SAHMAKUM TEANG TNAUT
DECEMBER 2009

# **The 8 Khan Survey**

URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN PHNOM PENH

1997: more than two thirds of settlements located in the 4 INNER Khans

2009: more than two thirds located in the 4 OUTER

Khan = District Khan is the Khmer term for a district within any major city. In Phnom Penh there are 4 inner Khans; Daun Penh. Chamcarmorn. 7 Makara & **Toul Kork** and 4 outer Khans; Russei Keo, Sensok\*, Mean Chey & **Dangkor** 

\* Sensok was created as a Khan in 2009 out of land formerly under Russei Keo jurisdiction

# **Urban poor shift to outer Khans**

This survey reveals that the past ten years has seen a major shift of urban poor settlements from the inner to the outer *Khans* (districts) of Phnom Penh. The shift in the past 6 years has been particularly marked. Some commentators link this development to successful Government policies in poverty reduction. Others however highlight the displacement of over 100,000 residents since 2000 (source: Facts & Figures 11, published April 2009 by STT).

What also emerges in the survey is that life in the outer Khans, where more than 50 resettlement sites have been established, is significantly harder. Access to work in particular is more difficult, but also to health care, schools and markets. Fear of eviction remains high, and while some resettlement sites have registration documents, the vast

Over 100,000 Phnom Penh residents have been displaced since 2000

Total Number of Urban Poor Settlements
Total Number of Urban Poor Families

40,548



majority of urban poor settlements remain untitled.

The situation varies for those settlements that have remained in the 4 inner Khans. Some have enjoyed the recent prosperity in Phnom Penh and have actually moved out of the category of urban poor settlement. The Toul Sleng communities in Khan Chamcarmorn, for example, are no longer considered urban poor. Yet for others the fear of eviction remains strong, particularly following the most recent evictions at Dey Krahom (January 2009) and Group 78 (July 2009).

Left: in June 2006 over 1,000 families were forcibly displaced from the city centre to Trapeang Krasang, some 20km away

# **Survey Data**

Statistics Methodology Comments

Pages 2-9

# **Survey Maps**

Separate maps for each Khan showing the location of individual settlements

Pages 10-19



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# **Number of Urban Poor Settlements**

Total number of settlements in each Khan

Since 1997 statistics show a major shift of settlements from the inner to the outer Khans

4 Inner Khans	1997	2003	2009	
Daun Penh Chamcarmorn Toul Kork 7 Makara	72 67 60 57	81 68 48 58	32 29 38 30	
Sub Total	256 <b>68</b> %	255 <b>45</b> %	129 31%	
4 Outer Khans				
Mean Chey Russei Keo Sensok Dangkor	46 61 n/a 16	94 79 n/a 141	93 96 40 52	
Sub Total	123 <b>32%</b>	314 <b>55</b> %	281 <b>69</b> %	
Grand Total	379	569	410	

# **Comments/qualifications on these figures**





These figures reveal that while settlement and family numbers are up from 1997 they have fallen considerably since 2003. This may reflect the real situation, but there are a number of issues that should be highlighted.

- I. Survey Methodology: The methodology of the 1997 and 2003 surveys is not known and may differ considerably from the 2009 format. In this survey a settlement is considered to contain 10 or more families with some containing thousands of families.
- 2. Survey Respondents: In this survey, each settlement was

represented by one or more recognized community contacts who provided information on behalf of their settle-

- 3. Large numbers displaced: The apparent reduction in urban poor settlements between 2003 and 2009 may also reflect the effects of the the city altogether.
- The 2009 survey does not outer Khans. include a potentially large

group of urban poor who live in temporary settlements such as garment factory and construction workers. For these, accommodation is generally provided on a temporary basis either by the company or by a rental landlord. In 1997 there were significantly less workers in this situation.

displacement of 10,000 fami- What is most significant is the lies since 2003, due to which trend showing that the percentage some families may have left of settlements and families within the 4 inner Khans has decreased 4. Temporary settlements: substantially and has grown in the



Half of Phnom
Penh's urban poor
families lived in the
inner Khans in 1997.
Today this figure has
dropped to almost
a quarter

# **Number of Urban Poor Families**

4 Inner Khans	1997	2003*	2009
Daun Penh	2,970	7,188	2,337
Chamcarmorn	6,479	8,574	2,421
Toul Kork	3,411	4,540	4,920
7 Makara	1,762	3,875	1,884
Sub Total	14,622	24,177	11,562
	<b>48</b> %	<b>39%</b>	<b>28</b> %
4 Outer Khans			
Mean Chey	6,656	5,382	9,002
Russei Keo	7,969	13,000	8,482
Sensok	n/a	n/a	4,260
Dangkor	903	19,690	7,242
Sub Total	15,528	38,072	28,986
	<b>52%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>72</b> %
Grand Total	30,150	62,249	40,548

<sup>\*</sup> in 2003 it was calculated as households rather than families.

