stilts (Alberto Piccioli, 2014)

36. Sai Sen, Fishing nets and drying fish (Luisa Miranda, 2014)

35

36

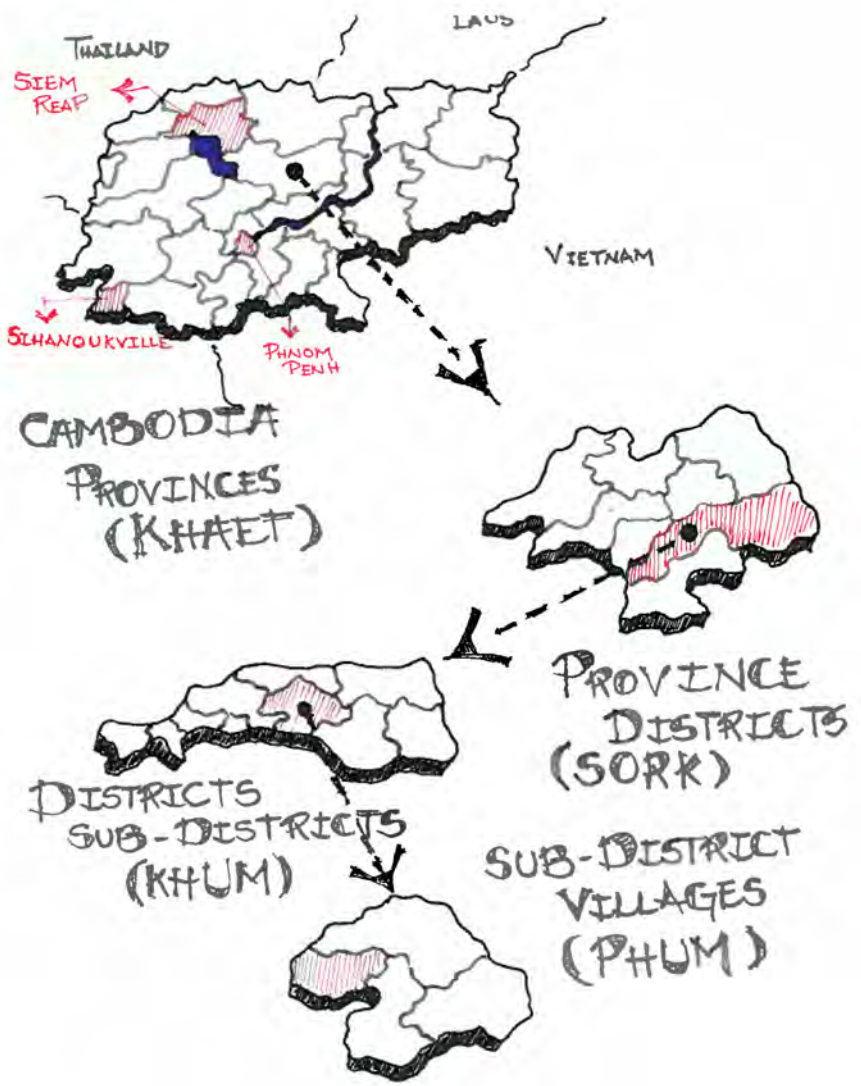
4 THE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT

37. National Highway 6 (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

4.1 Geographical Context and Demographics

Population estimate: 15,205,539
Capital: Phnom Penh
Official Language: Khmer
State religion: Buddhism
Government: Unitary Parliamentary Constitutional Monarchy
Currency: GDP (per capita): $1,108

Despite Cambodia still having a majority rural population, there has been a more recent increase in its urban population. Urban population growth is at 1.54% (Beng Hong Socheat Khemro: BHSK, 2014) and with this there is also an increase in the number of informal settlements nationally.



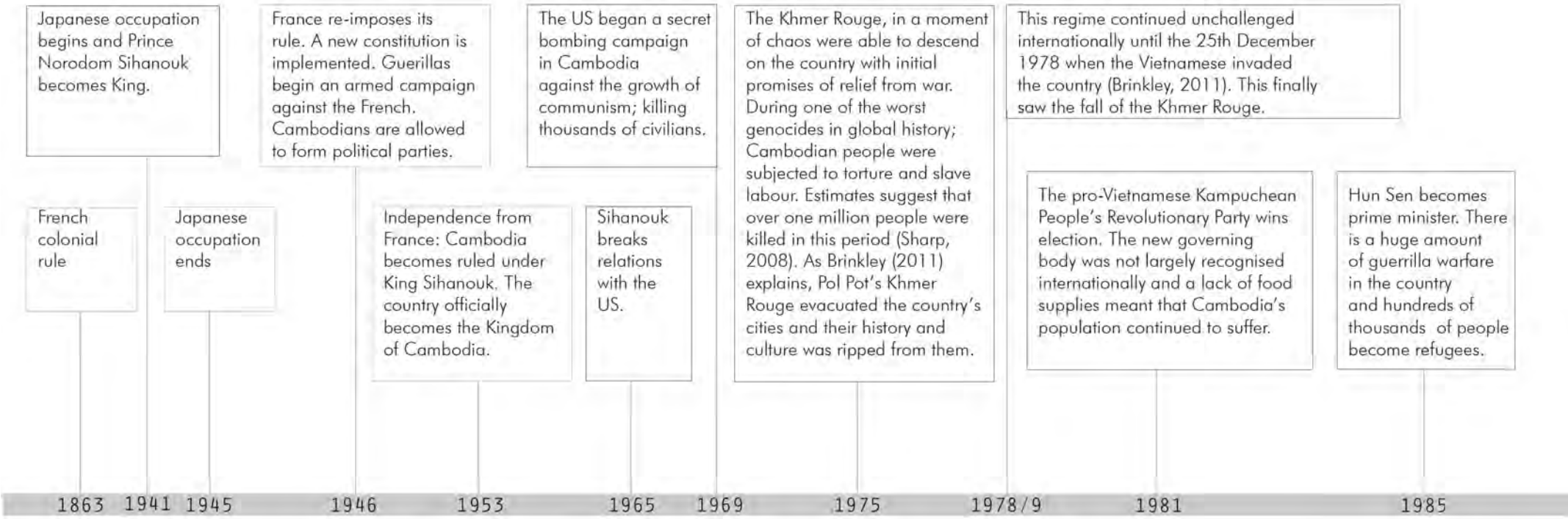
38. Administratives Districts

4.2 Historical Context and Timeline

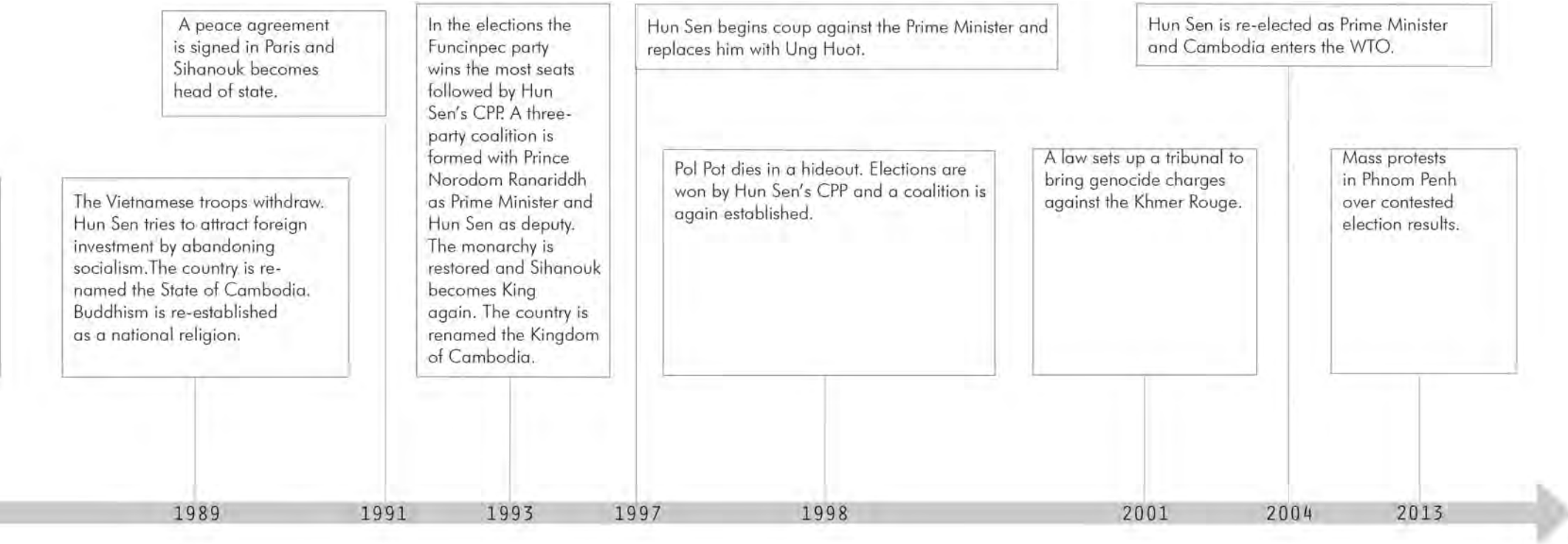
Within Cambodia there is a huge amount of conflict and contestation with regards to the production of space. Cambodia has in its recent history experienced an extreme transition from a country that was isolated internationally, and in a state of conflict, to a nation that is linked to an international free market receiving US$5.5 billion in aid between 1998 and 2008 (Chanboreth and Hach, 2008). To fully understand the situation in the country today, and these global ties, it is essential to understand the historical context in which the country is embedded.

In the years since the Khmer Rouge was forced from power, Cambodia's identity has continued to change with struggles over sovereignty and leadership. International aid has poured into the country with vast numbers of NGO's now working; each with the hope of in some way "saving Cambodia" (Sorel, 2011).

Cambodia's turbulent and violent history has created a very unique situation today with both the trauma and scars still evident in the population's everyday. During our fieldwork many people referenced the period of the Khmer Rouge but few people would divulge anymore detail. Survivors of the S-21 prisons, a place where Cambodian people were tortured before being taken to the killing fields, have spoken of the emotional scars still evident today (Sokheng and Di Certo, 2012). When trying to understand the contested production of space in Cambodia, this report will continually refer to this history and look at how it has impacted the situation in more detail.



39. Historical Timeline


The Vietnamese troops withdraw. Hun Sen tries to attract foreign investment by abandoning socialism.The country is re-named the State of Cambodia. Buddhism is re-established as a national religion.
1989
A peace agreement is signed in Paris and Sihanouk becomes head of state.
1991
In the elections the Funcinpec party wins the most seats followed by Hun Sen's CPP. A three-party coalition is formed with Prince Norodom Ranariddh as Prime Minister and Hun Sen as deputy. The monarchy is restored and Sihanouk becomes King again. The country is renamed the Kingdom of Cambodia.
1993
Hun Sen begins coup against the Prime Minister and replaces him with Ung Huot.
1997
Pol Pot dies in a hideout. Elections are won by Hun Sen's CPP and a coalition is again established.
1998
A law sets up a tribunal to bring genocide charges against the Khmer Rouge.
2001
Hun Sen is re-elected as Prime Minister and Cambodia enters the WTO.
2004
Mass protests in Phnom Penh over contested election results.
2013

CAMBODIA
Angkor
Coca-Cola
Hotline : 092 65 66 77

5 CAMBODIA: AN ANALYSIS

40. The White Building, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

5.1 Political Structure and Priorities

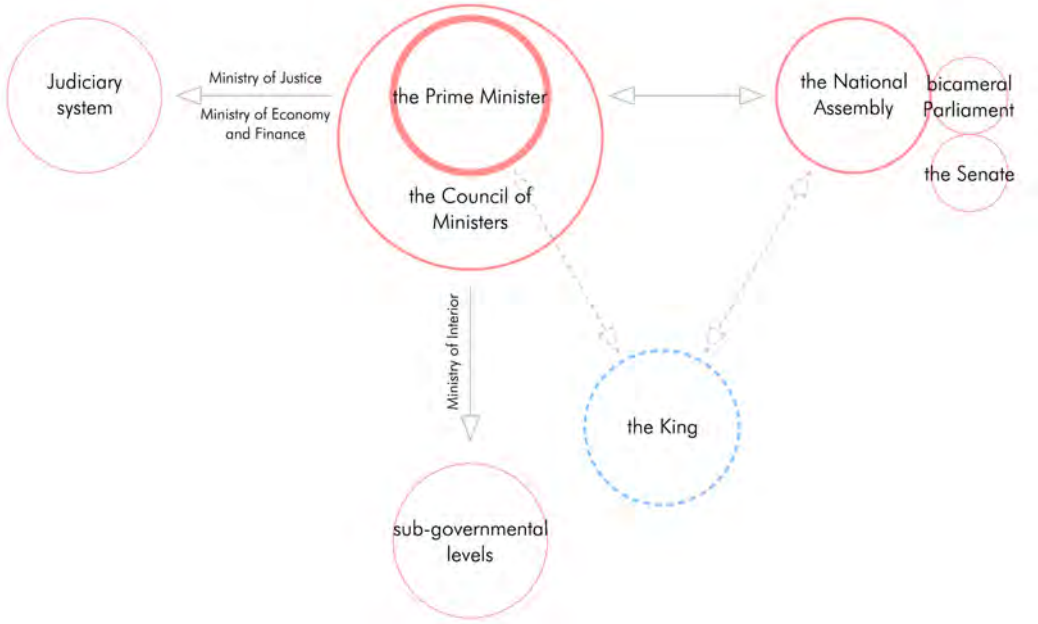
The Cambodian People's Party is the current ruling party; headed by the Prime Minister Hun Sen. Throughout the entire country there are signs of the party's rule and national campaign. In recent years there has been a rise in support for the Cambodian National Rescue Party; with rallies visible in the streets of the capital.

KEY AIMS AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

Cambodia has many development aims but at a national level many of these focus on economic growth linked to infrastructure and tourism. BHSK (2014, Appendix D), the Deputy Secretary for the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction, spoke about the importance of leveraging natural resources and sustaining strong economic growth; referring to the Mekong region as a "new frontier of Asian economic growth". National economic development plans aim to connect key cities as nodal points through infrastructural improvements. These are planned to begin between Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and Siem Reap; continuing then to other secondary cities and provinces. It is intended that economic growth will ripple out and benefit the entire country; both urban and rural populations. The border towns were also spoken about as key sites of growth and development. Many of these aims have begun to be implemented with 'special economic zones' already active in Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and other smaller cities. These aims are impacted greatly by those of the GMS which, aided by the ADB, plans to create stronger international connections; again through infrastructural upgrades and economic growth related to tourism (ADB, 2010). These plans do not consider the daily realities of the people who live in Cambodia; the people whose homes and livelihoods are often destroyed in order to achieve these aims.

The core aims for Phnom Penh; Battambang province and city; Banteay Meanchey Province and Serei Saophoan City are detailed in Appendix D.

42. Political signs (Emanuele Fois, 2014)



41. Power relations between institutions

Kingdom of Cambodia
Government type: Multiparty democracy under a constitutional monarchy
(established in September 1993)

New National Constitution born in 1993

JUDICIAL POWER
(from 1997)

the Supreme Council of the Magistracy

Supreme Court

Lower Courts

It is regulated by the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Magistracy (the "SCM Law")

The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Economy and Finance strongly influence it

EXECUTIVE POWER

Head of Government:
The Prime Minister Hun Sen
member of Cambodian People's Party - CPP
(unchanged since 1985)

In order for a person to become Prime Minister, he must first be given a vote of confidence by the National Assembly

He is appointed by the King and recommended by the President and Vice Presidents of the National Assembly

He can initiate legislation

He appoints a
Council of Ministers
A ministry is usually led by one minister, supported by two secretaries of state and five under - secretaries of State. All of these officials are political appointees

Sub-levels
24 provinces/municipalities
(Provincial and municipal governors are appointed by the prime minister)
Districts
Sub-districts
Villages
Communities

Subnational governments are governed by a series of subdecrees issued by the Council of Ministers and regulations issued by Ministry of Interior

Since 2002, commune-level governments have been composed of members directly elected by commune residents every five years

all Khmer citizens possess the right to establish associations and political parties

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Bicameral Parliament divided in:

The National Assembly
the lower House
(since 1993, ex-Constituent Assembly)
123 seats, members elected by popular vote to serve a five-year term
(last election 2013)

It is led by a President and two Vice Presidents who are selected by Assembly members prior to each session

They can initiate legislation and they are the only ones with the right to propose amendments to the law

Opposition:
Cambodian National Rescue Party
CNRP

The Senate
the upper House
(since 1999)
61 seats, members elected to serve a 6-year term
2 members appointed by the Monarch, 2 elected by the National Assembly, 57 elected by "functional constituencies"

They can initiate legislation

MONARCHY

Head of State:
The King Norodom Sihamoni
(since 2004, after the abdication of King Norodom Sihanouk)

The King reigns but does not rule

He gives Royal Assent but he does not have veto power over bills passed by the National Assembly

He is the guarantor of the independence of the Judiciary system with the assistance of the Supreme Council of Magistracy (SCM)

The King is not allowed to select his own heir. The new King is chosen by the Royal Council of the Throne, consisting of the president of the National Assembly, the Prime Minister, the Chiefs of the orders of Mohanikay and Thammayut, and the First and Second Vice-President of the Assembly

43. Political structure

5.2 Actors

It becomes evident when looking at the actor diagram (seen on pg. 46-47) that there are many actors grouped together in similar roles and levels of influence; working with similar aims but not necessarily co-ordinated. There is also an obvious threshold between top-down and bottom-up approaches. There are high levels of collaboration between actors at an international and national scale and many of these are deeply embedded in international donor-relations demonstrating a central weakness and dependency from the government.

Collaboration and relationships between scales are limited to state actors at the provincial and national scales. There is also an obvious disconnect between local and provincial levels which may be strongly related to the centralised system that governs Cambodia. A major weakness is the lack of accountability and evident distrust from the people toward state institutions; potentially resulting in part form this centralised power structure.

There are however, relationships between local actors that are major entry points for intervention. Institutions such as CDF have generated increased horizontal relations between communities deepening the networks of people at local levels. Building on this and encouraging more collaboration of this kind is central to challenging power structures and implementing the effects of decentralisation.

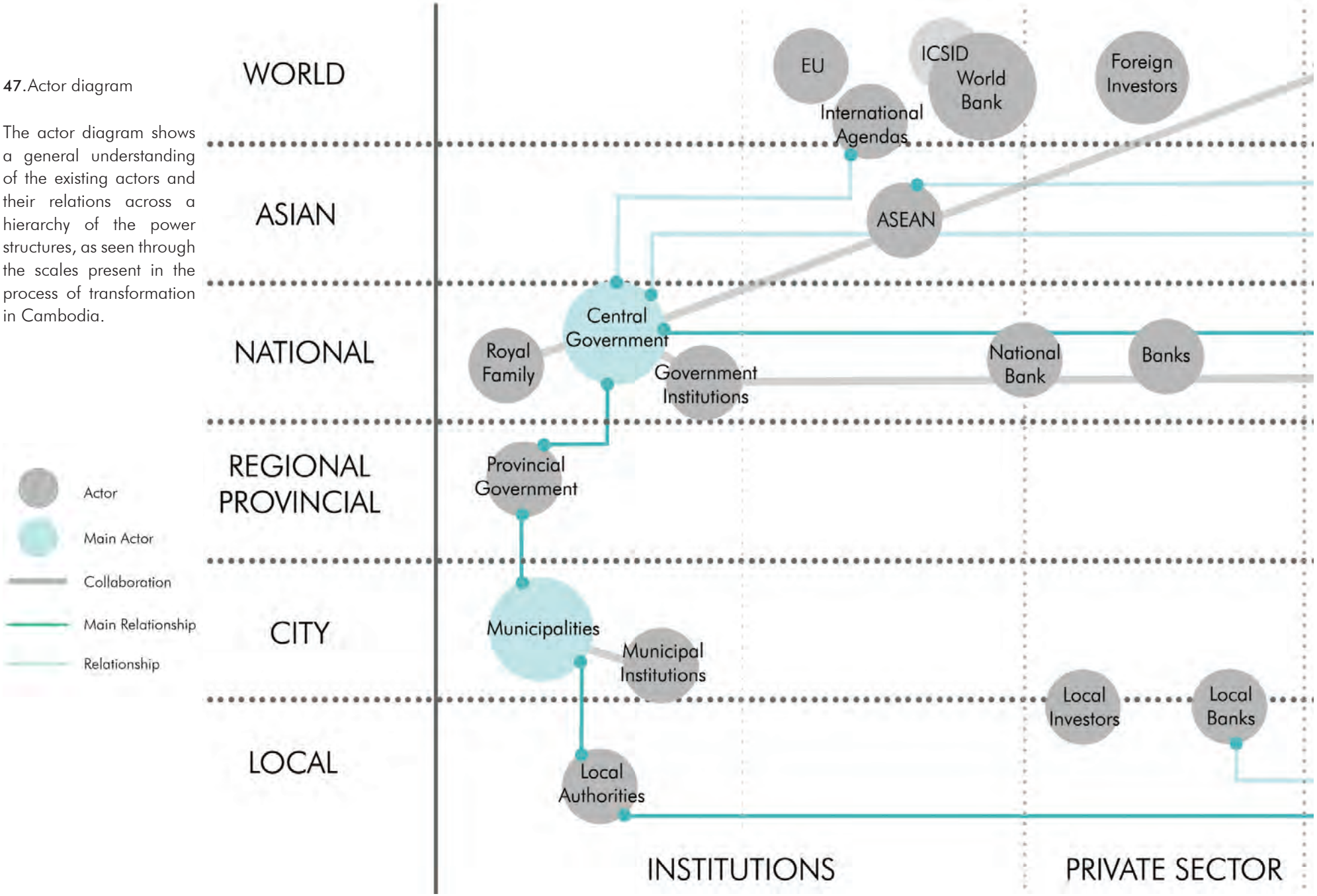
It is clear that NGO's and other actors at a local scale attempt to create connections to the people and organisations with influence; but these attempts are often in vein. Political and economic actors at an international scale are well connected and able to use their power and influence to ensure their aims are seen through; often detrimentally impacting others. It is also very clear that the private sector at a local and regional scale is not well connected to other organisations or actors; it appears to work in isolation.

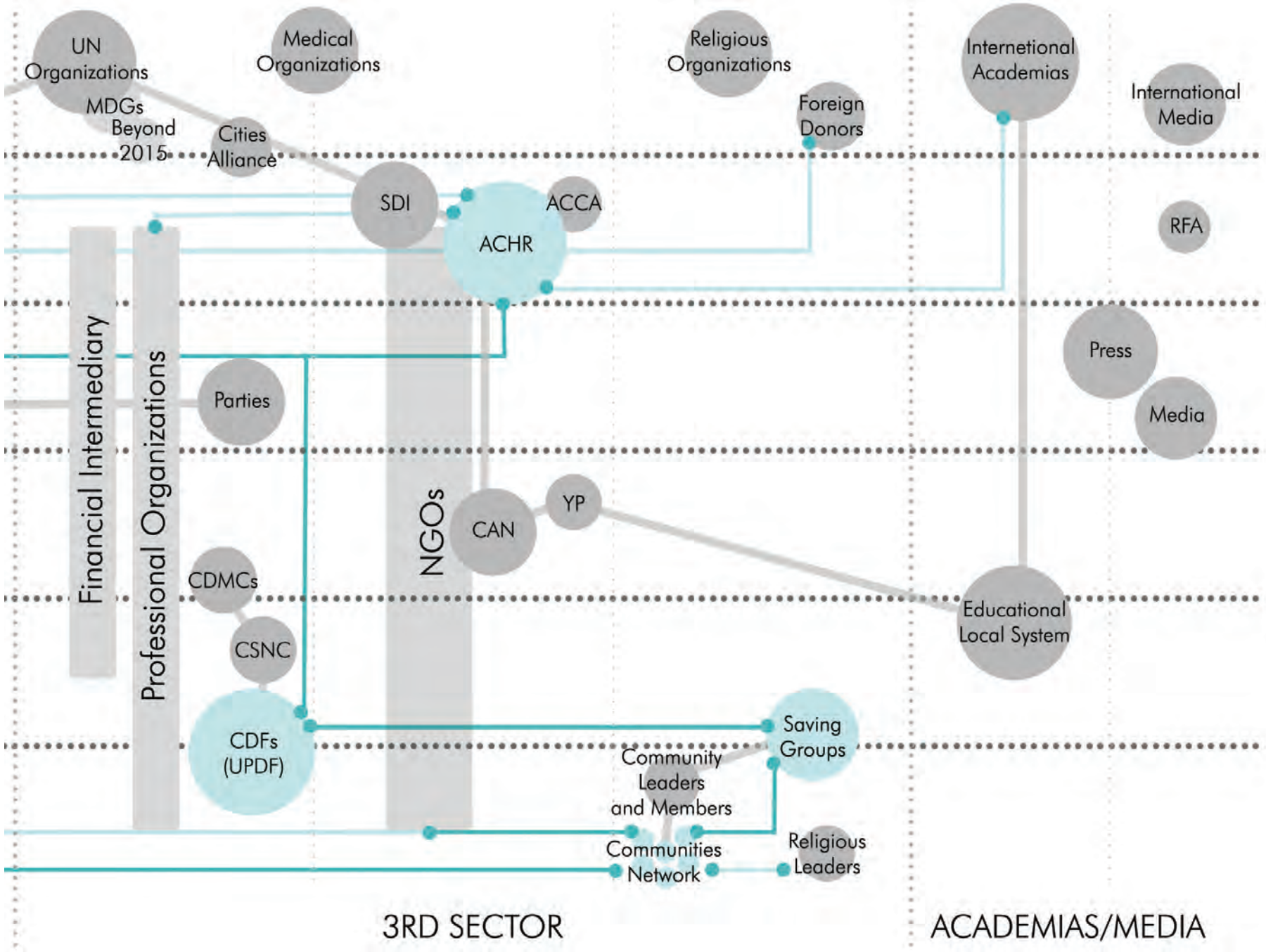
For further details please see Appendix G.

44. Transparency (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
45. Opaque (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
46. Visibility (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

47.Actor diagram

The actor diagram shows a general understanding of the existing actors and their relations across a hierarchy of the power structures, as seen through the scales present in the process of transformation in Cambodia.




UN Organizations
MDGs Beyond 2015
Cities Alliance
Medical Organizations
Religious Organizations
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International Media
Foreign Donors
SDI
ACCA
ACHR
RFA
Financial Intermediary
Professional Organizations
Parties
Press
Media
NGOs
CAN
YP
CDMCs
CSNC
Educational Local System
CDFs (UPDF)
Saving Groups
Community Leaders and Members
Communities Network
Religious Leaders
3RD SECTOR
ACADEMIAS/MEDIA

5.3 Land & Housing

LAND

Land in Cambodia is a highly contentious issue and has attracted a lot of international investment and attention. Following periods of land collectivisation and then de-collectivisation, Cambodia has been left with a confused legal and policy status; the people have no documentation and little understanding of their rights. There are two types of state owned land; state-public and state-private. State-private land is available for sale but state-public land cannot be bought (Thiel, 2009). Following mass movements from the cities in the Khmer Rouge's ruling, and their subsequent repopulation on a first come basis, the country's urban poor population has grown; resulting in huge numbers of informal settlements. Both international pressure and the introduction of a western land tenure system have resulted in evictions, land concessions, land fills and an increase in speculative urban development.

International trade agreements and investment have seen multi-national organisations buy land in the country for both commodity farms and factories; examples of which can be seen throughout the country's landscape. A huge proportion of Cambodia's land has already been sold in concessions (LICADHO, 2013) and agreements between the EU and other nations are worsening this. As a result of the "Everything but Arms" agreement (Lei Win, 2013), there has been an increase in large scale sugar farms. Fagotto (2014) explains that many rural dwellers have therefore lost their land and homes. These policy and trade agreements, made internationally, can have devastating impacts for vulnerable people.

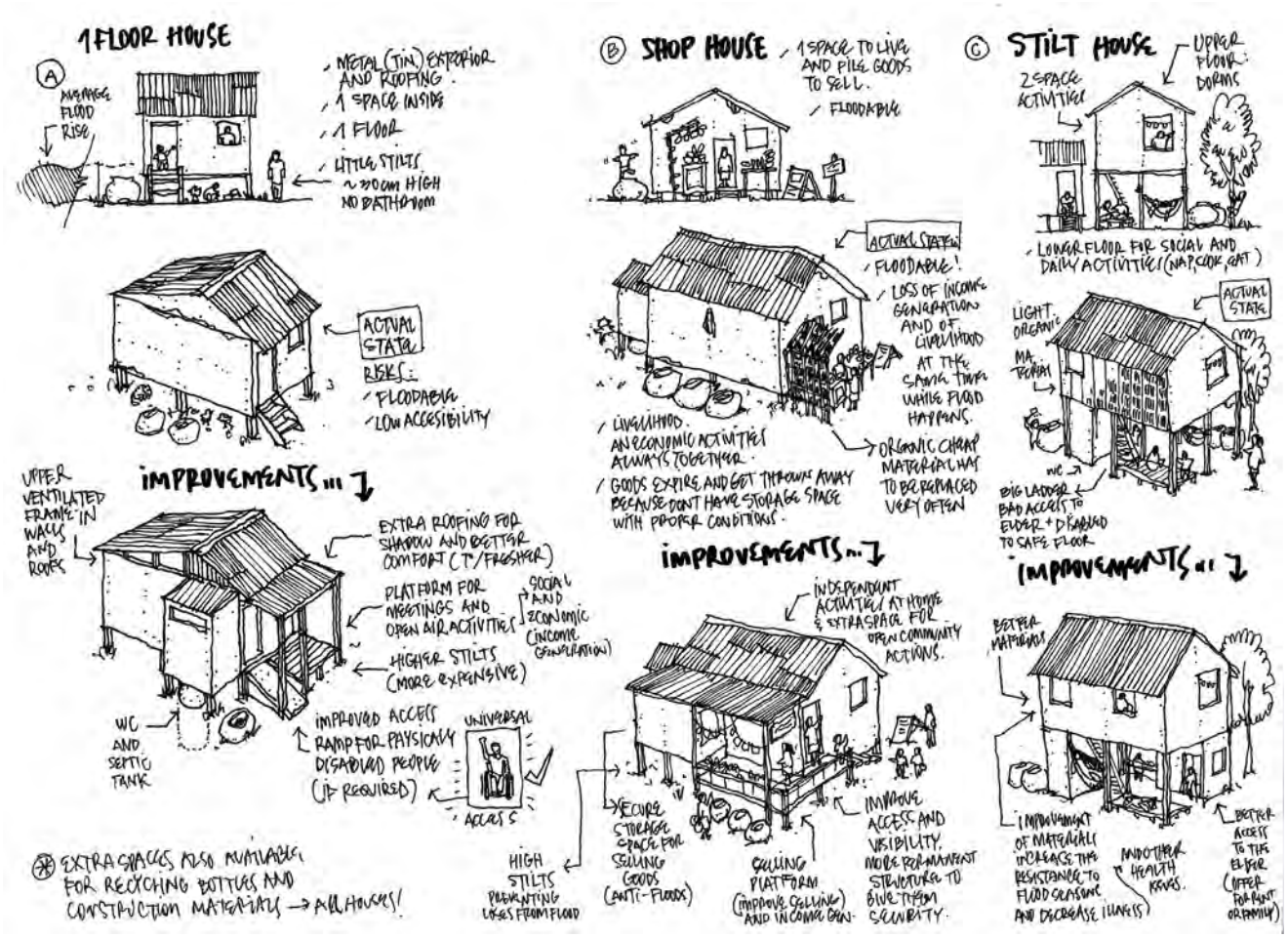
Economic growth, a rise in tourism and a growing middle class have all seen land being developed speculatively; largely by international investors. Gated communities and high end housing projects are now visible throughout Phnom Penh's skyline. This pressure on land has resulted in widespread evictions, particularly in the capital; often brutal and with no compensation given. Relocation sites are often kilometres from the city centre and with no infrastructure provision. A lack of livelihood opportunities means that people are often forced to move back to different informal settlements. Parsons (2014), explains that many families have experienced multiple different evictions. This development pressure is also worsened by the difficulties of city expansion due to land mines present in much of the countryside (Halo, 2014).

Whilst evictions are a common occurrence, some settlements have been able to successfully upgrade which has seen them receive land certificates. Once receiving this documentation (either individually or as a collective) land tenure is in theory granted five years later. There is however, still a risk that in this interval period mandatory evictions could be enforced. Evictions in Phnom Penh have also taken place due to landfills in many of the cities lakes; one of the most famous of which is Boeung Kak (Appendix F).