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# **Threat of Eviction/ Settlement History**

Actual and perceived threat of eviction

4 inner Khans	4 outer Khans	All Khans
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Formal eviction threat 22% 16% 18% Rumour of eviction 44% 46% 46%

Year in which settlement was initially established

	4 inner Khans	4 outer Khans	All Khans
Formed 1979-89	58%	47%	50%
Formed 1990-99	36%	23%	28%
Formed 2000-09	6%	30%	22%

More than
90% of
settlements
in the inner
Khans claim
to have been
established
for ten years
or more



# Widespread eviction fears; Land registration fails the poor

Despite strong claims to land ownership under the 2001Land Law almost half of respondents fear eviction by authorities and/or companies. Five years of spiraling land prices and widespread speculation have fuelled demand for high value inner city land such as the Bassac river frontage, making the tenure of current residents insecure.

In addition, land registration attempts by settlements have not been successful and in September 2009 the Government pulled out of the Land Mapping and Administration Project (LMAP) funded by the World Bank, Finnmap (Finland) and GTZ (Germany). Observers have found that the project has succeeded in issuing many thousands of titles but has from outset fundamentally ignored from the contentious issue of urban settlement titling.



outer than the inner Khans, suggest- applications from outer Khans have ing residents there have higher ex- met with single digit success rates pectations in terms of securing land similar to those of the more contentitles. Nevertheless, and despite a tious inner Khans. This survey shows a higher percent- relatively high percentage of voting Also of note is the low percentage of

age of applicants for land title in the cards and family books throughout, birth certificates in all eight Khans.

'The greatest challenges remain in addressing land disputes in areas where state or large **brivate** entities claim land that is occupied by the poor. In many cases, this has involved expropriations, evictions and resettlements of the poor.'

HE Frank Mann

(Government-

Development Partner

German Ambassador

Coordination

Committee meeting)

29th September 2009

# Land Registration /ID documents

Khans	4 inner Khans	4 outer Khans	AII
Applying for local document	10%	49%	37%
Received Full title 'Plan Rung'	5%	8%	<b>7</b> %
Family/Resident Book	96%	88%	91%
ID card	84%	86%	85%
Voting card	55%	60%	58%
Right to Transfer ownership (Sangkat level)	13%	7%	9%
Birth Certificate	1%	7%	6%

For more information on the US\$38.4 million LMAP programme see the Government website www.mlmupc.gov.kh as well as 'Untitled', a report on LMAP by BAB-SEA, COHRE and JRS, available at www.babsea.org



# Above: Phum Andong Service provision for resettlement sites has varied.

Urban poor communities themselves have been the driving force behind infrastructure provision but Government bodies have also provided support.

NGO interventions have been relatively minor

# **Infrastructure Provision**

	4 inner Khans	4 outer Khans	All Khans
Road/ Access	91%	<b>75</b> %	80%
(of these interventions the following organ	nisations provided suppor	rt/funding)	
Community initiative	44%	31%	35%
UPDF/MPP	34%	36%	36%
& other Government support			
NGO support	19%	11%	14%
Company/other	1%	4%	3%
Drainage	73%	39%	52%
(of these interventions the following organ	nisations provided suppo		
Community initiative	49%	17%	28%
UPDF/MPP	34%	14%	21%
& other Government support NGO support	12%	6%	8%
NGO support	12/0	0/0	0%
Toilets/sanitation	93%	<b>79</b> %	85%
(of these interventions the following organ	nisations provided suppor	rt/funding)	
Community initiative	93%	58%	73%
UPDF/MPP	2%	7%	5%
& other Government support			
NGO support	3%	14%	9%
Solid Waste Management/	83%	33%	46%
Garbage			
(of these interventions the following organ	nisations provided service	rs)	
Community initiative	20%	11%	14%
CINTRI	67%	21%	33%

 Nota Bene: utility supply does in most cases not refer to comprehensive provision for an entire settlement, where there are varying degrees of quality and consistency of supply. More detailed surveys are required to obtain a fuller picture

# Communities are driving force in infrastructure: Government assists



Communities clearly emerge as the driving force in improving their own infrastructure, especially in the inner Khans. The next significant providers of infrastructure are Government-linked bodies such as Urban Poor Development Fund (UPDF), Partnership for Urban Poverty Reduction (PUPR), Solidarity for Urban Poor (SUPF), the local Sangkat office and/or the Municipality of Phnom Penh (MPP).