There are still issues with corruption in Cambodia. Land is reported to be sold or leased through extortion (Global Witness, 2014) and these accusations and actions are worsening the mistrust that is already felt towards the government. The violence and brutality of evictions has been noticed internationally and as a result circulars have been produced to demonstrate the government's determination to find solutions to housing those living in informality. Circular 3 is one such document. The government also launched a programme "100 Slum Upgrades" to show its commitment to improving the lives of the urban poor. (Details for both can be found in Appendix F).

LAND TENURE AS A MECHANISM FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Many NGO's working in Cambodia have been fighting to help communities attain land tenure as a mechanism for poverty alleviation. This has however, not been entirely successful as an approach. Many communities have attained land certification but may not then attain legal tenure. There is still a question of whether or not communities could resist forced eviction even with certification or tenure if international



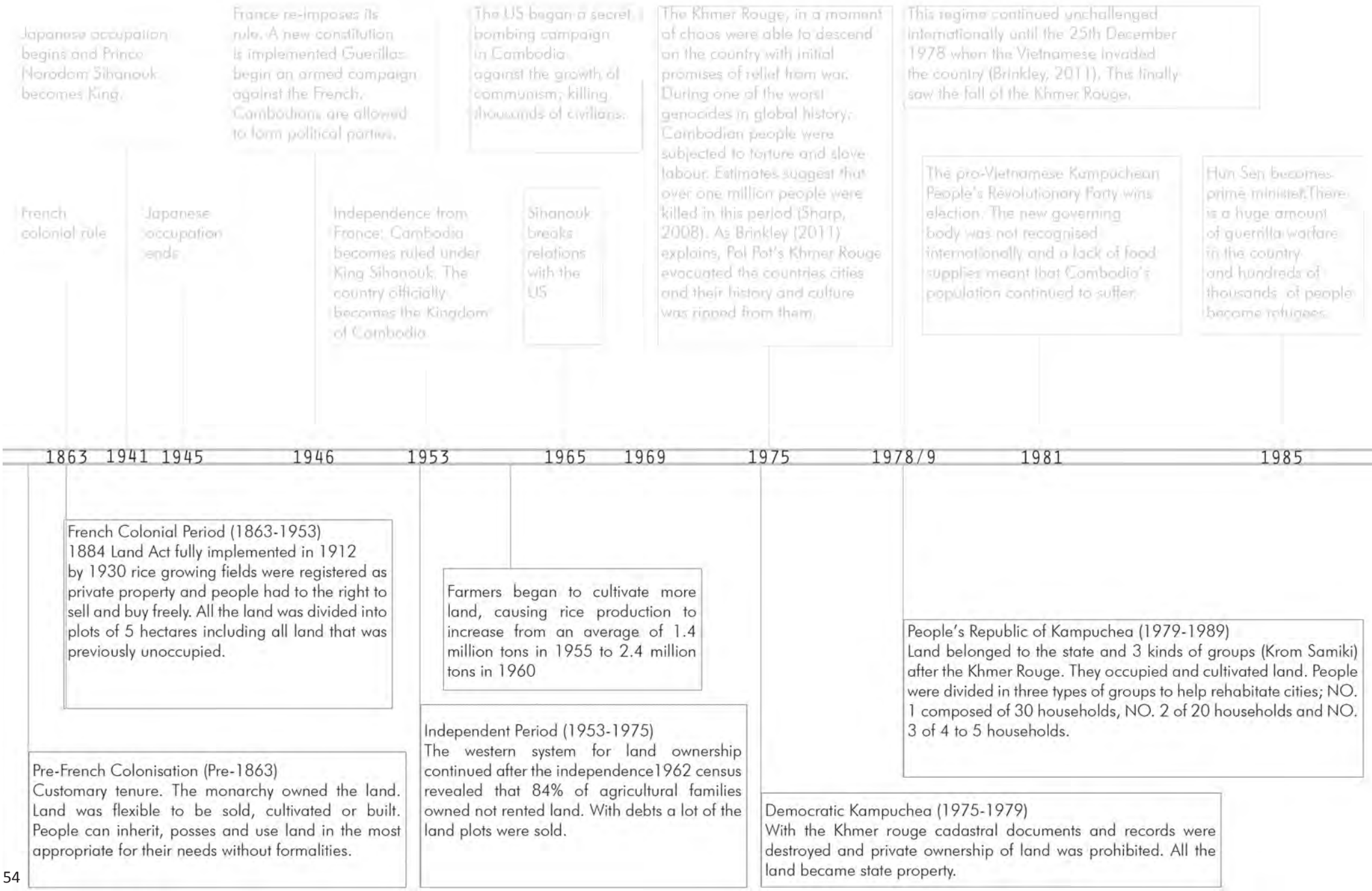
48. Housing typologies (Pedro Mora)

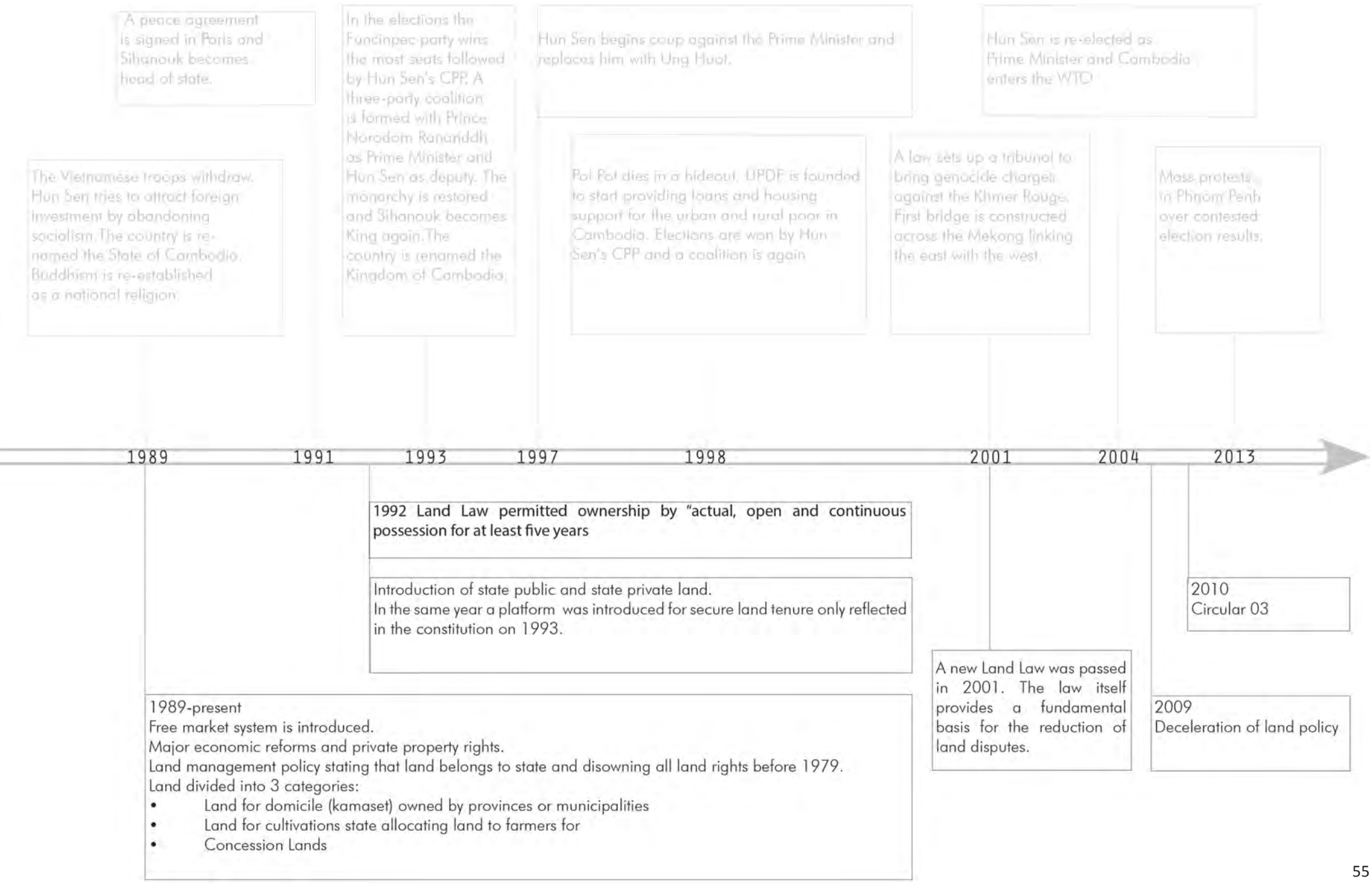
interests were also intersecting. It is essential that the people collectively mobilise in order to exercise their own strength and rights to the spaces in which they live. The people are currently denied their right to the city (Lefebvre, 1996) and land tenure is, arguably, a mask to their true rights to develop the space in which they live.

HOUSING

The Cambodian government has recently released the third draft of their national housing policy which details their visions, goals and principles. Within this document there are details of the different approaches envisioned for housing the urban poor in the future. Low-cost public housing is detailed as a solution but there is no evidence of this yet in the country. The draft also goes on to say that there may be possibilities for private organisations to develop housing which can later be sold off and a small proportion can be rented or sold at a low price to poorer families. This document is still not very detailed in the way it suggests these solutions will be materialised but it does attempt to find solutions for all groups in Cambodia and not just for the elite.

For details of two case studies related to land in Phnom Penh; Boeung Kak and Camko City, see Appendix F.


Japanese occupation begins and Prince Norodom Sihanouk becomes King.
France re-imposes its rule. A new constitution is implemented Guerillas begin an armed campaign against the French. Cambodians are allowed to form political parties.
The US began a secret bombing campaign in Cambodia against the growth of communism, killing thousands of civilians.
The Khmer Rouge, in a moment of chaos were able to descend on the country with initial promises of relief from war. During one of the worst genocides in global history, Cambodian people were subjected to torture and slave labour. Estimates suggest that over one million people were killed in this period (Sharp, 2008). As Brinkley (2011) explains, Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge evacuated the countries cities and their history and culture was ripped from them.
This regime continued unchallenged internationally until the 25th December 1978 when the Vietnamese invaded the country (Brinkley, 2011). This finally saw the fall of the Khmer Rouge.
The pro-Vietnamese Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party wins election. The new governing body was not recognised internationally and a lack of food supplies meant that Cambodia's population continued to suffer.
Hun Sen becomes prime minister.There is a huge amount of guerrilla warfare in the country and hundreds of thousands of people become refugees.
French colonial rule
Japanese occupation ends
Independence from France: Cambodia becomes ruled under King Sihanouk. The country officially becomes the Kingdom of Cambodia
Sihanouk breaks relations with the US
1863
1941
1945
1946
1953
1965
1969
1975
1978/9
1981
1985
French Colonial Period (1863-1953)
1884 Land Act fully implemented in 1912
by 1930 rice growing fields were registered as private property and people had to the right to sell and buy freely. All the land was divided into plots of 5 hectares including all land that was previously unoccupied.
Farmers began to cultivate more land, causing rice production to increase from an average of 1.4 million tons in 1955 to 2.4 million tons in 1960
People's Republic of Kampuchea (1979-1989)
Land belonged to the state and 3 kinds of groups (Krom Samiki) after the Khmer Rouge. They occupied and cultivated land. People were divided in three types of groups to help rehabitate cities; NO. 1 composed of 30 households, NO. 2 of 20 households and NO. 3 of 4 to 5 households.
Pre-French Colonisation (Pre-1863)
Customary tenure. The monarchy owned the land. Land was flexible to be sold, cultivated or built. People can inherit, posses and use land in the most appropriate for their needs without formalities.
Independent Period (1953-1975)
The western system for land ownership continued after the independence1962 census revealed that 84% of agricultural families owned not rented land. With debts a lot of the land plots were sold.
Democratic Kampuchea (1975-1979)
With the Khmer rouge cadastral documents and records were destroyed and private ownership of land was prohibited. All the land became state property.


A peace agreement is signed in Paris and Sihanouk becomes head of state.
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Mass protests in Phnom Penh over contested election results.
1989
1991
1993
1997
1998
2001
2004
2013
1992 Land Law permitted ownership by "actual, open and continuous possession for at least five years
Introduction of state public and state private land.
In the same year a platform was introduced for secure land tenure only reflected in the constitution on 1993.
2010
Circular 03
A new Land Law was passed in 2001. The law itself provides a fundamental basis for the reduction of land disputes.
2009
Deceleration of land policy
1989-present
Free market system is introduced.
Major economic reforms and private property rights.
Land management policy stating that land belongs to state and disowning all land rights before 1979.
Land divided into 3 categories:
• Land for domicile (kamaset) owned by provinces or municipalities
• Land for cultivations state allocating land to farmers for
• Concession Lands

50. Land and Housing in the six sites

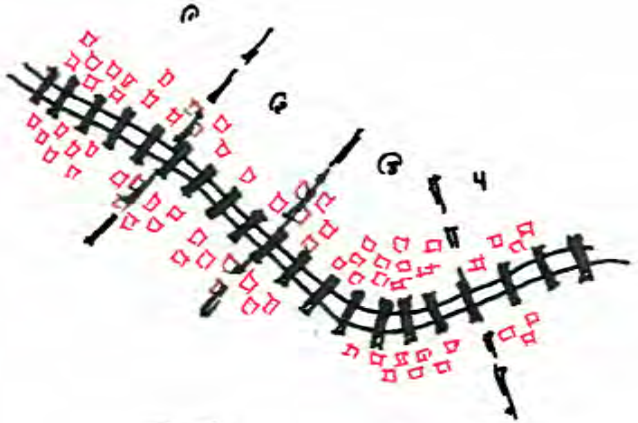
LAND AND HOUSING

TERRITORY 4
CHAMRAK SAMROUNG II

- POOR HOUSING DESIGN.
  POOR ACCESSIBILITY FOR DISABELED.
- NO LEGAL LAND TENURE
- IN SITU UPGRADING IS PREFERRED BY THE MUNICIPALITY.
  → CIRCULAR 05.
  PILOT PROJECT

TERRITORY 5
BARET COMMUNITIES

- LAND OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE OWNER.
- PEOPLE REALIZE EVICTION THREAT
- WEAK HOUSES STRUCTURE
- INAPPROPRIATE MATERIALS.



TERRITORY 6
RAILWAY COMMUNITIES.

- LAND IS STATE PUBLIC.
- RESIDENTS ARE THREATENED BY EVICTION.
- POOR HOUSING CONDITION DETERIORATING WITH THE FLOODING.

5.4 Infrastructure and Public Services

TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Cambodia's transport infrastructure is currently in a poor state: main roads outside of the cities are often unpaved and dangerous particularly in the rainy season; the railways are unused and not maintained; there is a lack of any public transport; and journey times are longer than they need be. The government's main economic development plans, as previously stated, have placed infrastructural upgrading and expansion at their core. Their aim is to not only improve links nationally; but also with neighbouring countries. This should in turn improve access for tourism and would also benefit the transportation of goods. The main roads in the country are set to be expanded and upgraded; alongside the upgrading plans for the rail network. There are also expansion plans in place for the airports and ports. International aid and private interests are the primary financiers of infrastructure and have initiated upgrading with 'friendship' roads visible when driving throughout the country. Predominantly Korean, Japanese and Chinese investment has already seen the development of new roads and bridges.

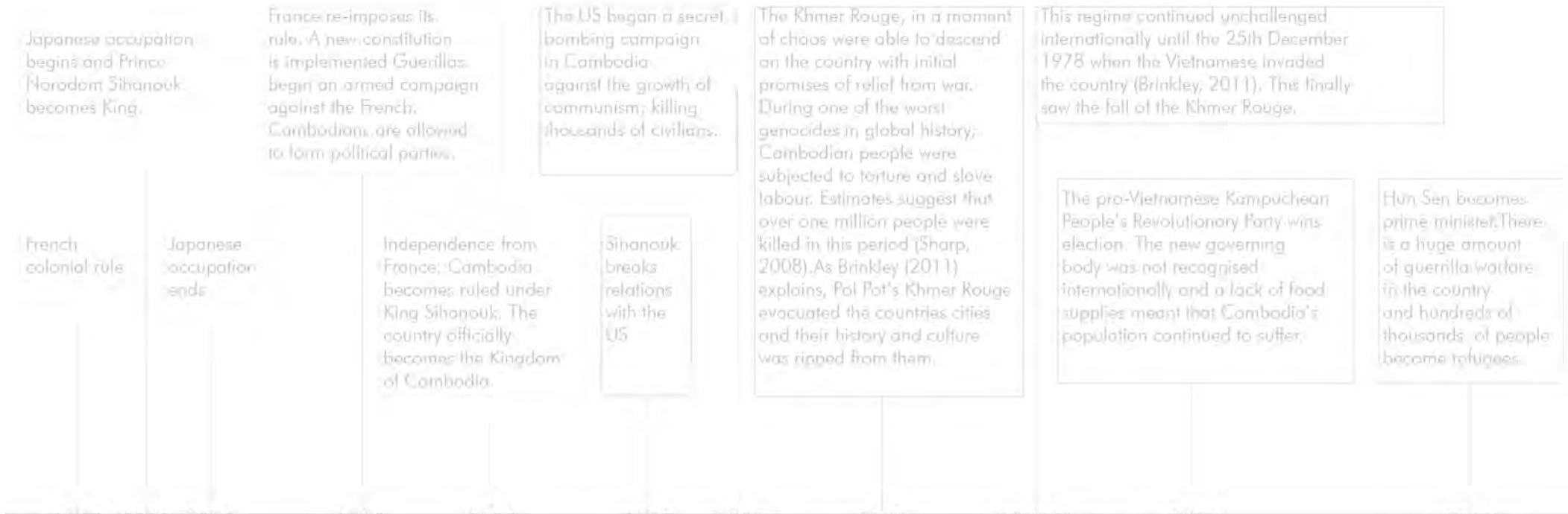
There are concerns about pollution, particularly in Phnom Penh, as most people use private vehicles (largely motorbikes), and there is a high volume of road accidents each year. These incidents and a congested city centre has seen transport infrastructure become a priority for the Governor of Phnom Penh who placed road improvements at the top of his 3,2,1 agenda (Appendix D). JICA has been working alongside government officials to develop an "urban transport master plan that includes expanded bus routes, widened streets and the introduction of an urban light rail system in 2020" (Otis, 2014, online). As a trial, JICA has also introduced a public mini bus system in the city centre of Phnom Penh. As Otis (2014) explains, this initiative has received largely positive feedback from locals, however, there is concern amongst tuk-tuk drivers (and other taxi services) that their livelihoods could be negatively impacted.

Expansion to infrastructure is also bringing further issues for the poor of Cambodia who are often settled in communities alongside roads and railways. There is an ambiguity about how far settlements should be from road or rail lines and with its expansion there is, again, an increase in evictions and forced resettlements. Land documentation and tenure, or a lack thereof, again means that people are unable to prove legal ownership and have no rights to stay on the land.

PUBLIC SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE

Cambodia has a nationalised system for electricity, water, drainage, sewage and refuse collection, but it is limited in its delivery. Much of the population receives these services from private companies; both formal and informal. This can prove very costly for Cambodians which means that many families live with very little or no use of power. There is also very limited refuse collection within the country, although many people do collect recyclable materials informally as a means of income generation. There is much visible rubbish in the streets of the cities and in communities public spaces. Nationally there is little focus on sewage and drainage; communities are only sometimes supplied with pit latrines or other toilet systems. There is also a nationalised education system although there are suggestions that its quality is low. Many families therefore use private education and children are often found working at a young age.

51.Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)



Between 1920-1950, in the telecommunications sector, local telephone line networks were in place not in only Phnom Penh but also other major cities, and these local networks were linked to one another via long-distance telephone lines, which were open-wire lines. At the same period, in Phnom Penh, the sewage system and pumping stations were in place and power lines were laid under-ground.

In the 1920s, construction work began for a railway linking Phnom Penh and the Thailand-Cambodia border via Battambang. A water- way linking the port of Phnom Penh and the central rail- road station was constructed though it has already been reclaimed. The basic structure of Phnom Penh cit, y was formed during this era.

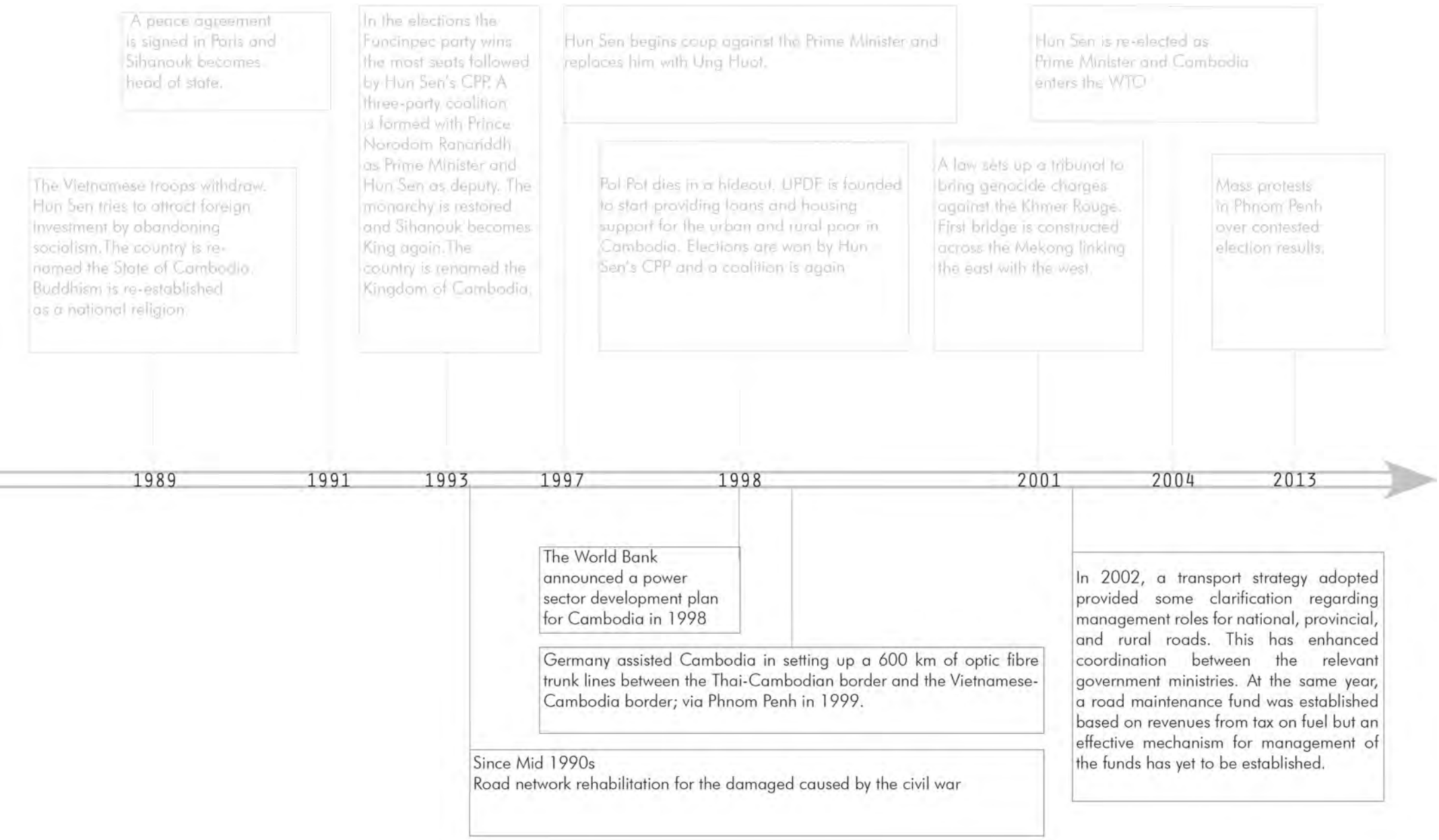
From 1863, modern infrastructure development began under French rule. The port of Phnom Penh was built, and Phnom Penh and Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) were linked by a liner service.

France helped to develop Sihanoukville, Cambodia's second largest port, which opened in 1960.

During the 1960s, a rail line called the "new line" that linked the two cities was opened. The port of Kompong Som port (now the port of Sihanoukville), a large-scale sea- port, was constructed and started its operation. Pochentong Airport was constructed in the outskirts of the capital, and Phnom Penh was linked with Paris and Tokyo by Air France. Infrastructure was ravaged during the civil war. Cambodia was left behind in terms of technological innovation. By actively adopting such technological innovations, some Asian countries achieved remarkable levels of economic development, however, Cambodia was completely out of this process.

At this time 3,000 customers subscribed to the service. Three internet cafes opened in Phnom Penh.

After some peace was achieved, Cambodia launched an initiative to rehabilitate and reconstruct the country, the main dimensions are rehabiting trasnport infruastructure, disaster prevention and land conservation (flood control), restroring staelitie communication and cellular phones, provding electric ppower supply
Since Mid 1990s, road network rehabilitation for the damaged caused by the civil war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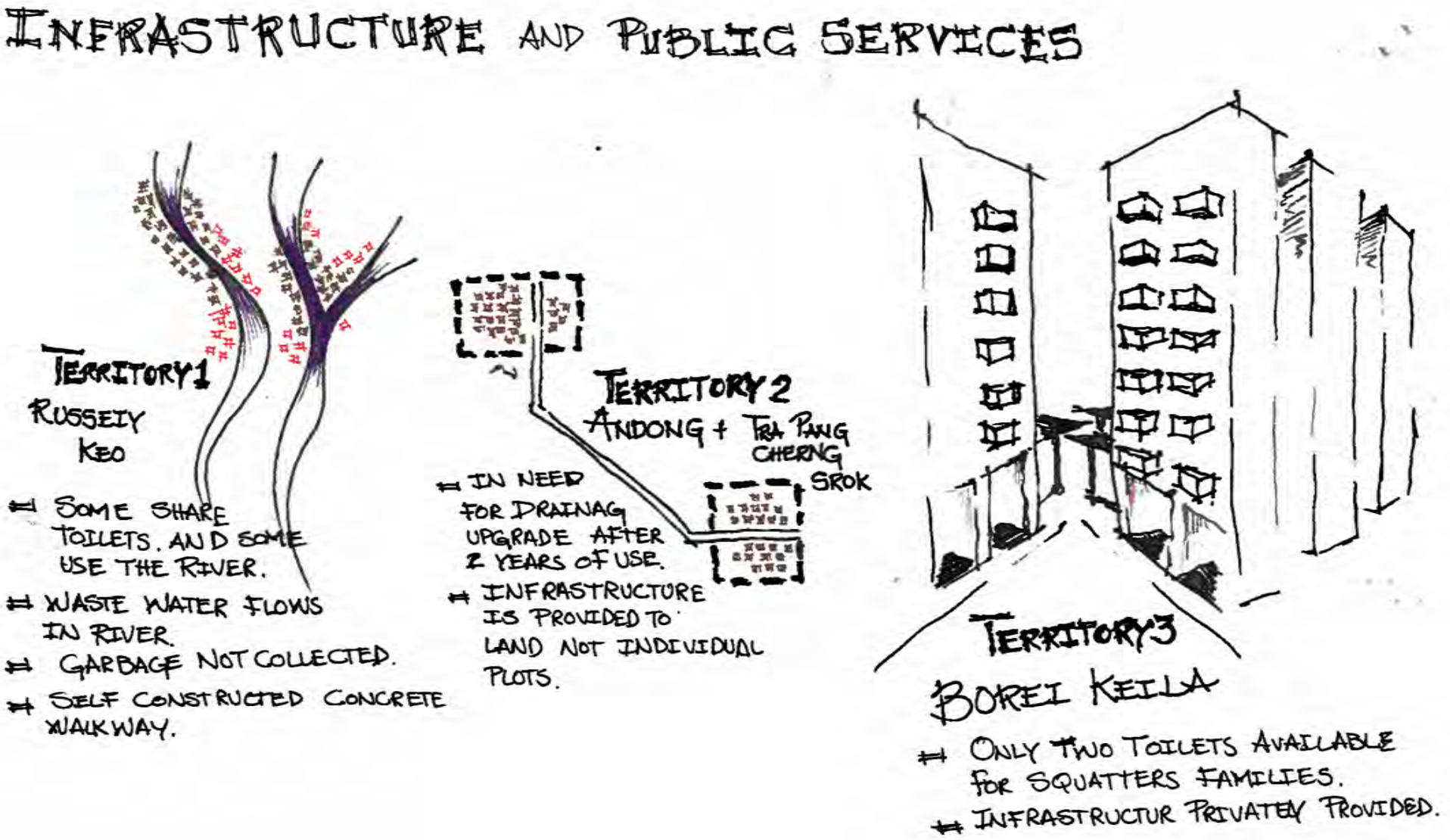
A law sets up a tribunal to bring genocide charges against the Khmer Rouge. First bridge is constructed across the Mekong linking the east with the west.
Mass protests in Phnom Penh over contested election results.
1989
1991
1993
1997
1998
2001
2004
2013
The World Bank announced a power sector development plan for Cambodia in 1998
Germany assisted Cambodia in setting up a 600 km of optic fibre trunk lines between the Thai-Cambodian border and the Vietnamese-Cambodia border; via Phnom Penh in 1999.
Since Mid 1990s
Road network rehabilitation for the damaged caused by the civil war
In 2002, a transport strategy adopted provided some clarification regarding management roles for national, provincial, and rural roads. This has enhanced coordination between the relevant government ministries. At the same year, a road maintenance fund was established based on revenues from tax on fuel but an effective mechanism for management of the funds has yet to be established.



53. Infrastructure & Public Services in the six sites

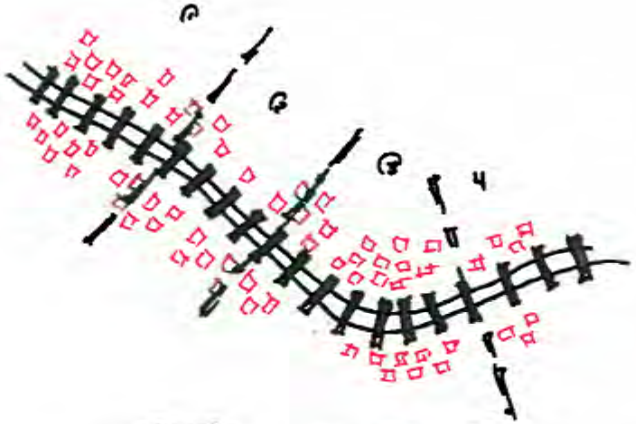
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC SERVICES

TERRITORY 4
CHAMRAK SAMROUNG II

- COMMUNITY PRONE TO FLOODING.
- NO DRAINAGE
- NO INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION.
- LATRINE PITS. GARBAGE AND SANITATION → MAJOR CONCERN

TERRITORY 5
BARET COMMUNITIES

- POOR ROAD QUALITY AND ACCESSIBILITY.
- POOR PUBLIC SERVICES CONNECTION.
- STRONG INFLUENCE BY RAILWAY AND NATIONAL ROADS.



TERRITORY 6
RAILWAY COMMUNITIES.

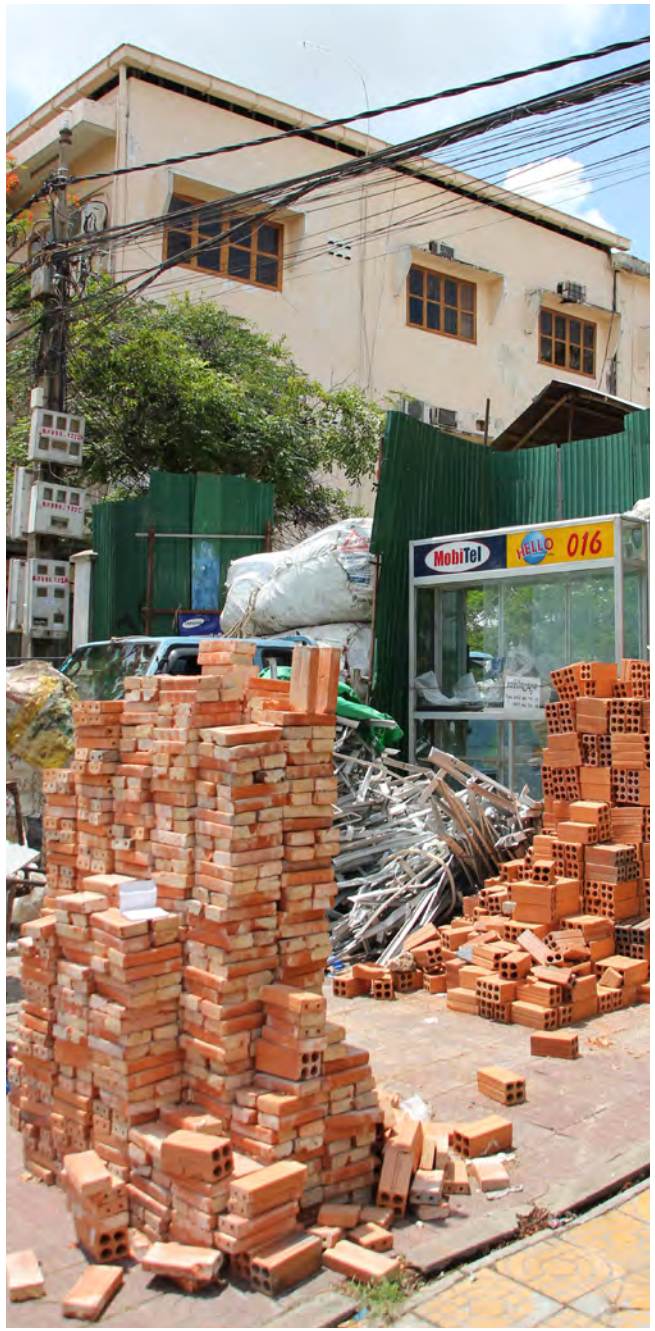
- LACK OF DRAINAGE
- UN KNOWN RELOCATION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES SUPPLY.