Support from these bodies has come in the form of savings and credit, loans and infrastructure upgrading. In comparison, the NGO community emerges as a relevant but minor player.

Some commentators argue that the provision of infrastructure shows the Government's commit-

ment to urban poverty reduction, however others maintain the authorities are using various extensions (including the NGO Urban Poor Development Fund) as political tools to secure electoral support.

Simultaneously, NGOs have indicated that they do not wish to be seen as agents in the eviction process by assisting communities - some feel overwhelmed by the scale of the problem and others are resorting to basic emergency assistance.

This survey undeniably reveals that infrastructure provision, particularly in the outer Khans, remains largely inadequate.

**Utility supply: Electricity and Water** 

4 inner Khans 4 outer Khans **All Khans Electricity supply** 60% 41% 47% **State** cost (riel/Kwh) 350-750 350-750 40% 49% 47% **Private** 1200-3000 cost (riel/Kwh) 1000-2200 90% 93% Overall coverage 100%

families with no electricity supply stated using a combination of batteries, kerosene lamps and firewood for lighting and cooking

Water supply			
State	68%	36%	47%
cost (riel/m3)	550-800	500-800	
Private	32%	<b>53</b> %	45%
cost (riel/m3)	1500-3000	2000-4000	
Overall coverage	100%	89%	93%
	families with no	water supply stated using l	ocal ponds and natural wate

 Nota Bene: utility supply does in most cases not refer to comprehensive provision for an entire Settlement, where there are varying degrees of quality and consistency of supply. More detailed surveys are required to obtain a fuller picture.

sources

affordable water and electricity to urban poor settlements is under 50%. Private suppliers meet much of the remaining demand but are marking up supply by up to 1000%.

State provision of



'Our partnership should lead to concrete results for Cambodians, especially the poor and the vulnerable.'
Qimiao Fan, World Bank Country Manager, Cambodia



Responses to survey questions were given on behalf of communities as a whole rather than by individuals



# Survey methodology: Summary

This survey began in early 2008 as the 4 Khan Survey covering the 4 inner Khans of Phnom Penh. The research was supported by DED.

Mid 2008 saw the completion of the first phase of the project, after which it was extended to cover all 7 Khans with funding from Urbis. In early 2009 the Government announced the creation of an additional Khan (Sensok), thus making it the 8 Khan Survey.

The survey aims to give an overview of the situation in urban poor settlements and to build on survey statistics from 1997 and 2003. A settlement was identified as a site with 10 or more families living in shelter with predominantly low cost housing materials. Formal

recognition of the settlement was not a requirement. Many of the settlements were facing tenure issues and threats of eviction.

Settlements were identified using STT's existing knowledge and data, and by asking local village chiefs and other contacts about the location of 'urban poor settlements'.

Interviews were carried out with a representative in each community. It is important therefore to note that responses to the questions were given on behalf of a community as a whole rather than by individuals. The interviewers made additional informal enquiries with community members to corroborate the answers given.

The survey also looked at eviction issues, livelihoods, land registration documents and accessibility to utilities and basic facilities such as schools, markets and health centres.

While the survey records with reasonable accuracy the overall state of settlements, it does not cover the temporary settlements of garment factory and construction workers. These figures could potentially add a significant number to the overall total but requires a separate study.

Finally, each community has been plotted using a GPS system (see maps pages 10-19). The next phase of the project will look at further mapping of the settlements.

# Previous reports: 1997 and 2003 surveys

The first comprehensive public survey of urban poor settlements in Phnom Penh was published in January 1997 by the Squatter and Urban Poor Federation (SUPF), a community based organisation established after the 1993 UNTAC election. Entitled 'The State of Poor Settlements in Phnom Penh, Cambodia' (see image right), it was published in collaboration with the Asian Coalition for Housing Rights (ACHR - based in Bangkok) and referred to itself as 'a report on the city-wide Survey of Poor and Squatter settlements conducted in January 1997'.

Soon after the report was released SUPF amended its name to Solidarity for Urban Poor Federation in recognition that many residents were not 'squatting' but had been residents for ten years or more since the end of the Pol Pot era.

In May 2003 the initial survey was followed up by another report by the SUPF and their working partners entitled 'Phnom Penh: an information booklet on the city's development and the settlements of the Urban Poor'. It was again funded and edited by ACHR Bangkok and assisted by nongovernmental organisations the Urban Poor Development Fund (UPDF) established in 1998 (and chaired by Phnom Penh Vice Governor Mann Chhoeun) and the Urban Resource Centre (URC) - which closed in 2005.

The report formed part of the City Development Strategy (CDS), an innovative new approach to City Planning initiated by the Municipality of Phnom Penh with support from Cities Alliance and UN Centre Human Settlements (UNCHS). Unfortunately the strategy was not adopted by the MPP.

ស្ថានភាពថែននឹកាំ១លំខែនាំដ្ឋានរបស់អ្នកគ្រឹត្រ ខេតានិត្រូ១គ្លិពេញ, កម្ពុជា

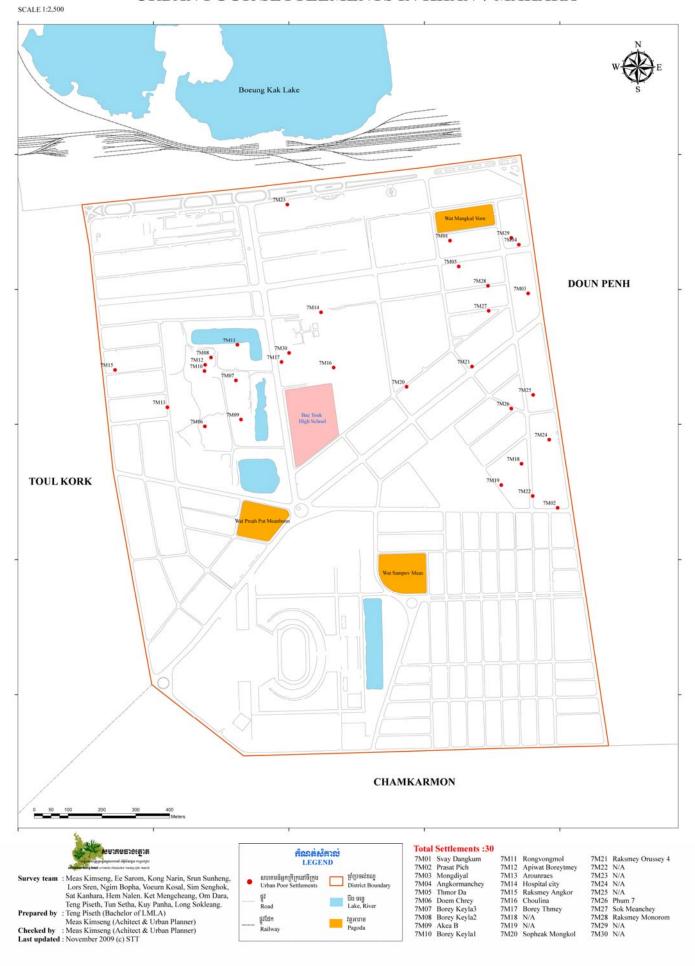
THE STATE OF POOR SETTLEMENTS IN PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA

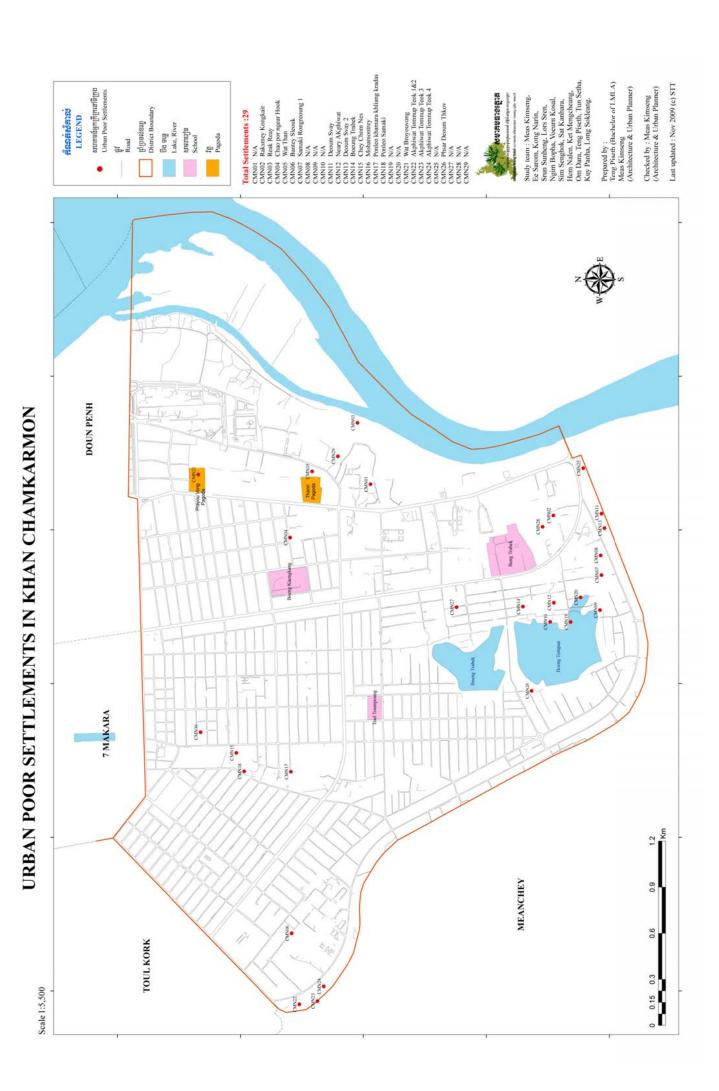
បោយការពត់អន្តេតពីតាំ១លំខេរដ្ឋាននៃសំពត់មានរាធិបតេយ្យន៍១អ្នកក្រីក្រ នុព្ធាំ១ពីក្រុចពីក្រាក្រិតក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្បាចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រុចពីក្រា

This survey is produced by Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT), a local Cambodian NGO with funding from DED (a German donor organisation) and Urbis - a partner of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in the USA.