5.5 Economy

Cambodia's GDP is said to be grounded on four core pillars: tourism; garment exports; other manufacturing; and construction (Kathy, 2014), however, a huge amount of people work informally in the country; with local livelihood initiatives and in agricultural production. This free market economy was only relatively recently established; with the original aim of attracting foreign investment and aid to the country. Cambodia is tied to many economic agreements internationally and has also implemented economic policies nationally. As previously detailed; Cambodia has special economic trade agreements with the EU; with the EMA agreement, but it is also a member of ASEAN and the WTO. It is, therefore, tied to free trade agreements with the other member states.

In 1994, the country was opened up to an increase in international aid; this helped to boost the country's economy. Cambodia is today arguably transitioning from a recovering economy to one of growth. The informal market in the country is still a core mechanism for poorer communities to improve their financial situation. Many NGO's; such as UPDF, work with communities providing loans, grants and training in order to support their livelihood strategies. As previously detailed, infrastructural investment is now seen as a key to the countries economic development and growth.

54.Andong (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
55.Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
56.Tonle Sap 1 (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
57.Tonle Sap 1 (Emanuele Fois, 2014)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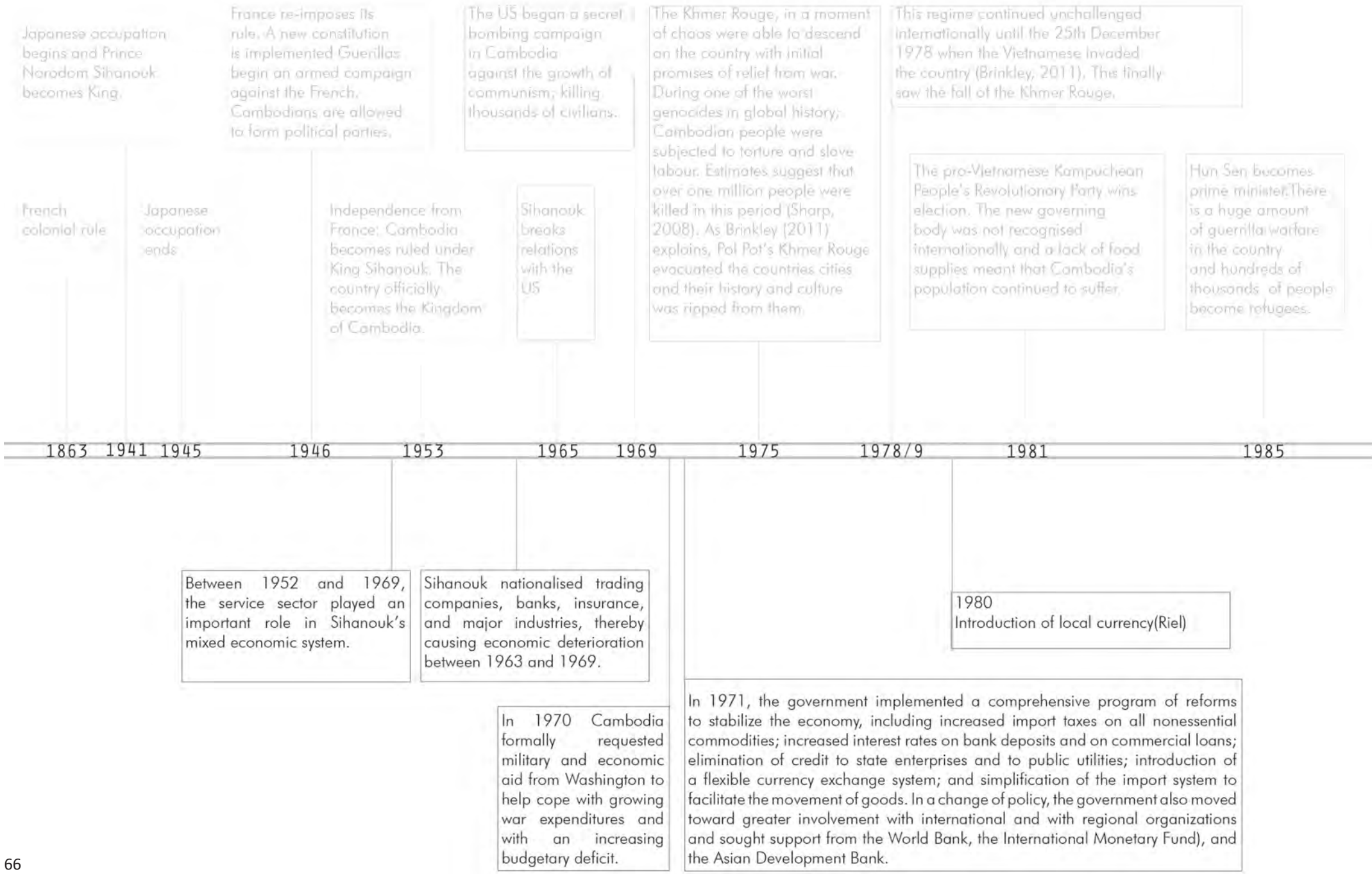
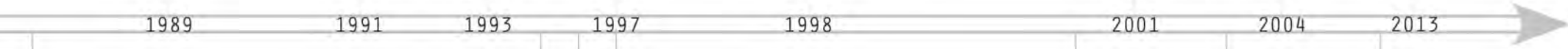

Japanese occupation begins and Prince Norodom Sihanouk becomes King.
France re-imposes its rule. A new constitution is implemented Guerillas begin an armed campaign against the French. Cambodians are allowed to form political parties.
The US began a secret bombing campaign in Cambodia against the growth of communism, killing thousands of civilians.
The Khmer Rouge, in a moment of chaos were able to descend on the country with initial promises of relief from war. During one of the worst genocides in global history, Cambodian people were subjected to torture and slave labour. Estimates suggest that over one million people were killed in this period (Sharp, 2008). As Brinkley (2011) explains, Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge evacuated the countries cities and their history and culture was ripped from them.
This regime continued unchallenged internationally until the 25th December 1978 when the Vietnamese invaded the country (Brinkley, 2011). This finally saw the fall of the Khmer Rouge.
French colonial rule
Japanese occupation ends
Independence from France: Cambodia becomes ruled under King Sihanouk. The country officially becomes the Kingdom of Cambodia.
Sihanouk breaks relations with the US
The pro-Vietnamese Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party wins election. The new governing body was not recognised internationally and a lack of food supplies meant that Cambodia's population continued to suffer.
Hun Sen becomes prime minister.There is a huge amount of guerrilla warfare in the country and hundreds of thousands of people become refugees.
1863
1941
1945
1946
1953
1965
1969
1975
1978/9
1981
1985
Between 1952 and 1969, the service sector played an important role in Sihanouk's mixed economic system.
Sihanouk nationalised trading companies, banks, insurance, and major industries, thereby causing economic deterioration between 1963 and 1969.
1980
Introduction of local currency(Riel)
In 1970 Cambodia formally requested military and economic aid from Washington to help cope with growing war expenditures and with an increasing budgetary deficit.
In 1971, the government implemented a comprehensive program of reforms to stabilize the economy, including increased import taxes on all nonessential commodities; increased interest rates on bank deposits and on commercial loans; elimination of credit to state enterprises and to public utilities; introduction of a flexible currency exchange system; and simplification of the import system to facilitate the movement of goods. In a change of policy, the government also moved toward greater involvement with international and with regional organizations and sought support from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund), and the Asian Development Bank.



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Hun Sen is re-elected as Prime Minister and Cambodia enters the WTO!

The Vietnamese troops withdraw. Hun Sen tries to attract foreign investment by abandoning socialism. The country is re-named the State of Cambodia. Buddhism is re-established as a national religion.

Pol Pot dies in a hideout. UPDF is founded to start providing loans and housing support for the urban and rural poor in Cambodia. Elections are won by Hun Sen's CPP and a coalition is again.

A law sets up a tribunal to bring genocide charges against the Khmer Rouge. First bridge is constructed across the Mekong linking the east with the west.

Mass protests in Phnom Penh over contested election results

In 1987 there were signs that reforms legalising private enterprises were revitalizing the country's economy. As private market activities resumed, the population of Phnom Penh grew from 50,000 in 1978--the last year of the Pol Pot's regime--to 700,000.

During 1997-98, Cambodia's economy slowed in this period 997-98 due to the regional economic crisis, civil unrest, and political infighting. Foreign investments declined during this period. Addictionally the main harvest was hit by drought.

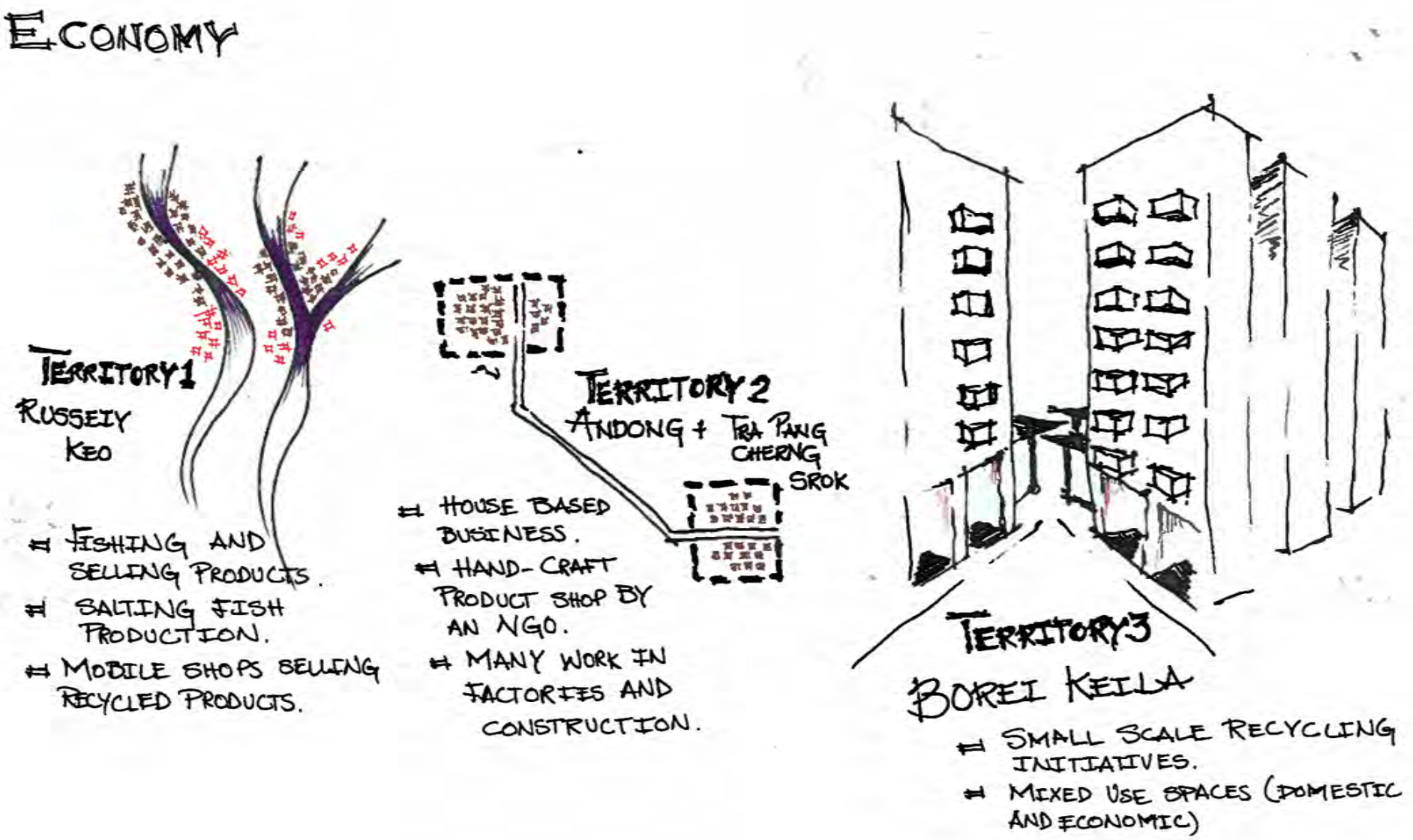
In 1995, the government transformed the economic system from a planned economy to its present market-driven system. Following those changes, growth was estimated at a value of 7% while inflation dropped from 26% in 1994 to only 6% in 1995. Imports increased due to the influx of foreign aid, and exports, particularly from the country's garment industry, also increased.

1994
The country was opened up to an increase in international aid

In 2003, Cambodia joins the WTO. Cambodia's foreign policy focuses on establishing friendly borders with its neighbors (Thailand and Vietnam), as well as integrating itself into regional and global trading systems. Meanwhile, the political awarness of requiring a better edcation system and basic infrastructure is raised.

In 2011, foreigners are allowed to have a long-term lease for up to 50 years and renuwable long-term lease or a renewable short-term lease. Cambodia officially launched a stock exchange.

In 1999, Join in ASEAN. Cambodiathe first full year of relative peace in 30 years, progress was made on economic reforms and growth resumed at 4%.



59. Economy in the six sites

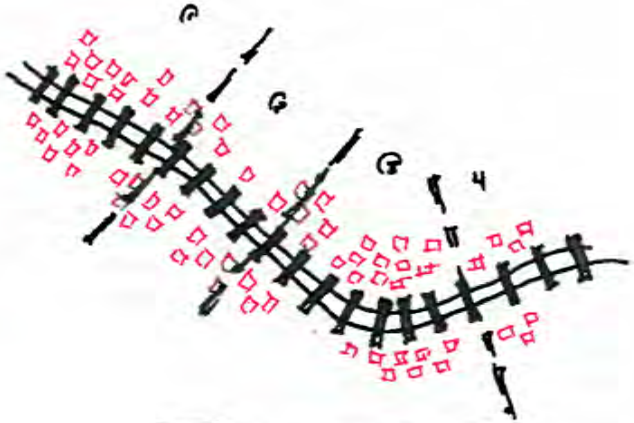
ECONOMY

TERRITORY 4
CHAMRAK SAMROUNG II

- AGRICULTURE INITIATIVES
- PRESSING MANGOS.
- SELLING PRODUCTS TO MARKETS
- RECYCLING
- BATTAMBANG PROVINCE INTREST IN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT.

TERRITORY 5
BARET COMMUNITIES

- COMMUNITIES REACTIVATING AND STARTING COMMUNITY SAVINGS.
- CONSTRUCTION, SHOPS. THAILAND BOARDER JOBS. AND FACTORIES.



TERRITORY 6
RAILWAY COMMUNITIES.

- INFORMAL ECONOMY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AND THAILAND BOARDER.
- LOST TRUST HINDERS COMMUNITY SAVINGS.

5.6 Mass Movements: Transience and Community Action

TRANSIENCE

Cambodia has experienced a huge amount of internal and international migration historically. Over one third of Cambodians have migrated at least once in their life (NIS, 2005a) and communities still experience high levels of transience. Heinonen (2009) identifies five main reasons for current migration: poverty; fragile livelihoods; employment; income; and education. Migration of individuals from rural households is common and is impacting traditional household and community structures. Movement and transience in Cambodia is not restricted to people but must also be understood as the movement of resources. Money; in the form of remittances, moves from the cities of Cambodia to support rural livelihoods. Rural and urban, in this way, are often presented as a binary in reports and government plans, seen in opposition; but there is a porosity and 'grey space' where flows are more complex. There is a seasonality to this transience, a gendered division and it is connected to environmental change and patterns.

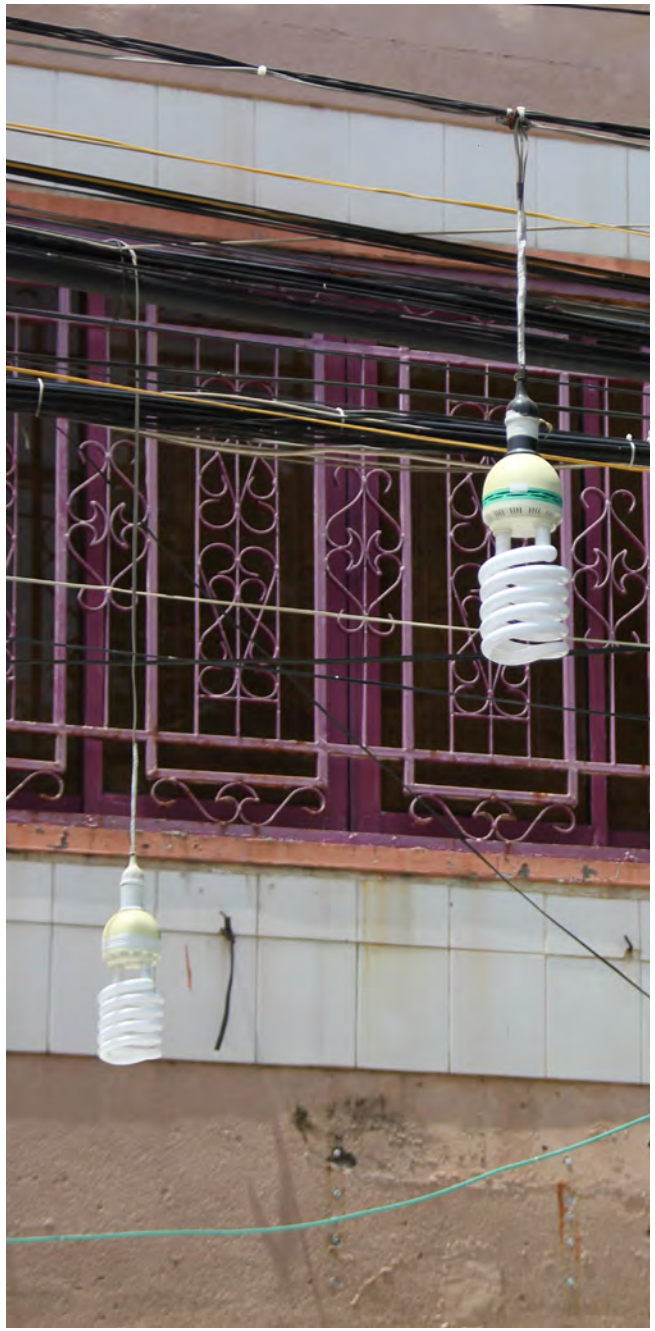
COMMUNITY ACTION

There are many ways in which communities and groups of people have begun to mobilise and act collectively towards common goals. Various community savings processes, often supported by NGO's, have seen communities successfully upgrade and improve their environments and livelihoods. Collective organisation in communities enables people to strengthen their bargaining position and build resilience.

More insurgent and radical practices have in recent years grown in Cambodia; with groups of people organising protests, rallies and occupations against the current political regime. People have responded to forced evictions with protests, often encouraged by NGO's or international workers, but these have often ended up with the police and others using violence (Sorel, 2011).

Details for two cases of community action: group 78 in Phnom Penh; and Battambang March to Phnom Penh, can be found in Appendix F.

60. Lighting, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
61. Psar Toch A+B, (Emanuele Fois, 2014)
62. Community leader (Emanuele Fois, 2014)



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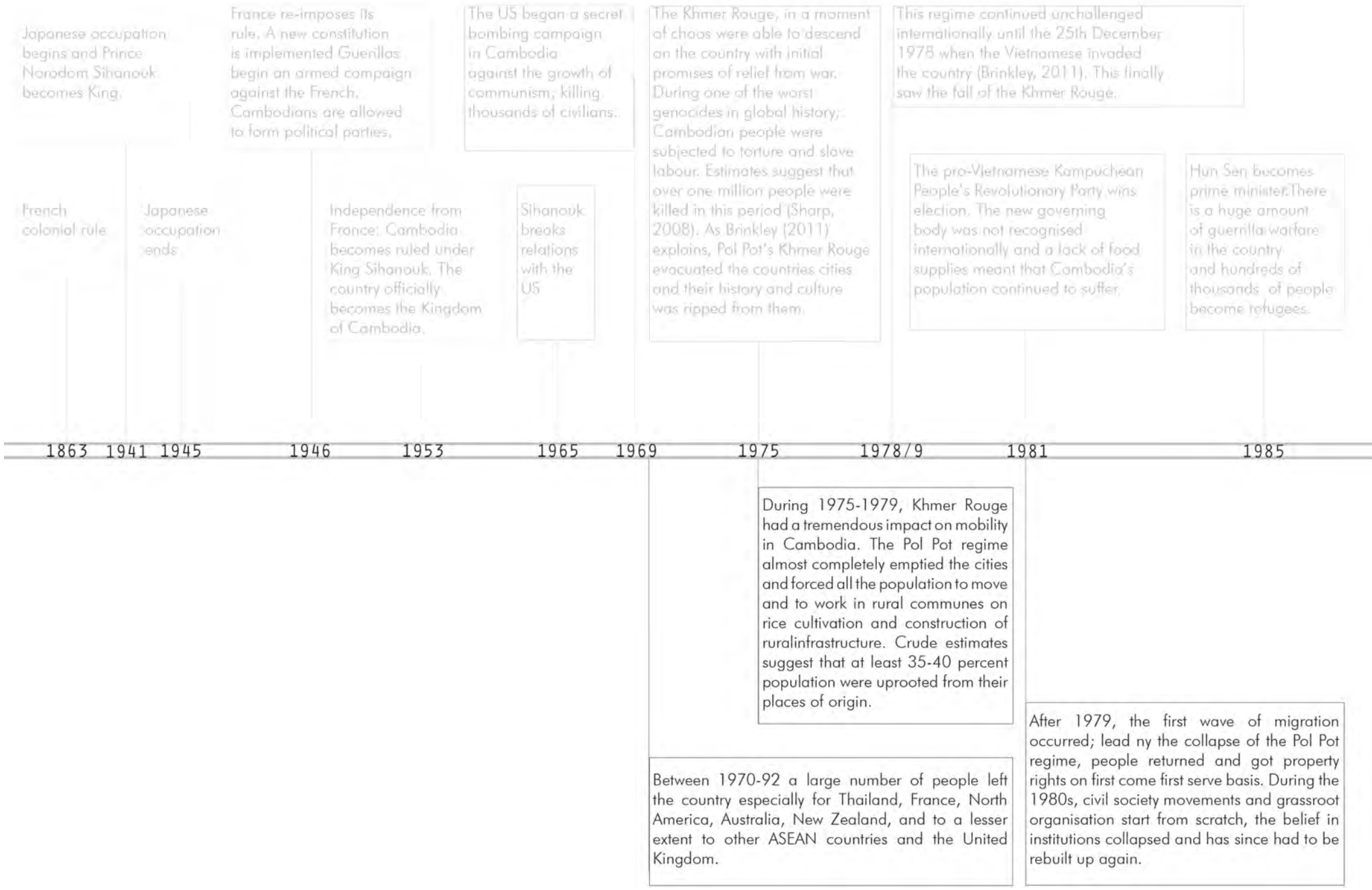
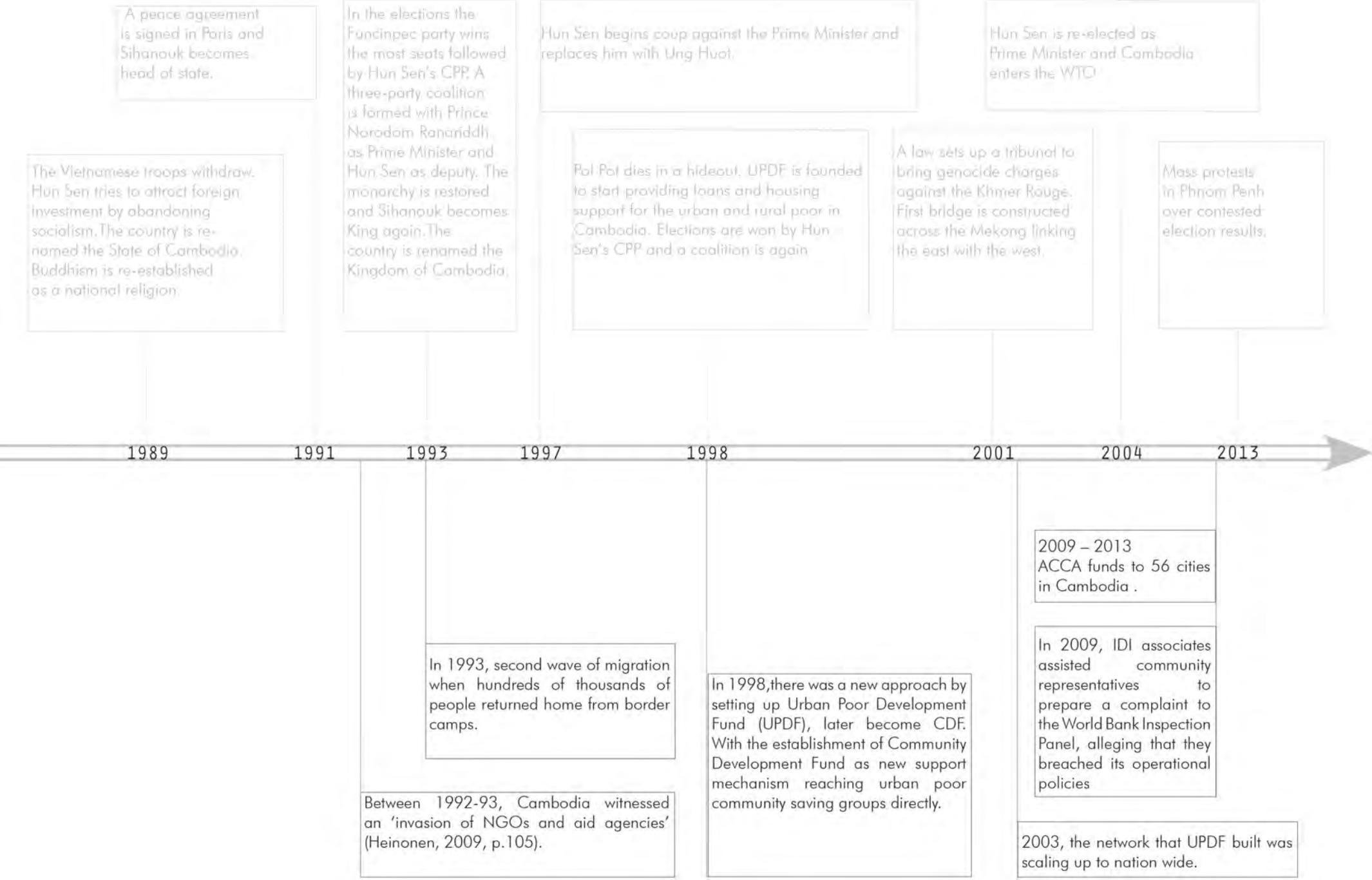
68

63. Mass movement Timeline

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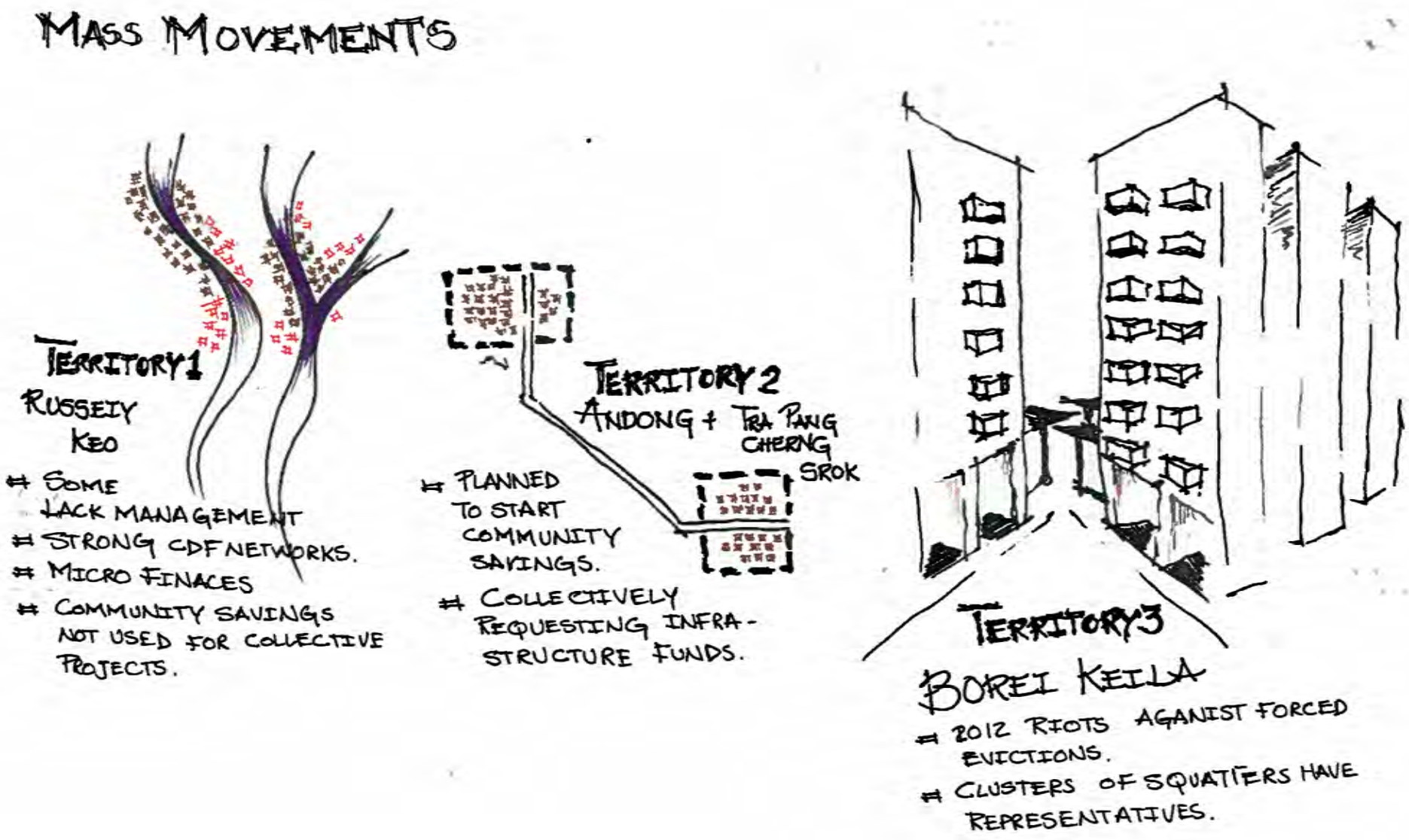
Mass protests in Phnom Penh over contested election results.
1989
1991
1993
1997
1998
2001
2004
2013
Between 1992-93, Cambodia witnessed an 'invasion of NGOs and aid agencies' (Heinonen, 2009, p.105).
In 1993, second wave of migration when hundreds of thousands of people returned home from border camps.
In 1998,there was a new approach by setting up Urban Poor Development Fund (UPDF), later become CDF. With the establishment of Community Development Fund as new support mechanism reaching urban poor community saving groups directly.
2003, the network that UPDF built was scaling up to nation wide.
2009 – 2013
ACCA funds to 56 cities in Cambodia .
In 2009, IDI associates assisted community representatives to prepare a complaint to the World Bank Inspection Panel, alleging that they breached its operational policies

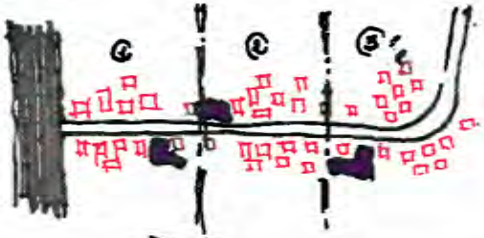


64. Mass Movements in the six sites

MASS MOVEMENTS

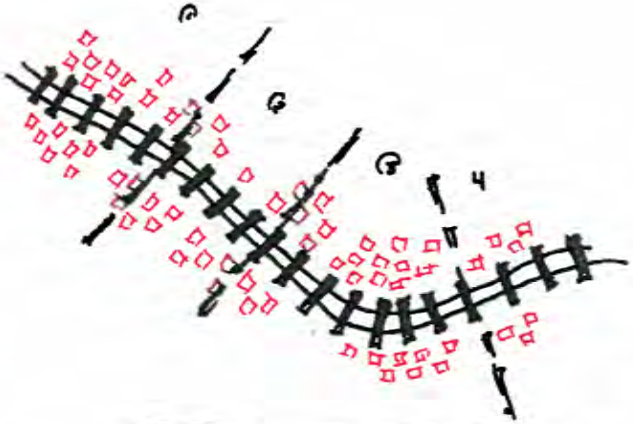
TERRITORY 4
CHAMRAK SAMROUNG II

- LACK OF COHESION RESIDENTS DIVIDED BETWEEN NGOs.
- YOUNGER GENERATIONS WORKING AWAY IN BIG EMPLOYMENT HUBS.



TERRITORY 5
BARET COMMUNITIES

- FOR 4 YEARS FLODDED HOUSES RESIDENTS HAD TO MOVE TO CITY HALL.
- YOUNGER GENERATIONS WORK IN THAILAND.



TERRITORY 6
RAILWAY COMMUNITIES.

- LITTLE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
- HETEROGENOUS COMMUNITIES.
- YOUNGER GENERATIONS WORK IN THAILAND.

5.7 Conclusions: A NeoColonial Project?

Cambodia is arguably in a state of transition; from a recovering economy to one of growth. Through the lenses of land and housing; infrastructure and public services; the economy; and mass movements, it is evident that the interests at a national and international scale are not aligned with those of the people and their everyday realities. Cambodia's economy is becoming structured by only a few mass industries with international corporations seeking out cheaper labour globally. The colonial powers which ruled Cambodia have left lasting marks; Cambodia is having to compete in a global, capitalist, free market and the cities are becoming commodified. The country's land and housing system is being driven by speculative developers; by its exchange value (Harvey, 2012). A western land tenure approach is likely to continue dividing people and enforcing a system which creates class divides (Giddens, 1975, Marx, 1906). The national and regional aims of the government, for urban economic growth through infrastructural development, are driven largely by private, international cooperations and other international governments. This could be argued to be part of a "Neo-Colonial Project" being enacted upon Cambodia. The interests of the people are not prioritised and as a result evictions are seeing a loss of livelihoods and hope for the people.

As illustrated through our site findings; communities are not homogenous and have diverse needs. These communities have no real influence over the direction that the country is currently taking; reflected in their lived reality. There is a lack of trust in government; worsened by continued corruption. Cambodia's turbulent past has seen an incredible amount of movements within its population. Communities still experience change in their populations with it being common that young people move to work in cities for periods of time. There are a huge number of NGO's still working to help "save Cambodia" but they are creating a state of dependancy and not always working to solve the root cause of problems. Community savings are being seen as a successful mechanism for upgrading, and although they have helped many communities, this approach is not challenging power structures directly. For transformation to be for the benefit of the urban and rural poor in Cambodia a deeper understanding of what this could be is now necessary.

65. Development project in Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

66. Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

អបអរសាទរ
ថ្ងៃទី ០៥ ខែ មិនា ឆ្នាំ ៦០១៣

6 FINDING THE ROOT CAUSES AND POTENTIALITIES

67.Psar Toch A+B, Russey Keo District, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

6.1 Root Causes and Potentialities

This table initially looks at the core issues and potentialities that emerged through analysis of the six sites and our understanding of the present situation in Cambodia. These points were grouped into five core themes: housing and land; politics; infrastructure and services; mass movements and community actions; and economy. Some of these points emerged strongly in some of the sites but in others weren't as visible. Within these themes, the core weaknesses and potentialities are listed; some of these seen as simply negative or positive. Other points, however, are both strengths and flaws at the same time. These points are seen as openings for action and, as such, are used in the formation of strategies.

68. Root Causes and Potentialities

BATTAMBANG AND SERAI SAOPHON

Chamkar Samroung II	Serei Saophoan Borer	Serei Saophoan Railway
Inappropriate hosuing suppley/upgrading.	Eviction threat.	Eviction threat.
	Poor housing conditions.	Land ownership.
Cirvular 3 and its application.	Relocation to city hall.	Willingness of government/mayor to help.
Flooding affet housing since lack of drainage.	Land ownership willingness of government.	Lack of information exchange.
Garbage collection problem.	Lack of infrastructure (sewege/water supply).	Bureaucratic Relations.
Problems with electricity supply.	Private supply of electricity.	Flood and lack of infrastructure.
Lack of education supply.	Flood threat and drainage system.	Garbage collection.
No clean water.	Lack of garbage collection.	Proximity to services.
Conflict within the site and neighbourhood split.	Heterogenous communities.	Lack of leadership and organisations
Problems with leadership and lack of skills.	Lack of skills and skillful CDF representatives	Rejection of NGOs.
Lack of CDF skills/presence.	Mistrust cause lack of community organisation.	Heterogeneous communities.
Rival between NGOs.	Younger generation disappearance for work.	Younger generation disappearance
Conflict within houses.	Absence/malfunctioning community saving.	Dependency on railway for income generation.
No saving groups.		Poor livelihoods.
Livelihoods poor.	Housing facades change for livelihood generation.	Innovative livelihood methods.

WEAKNESS & POTENTIALITY

Turbulent History		Tourism New ambitious generations
Land insecurity Ownership		Upgrading opportunities & Circular 3
Access to education Unskilled Labour	Local microfinance	Unversities Local knowledge
Mistrust & Lack of solidarity		Protests and rallies
Leadership & Cohesion Lack of collective agendas (NGO)		Heterogenous Society Visibility
Government Accountability		Government will and priorities
Poor transport, sanitation, health and water services for the poor		Creative livelihood strategies
Lake filling		Role of the media
Climate disasters		International attention
High levels of pollution (garbage)		Geographic location & nature resource

7 TRANSFORMATION

69.Koh Pich Island, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

7.1 Transformation: A Theoretical Framework

Transformation in Cambodia means many things to different people and transformation that benefits one group may not necessarily benefit all. As such a theoretical framework is needed to ground our own view of what transformation is and aid the production of strategies. Whilst using a critical and theoretical approach, it is also important that Cambodia, as a context, is evident throughout. Parameters will be defined and key emergences will help to create an analytical framework.

Transformation in time: Incrementality and Types of Change

Transformation can occur in multiple ways, at multiple scales and over different time periods. More than simply change or adaptation, transformation must be understood as a re-imagination or a re-conceptualisation. This may appear catalytic, impacting at speed; as with the sudden invasion of Phnom Penh by the Khmer Rouge and subsequent clearing of the country's cities. It could be argued, however, that this dramatic alteration to society was brought about by smaller changes and was built up over time. Marx (1906), using Hegel's Science of Logic, argues that "merely quantitative differences, beyond a certain point, pass into qualitative changes." These small alterations happen through time and do not exist in isolation. There are different pathways that must be navigated and although a natural disaster may dramatically transform areas in minutes, change brought about by people is often negotiated through time and in space. During the field trip it became evident that generational change was of huge importance. There is an optimism and hope in the younger generations; having not experienced directly the same traumatic past as their parents and grandparents. The transition of Cambodia's economy; from recovery to growth, was also highlighted in an informal discussion with Maurice Leonhardt where he spoke of a growing middle class and their new political demands.

Transformation is thus, necessarily experienced gradually and built up over time. It is constituted by different changes in the lives of Cambodian people; quantitative, qualitative and also changes that are necessarily a re-imagination.

Transformation in Space: Perceived, Conceived and Lived

Lefebvre (1991) argues that "a social transformation, to be truly revolutionary in character, must manifest a creative capacity in its effects on daily life, on language and on space" (pp.54). He argues that revolution should produce a new type of space. Tyner (2008) discusses this argument with reference to the Khmer Rouge who believed that a new society would require new people. Although this was realised through extreme and lethal actions, the Khmer Rouge successfully transformed Cambodia; re-imagining political, economic, cultural, social and even historical systems. Transformation is thus, in itself, not necessarily positive. This re-imagination and transformation was forced onto Cambodia by a group with a common agenda in an opening. Their moment of opportunity was enabled by their strength in numbers and their organisation in a time of chaos. Whilst in Cambodia it became evident that now; in this time of transition, there is an opportunity for a new positive transformation for the lives of the poor. As peoples individual and collective perceptions are changing there is the potential of reconceptualising a new country; a

new type of space and a new reality in their everyday. For this alteration to take place; political, social and economic changes need to be made visible in space. Lefebvre (1991) argues that there are three types of space that exist dialectically; perceived, conceived and lived. These different kinds of spaces need to be re-imagined by the people if change is to manifest itself in their everyday.

For transformation to occur it must be embedded in space; perceived conceived and lived. This space needs to be considered grounded in Cambodia's political, social and economic systems which need to be re-conceptualised by the people themselves; realising a more revolutionary social transformation.

Transformation to Power Structures

A dominant pressure on Cambodia has been, and still is, the international market and the impacts of globalisation. This domination has been argued to be a neo-colonial project; with forceful interests overpowering the rural and urban poor in Cambodia. This is demonstrated by the trends in infrastructure investments and expansions, mainly aimed at increasing accessibility of different regions for tourists and the transportation of goods and not prioritising the needs of all.

To be more than simply change or adaptation, positive transformation for the benefit of the poor in Cambodia, must therefore, challenge power structures and the systems by which they are oppressed. NGO's and various governmental organisations are attempting to provide security of tenure to individuals and communities as a mechanism for poverty alleviation; but this is not tackling the root causes of people's troubles and is creating a state of dependancy. Cambodia's history has seen continual struggles over sovereignty. There has also been an increase in the support for the Cambodian National Rescue Party which is allowing people the opportunity to question the political regime which has ruled over them for decades. For Cambodian people to successfully and positively transform their lives in a sustainable way they need to be the driving force and use of spaces of opportunity. Somsook (2014) argued that people should be collective and have the power to decide the paths of their futures; a ministry of the people.

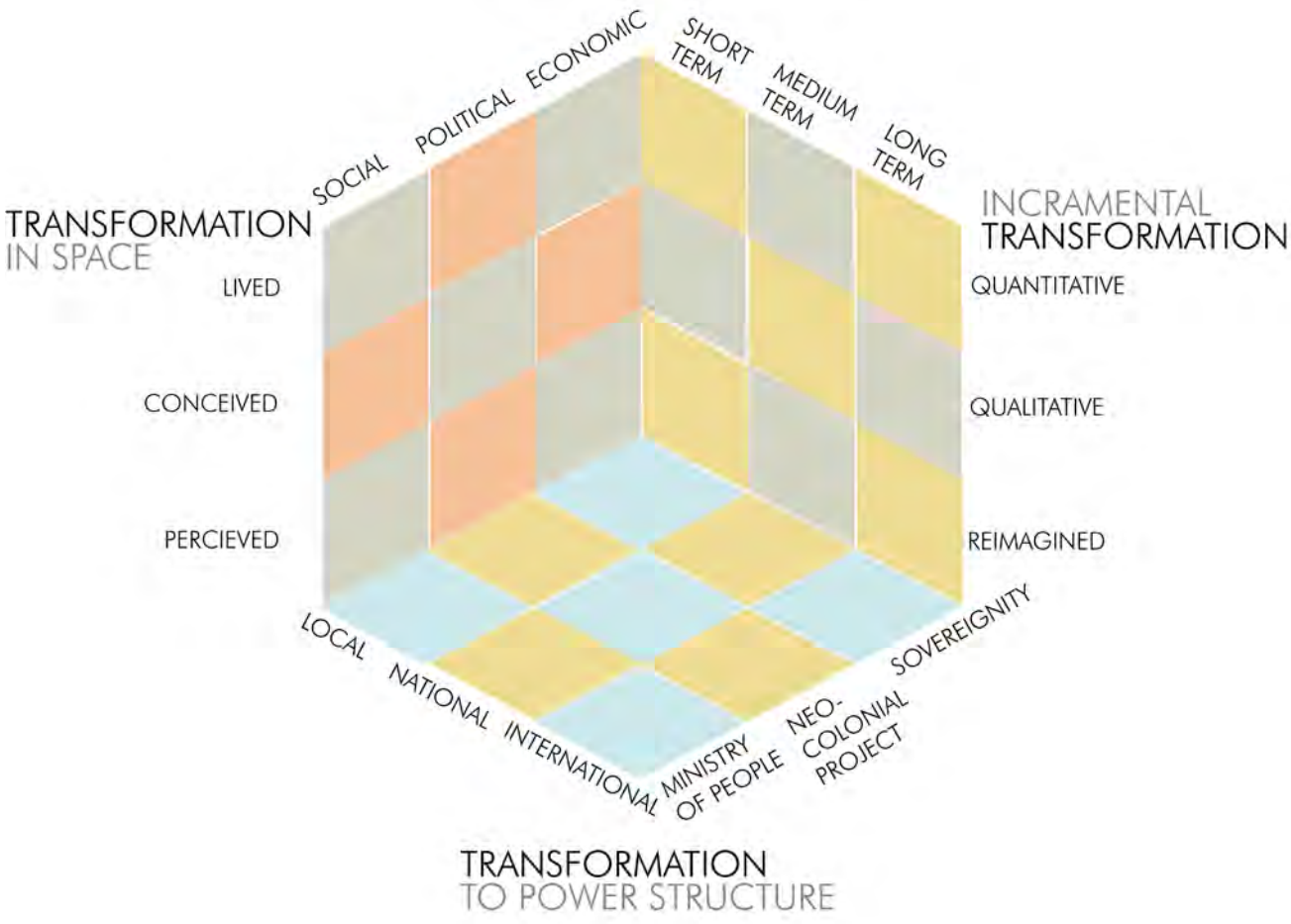
Transformation, to be for the benefit of the urban and rural poor of Cambodia must necessarily challenge power structures and consider the strength of the "neo-colonial project", "the sovereignty" and the "ministry of the people". These scales of influence need to be re-aligned and conceived differently.

7.2 Theoretical to an Analytical Framework

These different theoretical understandings can be conceptualised as a space which must be manipulated in order to achieve transformation for the lives of the urban and rural poor in Cambodia. Different attributes have been formed into an analytical understanding and framework; where different faces show how these points interact whilst also existing in parallel.

Transformation in space occurs socially, politically and economically through people's lived realities, their conceptions and their perceptions. It occurs incrementally in different periods of time and at different rates; quantitatively, qualitatively and through a process of re-imagination. Transformation must challenge existing power structures at different scales and through different pathways: opposing actions of sovereignty; contesting the current neo-colonial project; and by utilising, therefore strengthening, the growing ministry of the people.

Transformation in space, incrementally and to power structures will together help create a re-imagination of Cambodia which must be continually reassessed. The urban and rural poor are currently unable to exercise their demands and voice their needs; they need to become more active citizens with the strength to claim their rights to change the spaces where they live.



70. Analytical Framework

71. Dream house exercise, Baret (Deborah Teni, 2014)

8 PRINCIPLES & GUIDELINES

72.Psar Toch A+B, Russey Keo District, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

8.1 Principles

COLLECTIVITY

Building on collective rather than individual aims, all actors involved in transformative processes should work in collaboration with the people who are directly and indirectly impacted. To ensure that transformation is as inclusive as possible, collectivity, whether through processes of consensus making or dissensus, will help to ensure long term success. Evidence of community actions within Cambodia illustrates an alternative approach being adopted in order for people to transform their own living conditions.

EXCHANGE AND CO-PRODUCTION

Cambodia's recent past has seen an incoming flow of vast quantities of NGOs and other international donors who have all chosen different pathways to try and 'save Cambodia'. However, critics argue that this has simply led to a reduced capacity of local people and increased dependency. Local knowledge and practices must be respected and appreciated; being considered in a process of exchange and co-production between all actors involved in transformative interventions.

RECOGNITION

Development interventions should take into account the highly complex social fabric and the heterogeneity of Cambodia. Whilst recognising complexities, both opportunities and limitations need to be acknowledged and built upon. Transformative initiatives should appreciate and understand the skills and knowledge of local people and be respectful of the systems and cultural traditions present.

FLEXIBILITY

Spaces in Cambodia can be highly diverse and contain a variety of heterogeneous identities and therefore, for development interventions and designs to be transformative they must be flexible in order to adapt for the different needs and responses that individuals have. The approach and processes that are taken need to be flexible as there is an amount of unpredictability in daily life.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Cambodia's renowned corrupt political processes have, in combination with its violent history created much doubt, insecurity, distrust and dislike. More importantly the administration and implementation of policies, at all scales, have continuously failed to be translated in to a reality. Accountability is essential to transformative processes, in rebuilding trust and reliability; ensuring that processes are taken seriously and that all stakeholders (at all scales) are held accountable for their actions.

8.2 Guidelines

73. Connecting the Principles and Guidelines

8.3 From Diagnosis to Strategies

PHNOM PENH

Russeiy Keo

- Security of tenure.
- Renting and finance for upgrading.
- Shelter and houses conditions v.s. family sizes and space.
- Problems with educa - tion system.
- Waste water and lack of infrastructure.
- Garbage existence.
- Not all communitites are homogenous.
- Evidence of better status for cohesive communities.
- Fishing economics and other livelihood activites.

Andong & Tra Pang Cherng Srok

- Problems with upgrading.
- Problems with land security.
- Threat of relocation and eviction.
- Rigid housing solutions by PCL.
- Lack of infrastructure.
- Sewege system and drainage system.
- Lack of infrastructure accessbility.
- Health deterioration.
- Flooding problem.
- Long process access to loan.
- Lack of saving group.

Borei Keila

- The renting and re- renting of the ground floors.
- The housing conditions for the people not living in the buildings.
- Evictions and relocaion.
- People for the next of the buildings.
- The political case of land and private.
- Absence of collablration between the existing actors.
- Problems with trust and community leaders.
- Mistrust between the people.
- Mistrust between the people and government.
- Problems with commu - nity organisation and mobilisation.
- No saving groups.

BATTAMBANG AND SERAI SAOPHON

Chamkar Samroung II

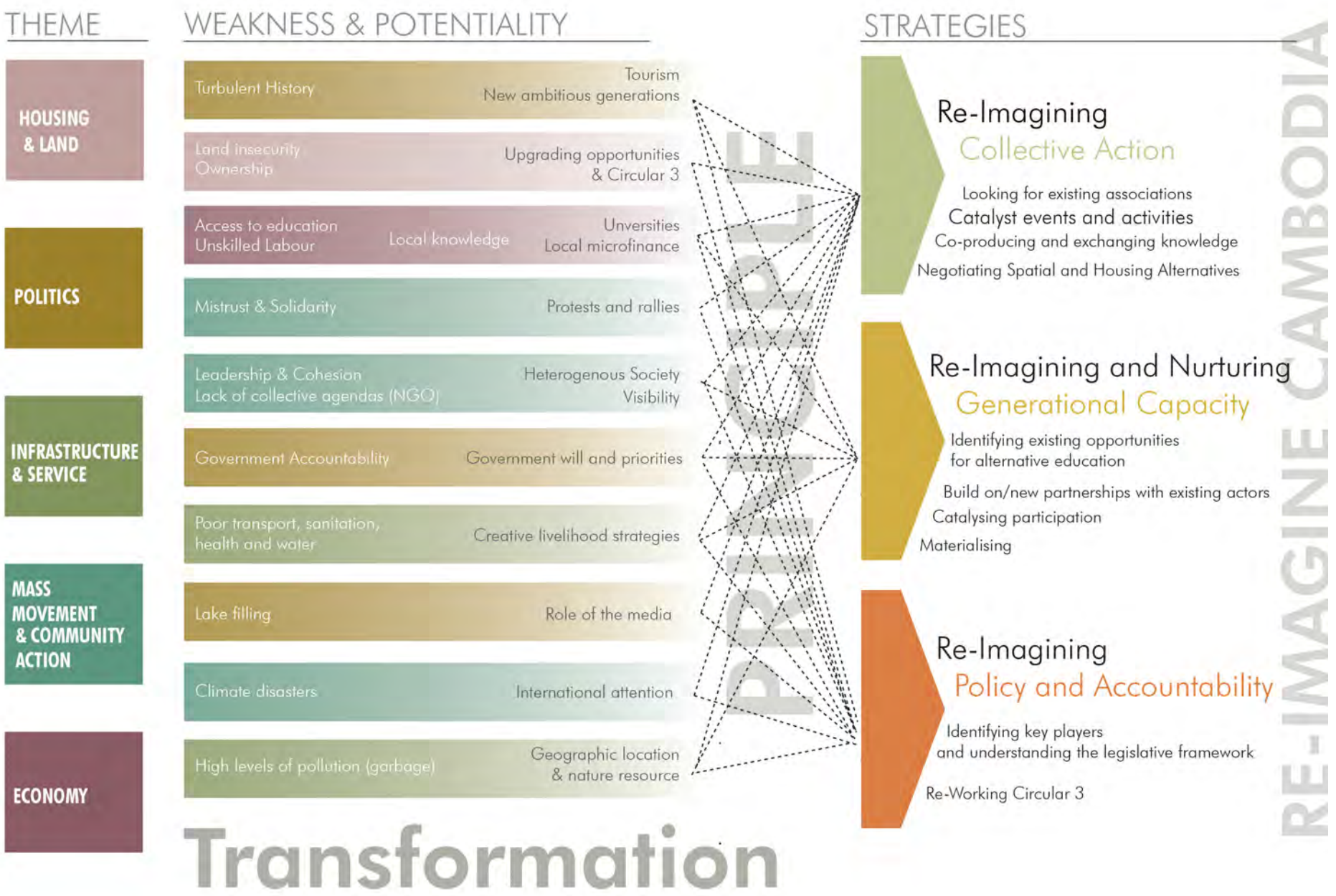
- Inappropriate hosuing suppley/upgrading.
- Cirvular 3 and its application.
- Flooding affet housing since lack of drainage.
- Garbage collection problem.
- Problems with electricity supply.
- Lack of education supply.
- No clean water.
- Conflict within the site and neighbourhood split.
- Problems with leader - ship and lack of skills.
- Lack of CDF skills/pres ence.
- Rival between NGOs.
- Conflict within houses.
- No saving groups.
- Livelihoods poor.

Serei Saophaan Borer

- Eviction threat.
- Poor housing condi- tions.
- Relocation to city hall.
- Land ownership willing - ness of government.
- Lack of infrastructure (sewege/water supply).
- Private supply of electricity.
- Flood threat and drainage system.
- Lack of garbage collec tion.
- Heterogenous communi - ties.
- Lack of skills and skillful CDF representatives
- Mistrust cause lack of community organisation.
- Younger generation disappearance for work.
- Absence/malfunction - ing community saving.
- Housing facades change for livelihood generation.

Serei Saophoan Railway

- Eviction threat.
- Land ownership.
- Willingness of govern- ment/mayor to help.
- Lack of information exchange.
- Bureaucratic Relations.
- Flood and lack of infrastructure.
- Garbage collection.
- Proximity to services.
- Lack of leadership and organisations
- Rejection of NGOs.
- Heterogeneous commu - nities.
- Younger generation disappearance
- Dependency on railway for income generation.
- Poor livelihoods.
- Innovative livelihood methods.


THEME
WEAKNESS & POTENTIALITY
STRATEGIES
HOUSING & LAND
POLITICS
INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICE
MASS MOVEMENT & COMMUNITY ACTION
ECONOMY
Turbulent History
Tourism
New ambitious generations
Land insecurity
Ownership
Upgrading opportunities & Circular 3
Access to education
Unskilled Labour
Local knowledge
Unversities
Local microfinance
Mistrust & Solidarity
Protests and rallies
Leadership & Cohesion
Lack of collective agendas (NGO)
Heterogenous Society
Visibility
Government Accountability
Government will and priorities
Poor transport, sanitation, health and water
Creative livelihood strategies
Lake filling
Role of the media
Climate disasters
International attention
High levels of pollution (garbage)
Geographic location & nature resource
Transformation
Re-Imagining
Collective Action
Looking for existing associations
Catalyst events and activities
Co-producing and exchanging knowledge
Negotiating Spatial and Housing Alternatives
Re-Imagining and Nurturing
Generational Capacity
Identifying existing opportunities for alternative education
Build on/new partnerships with existing actors
Catalysing participation
Materialising
Re-Imagining
Policy and Accountability
Identifying key players and understanding the legislative framework
Re-Working Circular 3
RE-IMAGINE CAMBODIA

9 RE-IMAGINING CAMBODIA

75. Nesarth 10, Russey Keo District, Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

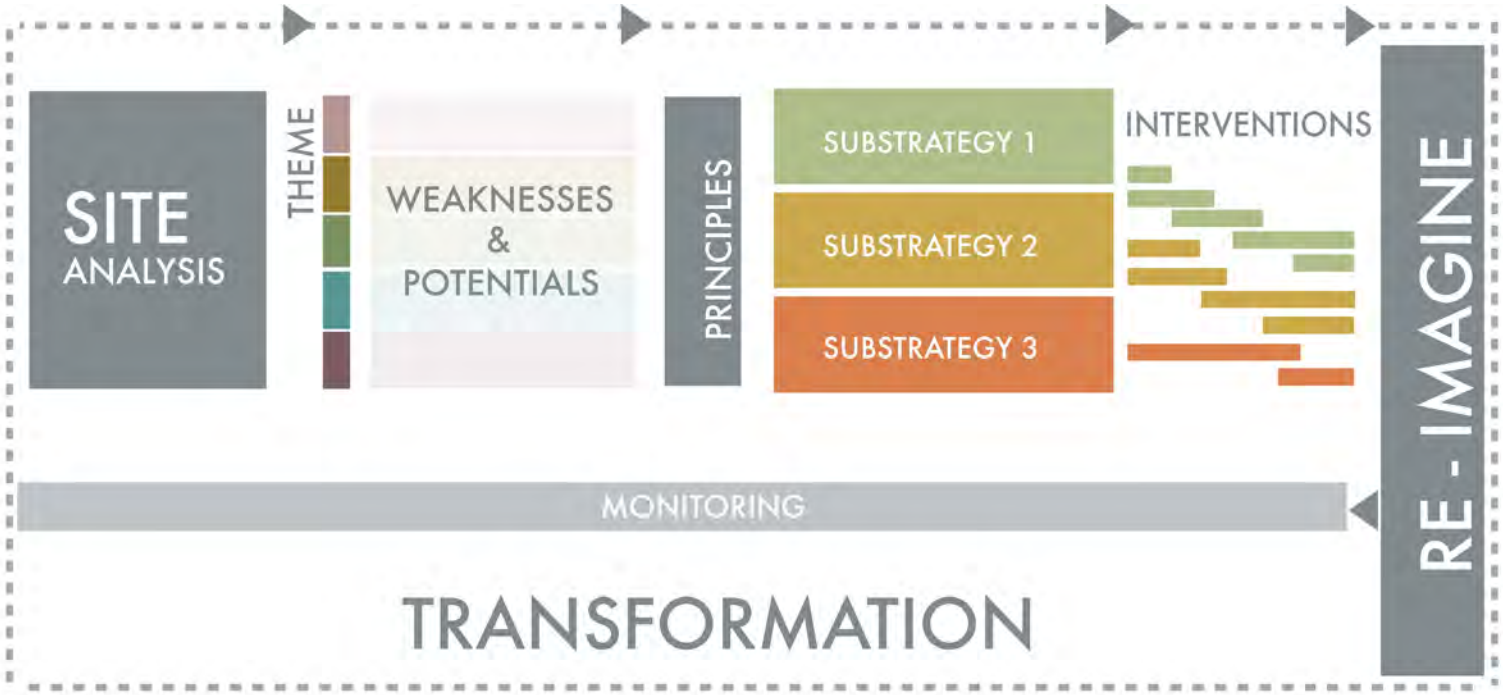
9.1 Over Arching Strategy

Echoing our understanding of transformation; 'Re-Imagining Cambodia' is grounded upon the aim of seeking out the existing potential within Cambodian society and incrementally building on it for the creative reconstruction of its social and spatial organisation. The re-imagination, or re-conceptualisation of space and society, is brought about by a series of changes that happen over time as a result of many negotiations at all scales; in order to create an alternative Cambodia. This alternative is determined by the majority of its population rather than a minority elitist group, or as mentioned previously; the global market. This approach aims to encourage the opportunities and potentials of the people of Cambodia to re-imagine their nation in their own way and become active agents in translating this re-imagination into a physical and social reality.

The strategy builds on the country's already existing creative potential and spaces for change. Most of all it sees its process of transition as a key opportunity, feeding its momentum, so that the changes that make up this transition are not only led by the people of Cambodia but are also sustained through time. Rather than emphasising transformation as an end result, 'Re-imagining Cambodia' places emphasis on the process of incrementality. Creating spaces of opportunity for people to bring about a deeper understanding of the issues they face and catalyse better, more process-led, and therefore, sustainable solutions.

The strategy is grounded on the incremental accumulation of changes led by the people's re-imagination of Cambodia. The current Cambodia depends highly on the many foreign NGOs and international aid that aim to provide security for the Cambodian people but they have unfortunately fallen short of this. This strategy aims to use the process of re-imagination, which has arguably already begun, to challenge the current power structures; partly imposed and sustained by international aid, that have made the Cambodian poor subject to unjust changes which as we have seen, completely discredit them, their livelihoods and their opportunities.

The following diagram shows our overall strategy; consisting of three sub-strategies, a monitoring process and the continual reassessment of this (as shown by the arrows creating a loop). This shows how our work was used to form our strategy but also needs be seen as step itself. This transformative process is created to realise a re-imagined Cambodia.



76. The process as a whole

77. Time, Scale and Actors involved in the Sub-Strategies

NEGOTIATING SPATIAL
ALTERNATIVES
ACTORS
CDF
Universities
Community members
Community leaders
External investors
Municipality
Central government
Youth Networks
CAN/ Young Professionals
Private Sector
CDMC
MATERIALIZING
ACTORS
Private Sector
People
NGOs (NEP, Khemar, Save the Children, Licardo)
Ministry of Youth and Education
Cities Alliance
Media
Schools
Universities
LAC
RE-WORKING
CIRCULAR 3
ACTORS
Community members
community leaders
governmental authorities
NGOs
Academia
YP-CAN
Youth Networks
HOUSING PROCESS
ALTERNATIVES
ACTORS
ACHR
Community Builders Network
Local banks
Microfinance Banks
CDF
CAN
External donors (Rockerfeller Foundation)
University Students
International Academia
Community Members
Community Leaders
Small private companies & Private Sector
Foreign Professionals
CDMC
LONG TERM

9.2 Sub-Strategy 1: Re-Imagining Collective Actions

The reality of Cambodia, as seen through the experiences in the different sites demonstrated a wide range of organisational dynamics within communities. Complete disorganisation and very little leadership; stemming from mistrust and lack of solidarity between community members, characterised sites such as Village 4, Sai Sen, and Borei Keila. Tonle Sap 1, however, demonstrated strong organisation and evidently effective community action that had initiated processes of upgrading and resulted in a better quality of life for village members. Although the different realities indicate that the highly heterogenous communities of Cambodia are all at different stages and on different paths to better living conditions, collective organisation emerged as an evident tool used by communities for increased visibility, collective funding or as a political power and with which they were able to improve their living conditions.

In light of this, the sub-strategy of 'Re-imagining Collective Organisation' targets all dimensions of people's daily lives by feeding and triggering the emergence of a culture of organisation. Building on the understanding that three or more individuals working together to achieve a better quality of life can get much further in doing so, than each of them working individually. By emphasising the importance of association, common goals and building on motivations that are already present, this sub-strategy emphasises that an incremental process that stems from this first step is the key to building a solid groundwork for transformation. Furthermore, the solidity of this groundwork also depends on an element of consistency in active participation and commitment. Inconsistency (in living conditions, livelihoods, access to accurate information) and mobility (workers in Thailand, rural-urban commuting, evictions and relocations) are part of the everyday lives of communities, aspects that seem to increasingly fragment the little social fabric that might exist, distorting their ability to take action as a strong collective unit, for common goals.

The culture of collective action and organisation, as understood by this strategy, taps into all dimensions of everyday life. Beginning with the existing, evident motivation of land tenure acquisition and housing improvements, which has evidenced in the form of community development funds. However, this sub-strategy aims to go beyond community funds. Underlining the potential benefits of co-producing knowledge (on building techniques, legal land tenure advice, using local materials or producing materials, health knowledge, skills-sharing or feeding local economies); forming horizontal but also strengthening vertical networks of solidarity (networking between communities or between communities and universities or the private sector); raising awareness and visibility on the reality faced by communities in their everyday but also on the potential and important contributions that their participation and active citizenship can make to the country's development. Bringing communities together and strengthening the fabric that ties these networks is central to their capacity to take part in political processes, claim rights and actively exercise their citizenship in the making of their cities.