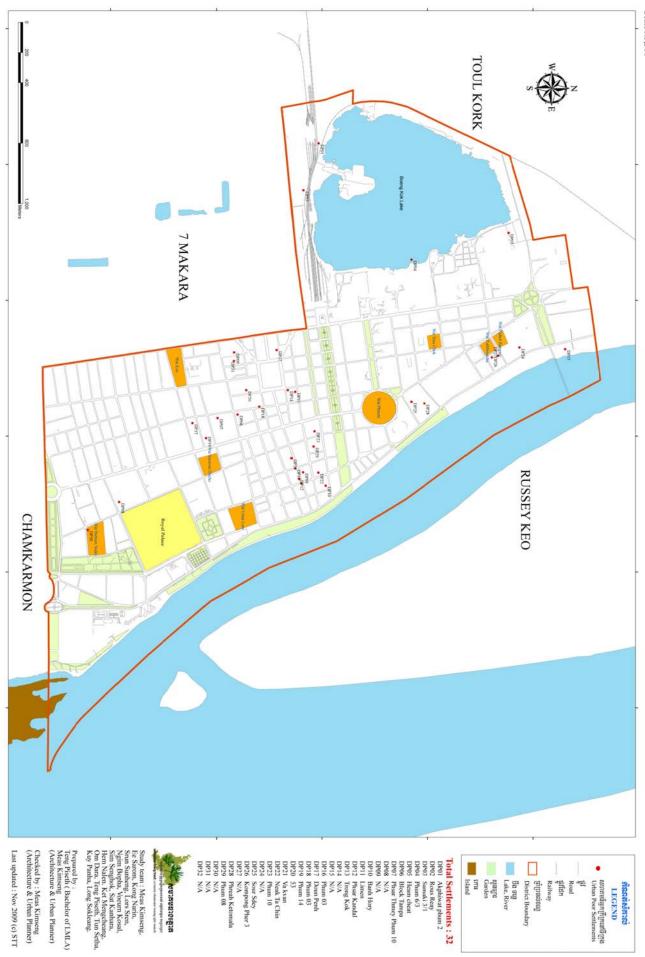


# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN 7 MAKARA





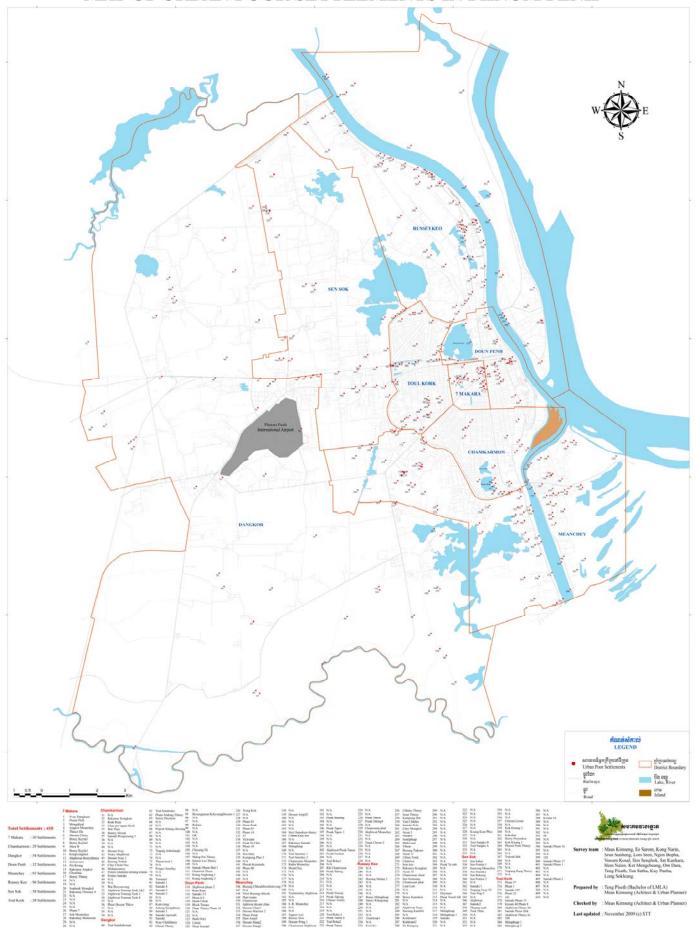
# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN DOUN PENH



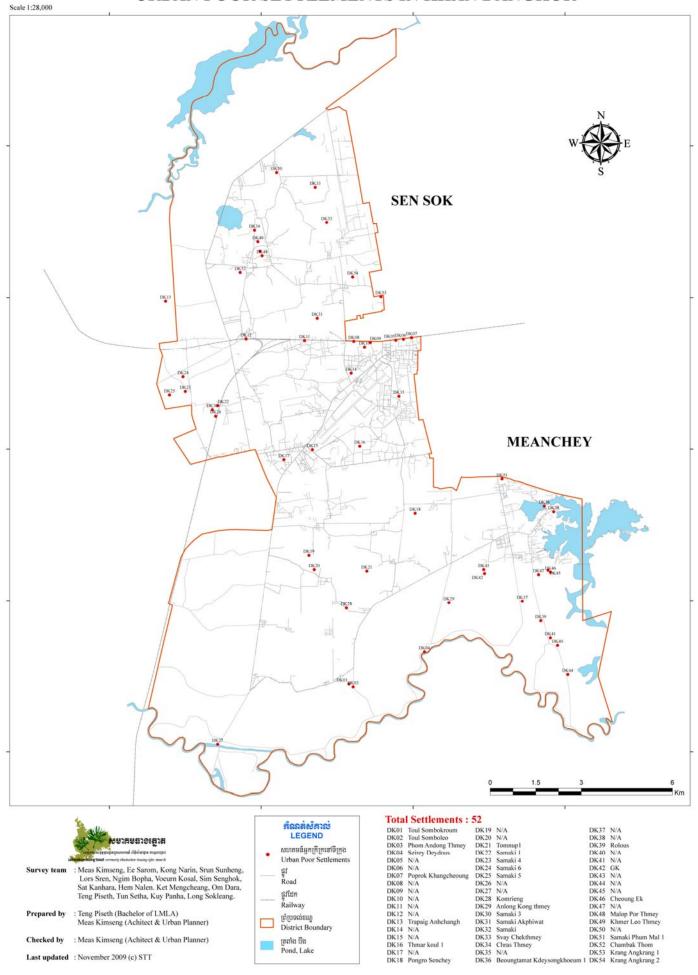
# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN TOUL KORK