Re-Imagining Collective Action

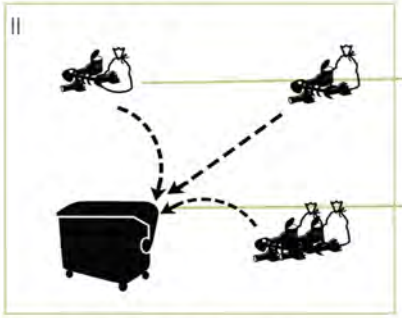
" I don't know him, he only sends messages"

"When my mum is sick, the neighbour takes her to the doctor because he has a scooter"

Looking for existing associations

Identifying gatekeeper (local or external actor), someone who is well known and has established a positive relation with the community.

Observing and recording existing relations and activities that bring people together.



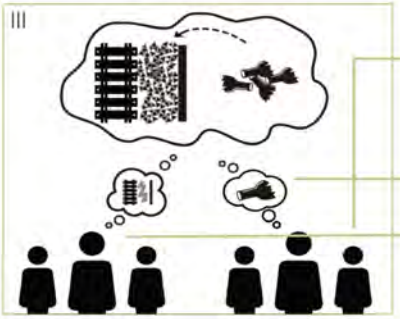
"I don't know where else to put it, the collection tax is too expensive"

"Hundred of NGOs come to make promises and then we never see them again"

Catalyst events and activities

Use activities (such as garbage collection, cleaning canal, temporary improvements of walkway) and improvement of spaces that for the community have public meaning to demonstrate tangible and seeible change through space.

Build new relations of trust between gatekeeper and community. Ensuring that gatekeeper becomes the element of consistency from then on.



"We don't trust each other to give money"

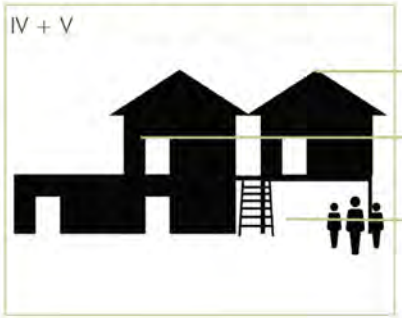
"I collect beer bottles after weddings and sell them to recyclers"

"What can we do while we wait for the decision to be made?"

Co-producing and exchanging knowledge

Gathering community members with a common purpose and increase exchanges amongst and with universities to raise awareness on benefits of working together, building networks of knowledge and visibilising common realities.

Using the media to raise awareness on realites, generate virtual networks, gather support and momentum. Eventually opening platforms for exchanges between communities and local authorities where they can use their collective power as a political force.



"My daughter will have a baby soon, she will need a room"

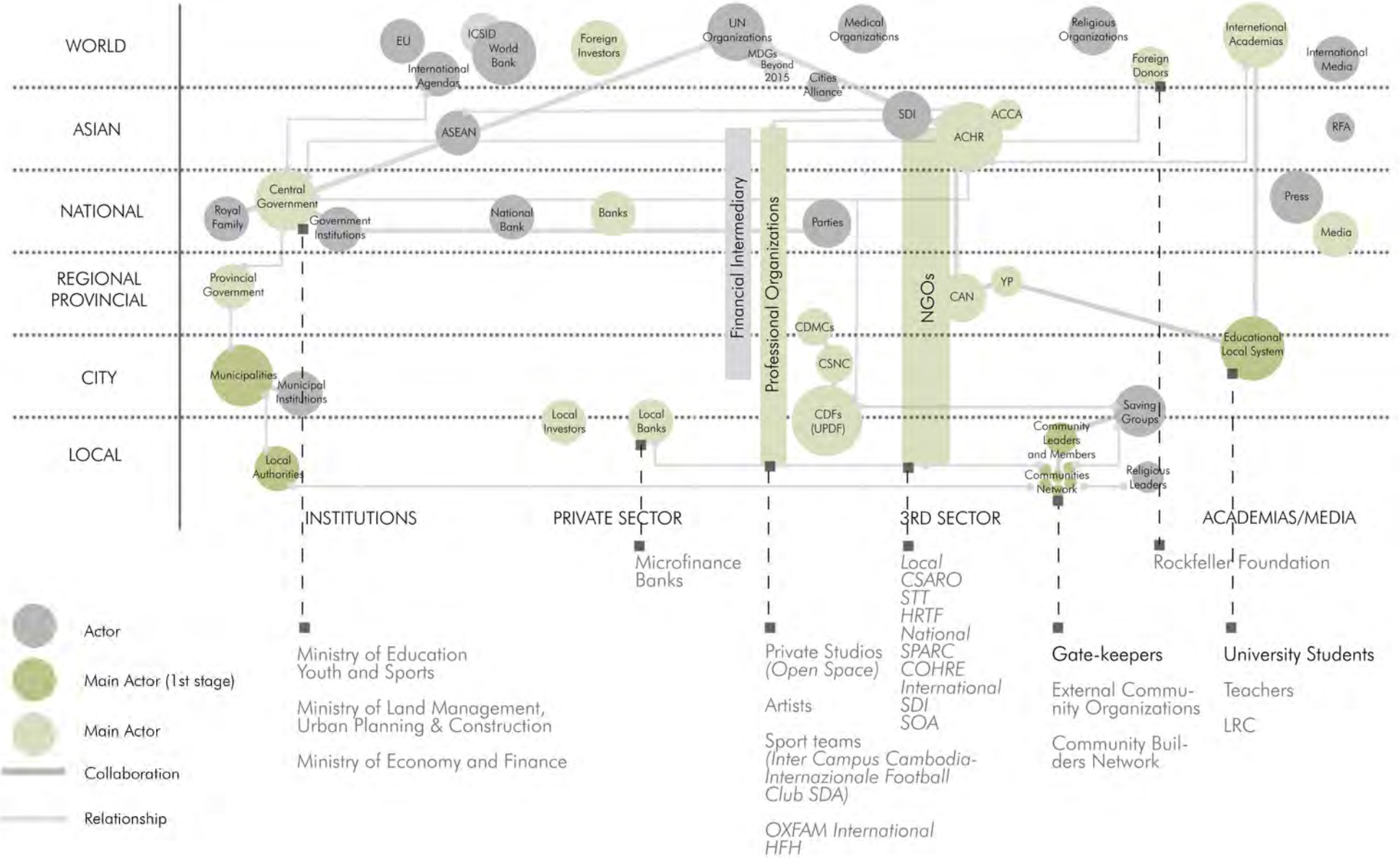
"Materials are too expensive"

"I don't want stairs, they hurt my back to climb"

Negotiating Spatial and Housing Alternatives

Use collective political force and vertical networks to make demands for more flexible land and housing policies allowing for land ownership and security alternatives (e.g. collective land ownership, land/river sharing, incremental housing, upgrading alternatives, local material and employment use).

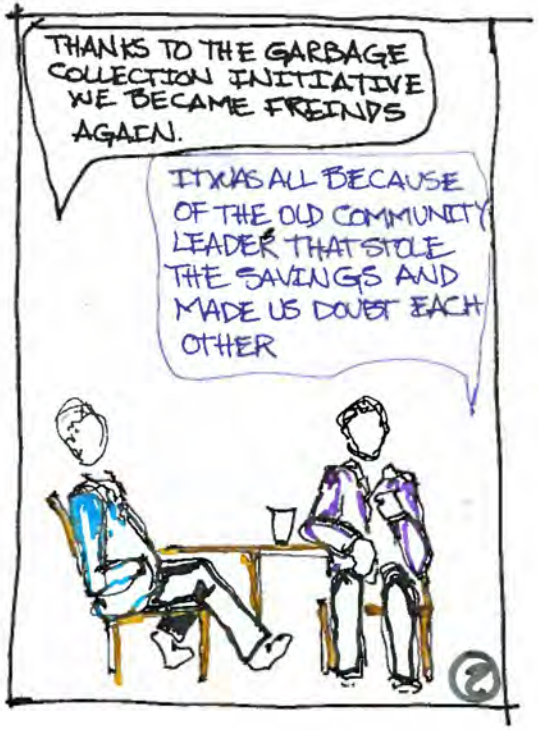
Collectively challenge institutionalised, unjust power structures that deprive communtiies from protection against the negative impacts of evictions. Advocating and demanding more needs-responsive, accountable relocation processes and site allocations.



78. Actor diagram Strategy 1

RE-IMAGINING COLLECTIVE ACTION.

- SOMEWHERE NEAR PHNOM PENH.
- FATHER AND FRIEND CONVERSATION NEAR INFORMATION POINT



9.3 Sub-Strategy 2: Re-Imagining and Nurturing Generational Capacity

Cambodia's youth are the key that will define its future. Triggering livelihood opportunities through engagement with and investment in education will increase the capital of Cambodia's new generations and bring about economic growth for the people. However, many communities in Cambodia have demonstrated difficulties in accessing quality education. This strategy aims to respond to this difficulty, taking advantage and feeding the existing potentials demonstrated by the students and children of Cambodia's communities. There was evidence of children living in very difficult situations yet very keen to learn English or Biology (See appendix C). Bringing education to these groups by creating educational spaces or alternatives that respond to their highly diverse interests, but that do not interfere with their daily reality, whilst at the same time building on these already existing interests, will encourage their ability to collectively (re)imagine and open the scope of their ambitions for the future.

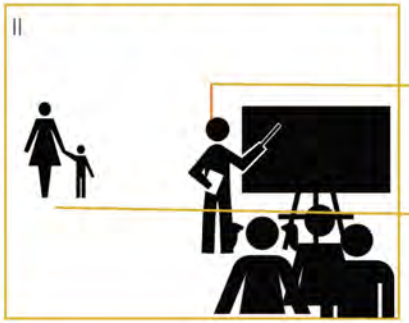
There was an evident population gap in many of the research sites; explained by the major movement of young labourers (15-25) in search of employment. Whilst this group was missing from the reality experienced through the research, second hand information suggested that it is precisely this group that demonstrates a growing potential. There has already been evidence of action against dissatisfaction with employment and the politics of the country; with protests, rallies and campaigns. Nurturing this potential to re-imagine space and society is a central element of this sub-strategy; particularly as land, housing and infrastructure are seen as three important pillars of a community's space.

As previously outlined, Cambodia is transitioning from a recovering country to one of economic growth. With greater ambitions, this sub-strategy takes this existing potential and aims to feed it incrementally by identifying the existing opportunities amongst communities and between them; building on these potentials and using them to catalyse further potentials (for networking, co-producing knowledge and livelihood potentials) and materialising them through open spatial and virtual platforms for policy alteration, design and production; led by the diverse and very valuable knowledge of communities. Thus, feeding the potential of youth to re-imagine their own Cambodia and see its present potential. Incrementally building a sense of citizenship and collectiveness, motivating them to become, and be, active agents of change.

Re-Imagining and Nurturing Generational Capacity

"Every time we come by, she is always there to welcome us"

"We sometimes take care of each others' children"



"On sundays they come to teach us English"

"In the morning my mother sells fruit in the market so I have to stay with my little brother"

"We are two villages but when we get together at the Pagoda, everyone comes"

"Sometimes we cook for each other"

"The campaign for CNRP is on the streets"

"The Pagoda is where we all meet together when there are too many of us"

Identifying existing opportunities for alternative education

Identifying key actors and activities that are already taking place within communities.

Identifying spaces that already have a social value for the community or that have potential to be used for collective learning in future.

Build on/new partnerships with existing actors

Build partnerships with key actors identified previously, particularly with those already providing some form of educational alternatives accomodating community needs. Additionally understanding parent-child dynamics, aiming to work not only with children and youth but also with guardians.

Identify the current labour and educational trends amongst young actors, particularly what currently motivates these groups to establish entry points of potential for future interventions.

Catalysing participation

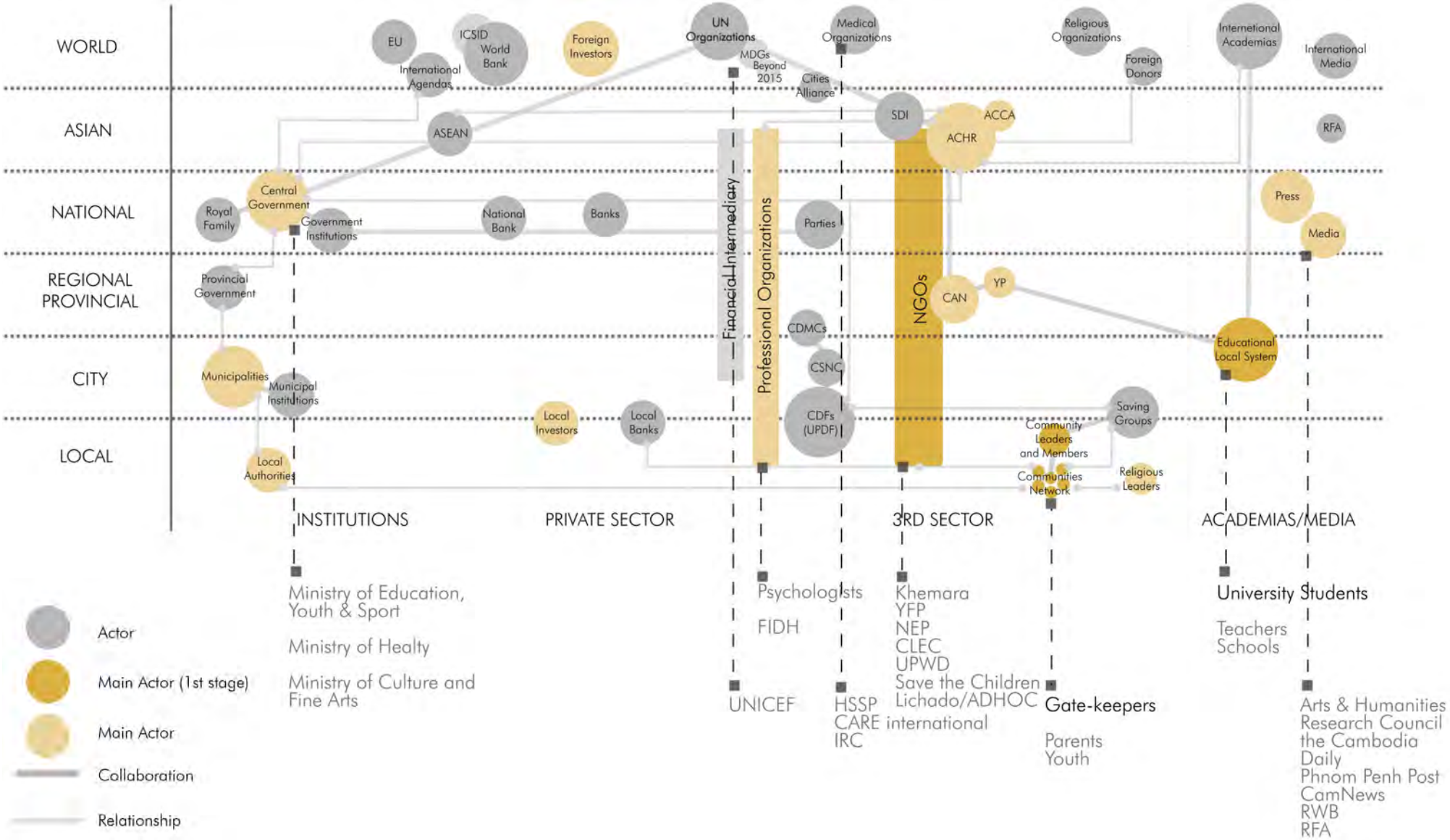
Activities that bring people together around common interests, particularly for youth, for example sports games or building on existing events such as mango festivals or collective dinners.

Workshops with women or mothers (child health, legal knowledge workshops, management home economy, job transition) for different targets or interests.

Materialising

Diversifying and institutionalising educational alternatives that accomodate for the heterogenous groups that characterise Cambodian society. Investing in smaller or mobile schools for children who are required to carry out chores at home, university volunteers who visit communities or technically orientated educational support.

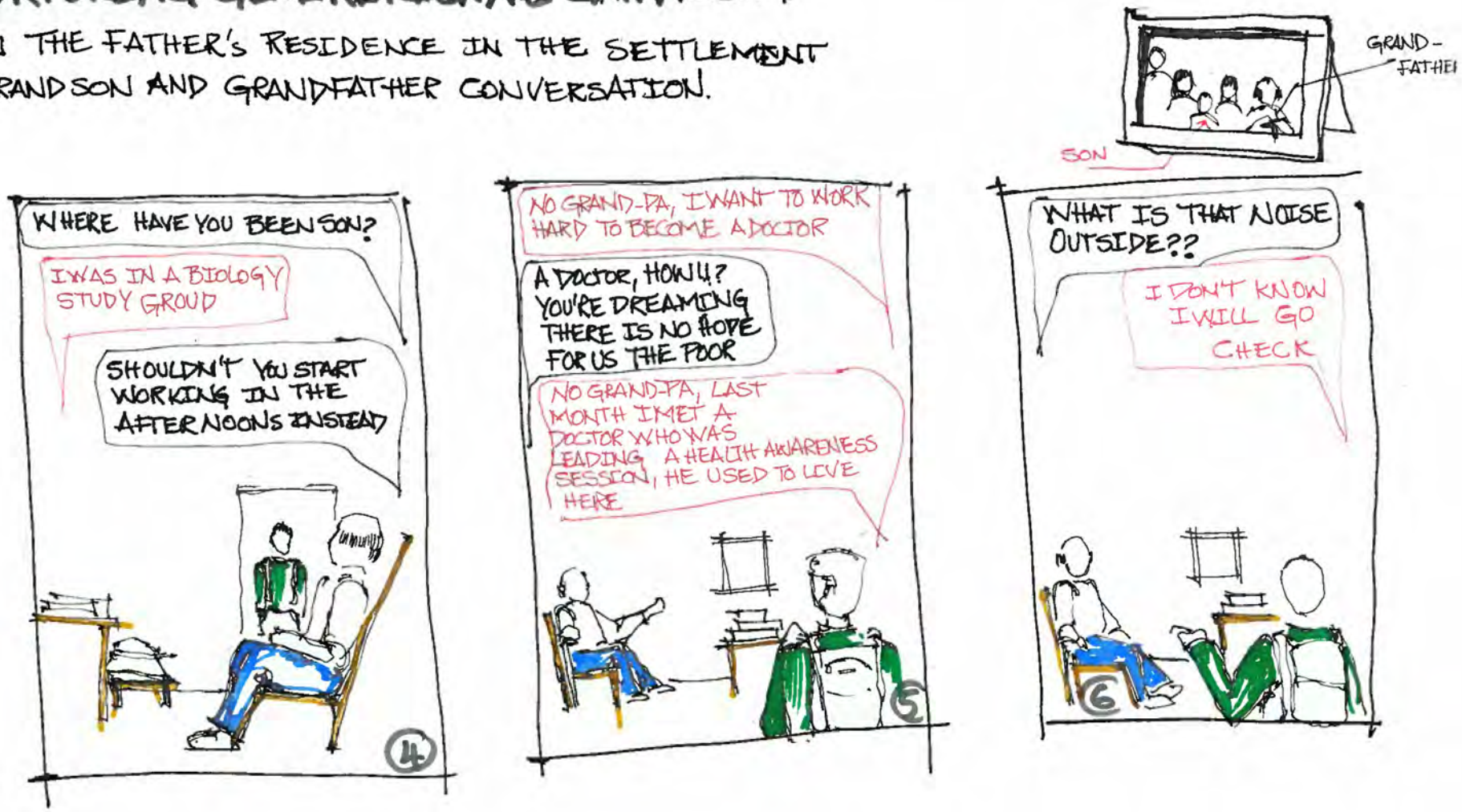
Generating platforms where people can vote for policy changes, both formal and informal spaces. Identifyin and using strategic spaces to visibilise and act as a political collective, active in the making of its city.



79. Actor diagram Strategy 2

NURTURING GENERETIONAL CAPACITY-

IN THE FATHER's RESIDENCE IN THE SETTLEMENT GRANDSON AND GRANDFATHER CONVERSATION.



9.4 Sub-Strategy 3: Re-imagining Policy and Accountability

Policies are currently not grounded in the reality of the country nor are they fully representative of its people; although there are documents which are already being produced that could change this. A brief look at the lived realities and an analysis of the implementation of these promises demonstrates a deep inconsistency. This sub-strategy aims to build on existing, but also increase, opportunities for the people to make demands on policy promises and alterations; exercising their right to the city.

The approach taken is incremental, beginning with increasing transparency and accessibility to information so that communities have greater awareness and fully understand their rights. There must be clarification to ensure that the current disconnect between policy and practice; and the government and it's people, becomes re-aligned. This is particularly essential for relocation processes that have demonstrated a great deal of broken promises. Nevertheless, evidence of existing interests by certain government actors; such as the mayor of Serei Saophoans hope to engage and provide communities a space to 'have a say', demonstrates a starting point for this change. Even more promising is the role-played by people such as Resmey (Appendix C) who has formed a deep relationship with Village 4 and Sai Sen, communities who are in need of clearer information and greater political accountability.

Rather than allowing information on policies about relocation or upgrading to slip through, unrevised by communities who will be impacted by them, this strategy proposes a re-working using open platforms for community participation. Furthermore, the homogenous housing approaches, in the shape of one-size-fits-all, do not accommodate the highly heterogeneous groups that characterise Cambodian society. An excellent example of this is Borei Keila where the size of the flats do not always accommodate for the large families living in them. These elements are central concerns particularly for upgrading or relocation processes, however, the knowledge on these elements is retained within the experience and the minds of local people. This knowledge is highly valuable and required for more flexible housing designs and policies that might allow for personal upgrading as seen in Borei Keila (Appendix C). Encouraging the emergence but also the production of this crucial knowledge during policy design and implementation: through open forums; building collective capacities to act as a political force; or by increasing awareness of political processes, the gap between policy and the people can be shortened.

Finally this sub-strategy aims to feed the capacity of the national government, to motivate it to prevent negligence towards its people which feeds the nation's dependency on international aid. Furthermore, this strategy aims to feed the capacity of the people to be their own agents of, particularly political, change. This final aspect is targeted not only by increasing human capabilities and strengthening people's representation within political processes but also by strengthening the relations with other actors.

Re-Imagining Policy and Accountability

"Well he said we have to move 30 meters but I heard that it can also be 5 meters"

"We definatley have enough space to upgrade, we could move back 15 metres and improve the drainage"

Identifying key players and understanding the legislative framework

Introducing alternative ways (informaiton points, local radios or using existing media) of communicating political decisions and processes that make up the current changes taking place in Cambodia.

Identifying strategic spaces that can be used for communication (using media or demonstrations) at local, pronvincial and national levels.

At the national and provincial levels, addressing existing informations on policies to re-work the language used, making it the language of the people to crete greater understanding and more transparent politics.

Assessing the national proposal for decentralization, identifying the cracks and opportunities where this strategy can tap in to the proceses.

Encouraging communities to begin informing themselves on these processes of decentralisation in order to set a groundwork to take more informed actions of participation and demand.

Re-Working Circular 3

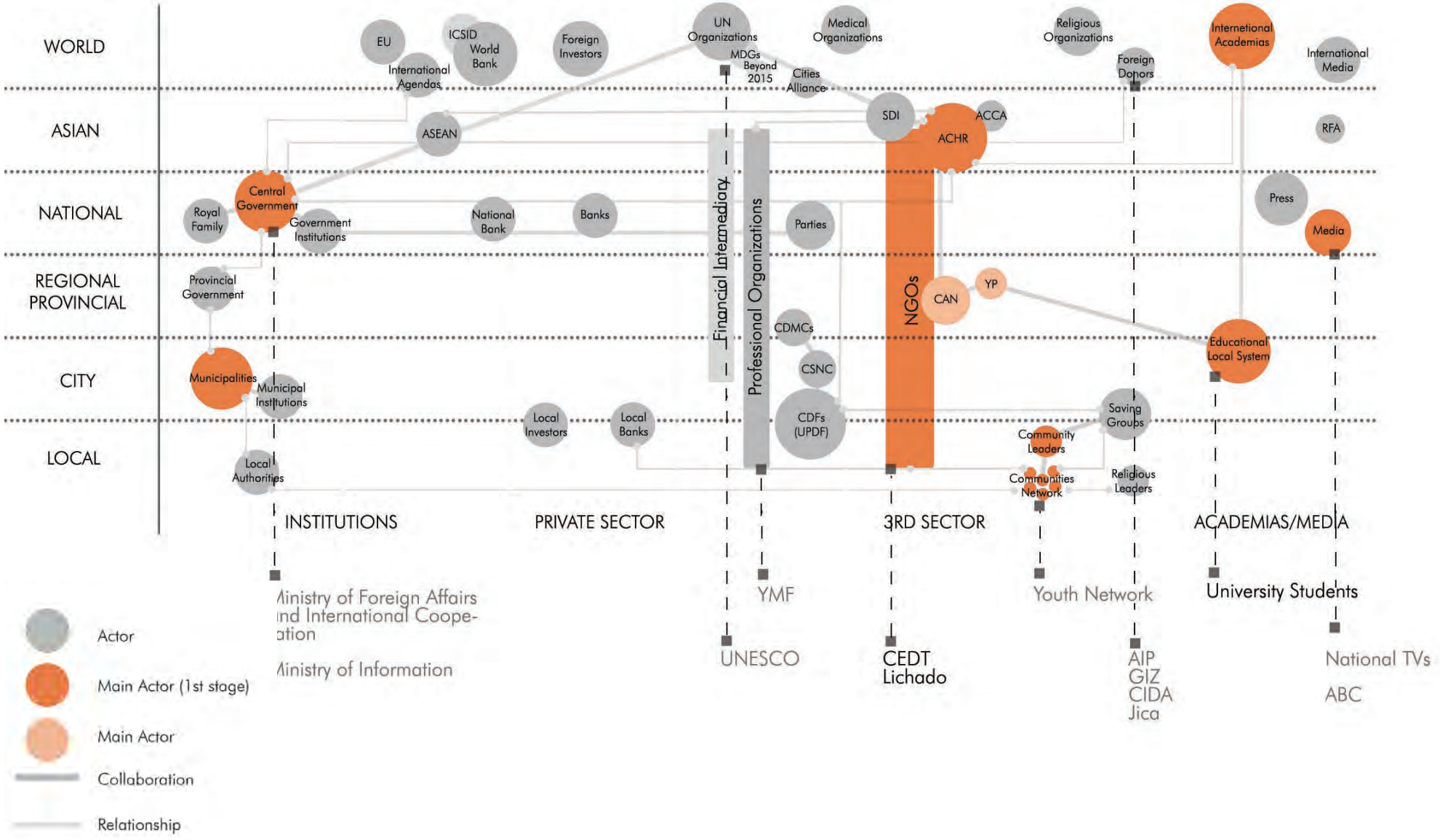
Demanding more participative processes of provincial-level decision making to ensure decisions taken are more representative and responsive to the reality of the people's needs, goals and imaginations.

Using horizontal and vertical networks formed, strategically, to open opportunities for communities to take action and challenge policies or regulations being imposed on them. Creating spaces for negotiation and collaboration between different stakeholders and encouraging the active participation of engaged, informed citizenship.

Working on Circular 3 limitations, opening platforms of engagement between all state, private and third sector actors to understand where Circular 3 fails to be implemented, deliver and why.

Working with organised communities to demonstrate the benefits of implementing the Circular 3 not only to them but to pronvinces and nation as a whole.

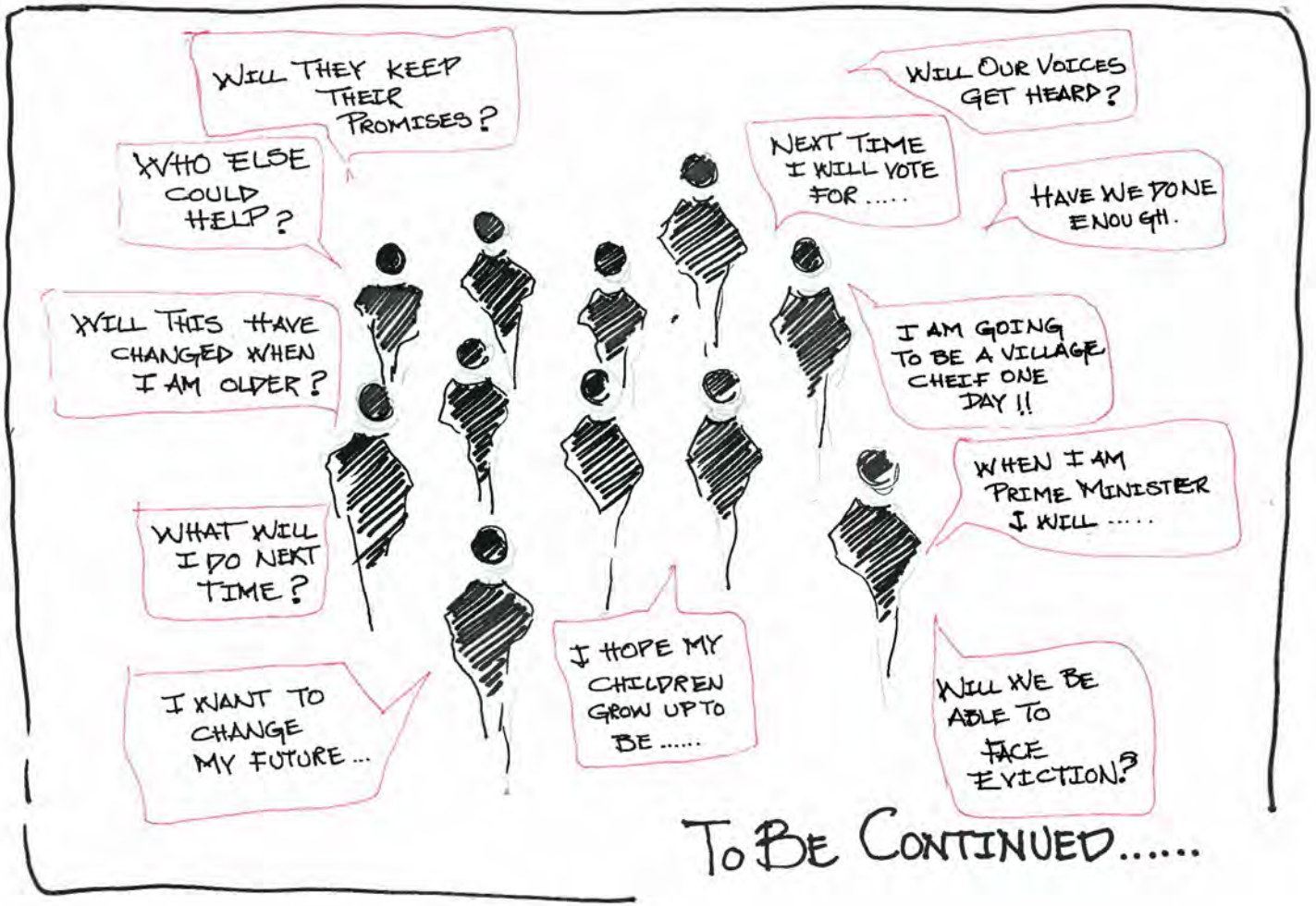
Ensuring accountable decisions and actions are taken that the people of Cambodia can believe in, trust and support.



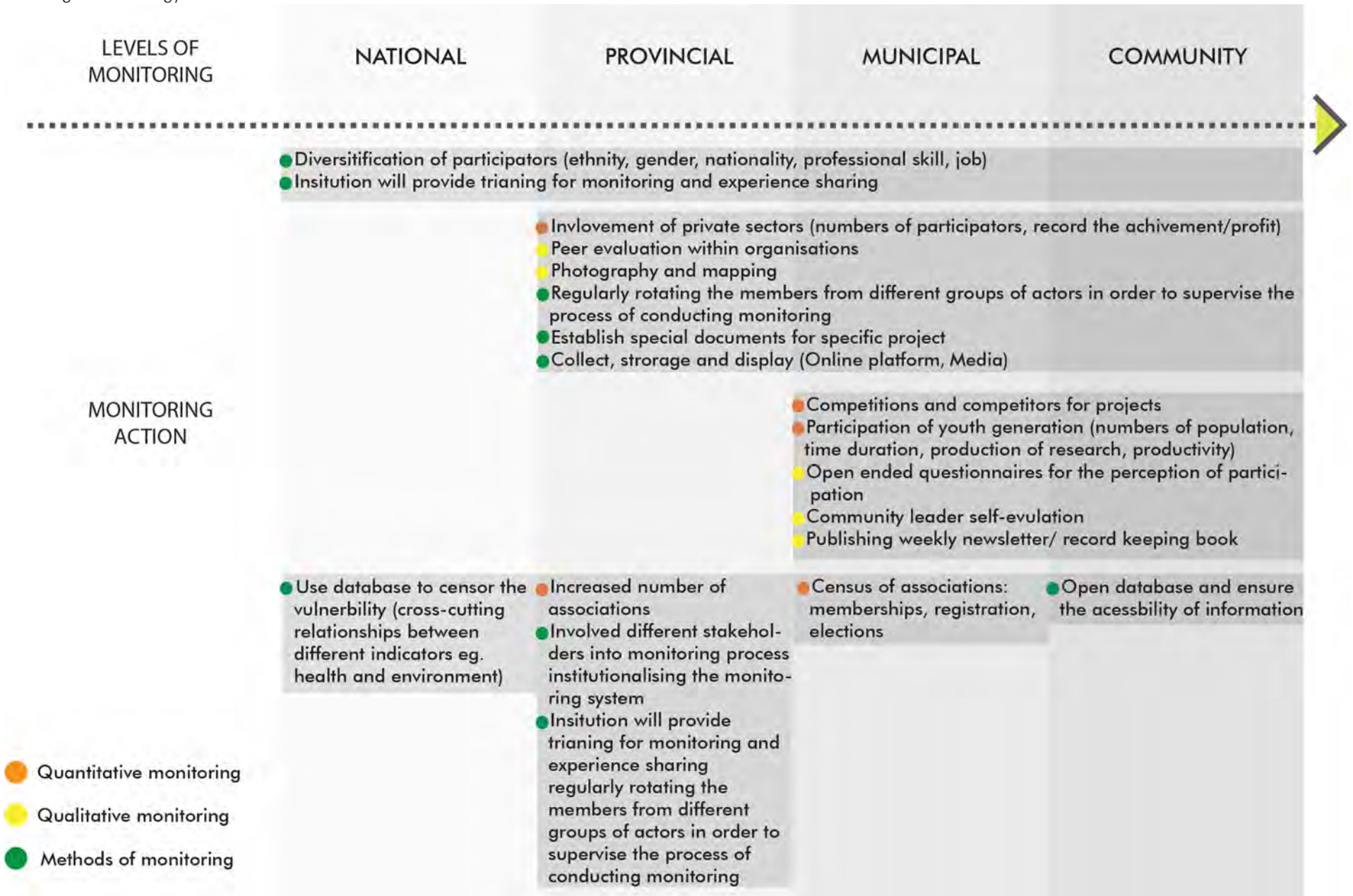
80. Actor diagram Strategy 3

RE-IMAGINING POLICY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- IN THE SAME RESIDENCE ANOTHER ROOM.
- MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CONVERSATION, WHEN FATHER COMES IN


WILL THEY KEEP THEIR PROMISES?
WILL OUR VOICES GET HEARD?
WHO ELSE COULD HELP?
NEXT TIME I WILL VOTE FOR .....
HAVE WE DONE ENOUGH.
WILL THIS HAVE CHANGED WHEN I AM OLDER?
I AM GOING TO BE A VILLAGE CHEIF ONE DAY !!
WHEN I AM PRIME MINISTER I WILL .....
WHAT WILL I DO NEXT TIME?
I HOPE MY CHILDREN GROW UP TO BE .....
I WANT TO CHANGE MY FUTURE...
WILL WE BE ABLE TO FACE EVICTION?
TO BE CONTINUED.....

81.Monitoring Methodology



10 CONCLUSIONS

82.Phnom Penh (Emanuele Fois, 2014)

10.1 Conclusions and reflections

Cambodia's reality is complex and grounded in a turbulent and violent history. There are many different pressures that are shaping this reality and these were explored through four key lenses identified as important through the process of our research: land and housing; infrastructure and public services; the economy; and mass movements (transience and community action). It became obvious that there was a disconnect between the information we gathered in our sites; the people's everyday, and with the international and national scales which were initially analysed. The actors involved and power relations were considered and it was concluded that there is an international capitalist power that currently is shaping Cambodia. The people are largely unable to prevent this; although some insurgent actions have already begun. Social fragmentation, a lack of trust and both a lack of capacity and accountability in government are worsening the situation.

Through our analysis in London and experiences in the sites we were able to create our own framework for understanding transformation; embedded in the context described. Transformation is argued to be a process brought about incrementally, in space and by challenging power structures. As such, the strategies produced aimed to lay down a framework for this process to take place. These strategies were formed from the potentialities identified through our diagnosis and site findings and is based on actions and relationships that were already in place; guided by our principles. Re-imaging Cambodia was aimed not to be prescriptive, in laying out our own opinions on how Cambodia could be imagined; but instead creating a framework through which the people can themselves re-imagine. It is intended that this would be achieved through triggering collective actions; nurturing generational capacities; and re-imaging policy and accountability. Monitoring this process remains an essential stage. There are key actors already working on the ground with their own agendas and rather than creating dependancy, as they currently are, we feel their actions and experience can be used to help the people start to lead the process for themselves. This will create a mechanism for more sustainable and long term change for the benefit of the poor.

REFLECTIONS

Through this 3 month engagement with Cambodia as a context and reality our perceptions and understandings have been going through their own process of transformation. The things we thought were true before we landed in Cambodia were shifted as theory and readings began to either become clearer or fragment completely. We were able to see visibly and tangibly the complex realities in the contested production of space. The local scale at which we were working allowed us to gain an insight into peoples lived realities and their everyday.

Throughout the whole process of the BU3 course we have began to understand the complexities within social, economic and political systems; all of which cannot be isolated and viewed individually. This learning process, for us, was itself an example of the co-production of knowledge and illustrates that design and transformation need to be understood as processes and not just about products. We witnessed actions and heard tales in the last few months that have helped us re-conceptualise the issues in the contested production of space and, as such, have triggered a transformation in our own minds and actions.

83. Dream house exercise with children, Baret (Deborah Teni, 2014)

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12 APPENDICES

85. Dream house exercise, Baret (Deborah Teni, 2014)

A. BU3: The Module as a Whole

The project we completed in Cambodia was the last section of our BU3 module in the BUDD programme. The aim of field trip and this exercise was to connect theory with practice and use the tools and the methods developed through the previous terms; as well as testing the process of addressing communities. It was an incremental process for developing a flexible methodology, building knowledge systems and building up the capability to see the whole picture. With this as an aim we were required to study the case of Cambodia through different lenses; economically, physically, politically, socially in a quest to understand Cambodia's transformation in a time of transition.

OVERALL TIMELINE

Part one in this module was more concerned with understanding the case of Bangkok, Thailand, through three different sites of three different cases, Nang Loeng, Rama IV and Bang Bua. Through a series of exercises the aim was to develop a process for exploring the different issues and contextualising the different sites.

Among these stages were:

1- Actor diagram and urban mapping
2- Creating a socio-spatial profiles
3- An interpretative response
4- Establishing guidelines and principles
5- Creating an individual response intervention
6- Developing a collated strategy

These exercises were to be developed through six themes: livelihoods; public/private; housing; embodiment; identity/cultural practices; and ecology.

Part two was divided into two parts. The first had to deal with an exercise in Brescia, Italy, working practically with a live case for the first time. In this case we had the theoretical text of Calvino; "Six Memos for the next Millennium", as a tool to be transformed on site into a physical representation. The sites chosen were different in scale and the aim was to present intervention proposals to ADL and Zavidovici Onlus.

The second part was to begin prepare for the field trip to Cambodia through readings and lectures that took place in London. Through four different groups were to analyse Cambodia's context through texts and information available at distance and to present the first stage of analysis and our initial definitions for transformation in a time of transition. This process was then continued on site and has resulted in the formulation of this report.

B. Our Methodology

We created a methodology with the aim of understanding Cambodia as a country transforming in a time of transition. This methodology is summarised in three main sections: pre-field preparation; during the field trip process; and post field production. The pre-field stage was more concerned with data collection through documents, provided as suggested readings, and through thorough research. The aim was to analyse the given information through group discussions and group work targeting an understanding for a theoretical and analytical framework.

Before the field trip we were divided into two different types of groups; report groups and site groups. The aim was to have a member from each report group in each site group. Accordingly, in our report groups we developed a set of tools to guide our search in the different sites to feedback in our report findings and diagnostic framework. These tools were summarised in questionnaires with questions aimed at answering confused information, a transect walk to understand the contexts of our territories, a set of exercises to understand communities aspirations, and mapping exercises. Finally, we created a diary template where we could share daily information about findings, experiences and feelings. Through our initial diagnosis we created a set of questions aimed at understanding our themes; tangibly and in depth.

During the field trip when divided into the site groups, different activities were arranged according to the status of theses territories. In all cases it was possible to still attain the information we needed from three main information sources: governmental officials; community residents and leaders; and active external actors, especially CDF and CANCAM. This was predominantly gathered through interviews, official meetings and community exercises. There was also an opportunity to build information incrementally through the collective meetings we had with CDF, ACHR, CANCAM and various community representatives. Lectures with UN- Habitat, ADB and Land and Urban Planning Ministry representatives also informed our research.

In order to communicate with the people, and to build a strong case for understanding Cambodia, we were paired up with Khmer students from different universities and of different academic backgrounds. They worked with us; through the language barriers, but also provided their own experiences and thoughts in a co-production of knowledge.

After the field trip, the information built throughout was used as a base for discussions and for the production of a diagnosis and a strategy for Cambodia's transformation. The information produced was reprocessed through the lenses of the six territories to produce a different level of understanding.

C. Details from the Sites

Russey Keo District

Data

- Location: Russeiy Keo District is located to the north and northwest of Phnom Penh city center
- The Tonle Sap River, which meets the Mekong River, passes through this district. It is the second largest municipality in Phnom Penh.
- Area: 107.662km2
- Population: 185,763
- Number of communities: 56 (we only visited 5 communities along the Tonle Sap River)
- Number of families: 38,343

Main Findings

The river communities are characterized by an evident diversity and heterogeneity. The different communities are facing diverse problems; displaying different living conditions dependent upon status. This diversity is evident in the physicality of the site and in its cultures and economies; in housing typologies, construction materials, livelihoods, religion/cultures and infrastructure.

Main Economic Activities

- Fishing and selling produce at markets
- Making Prahok (fermented fish) during the rainy season
- Buy fish from the market to resell as salted fish
- Home-based production (making sausages, homemade drinks and fruits)
- Growing vegetables to sell at the market
- Small daily store operators
- Mobile stores along the river
- Selling recyclable materials

Architecture and the use of Space

- Extension of houses due to increase in family members
- Houses are built on higher timber stilts due to flooding
- Shelters rebuilt without regulation in compacted spaces
- The boundary between public and private space is not clear

Infrastructure and Services

- A number of houses do not have toilets; some share and others use the river
- Wastewater flows down to the river
- Garbage systems end in the river
- A shared concrete walkway was constructed by one community

Land and Land Tenure

An underlying issue is the security of tenure. This is clearly seen in Psar Toch A+B, where tenure is mostly disputed. The majority rent and the owners do not have finances to upgrade their houses; at least not individually.

Across all communities, the river presents a pressure on the land and an opportunity for development. This is exhibited through riverside development (highways under construction) and the existing floating houses. Laws and regulations are unclear surrounding tenure and security with regards to houses not on land.

While the pressure for land is evidently highest in Psar Toch A+B; a variety in legal and perceived tenure can be observed in each community.

The pressure for land is reflected in the typology of the different communities, and it is clear that the pressure for land is highest closest to the centre of Phnom Penh (as you see in the sections of the sites, ordered North

to South, South being closest to the centre).

Housing Typologies

The more established communities in areas with a lower pressure for land, such as Nesarth 10 and Tonle Sap 1, have a huge variation in terms of houses, ranging from timber structures with tin cladding to concrete and bricks. The variety in individual houses can be linked with the variety in access to individual finances.

Economies and Finances

While community savings are well established in the districts, they may work more as individual savings, i.e. a community bank, not collective savings. This can be used as collateral for individual micro-finance. Furthermore, individual households receive finance through a variety of more or less specialised NGOs.

The Involvement of CDF

The CDF-network (elected representatives from the communities) has a significant potential to work across these individual finances. While the network, is well established, the coverage is questionable. The 13 representatives are not geographically representative of the 56 communities, and there have not been re-elections since the initial elections in 1998. This is not questioning the work of the network in itself, simply stressing that representation is key to create the sense of collectivism.

Here it is important to understand that the communities along the rivers are not simply homogenous fishing communities. Collectivism needs to be built on something else.

While the cornerstone of CDF's work in the district is the Prahok-loans, we need to understand that the Prahok is not an essential part of their occupation. Prahok is nevertheless an essential part of their culture.

Services

Education can be a key mechanism for moving from unemployment and low-income jobs. A considerable amount of the children attend school but many stay home to complete duties in the house or leave to work at the age of 7. It is also interesting to notice that the age of children who start Grade 1, range from 5 to 13 years old.
Occupation and education form the base for livelihoods within the communities. They are interlinked. Education leads to higher income jobs and higher income jobs secure better education for offspring. Occupation and education remain the most important of the underlying issue of land pressure. It is itself the foundation for finances and is reflected in surface issues such as lack of improved infrastructure, e.g. sanitation or garbage handling.

Main Strategy Proposed While on Site:

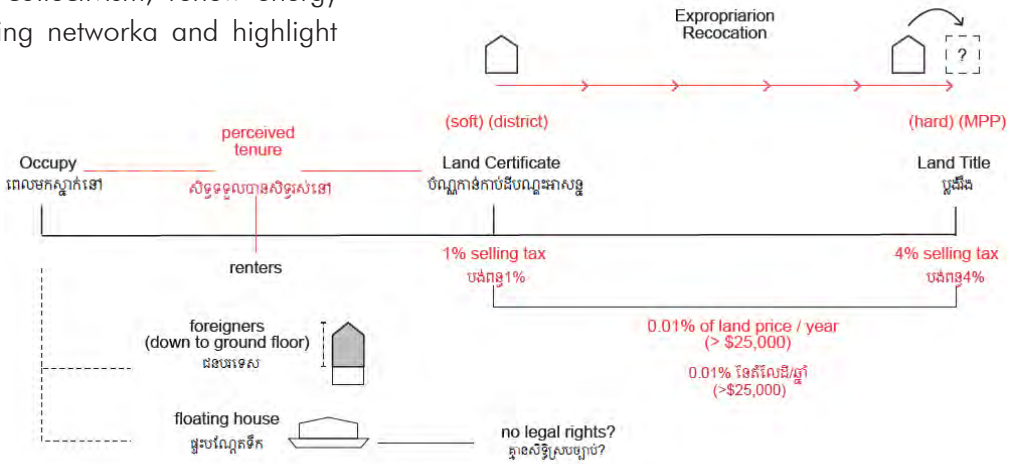
While the issues are complex and hard to distinguish, there is a certain hierarchy to them, as illustrated in the pyramid model we created. In a simplified model, the government and authorities can act from the base, towards land, education and beyond. To prompt this government action and show capability to develop, the community can act from the top of the pyramid. We have seen how some communities, e.g. Tonle Sap 1 has been able to effectively address surface issues, such as garbage handling, common space, and pathways. Finance is also addressed in Tonle Sap, though it may be improved with a collective commitment.

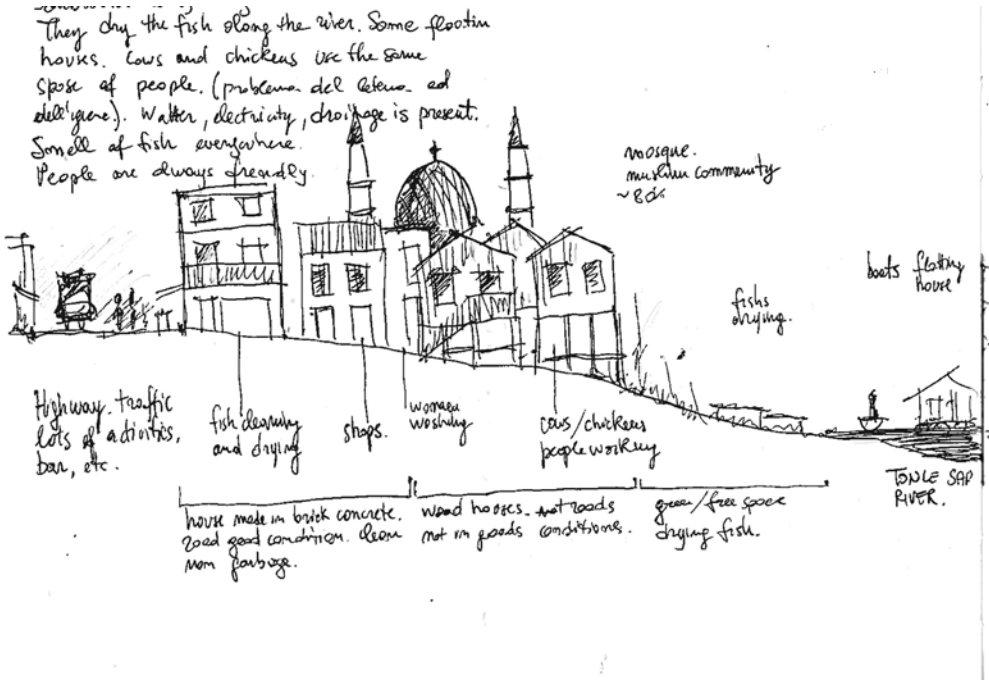
In order to move to an action approach and concrete proposals, we developed four key strategies: problem dilution; drawing in new resources; network building; and increasing visibility.

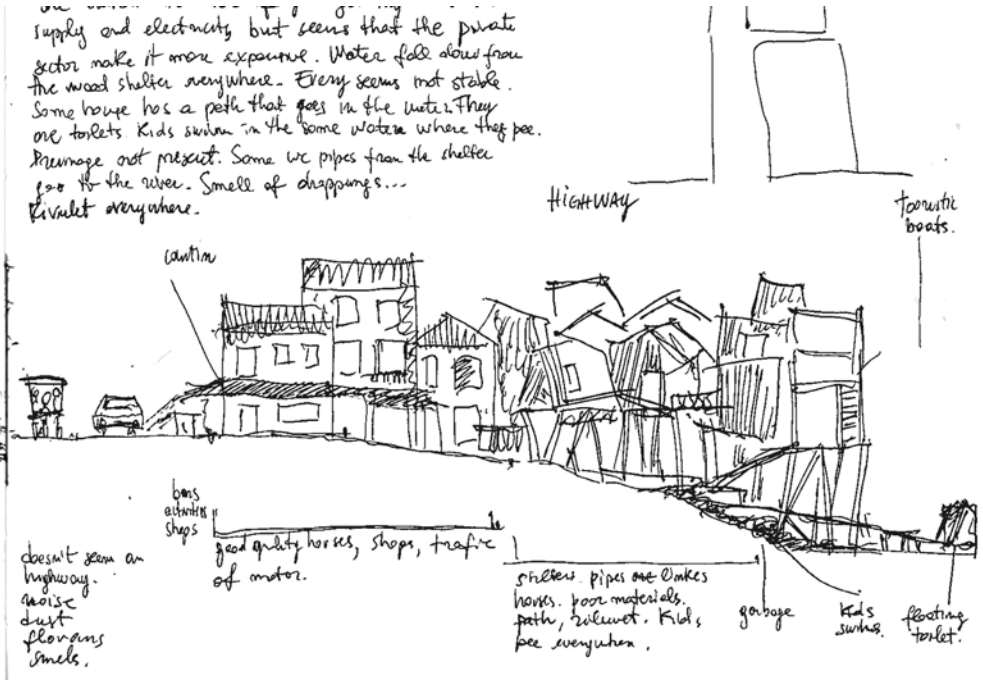
Problem dilution is the idea that instead of moving the problem, the problem should itself be tackled and its impact diluted. In essence, the existing dwellers are not a problem but a resource. The problem is that their resources may not be enough to achieve the desired development of the area. This strategy is closely linked with the second strategy of drawing in new resources. You add something or someone resourceful, in order to get a less problematic situation.

When considering the third strategy, network building, it is important to stress that the existing situation is not a total lack of resources. As highlighted earlier, the existing network presents a huge potential for the district. Network building is not building from scratch but building on the existing, emerging human resources in the communities. Networking between the old, the new, and the emerging.

The strategy of increasing visibility is essential for both the strategy of network building and that of drawing in new resources. The importance emerges from the need to build collectivism, renew energy and momentum of existing networka and highlight the potential of the area.



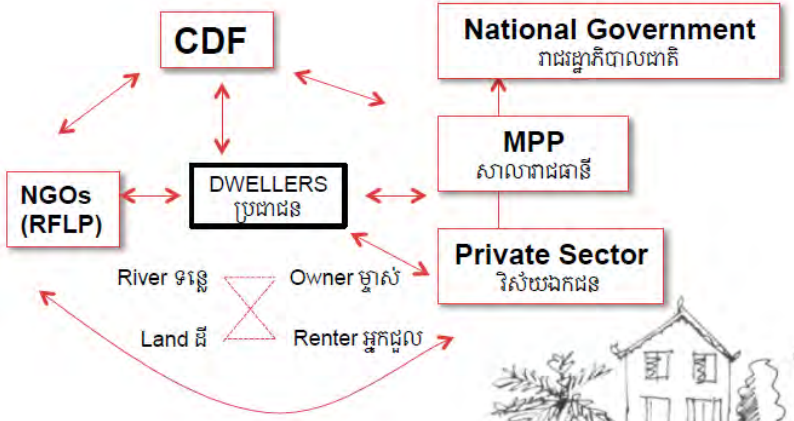




RIVER SHARING & MIXITE

ការចែករំលែកទន្លេ & ការប្រើប្រាស់ចុំរុះ

- Water Ressource
  ធនធានទឹក
- Land management
  ការគ្រប់គ្រងដី
- Upgrading & Construction
  ការជួសជុល & សាងសង់



Andong 1-6 and Tra Pang Cherng Srok

Andong Community

Data:

- Location: Andong village, Kork Roka commune, Por Sen Chey district, Phnom Penh.
- Number of communities: 6 (Andong 1 to Andong 6)
- Number of families: more than 777 families.

Land and Land Tenure

Andong 4 & 6

- Lack of land security: There is not enough space and houses for the families who lives in Andong 4 thus the government provided a new land nearby Andong 4 community for PCL to build new free houses for families in Andong 4 and Andong 6 whose income is lower than $30 per month. After relocating some people to the new land, PCL will start the process to remove and build the same new house in Andong 4 area as well.
- People are worried about relocation to the new land: People do not want to loose the sense of community and disconnect from the original Andong community.

Housing Typologies

Andong 1

- There are problems concerning housing improvement implementation

Andong 4 & 6

- New PCL Houses: People are afraid the new concrete houses will be too hot and too small for their big family. Especially if there is a rule that people cannot change their house within five years since the government wants to prevent them selling their homes. There is lack of flexibility for people to improve their housing conditions. People are also worried that PCL housing foundation might not be strong enough to build incremental parts of housing after 5 years.

Economies and Finances

Andong 1

- There are problems with income generation

Andong 4 & 6

- Lack of community saving groups: most people in Andong village have not joined any saving group. Andong 1 community had organised saving groups before relocation to Andong and they have started again from 2013 to organise community savings. YFP (Youth For Peace, NGO) recently started a project to organise small saving groups in Andong 4 community but some people still think and say they are too poor to save money.

The Involvement of CDF and Other active actors

There are approximately 8,000 people who were evicted from Tonle Bassac settlement in central Phnom Penh who moved to Andong; beginning in 2006. There are six communities in the Andong area named Andong 1 to Andong 6; according to the time they arrived to live in the village. UPDF provided housing loans and engaged with people to organise saving groups to improve their income and houses. There are many other local and international aid agencies introducing resources to the Andong village. Their projects not only provide physical houses, roads, drainage lines, market buildings and community centres, but also offer primary education and handicraft product workshops.

The municipality and PCL plan to build a new city in Andong. For this plan, many community members hold an optimistic attitude since they imagine that it might bring them a huge potentiality to develop their future; especially education systems for children and job opportunities. However, when we interviewed people who are going to move to new PCL housing they did not like their homes and the inability to communicate their reflections and demands to the

authorities for finding alternative solutions.

From a series of exercises it became evident that peoples primary concern was their PCL houses. The main problem is that in reality they need larger spaces for their big families to live. During the discussion, some people also mention the issue of the elderly and child care. As we were interviewing the Andong 1 community leader, she said she would like to organise a community child care centre; training community members to be staff and to take care of younger children. The challenge is that they need money and qualified preschool teachers or NGOs to support them to initiate the project in the beginning. She is actively looking for resources to start this project.

Services

Andong 1

- Infrastructure maintenance and upgrading: After 8 years using it, the community needs to clean the drainage system. They are now still in the process of finding a way to collect money to solve the problem. Some families in the community do not want to pay this bill, thus the community leader is looking for funding from outsiders to help them.

Andong 4 & 6

- Sewage causes illness: children and the elderly whose houses are situated along the sewage linesa get ill during flooding in raining season.

Tra Pang Cherng Srok Community

Data

- Location: Tra Pang Cherng Srok village, Krang Tnong commune, Por Sen Chey district, Phnom Penh.
- Number of communities: 1
- Number of families: 163

Housing and Housing Typologies

22 families already paid back the CDF loan (for buying the land) still lack house design proposal, which suppose to be create with CAN-CAM but because the limited number of CAN-CAM architect the design proposal is still in the producing process, to prove their request of big ACCA loan from CDF to build the house.

From Dream house Exercise, it was evident that most people would desire to have a concrete house with a possibility of floor additions in future. People chose concrete as a material because they consider price and safety in case of heavy raining or fire possibilities. Only one person drew his dream house to be made out of wood. His reason is that it is easier and cheaper to build. Inside the house, people showed kitchen, toilet, living room and at least one bedroom. For the future upgrading, people would like to leave few meters in front of the house for gardening and motorcycle parking.

Services

Lack of access to infrastructure: the government will only provide the infrastructure from main road linking to the community land but not access to the each house.

The Involvement of CDF and Other active actors

Before the government evicts people to expand the road, Tra Pang Cherng Srok community was known as Kork Kleang Community located along the fence of the Police Intervention Unit. The 163 families starts again community organization from 2001, in which 115 families join the community saving group to support each other paying CDF loan to buy the private land (9,129 m2). The community got land certificate in 2008. Then, through the process of prioritizing, voting and lottery, the community members distributed the plot units and decided the place of community center. Municipality has already approved the plot layout.

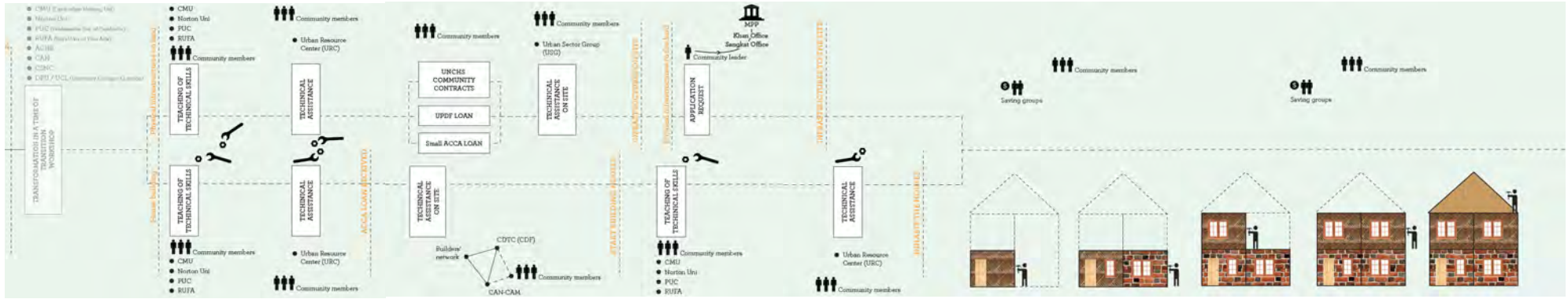
Economies and Finances

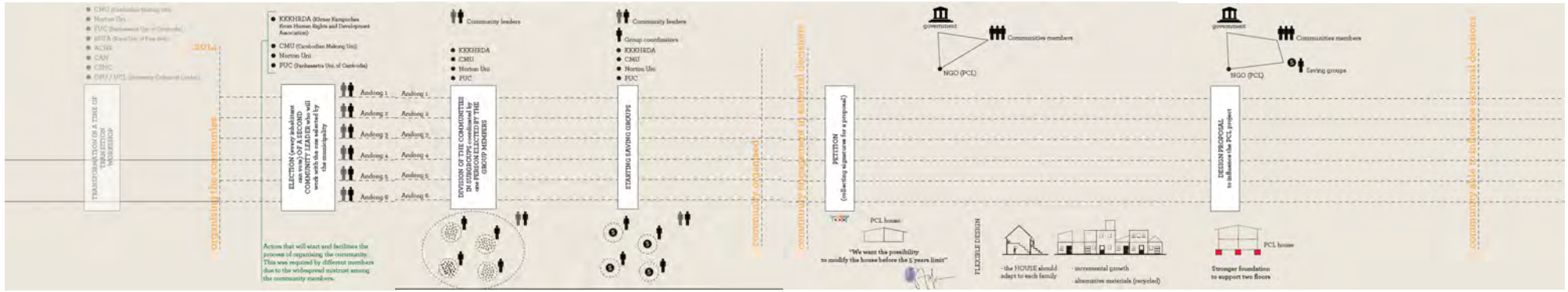
During the period of paying loan and filling the land to prevent flooding, most of community members were renting houses in Phnom Penh where more job opportunities exist. The main occupations are Moto driver, small grocery business, police positions, garment worker, and factory workers. The average earning is around $5 per day. The community members are showing their high interest to participate our activities, but since they need to work during weekdays, they can only spend weekend to join.

Main Strategy:

Tra Pang Cherng Srok

1. Participation processes; suggesting the incremental house while studying the cost estimations
2. Introducing new actors e.g. university


TRANSFORMATION IN A TIME OF TRANSITION WORKSHOP
CMU
Norton Uni
PUC
RUFA
Community members
TEACHING OF TECHNICAL SKILLS
Urban Resource Center (URC)
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
UNCHS COMMUNITY CONTRACTS
UPDF LOAN
Small ACCA LOAN
Urban Sector Group (USG)
MPP
Khan Office
Sangkat Office
Community leader
APPLICATION REQUEST
Saving groups
Builders' network
CDTC (CDF)
CAN-CAM
ACCA LOAN RECEIVED
START BUILDING HOUSES
INFRASTRUCTURES TO THE SITE
INHABITE THE HOUSES


TRANSFORMATION IN A TIME OF TRANSITION WORKSHOP
organising the communies
KKKHRDA (Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights and Development Association)
CMU (Cambodian Mekong Uni)
Norton Uni
PUC (Panhasastra Uni. of Cambodia)
ELECTION (every inhabitant can vote) OF A SECOND COMMUNITY LEADER who will work with the one selected by the municipality
Andong 1
Andong 2
Andong 3
Andong 4
Andong 5
Andong 6
Actors that will start and facilitate the process of organising the community. This was required by different members due to the widespread mistrust among the community members.
Community leaders
KKKHRDA
CMU
Norton Uni
PUC
DIVISION OF THE COMMUNITIES IN SUBGROUPS coordinated by one PERSON ELECTED BY THE GROUP MEMBERS
Group coordinators
STARTING SAVING GROUPS
community organised
community engagement in external decisions
government
Communities members
NGO (PCL)
PETITION (collecting signatures for a proposal)
PCL house
"We want the possibility to modify the house before the 5 years limit"
FLEXIBLE DESIGN
- the HOUSE should adapt to each family
- incremental growth
- alternative materials (recycled)
DESIGN PROPOSAL to influence the PCL project
Saving groups
Stronger foundation to support two floors
community able to influence external decisions

students. Students, NGOs or any other possible actors through partnerships could introduce new possibilities for housing designs, proposals and construction processes.

Andong

1. The government selects leaders. The strategy proposes an election process by community members to vote for the community leaders. This will encourage sense of cohesion and representation and will build trust relations. Eventually this process might open up opportunities for creating saving groups
2. Negotiation with the government; PCL house design proposal states that within 5 years the residents are not entitled to change anything within the house.
3. Incremental house / alternative materials; the people fear that the foundation might not be strong enough to add extra floors incrementally. Thus through negotiations with the government an opportunity to negotiate the housing designs might become possible
4. Possibility for upgrading; with introducing vertical housing the residents might be able to remain on the same land and within the same community through increasing the density on the land within the community.

Borei Keila

Basic information

- Location 7 Khan Makara, Phnom Penh city centre, 10 minutes walk to the stadium
- Number of communities: 8 communities for 8 buildings (of 12 community leader) plus one community in informal settlement (of 6 community leader)
- Number of families: Current 1352 families in 8 building, 156 families in informal settlement (1776 families according to the survey in 2003)
- Saving group: no
- Landowner: Phanimex

Reflections:

The introduction of the Borei Keila case was an interesting phenomenon in rethinking the approach for design; the element "positionality" comes into question.

Looking at the case of Borei Keila, currently political power influences the spatial use. There is a clear difference between those in control and those at the receiving end. It is not restrictive yet representative of both the positive and the negative; the right to housing, the use of commercial space, the issue of security of tenure and the provision of infrastructure.

This is the first land sharing project that failed to house all 340 former residents, and sparked protests in 2012 along with the forced evictions by armed government forces in which people where injured.

The Involvement active actors

There is no collaboration between the Municipality, Community leaders, NGO's and State Government, and that fragmentation on communication hence creates disparities and inconsistencies in data.

Housing, Land and Land Tenure

The Developer, Phanimex, broke the agreement by building only 8 buildings instead of 10 due to the increasing land value. The extra land was reserved for building some very expensive market-rate housing and sold it off at a great profit, so there was no longer a land-sharing project as promised. The developer also broke another part of the agreement, in which the ground floor open spaces were to be managed by the community as markets and workshop spaces and community centers for the residents. But with the Municipality's support, the developer subdivided these open spaces under the apartment blocks into

market stalls and started charging people rent to use the spaces.

Unclear waiting list: Once the 8 buildings are built, the increasing land value leads more families to claim housing right in the project more than the number of 340 in the waiting list.

The lack of accountability and transparency between the different actors has caused divisions. Given the previous evictions and the lack of secure housing tenure, this has led to mistrust within the system. Most of the new residents in Borei Keila, are renting from the company and the flat owners while community leaders are obsessed with 2003 documents to prove legibility for flat ownership. This raises the question of who has a right to getting a flat.

The flats in Borei Keila are designed. Space in the flat allow for self built bedrooms on the mezzanine floor within the 3.3 floor height. Balcony spaces are used for laundry, cooking, and sometimes as extra space for sleeping.
The lower level flats were priced highly compared to the top floors, and this would have been different with the inclusion of a lift.

Services and Infrastructure

Limited sanitation provision for informal settlements provided through Phanimex, the municipality and community leaders. Most of the 156 families have no water
Poor sanitation services demonstrated with 80% of the 156 families sharing two washrooms servicing living in the squatter settlements behind the site. Families pay 500R per wash for laundry. If a family uses this service just 2 times a week, the charge reaches 4000R per month.

Garbage problem and poor sanitation would further results into severe environment and health problem. Cintri was contracted by the Khan 7 Makara to handle garbage collection, however due to the narrow spaces in the built fabric which, the company is only capable of accessing 2 block; A and F.

There are private primary schools, Public secondary school, Canadian NGO- led school and English teaching classes.

Economies

No constant 'savings' or 'saving groups' because lack of employment and also lack of trust for the future.
Most families save 3000 Riel per month, generated through small shops businesses.
Few families in the informal settlements outside are able to pay for private connection for water supply
Ground floors are transformed into a market for groceries, clothes and shops while other food products are sold daily on the other floors

Main Strategy:

1. Empowering the people: Getting communities organised to solve the waste problem through electing a garbage committee, working with community leaders and residents to finance garbage collection and build savings through collective groups and holding community leaders accountable for their duties.

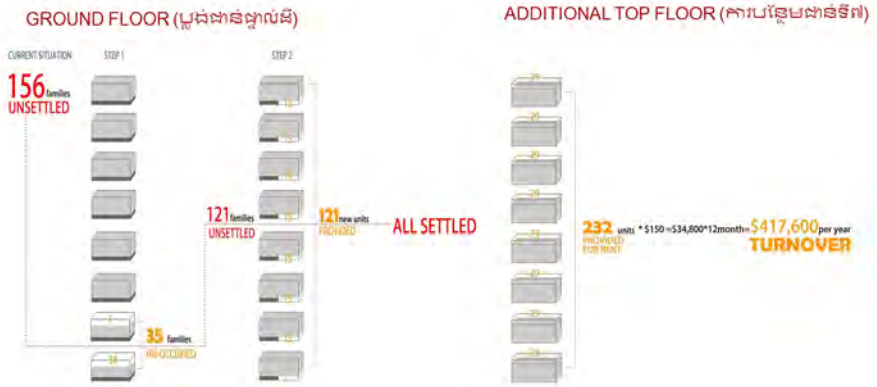
2. Utilizing the potential of the location and seeking investment overall environment issues and infrastructure upgrading

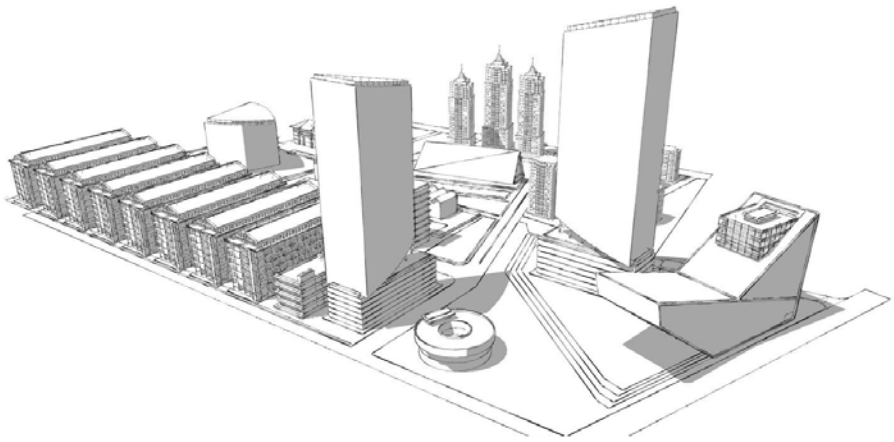
3. Demonstrating to the Government the Economic growth potential of Borei Keila as a whole indicating the importance of including squatter within the city. The aim is to appeal to Mayor and community leaders for changing the house allocation criteria and accordingly the proposed community center and market space at the back of new road

4. The Utilization of the ground floor spaces for housing the 156 families as an immediate solution and reusing the parking space for housing.

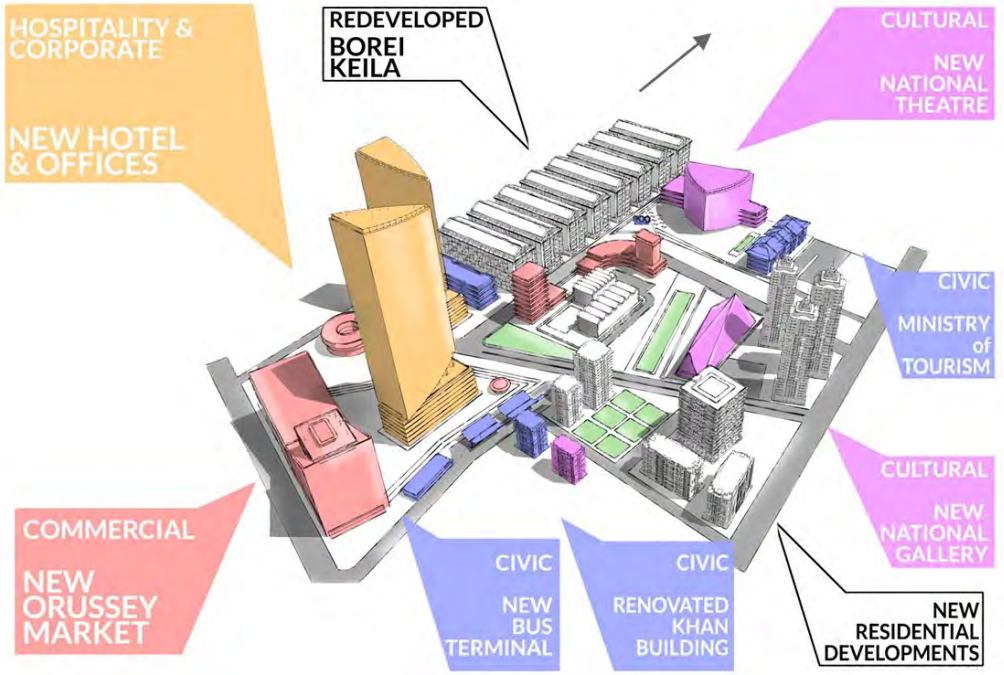
5. Proposal development to get the NGOs in one room talking to work together.

B. Building Additional Units





Borei Keila - New City



Chamkar Samroung II

Data:

- One community of 55 household
- Based close to the city centre
- There are some households that save individually but they do not save as a collective

Diary

Day 1: We went to a meeting with the Governor of Battambang - he didn't show up. We instead were able to find an 'expert' on informal settlements and communities and a member of GIZ who gave us a presentation on the cities masterplan and circular 3 implementation (proposal, not yet been applied).

We then went on a tour of Battambang to orientate us and learn about the city as a whole.
We went to the site: Chamkar Samroung II for lunch and met with the community leader and her family. After lunch we were able to sit with the leader and try to understand the history of the community and her involvement/understandings. We left this meeting with a very confused understanding of the events and little idea of who was currently saving. We began some initial 'mental mapping' exercises; asking a few members of the community to explain their understanding of the city and where different personally important landmarks were situated. We found that most members were only referring to very nearby spaces and did not really talk about the city centre; other than the main market where some of them went to sell products. We also asked community members to say their hopes and expectations with a 'magic wand' exercise. The main priorities were at this stage: land tenure; flood management; clean water; and general improvements to housing. We also discovered through the day the lack of coordination from CDF with other actors in the city.

Later on we discovered that the actions of CDF in Battambang were centralized through just one person: Mr. Krii, who was absolutely unable to fulfill all the tasks at a city level and wasn't using the facilities he was given from CDF to interact with the people.

Day 2: One group went to visit other sites across the city whilst the rest of us began on mapping and gathering both qualitative and quantitative data.

Mapping team: small plan and elevation of each house (and photographs). Then details on how many members, whether they had a toilet, their occupations, whether they saved etc. (from this we were able to create a book with all of the data to give to the community).
Qualitative understanding team: flooding issues (where, when, how bad, etc.); conflict maps (both between and within households - alcoholism became evident); how we use our homes exercise (current uses and where they need more space etc.); livelihoods of those in the community; and a more detailed timeline to try to understand better the things we had missed the day before.
After lunch and with the rest of the group back we ensured we completed the mapping and the rest of us used our time to complete a dream house and community mapping exercise. We finally played 'where do you…' with a group of children. We asked them to run to where they ate, drank water and went to the toilet to understand habits of the whole community.

Day 3: With three of our group members ill we decided to work in the hotel in the morning and made different models and drawings to take with us in the afternoon to conduct a workshop. We used diagrams and post-its to understand what the priorities of the community were in terms of housing design, living spaces and infrastructures. We also presented our main ideas for community mobilisation and tried to explain why we felt it was important for the community to be united and act as one. These exercises showed that clean water and flooding were hugely important and for all the community (apart from one lady who

was disabled) the house with the highest stilts was desirable. We saw some divide in answers based on gender; for women the kitchen area was a priority and they wanted a clean and safe area to prepare food.

Day 4: We went to the community after finishing our presentation for lunch and to collect different members to then go to the municipality and meet with the Governor. He briefly met us but the vice governor listened to our presentation and strategy. He said that it was very similar to the plans they had for the community but hadn't realised that the community had split from one larger community some years back (Visna Ammatack).
We then returned to the community to present some gifts we had and ask for feedback from the community about the presentation. Unfortunately the representative of CDF spoke over everyone and would not let people answer questions.

Land and Land Tenure

The community lived on state-public land and therefore nobody had legal status. Battambang governor wanted to work to be the first municipality to implement circular 3 and was happy to use this community as a pilot. When we asked if the community would be ensured land tenure after 5 years the answer was ambiguous. The land is located centrally in Battambang and so with economic development the site could become more valuable in the future.

Housing and Housing Typologies

- Housing quality varied in the site: the community leader had the biggest house with the highest stilts.
- In a dream house exercise other members of the community drew the same house and said they would not want to live in a terraced structure as it could increase community conflict.
- There were many disabled residents in our site who had housing that did not adequately serve their needs.

Economies and Finances

The community members work in many different local initiatives: recycling materials; in agricultural work; selling produce at market; and providing other services to people. Some people work away in factories and along the Thai border.

The Involvement of CDF and Other active actors
CDF were active in this community but in Battambang there is only one representative who has a lot of responsibilities. The community had begun a process of saving with CDF but HfH offered a different interest rate and potential loan amounts. This caused a divide in the community and they divided to form two smaller communities. Since this time all savings have stopped with CDF but some individuals save independently.

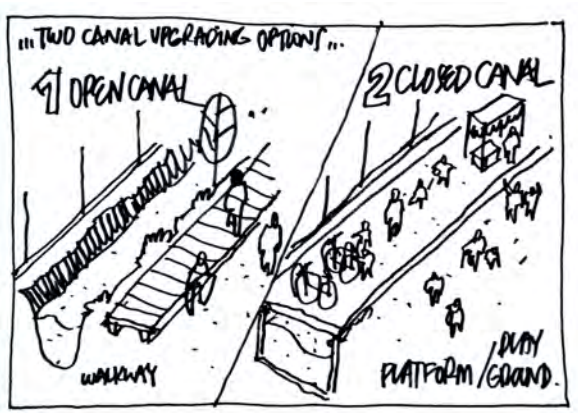
Many other NGOs work in this site: HfH and CEDT. Many of their actions are in opposition and not complementary. The community leader suggested she lacked the skills she needed and no one was able to help her with this.

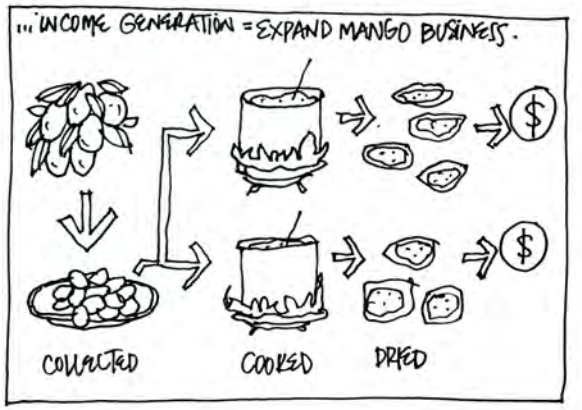
Services

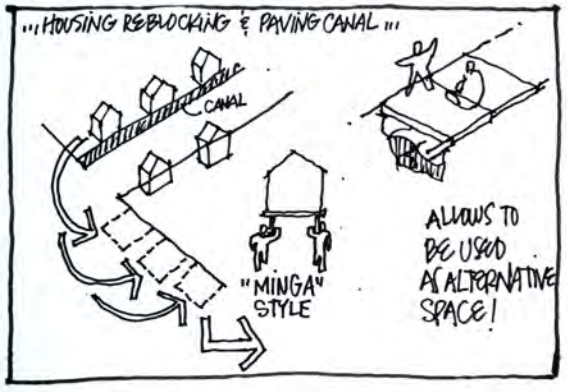
- Most houses had toilets but some people used the canal
- People drank water from three sources: bottled water; rain water; and water from a well (which was not clean).
- The road was uneven and not paved which made it difficult for disabled residents to move around the site.
- The site was prone to flooding. Last year, 2013, there was particularly bad flooding with water up to people's knees in their homes.
- Some families have children in private education as NGO's are supporting them. Many children worked and so did not attend school.

Main Strategy:

1. Mobilising community towards a collective thinking – ideas include cleaning up the canal (environment team), networking and learning from other communities in Battambang and creating information points for raising awareness about current situation and future aims.
2. Re-start savings to facilitate applying to external cooperation for housing/infrastructure upgrading – this will strengthen the capacity of the community leader to organise savings, training etc. Consider the strength of CDF in the city.


TWO CANAL UPGRADING OPTIONS
1 OPEN CANAL
2 CLOSED CANAL
WALKWAY
PLATFORM / PUBLIC GROUND


INCOME GENERATION = EXPAND MANGO BUSINESS.
COLLECTED
COOKED
DRIED


HOUSING REBLOCKING & PAVING CANAL
CANAL
"MINGA" STYLE
ALLOWS TO BE USED AS ALTERNATIVE SPACE!

3. Start with small infrastructure and livelihood projects – incrementally create collective livelihood activities (mango business or recycling), small canal upgrading (trenches, reeds, etc) and health/sanitation programs (clean water workshop etc)

4. Build capacity to begin housing upgrading - small changes and then reaching bigger re-blocking/ stilts, etc. Using developed networks to use local skills/materials.

5. Circular 3 implementation - with legal aid - can help with ensuring level of upgrading is adequate for municipality to begin works.

Baret Communities

Data

Baret Communities 3 settlements in Sangkat Kompong Savay;

- Baret Phum Pi,
- Baret Kompong Savay,
- Baret Sophy
- Location

The communities are found in Seri Sophom within Banteay Meanchey Province. They are located along one road that is perpendicular on National Rd. 6

- Number of families; 123
- Number of saving groups: 1 active, 1 new

Problems faced and main findings:

The communities are very heterogeneous; they stand at different stages from each other. The first community is well off in comparison to the second and the third.

Land and Land Tenure

The communities understood that they are vulnerable to relocation since they are located on public land owned by the state and private land of an owner that will probably evict them. And a lot of them are willing to relocate with the dream and the hope that the government would provide amenities and land security.

They are to be relocated to another site that was only reveled through a meeting with vice governor. The aim given through the brief was developing alternative secure housing plans for these settlements that can also influence the change of policy at the city level.

Housing and Housing Typologies

- The first community housing status is solid and built out of concrete, bricks and cement.
- The second community had a mix of both solid concrete houses and worse condition houses made of wood and corrugated steel sheets
- The last community is the worst in terms of conditions, proximity and status.

Economies and Finances

The first community:

- Has a saving group a community leader and a community committee that were still active and working.
- More shops are opened in this community and it is the closest to the main road

The second community:

- They started a saving group that did not operate very well.
- They had a community leader and a committee, yet the community leader who had the best house is alleged to have fled with the money from the savings to Thailand and the community relations are now not working well with evidence of mistrust and jealousy

The third community

- They never had a community leader or saving groups yet they want to organize and start one.

It was observed as well that there are forgotten skills in the area, there were carpenters that could make a better living if got recognized indicating the potentiality for far more skills that were not revealed through the limitation of 3 days.

People's livelihood is more in construction industries, restaurants and food production or in Thailand. Some changed the houses front facades to become stores for selling food or needs to the residents of the areas.

The younger generations between the ages 18 and 25 are absent due to work purposes; they seek their livelihoods across the boarders or in the capital.

The Involvement of CDF and Other active actors

In the last day after having experienced a lack of organization in the communities and after having the CDF representatives presenting successful stories about saving groups, the residents of the middle group decided to start a saving group with the leader of the village where this particular community exists. As much as it is considered a major positive achievement as much as there are many questions towards the sustainability of such an action in the middle of an unorganized community faced by the possibility of relocation.

Services

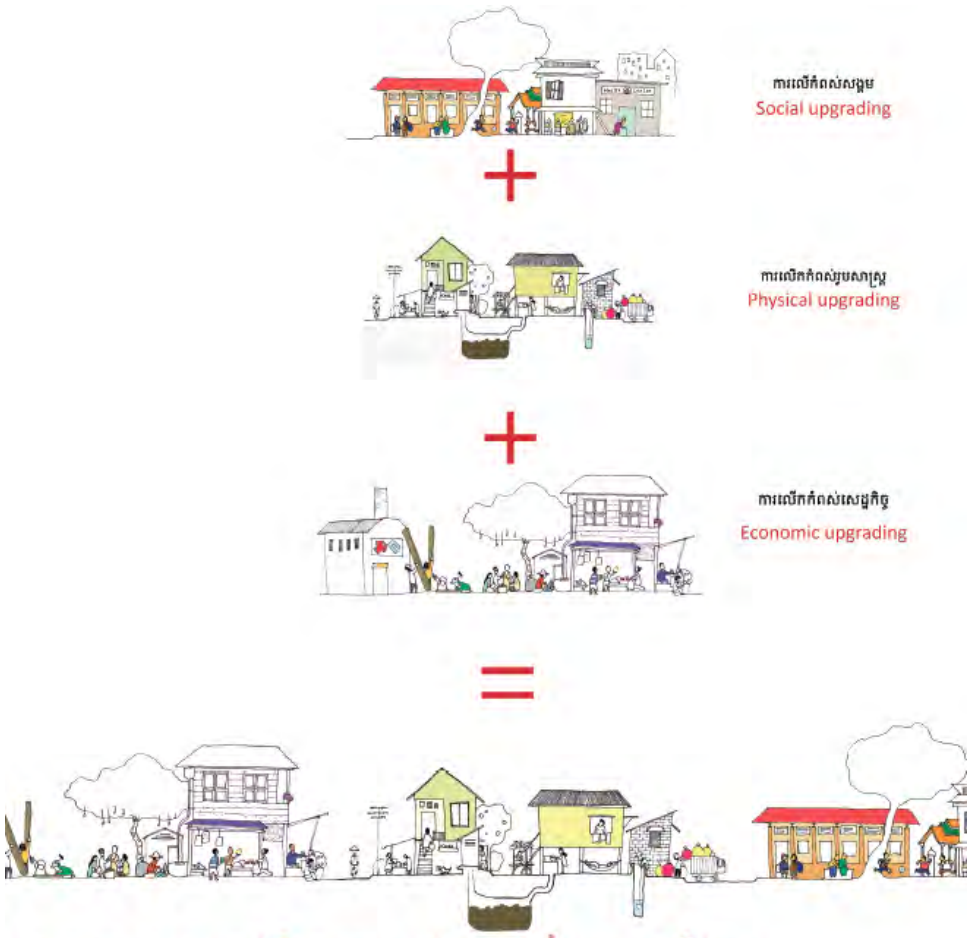
- All houses lacked toilets; only few had toilets yet with no connection to as sewage system.
- As for the water all used wells and lakes as source for water as well as rainwater
- The main road status was one of the main issues facing the community with the need to be improved
- Electricity is provided through a private supplier that charges the people 2000 Reil per kilowatt. Garbage does not get collected instead they are thrown in lakes or burnt. The road is subjected to flooding each year where the flooded families are relocated for four months every year in the city hall
- Education although free, the families need to provide a lunch meal for the children that is sometimes too expensive for them. The education provided is criticized to being poor in quality. The health care provided is public and free for small issues yet for bigger issues faced mostly by the elderly it becomes more expensive and un affordable
- Schools, markets and hospitals are near enough to the existing location making their location better for them than other places they might get to be relocated to

Main Strategy:

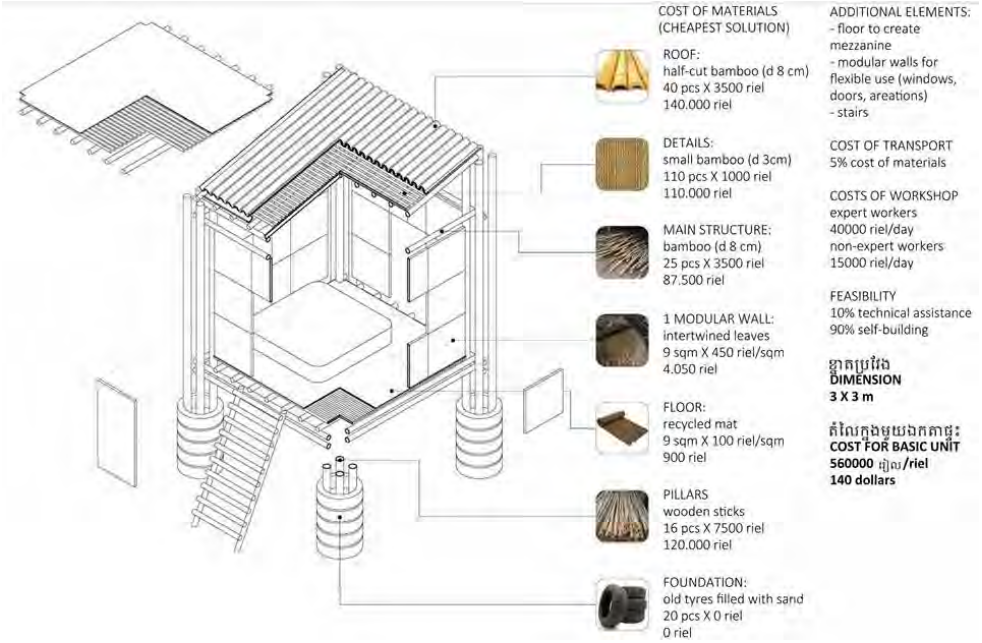
1. Collective actions; introducing a number of activities that are not tied to a financial support necessity with the aim of strengthening community relation. Through these strengthened relations, the aim is to incrementally build on these relations by introducing saving groups.

2. Design; since the communities are possibly facing inevitable evictions, the aim through this stage is to grow with scale and introduce housing designs of local materials and built through local techniques to reduce the cost expectancy. This process recognizes the people's need and requirements in terms of facilities and clustering to produce the layouts.

3. Connection to the city; in this stage the aim is to recognize different actors that are divided between the communities, the government, the NGOs and any external actors with the aim of upgrading physically, economically and socially tat the city scale the communities status.


ការលើកកំពស់សង្គម
Social upgrading
ការលើកកំពស់រូបសាស្ត្រ
Physical upgrading
ការលើកកំពស់សេដ្ឋកិច្ច
Economic upgrading
connections to the city

សកម្មភាពរួម
collective activities
ការកែច្នៃ
design
ការផ្សារភ្ជាប់នឹងទីក្រុង
connections to the city


COST OF MATERIALS
(CHEAPEST SOLUTION)
ROOF:
half-cut bamboo (d 8 cm)
40 pcs X 3500 riel
140.000 riel
DETAILS:
small bamboo (d 3cm)
110 pcs X 1000 riel
110.000 riel
MAIN STRUCTURE:
bamboo (d 8 cm)
25 pcs X 3500 riel
87.500 riel
1 MODULAR WALL:
intertwined leaves
9 sqm X 450 riel/sqm
4.050 riel
FLOOR:
recycled mat
9 sqm X 100 riel/sqm
900 riel
PILLARS
wooden sticks
16 pcs X 7500 riel
120.000 riel
FOUNDATION:
old tyres filled with sand
20 pcs X 0 riel
0 riel
ADDITIONAL ELEMENTS:
- floor to create mezzanine
- modular walls for flexible use (windows, doors, areations)
- stairs
COST OF TRANSPORT
5% cost of materials
COSTS OF WORKSHOP
expert workers
40000 riel/day
non-expert workers
15000 riel/day
FEASIBILITY
10% technical assistance
90% self-building
ទំហំប្រវែង
DIMENSION
3 X 3 m
តំលៃក្នុងមួយឯកតាផ្ទះ
COST FOR BASIC UNIT
560000 រៀល/riel
140 dollars

Serei Saophoan

Data:
Location: North East of Cambodia, Banteay Meanchey Province, Serei Saophoan District

Number of families: The four villages lie within the buffer zone along the railway (state-public land) making up to about 500 people under threat of eviction. Between the villages, there appeared to be at least one village leader who was in charge of Sai Sen and Village IV. Rang Masen appeared more organised but there was no clearly identified community leader.

How can the existing potentials be used in addressing the main issues found in the sites? I feel like this is what has most motivated me in this experience.

Housing, Land and Land Tenure:
Eviction threats are not a new concern, there have been people living in the area since 1979 and the land has always been state-public, thus illegal. The concern is that when the railway upgrading begins people who depend on the railway will be driven away to a location where their dependencies will not be compensated for. Furthermore, the location of the settlements, particularly VIllage 4 and Sai Sen is very valuable. Being surrounded by a Pagoda, a near by school and a very close distance to the city centre.

However there are certain disadvantages to this location, they are surrounded by the pagoda, an ice factory and privately owned warehouses thus there is very little space for settlement expansion or upgrading. This is a concern particularly since the buffer zone along the railway line requires that no houses are within 30 metres from the line. In order for these settlements to remain and upgrade they would have to move back from the line at least 10 or 15 metres. Neither Sai Sen or Rang Masen have the space to do so.

Services and Infrastructure:
Furthermore, much of Village 4 and Sai Sen suffer flooding during the rainy season. The lack of drainage infrastructure in both sites and the slope of the terrain worsens these impacts. This has led to soil erosion underneath the houses and an accumulation of garbage carried by the waters. Furthermore, although Rong Masen is accessible from the road, in Village 4 and Sai Sen lack of accessibility has created a problem especially with garbage collection and electricity supply.

Community Organization Administration, CDF and involvement of other Actors:
Evident lack of organisation existed in both sites. However whilst Rong Masen demonstrated more participation and interest in the workshop, the information provided suggested there was no community leader. On the other hand, in the second site information and interviews suggested there was a community leader who although he did not visit the site frequently, usually passed on information by word of mouth. This second site was more difficult to organise for the workshop and demonstrated a lack of motivation to participate.

There appeared to stream for NGOs rejection and certain distrust for the information provided thus impacting the motivation and interest of village members (particularly in the second site) to participate in the workshops. Furthermore it appeared there was a certain level of incoordination between the CDF members, the village leaders and the municipal authorities at a vertical scale. Certain evidence of bureaucratic processes that delay people's access to information was also found. It is evident that this mistrust and lack of information on the processes that will take place in the site is a major limitation. This created instability and inconsistency, elements that can alter the capacity of villagers to organise, formulate common goals and act as a collective unit.

However some evidence in Village 4 and Sai Sen implied that although people don't trust each other to save money together, in certain things they do act collectively and have a certain level of solidarity for example by helping each other is sick, transporting them to the hospital or helping each other in fixing houses after floods. Furthermore, people have been living in these settlements since 1979 therefore there might be an opportunity to build on generations of members and use the family networks in the area to

encourage greater organisation of the community.

Finally, having said the above, two meetings with the municipality's mayor demonstrated willingness by the administration to engage with the communities and cooperate. There seemed to be two motivations over all, firstly to enable communities to take part in the decision making processes of their relocation and secondly to generate closer relations between the authorities and the reality of the people living in these villages.

Economies:

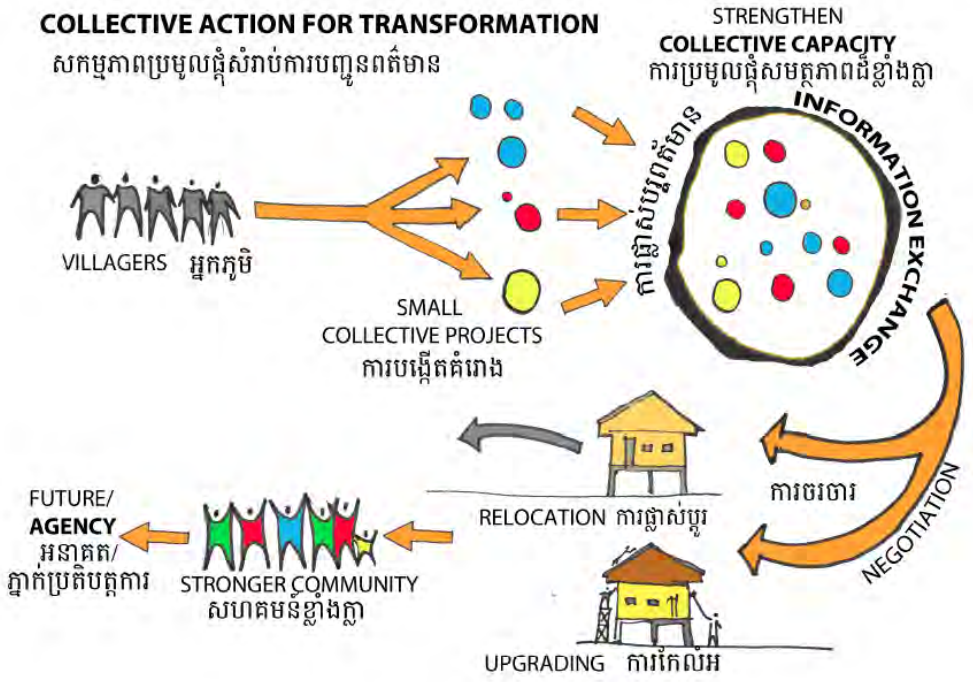
The villagers demonstrated innovative coping strategies to improve their living conditions. A certain number of obstacles were identified that limit the accessibility of children to formal education such as the large size of families and low levels of household incomes, children working and helping with domestic chores and finally fearing lack of accessibility in future relocation sites. A major age gap of 15-35 year olds was identified as the working population that moved to Thailand or to other larger cities in the country for work purposes.

Main Strategy:

1. Using small projects such as garbage collection in different communities and then bringing these projects together through community exchanges and networks formation.

2. Increasing the accessibility of communities to all kinds of information (health, education) but most importantly political information. High levels of ambiguity caused many issues on site thus this becomes one of the key priorities. Communities can then use their collective capacity and increased awareness to open spaces of negotiation. These spaces of negotiation are crucial for communities to have the opportunities to become active agents in the decision making processes of relocation or upgrading. Central to the platform and process of negotiation is the importance of communities themselves acting together to claim this space for negotiation rather than being passive.

3. Finally, the third strategy is where communities have and continue to have true agency in the making of their city. This agency enables them to be part of decision-making processes but also leads more to prosperous futures where they themselves take actions collectively to improve their standard of living.



D. Lectures and Meetings Whilst in Cambodia

Land Management and Urban Planning
Planning for Sustainable Development
Cambodian Perspective
Phnom Penh, May 2014
Beng Hong Socheat Khemro (Ph.D.)
Ministry Spokesperson
Deputy Secretary General

The ministry works more at the policy-creation level rather than the implementation level.

•Cambodia Profile

12% of the country's population is urban poor

Urban population growth is at 1.54% - the fast growth is due to capital, development plan aims to create pole cities between Siem Riep and Sihanoukville hoping that once this is done provincial districts will be developed. Using these economic poles to develop infrastructure and generate new emerging towns. Furthermore, the government aims to invest in developing the border settlements, particularly through trade. The overarching aim is to create a special economic zone.

Provincial government owns most of the land and heads/owns any relocation projects happening at minicipal and district levels. They are the decision makers,

The strategic growth plan worked through the development of the economic zone and corridor between Phnom Penh, Sihanoukville and Siem Reap depends highly on infrastructure improvements and investments. These evidently take up a large portion of land and will displace many communities who apparently, will receive 'fair' compensation. If they legally own the land. According to the spokesperson, these regulations are covered in Circular One, Two and Three. Those who are not evicted from legally owned land are left from the compensation and dealt with by the 'humanitarian' sector.

•Policy & Legal Framework for sustainable urban development

•Leveraging its natural resources and strong economic growth in the last decade

•Looking upon the Mekong region as a new frontier of Asian economic growth - GMS as a core mechanism for economic and infrastructural improvements. These plans indicate development in nodal cities initially and then there are hopes that this will ripple out to other areas in the country.

Mr. Sok Vanna (UN Habitat)
6th of May 2014
Housing and planning policies: Insights from and the
Role of NGOs and international agencies

How is the UN/ NGOs partnering with the government?
What is their role?
How is Cambodia's growing urbanisation?

There is high volumes of rural to urban migration due to poor conditions in the countryside and better conditions in the cities. This is one of the main issues Cambodia is facing with 26 growing cities. Government policy has begun to include the needs of the urban poor; the emergence of Circular 03 specifically targeting informality; on-site upgrading, relocations and other solutions to land sharing.

Urban Challenges

- No urban development policy and plans
- Unequal urban development
- Unplanned urban growth and land use planning
- Infrastructure
- Lost ownership documentations records
- Insufficient capacities for urban management and policy development

Hun Sen initiated the 100-slum upgrading programme.

A government is working to include the National Housing policy; it is under construction for the time being. This will address the insufficient supply of housing and the aim of providing adequate affordable housing.

The Government works alongside development partners in what is categorised as Government-Development partners joint technical working groups. 19 of these partnerships are working directly on land.

UN- Habitat started to work in Cambodia in 1996. Since then, they have been working with the government focussing specifically on addressing urban and land issues, encouraging partnerships with other organisations and channeling attention to the issues faced by Cambodia in terms of land and housing.

The government has already requested UN-Habitat's involvement in the development of the National Housing Policy. UN- Habitat has also submitted an agenda of projects in 2013 that plans projects until 2015.

Questions answered suggested that the partnership between UN-Habitat and ACHR claimed that the processes they are undertaking are usually people oriented. There was also a stress on how ACHR can only work in Cambodia through UN-Habitat.

Dr. Mak Kathy Freelance Architect and Urban Planner

Planning and policy for managing the future (urban)

Transformation and development in Cambodia, The role of ADB

Freelance consultant with ADB (The Asian Development Bank), World Bank and a Faculty member

Urban Challenges:

The urban sector will account for 50% of the GDP by 2020, 30% of the population and 70% of the economy. There are strong imbalances between the provinces poverty rates which are highest in the north eastern of Cambodia according to the 2010 national poverty census.

GMS:

The GMS economic corridor aims to link Ho Chi Minh City with Bangkok city; through Phnom Penh province. The aim is to reach a state of transformation and a major development shift in Cambodia through the GMS.

There was a shift from what Phnom Penh was supposed to reach with the 1950 master plan produced by the French to what is now occurring; rolling 3-5 urban plans. There are 4 GDP pillars for Cambodia; tourism, manufacturing, construction and garment factories. These are still limited and fragile in terms of effect.

Land Management:

The only official censuses in Cambodia were in 1962 followed by one in 1998 (First opportunity after the Khmer Rouge). The present results of 2008 census can only be compared to the 1998 one revealing a problem with the data available. By 2011, the total urban population reached 27% although it is estimated to reach 30% by 2020. Thus, Cambodia is witnessing fast urbanisation but slow economic growth; with 80% dependency on the garment industry. Cambodia struggles with a 45% poverty rate with citizens earning less than $1 a day. There are high levels of rural urban migration, especially to Phnom Penh, weakening a declining agriculture economy. People are moving towards the urban spaces of industries and services supply. Phnom Penh is starting to see urban sprawl and decreasing the spaces of empty land with adjacent provinces. Rural to rural migration does however, remains stronger than rural urban migration because of rural investments in agriculture and rubber plantations. This information is revealed through the Economic Establishments by Concentration Index.

Phnom Penh's condition as a capital is different from the other provinces making it hard to compare. The north and the south west remain relatively empty while

the south-east is highly populated in comparison. The question that still remains of how to address the different typologies of the provinces with a planning framework?

Informal settlements first appeared in 1950 and urban development is still behind. There is requested employment in four key areas: trade; manufacturing; food; and education. In 2009 a municipal council law emerged dealing with municipality formation. In the same year, the ADB started the first project dealing with urban development and management capacity. In 2009, the World Bank Economic Forum introduced investments in tourism and agriculture. This led to land concessions while the production of white gold (rubber and rice) improved international economic relations with Korea, China and Japan. Municipal capacities are limited to address planning and available resources.

Mr. Maurice Leonhardt
ACHR
6th of May 2014

ACHR is about the urban poverty reality. ACHR has been working since 1988 when they started working from the housing rights stand. Originally because of the displacement of people in Korea with the Olympics. The aim was creating networks of grassroots movements and organisations in a bottom up process. From that point the organisation started spreading to different Asian countries.
DFID; UK and TAP are both good practices and OPP provided support for training and advising with the aim of creating grass root organisations.

In 1993 they came to Cambodia for an exploration visit; examining the destruction caused by Pol Pot's regime. There was a realisation that the community saving groups might not work due to lack of trust, lack of policy engagement, lack of collaboration and top down processes. International aid only existed in one local organisation associated with a women's group.

1993-1995 the aim was to encourage community credit groups to reach a state of empowerment. Creating horizontal networks, sharing experiences and learning from other countries (like India) for the exchange and co-production of knowledge. This was different from the mainstream norm of organisational monopoly. In 1994, ACHR started the first young professionals workshop in Cambodia with the second generation in 2009.

1996-2000 the plan was to work on linking savings to affordable housing. Working in partnership with the government became both a strength and weakness. It brought solid network yet reduced the level of trust that the people felt.
This is when UPDF and CDF were introduced as two levels; a national level and a provincial level.

1999 the first project was initiated after the government created the UPDF loan scheme.
The people are ready to do anything to stay in the sites they live and with big numbers of evictions ACHR was pushed to develop a strategy for on site upgrading. It was highlighted that it is not always a story with a happy ending.

CDF was developed through ACHR, yet it also works with the government, academics and networks of architects and builders. CDF get funds from donors, other NGOs, banks and the government.

ACCA Asian Collation Community Action is a program developed by ACHR for housing projects.

Ms. Somsook Boonyabancha (ACHR)

Citywide upgrading in Cambodia and Asia: Mechanism and Challenges (Q&A)

Somsook talked about the possibility for the poor to become a ministry on their own; voicing their demands and creating their own way forward. The aim is to reach out to the poor to link through information exchange. The way is to start from the demand rather than the government priorities. Policies are already written on paper yet nothing changes and nothing happens. There is a lack of financial support and institutional capacities in Cambodia

When dealing with housing, and the department of housing, there is a question of how to reach governmental level and policy reforms. It is only through incremental changes that transformation and scale is reached. ACCA might only be a programme of ACHR yet through this incremental support for the people there could be a initiation through tools and processes. Nothing will happen suddenly; yet step by step and little by little a transformation can be revealed.

"Reach a new financial and a social system by the people and for the people". Financial systems are victimising the poor but saving groups are a form to achieve credit worthiness and therefore, to achieve housing systems. This is done through creating horizontal systems against the vertical.

ACHR creates a platform for horizontal change and support; allowing for change by people to be possible. ACHR were capable of having an effect and change the public housing policy in Korea. Yet it does not always work as planned, sometimes problems happen hindering or reproducing the solution in a different place.

The policies, laws, rules and regulation make it inflexible for change. Cambodia is country of potentialities since it is starting to grow from scratch. There is always a possibility for change regardless of the power structures; through the creation of a " People's Ministry", where the poor are enabled to negotiate. They thus become a political force at scale to create an effective change; the poor people are the change. Visibility is the key way that influences investors and donors to visualise a possibility for change through creating a critical mass.

The process through which to achieve collectiveness is never an easy road, the aim is to build trust and solidarity through saving groups; yet sometimes the community leader runs away with the savings. The poor are forced to learn about management the hard way yet it leads to a process of change. Whether it is CODI, ACHR or any NGO there is always the struggle of being the mediator dealing with the poor from one side and the bureaucratic systems from the other side to reach a change. Change has to happen on both the local and the national level.

"For a leader to be a true and effective example, they need to be leader that emerged because of the people. If they reached that position just to join a political party then they will never be followed by the people."

All slums will face eviction one day, the big question is how to plan ahead to deal with the situation before it gets to this point.

Mr. Sok Visal, Managing director of CDF
The history, mission and activities of UPDF in Cambodia (UCDF in relation to CDF and the ACCA program)

Why are there poor populations in cambodia?
1- Migrations/ Refugees
2- Lost Land and houses
3- Lost Jobs

Development Strategies of UPDF:
1- Community Organising
2- Community Savings
3- Community Loans
4- Community Welfare
5- Community infrastructure upgrading, land, housing and security
6- Land sharing
7- Community Human Resources Development
8-Partnerships and networking

NCDF, originally known as UPDF works with ACHR, CSNC, CANCAM and depends heavily on the collaboration with the YP, Community Builders Network and Media Networks. NCDF works with the government and other NGOs while CSNC works directly with the communities. UPDF and CSNC then have a direct relation of communication, acting as mediators between different actors.
NCDF was heavily involved in the Circular 03 workshops. NCDF networks are divided into regions that are formed of 6 or 5 provinces.

CDF were concerned with introducing community funds as a means to bring together professionals, government, NGOs and communities.

The Prime minister has previously declared a support to national policy for the benefit of community's and has stated an aim for upgrading 100 communities a year through constructing low income housing .

UPDF depends on a number of donors: banks and international aid; the government; and ACHR. The funds are given to NCDF in Phnom Penh and are then distributed as loans to CDF's provincial levels . These can then be divided among the communities according to needs. CDF, through community saving groups, supports people with infrastructure and livelihood loans.

CDF believes that projects should be owned by the community organisations; believing in the urgency of changing the system to be demand driven rather than supply oriented. The aim that CDF works for is to change the construction management process to a more flexible financial system; where the people have a space to become local partners. A holistic approach for upgrading, through urban land reforms and reaching city wide scale, are among the core goals that CDF works to achieve.

ACHR-CAN, Maurice (ACHR), Mr. Meas Kimseng
CAN in South-East Asia and Cambodia, The Activities of
Young Professional (YP) and Community Architect Network of Cambodia (CAN-CAM)

CAN's objectives:
- Building Capacities
- Linking with local universities and professionals
- Linking with local governments
- Sharing information in an exchange process

CAN's activities:
- City-wide and community mapping
- Comprehensive mapping
- Community builders training
- Academic engagement
- Knowledge sharing and communications

A Young Professionals programme was initiated to raise awareness when working with an urban poor situation. The aim is to provide strategies and technical assistance in a co production process with the communities and the people through mapping, data gathering and drawings supported by the people. YP are involved in all the steps of the process up till the production phase yet they never take a position for making decisions; they are technically site supervisors. Through YP, CAN and the Community Builders

Network, local material construction methods are introduced. Soil and cement brick production techniques are supported for community enablement. Bamboo building techniques are introduced, thus, collectively with the brick production processes the cost for housing production is reduced, incremental and accessible.

CAN, as an organisation, links architects throughout Asia with the aim of exchanging methodologies, capacities and knowledge within the region.

Meeting with the Governor Phnom Penh
7th of May 2014
A meeting that was suddenly arranged last minute!

Phnom Penh is faced with the challenge of urban growth and transformation. A Formula "321" has been created which prioritises the aims for the city.

- "3" Deals with a focus on traffic, solid waste and environment; developing infrastructure systems. There is a growing challenge in the increase number of vehicles and drivers.
- "2" Deals with community affairs with a focus on cases like Borei Keila and Boueng Kak lake that gained political attention with evictions and the involvement of private developers.
- "1" Deals with deep governmental reforms and a focus on public administration.

The aim with this part of the national strategy is to develop a decentralised system effectively acknowledging the importance of the local government's role in providing services to the people. The aim is to reach democratic development.

Developing an efficient infrastructure system will promote economic growth in the country as a whole. Traffic is becoming the number one reason for death, with this in mind; the traffic law is gaining a priority in the municipality's agenda. Environmental issues and waste collection remains a major issue that taps in the communities living conditions.

There have been huge movements of people to the cities but the reasons for this need to be explored. Rural conditions are still poor pushing the people to keep moving to the cities and creating squatters and informal settlements. Land concessions remain a central concern.

There are concerns within communities that are facing movements, evictions or relocations. There is an increased encouragement for partnerships between NGOs and municipalities. Civil societies are more qualified and are capable of being more solidified to channel funds. Thus, housing rights are a priority in policy. The municipality is currently seeking private sector partnerships. There are sister cities like Bangkok that participate in the development process of the poor communities.

Meeting with the Mayor of Serei Saophoan and the Vice Governor of Banteay Meanchey

Other than the mayor herself, a representative of land management attended the meeting, as well as community representatives from the railway communities and the Baret communities. The strategic plan for the city is formed of 5 main points: housing; environment; drainage systems; the river; the sewage systems; and finally the garbage problem.

There was a masterplan for 2025 displayed on the wall in our meeting which was under construction. The mayor explained that the plan was flexible to change and that only infrastructure had been considered in the immediate future. The mayor explained that she had an interest in developing this further with the involvement of CDF and the Students.

Key Understandings

- There are specific distances which need to be left clear around roads and railway lines; 15m as a buffer, although, this was negotiable.
- The land around roads was state-public land.
- There was a willingness to give collective land titles to residents rather than individual titles.
- There was a willingness to work alongside the people and CDF.

The sites in which we were working were facing eviction. The mayor revealed that the municipality had selected land with schools and a hospital, in a well serviced area near to employment hubs. She was however, unwilling to disclose this site as she feared people may move there and begin to settle.

Later, during a meeting with the vice governor, the location of this relocation site was and we were told we would be able to visit this site. The governor revealed that the land was 29 hectares; not 15, and that the reason for keeping this site a secret was that it was still owned by the national government and they needed approval for use. He claimed that each family will own a 5 by 15 plot in a 435 by 600 site. It became obvious that their level of authority was not enough to act completely independently of the central government.

There was a hope that this new site could be a trigger to develop a new environmentally focussed city where garbage would be better managed.

The vice governor claimed he had hopes of prosperity and poverty alleviation; wanting to provide water and electricity to all. He did however, admit that the key was the land plan approval which was out of his hands. The relocation in this case could be seen as a window of opportunity.

E. Circular 03 and the 100 Slums Upgrade Policy

Circular 3

The first Land Law after the Khmer Rouge was introduced in 1992. In 1999, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MCMUPC) was established as an attempt to organize the highly chaotic land sector. Many years later, in 2009 Circular 03 was implemented after a series of violent evictions in the capital. Although the circular presents a great opportunity for poor communities, it remains limited in its impact.

Circular 03 is a resolution that aims to respond to the high numbers of squatter settlements that emerged after the period of the Khmer Rouge. Due to population growth, repatriation and land losses from natural disasters among other factors manifested in rural to urban migration, the number of squatter settlements in Cambodia's main cities has grown exponentially for many years. Many of these settlements have grown on state-public land.

State-public land: owned by the state and not available for sale

State-private: owned by state and available for the state to sell off. In order for settlements on state-public land to be legalized the land must be turned in to state-private.

In view of this trend, the government of Cambodia produced this circular identifying the steps required to solve the issue of temporary settlements within the capital city, Phnom Penh and other urban areas.

The key steps outlined in this Circular are:

1. Data collection on actual numbers of temporary settlements: Identifying a field team part of which is made up of some community representatives and other actors. Registering them and ensuring their joint collaboration in investigating settlement information, case by case.

2. Identification, mapping and clarification of the sites of temporary settlements: Working team collaborating to identify physical characteristics of settlements and verify data collected on them. Identifying land use, future plans for land and finally the precariousness of the land. This step is also required to identify the status of the land, whether it is state public, state private, private or any other. Once identified, a report must be produced with proposal on what to do with the land and await approval from Province or State Land Management Committee.

3. Households and population census in temporary settlements: Collection of data at household level based on household members' status of ownership of land, identity registration. Furthermore suggestions on site plans are collected from local residents.

4. Solution finding: Meeting with state authorities and civil society to negotiate solutions for each settlement case. This decision is taken considering the physical characteristics of the site ad the interests of the residents. Once decision has been made, working group must develop and action plan that must be approved by the Capital City or Provincial State Land Management Committee.

5. Coordinated discussion in order to identify solution policies: For those settlements where upgrading is approved, discussions must be held to identify distribution of plots and house organization and policies that target livelihood development.
For those settlements that are not approved for upgrading, plans and policies must be discussed to facilitate relocation process.

6. Basic public infrastructure and services to support livelihoods: Identifying boundaries for installation of basic public infrastructure and services, considering the issues that this infrastructure might cause by attracting more informal settlement.

7. Participation of stakeholders in development: Stakeholders must continue to be supported during and after process of upgrading or relocation. Processes such as initiating community savings groups

or community organizations must be accompanied by professionals who are well equipped to provide this support.

The 100 Slums Upgrading

After the 1992 Land Law was passed, settlements on state-public land not only became illegal but could also, no longer obtain legal titling. Since, many evictions have taken place producing and reproducing highly diverse yet always precarious living conditions for the poor.
This trend became more serious between 1998 and 2003 where up to 18 relocations of poor communities took place. The results of these relocations and the evident poverty issues faced all over the country brought about much frustration amongst organizations such as UN-HABITAT and ACHR. A new 'City Development Strategy' was proposed whereby the alternative of in situ upgrading was a central element.

Motivated by this new alternative and better yet, by the upcoming national elections, Prime Minister Hun Sen agreed to collaborate with the Municipality of Phnom Penh, UN-HABITAT, ACHR, SUPF and the Urban Resource Centre to make in situ upgrading an option for the urban poor.

At the Urban Poor Development Fund's 5th Anniversary event in May 2003, Prime Minister Hun Send announced that 100 slums would be upgraded each year for the following five. Claiming that the urban poor were an important resource to the country, improving their living conditions rather than regarding them as a problem was something all governments should do.

"Why stop at 100 settlements? We propose to upgrade a further 100 settlements every year for the next five years, so that in the end, all of Phnom Penh's poor settlements will be improved and have land title." (UN-HABITAT, 2003).

However, this ambitious task fell very short of what it promised. Whilst the policy veered away from the evictions and relocation approach whereby communities were often forced in to more desperate poverty cause by lack of services and livelihoods in resettlement sites; this new approach led to emerging land-sharing cases such as that of Borei Keila. Borei Keila was meant to be the 'model' of this process. Today's Borei Keila demonstrates its many limitations.

F. Exemplar Cases

1. The Case of Boueng kak Lake

•Considered that biggest urban relocation after Phnom Penh evacuation in April 175 by the Khmer Rouge.
•In August 2008 the land ownership was changed from state public to state private with the aim of filling the lake for investment development by Shukaku Inc. (owned by a CPP senator in partnership with a Chinese company for a 99 years leasing contract)
•The landfilling process started on the 26th of august of the same year. Water was pumped and sand was filled in as a foundation for luxury building development on a 133 hectares land)
•World banks have already agreed to finance the $ 24.3 million project.
•Thousands of surrounding poor houses are affected severly by flood as a result of the lake filling that is currently over flowing. In addition to that 4000 families were forced to evict their residence through one of three ways; leaving without force, evictions by forcibly damaging the residences or evictions
•Fourteen evicted families from Boeung Kak were left disappointed in April 2014 when Phnom Penh's governor ignored their calls to increase the size of land plots authorities had offered them.

3. The Development of Camko City

- Pong Peay Lake Development zone: located 3km from phnom penh city center, is a development zone appointed for the "New Satellite City" . CAMKO city was approved in February of 2003 by Bureau of Urban Planning in Municipality of Phnom Penh on land size of 119 ha and the project period 2005-2018
- It was to be Developed by World City Co. Ltd, at total project cost US $2 Billion
- The 1st Phase of CAMKO CITY Project is composed of 3 stages of construction of total 1009 residential buildings. 182 units of Townhouses and Villas in the 2nd stage and 441 units of Condominium in the 1st stage are completed.
- Supposed to consist of modern infrastructure; viz 4-6 lane paved roads, water supply & sewage, stable electricity, high speed Telecom lines and security systems
- The construction of remaining 386 units of Condominium in the 3rd stage was planned for 2013.(according to World City Co Ltd website)
- As of 2012, Camko City was in a lot of trouble, High level investors are in Korean jail and the project is suspended indefinitely. Half the first phase is hanging undone but the other half seems pretty much complete. There are a few workers painting at the moment, some guards on duty, and even some occupied residences. For the most part, even the completed apartments are empty – any takers? Maybe too expensive.

3. Group 78: Phnom Penh

•Over the years, Group 78 families suffered a number of eviction notices by local authorities and witnessed two violent forced eviction that took place in the same area, (Dey Krahorm and Sambok Chap)
•In July 2009, At 4 am in the morning, armed police forces were surrounding Group 78 to enforce a municipal order of eviction that was followed by 53 families agreeing to the relocation option.
•Most residents were given a compensation of US$8,000, yet it was not enough to buy a similar piece of land in a nearby location. The 7 families that resisted the eviction were finally offered a compensation of $20,000.
•The Group 78 families claim they were eligible for their land ownership under the 2001 Land Law, but that the government refused their applications for land titles.
•They families were relocated to sites like Trapaing Anchanh, 25 kilometres away from the city center
•The families of Group 78 were never given any real choice. They were subjected to a campaign of intimidation and threats by the authorities for years, to surrender after wearing them out.
•In July 2010, Mann Chhoeun, the former deputy governor who was in charge of the Group 78 evictions, argued that the families had no right to the land because it was state-owned,

G. Actors in more Detail

- It becomes evident when looking at the actor diagram that there are many actors grouped together; working with similar aims but necessarily co-ordinated. There is an obvious threshold between top down and bottom up approaches. NGO's and other actors at a local scale attempt to create connections up to the people and organisations with influence; but these attempts are often in vein. Political and economic actors at an international scale are well connected and able to use their power and influence to ensure their aims are seen through.
- Although there is local, national and international media and communications channels, it is currently received passively.
- The private sector at a local and regional scale is not well connected to other organisations or actors. It appears to work in isolation; working within its own sphere of influence.

AAP (AUUSTRALIAN AID PROGRAM)
ABC (American Broadcasting Company)
ACCA (Asian Coalition for Community Action)
ACHR (Asian Coalition for Housing Rights)
ADHOC (Cambodian Human Rights and Development Association)
AHRC (Arts and Humanities Research Council)
APDO (Angkor Participatory Development Organization)
AsDB (Asian Development Bank)
ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)
BABC (Bridges Across Borders Cambodia)
CAN (Community Architects Network)
CAN-CAM (Community Architects Network Cambodia)
CCC (Cooperation Committee for Cambodia)
CDC (Council for the development of Cambodia)
- Cambodian Investment Board
- Cambodian Special Economic Zones
CDF (Community Development Fund)
CDMCs (Community Development Management Councils)
CEDT (Community Empowerment and Development Team)
CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency)
CLEC (Community Legal Education Center)
CLEC (Community Legal Education Center)
CMU/PP (Cambodian Mekong University/ Phnom Penh)
CNRO (Cambodian National Research Organization)CNRP (Cambodia National Rescue Party)
COHRE (Center On Housing Rights and Evictions)
CPP (Cambodian People's Party - EX Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party)
CRDB (Cambodian Rehabilitation and Development Board)
CSARO (Community Sanitation and Recycling Organization)
CSNC (Community Savings Network Cambodia)
CVCD (Cambodian Volunteers for Community Development)
DFID (Department for International Development)
EC Equitable Cambodia (related to BABC)
FIDH (International Federation for Human Rights)
GIZ (Die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
HFH (Habitat for Humanity)
HI Handicap International
HRTF (Housing Rights Task Force)
HSSP (Health Sector Support Project)
ICJ (Judiciary System (based on International Commission of Jurists)
IMF (international monetary fund)
International red cross
IRC (International RedCross)
JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)
KID (Khmer Institute of Democracy)

LAC (Legal Aid of Cambodia)
LICHADO (Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights)
LMAP (Land Management and Administration Project)
LRC The Learning Resource Center
MCU/BMC (Mean Chey University/ Banteay Meanchey Province)
MDGs Millennium Development Goals - Beyond 2015
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
NCDD The National Committee for Sub-national Democratic Development
NCPD (National Committee for Population and Development)
NEP (NGO Education Partnership)
Norton University/ Phnom Penh
NSDP (National Strategic Development Plan)
PCL (people for care and learning)
PPM (Phnom Penh Municipality)
- Urban Poverty reduction unit
- bureau of urban affairs
- departments
- community development council
- khnr (ward) offices
- sangkat (district) offices
PPWSA (Phnom Penh Water Supply Authority)
PUC/PP (Paññ□s□stra University Of Cambodia/ Phnom Penh)
RCAF (Royal Cambodian Armed Forces)
RFA (Radio Free Asia)
RGC (Royal Government of Cambodia)
RUFA/PP (Royal University of Fine Arts/ Phnom Penh)
RWB (Reporters Without Borders)
SDI (shack/slum dwellers international)
SDR (Social Development in Rural)
SOA Service-Oriented Architecture
STT (Sahmakum Teang Tnaut)
SUPF (solidarity for the human poor federation)
The American Red Cross (AmCross) in Cambodia
The Cambodian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (CAPPD)
TV3 CHANNEL FREE
UBB/BB (University of Battambang)
UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
UNICEF (United Nations Children's Found)
UPDF (urban poor development fund)
UPWD (Urban Poor Women Development)
URC (Urban Resource Centre)
USG (Urban survey/sector Group)
VSO (Voluntary service overseas)
YFP (youth for peace Cambodia)
YFP (Youth for Peace)

H. Strategy 1: Re-imagining collective action

I. LOOKING FOR EXISTING ASSOCIATIONS

Identifying existing relationships between village members

» Community mapping relationships
» Observing activities that bring people together

ACTORS
University Students
Local municipality professionals
Community leaders/ gate-keepers
Members of the community

II. CATALYST EVENTS/ ACTIVITIES

Strike the curiosity of people, trigger their curiosity by organizing small scale events that can create small physical changes that people can see. To introduce the 'face' of the change.

» Activities that demonstrate a physical difference (small): garbage collection, cleaning canal, temporary improvements of walkway
» Improving public spaces/

ACTORS
University students
Community leader/ Gate-keeper
ACCA project
NGOs
Municipality
Private studios (e.g. Open Space)
CAN
Young Professionals

III. CO-PRODUCING AND EXCHANGES KNOWLEDGE

Collecting information, training workshops, knowledge sharing and exchange platforms, through both formal and informal collective activities to increase the accesibility and visibility of information, build horizontal networks between communities and strengthen people's capacity to collaborate.

» Livelihood networks
» Collective design processes
» Workshops
» Mobile/ Stationary learning space

ACTORS
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
CAN
Teachers
Community Leaders
Media
Artists
Community members
CDF
Universities
ACHR [ACCA]
External Community Organisations
Sports Teams
EU Football Team
Private Sector
Municipality and Provincial Authorities

IV. NEGOTIATING SPATIAL ALTERNATIVES

Collaborating to collectively define spatial alternatives that can meet the needs of communities and other actors.

» Designing and Building common spaces, built environment
» Design/proposing land distribution alternatives (e.g. collective land ownership, sharing land/river, relocation site identification and proposals)

ACTORS
CDF
Universities
Community members
Community leaders
External investors
Municipality
Central government
Youth Networks
CAN/ Young Professionals
Private Sector
CDMC

V. HOUSING PROCESS ALTERNATIVES

Alternative housing design and policy processes based on using local raw materials, encouraging auto-production of houses and of building materials to encourage local economies and develop or increase local technical skills and finally responding to the needs of families within communities.

» Rethinking housing upgrading alternatives
» Designing incremental housing
» Allow flexible upgrading processes
» Rethinking housing policy
» Thinking about the use of local materials and generating local economies
» Material cost evaluations to trigger or build on motivations for community
» Supporting local businesses and generating/ feeding local

ACTORS
ACHR
Community Builders Network
Local banks
Microfinance Banks
CDF
CAN
External donors (Rockerfeller Foundation)
University Students
International Academia
Community Members
Community Leaders
Small private companies & Private Sector
Foreign Professionals
CDMC

I. Strategy 2: Re-imagining and nurturing generational capacity

I. IDENTIFYING EXISTING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION

» Mapping
» Observation
» Speaking with locals
» Identifying actors (and social activities)
» Identify space with potential for recreational use

ACTORS

Community members
Community leaders
Gatekeeper
University Students
Existing NGOs working in the community

II. BUILD ON/NEW PARTNERSHIPS WITH EXISTING ACTORS

» Workshops to understand parent-child relationships
» Identifying different motivations using material collected from previous phase

ACTORS

Parents
Youth
Community member leader
Teachers/ Gatekeepers
Psychologists
Existing NGOs
Khemara

III. DEPENDING COMMUNITY REALITIES IT IS POSSIBLE TO START FORMULATING DIFFERENT EVENTS OR ACTIVITIES THAT CATALYSE PARTICIPATION IN THE PROCESS

» Sports/games using spaces identified in the first phase
» Workshops with women or mothers (child health, legal knowledge workshops, management home economy, job transition) for different targets or interests.
» Community festival/ cooking building on the already existing social activities that were identified in the first phase

ACTORS

University students
Community leaders
Community Members
Gate Keeper
CAN - YP
ACHR- ACCA
Religious Leaders
Media - Local Newspaper, social web
NEP
Arts & Humanities research council
Local government & ministry of education, youth & sport
Khemara

IV. MATERIALIZING

» Platform where people can have a vote for policy change
» Diversifying teaching models
» Identifying strategic spaces for action
» Learning circles
» Training students to be informal volunteer teachers
» Set/build the recreational space
» Technical/ trade in education included in school curriculum / alternative trade-based schools

ACTORS

Private Sector
People
NGOs (NEP, Khemar, Save the Children, Licardo)
Ministry of Youth and Education
Cities Alliance
Media
Schools
Universities
LAC

J. Strategy 3: Re-imagining policy and accountability

I. IDENTIFY KEY PLAYERS AND UNDERSTAND THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

» Introducing local radio/ media
» Identifying space for sharing information
» Developing partnerships with existing media, radio stations etc.
» National Level - addressing the language of policy so they speak the language of the people
» Reviewing potentials and risks

ACTORS

Community Leaders
Community Members
ACHR
University Students
CDF
Media
Municipal Governments
National government
CEDT
LICHADO

II. RE-WORKING CIRCULAR 3

» Marking the connection at the provincial level so it will be more responsive to the reality of the people
» Highlighting the benefits that implementing the circular 3 can bring to the national government so it will be more motivated to implement the policy.
» Working with communities (once they have organised) to bring together and demonstrate the benefits of implementing the C3.
» Creating a platform for coproduction of knowledge - using

ACTORS

Community members
community leaders
governmental authorities
NGOs
Academia
YP-CAN
Youth Networks

UCL Development Planning Unit
London June 2014