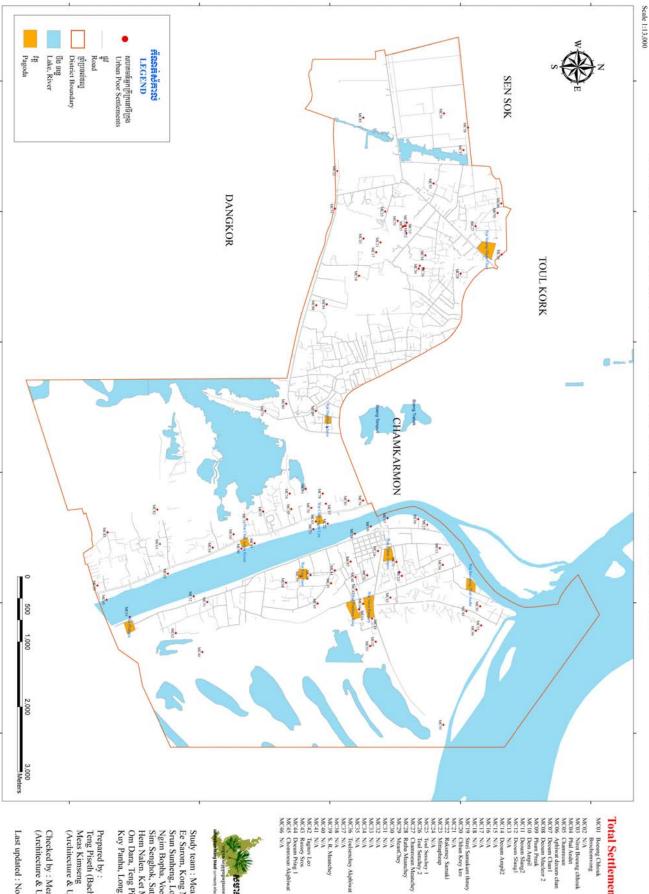
# MAP OF URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN PHNOM PENH



# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN DANGKOR



# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN MEANCHEY



# **Total Settlements:93**

MC46	MC45	MC44	2000	17.7M	MC42	MC41	MC40	MC39	MC38	MC37	310.30	NIC 33	1000	MCH	MC33	MC32	MC31	MC30	MC29	MC28	MC27	MC26	MC25	MC24	MC23	MC22	MC21	MC20	MC19	MC18	MC17	MC16	MC15	MC14	MC13	MC12	MCII	MC10	MC09	MC08	MC07	MC06	MC05	MC04	MC03	MC02	100000	MCOI
NA	Chomroeun Akphiwat	Docum Pring 1	Mussky Silve	RIESEN STIN	Tagnov Leo	ZZ	NA	S. R. Meanchey	NA	NA	Toursenency Asparwar	NO.	272	Z/A	NA	N/A	NA	NA	MeanChey	Ratha Meanchey	Chamroeun Meanchey	Toul Senchey 2	Toul Senchey I		Mittapheap	Raksmey Samaki	NA	Chhun Krey kro	Strei Samakum thmey	NA	N/A	NA	N/A	Deoum Ampil2	NA	Dooum Slang!	Deoum Slang2	Dem Ampil	Phum Preak	Deoum Macleor 2	Deoum Chan1	Aphiwat deoum chan	Chamreoun	Phal Andet	Nirot Boeung chhouk	NA	Brochomyong	Boeung Chhouk
MC93	MC92	MC91	De Cale	00.3N	MC89	MC88	MC87	MC86	MC85	MC84	20,00	NIC 02	1697	MC81	MC80	MC79	MC78	MC77	MC76	MC75	MC74	MC73	MC72	MC71	MC70	MC69	MC68	MC67	MC66	MC65	MC64	MC63	MC62	MC61	MC60	MC59	MC58	MC57	MC56	MCSS	MC54	MC53	MCS2	MC51	MC50	MC49	MC48	MC47
N/A	ZZ	N/A	2	Z	ZZ	Traut Chrom 3	NA	NA	Akphiwat Meanchey	Cham Rocun phal	NA	Fieds intongs	Prent Taloned	Preak Tanou	Z	ZZ	Preak Tanou	Toul Roka2	Preak Tanou4	Toul Roka4	NA	NA	Z	Chine Ionie		Preah Noreay	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Preak Talong	Rik Chamroen	N/A	Toul Rokal	NA	Preah Ponlear	Akphiwat Preak Tanou	NA	NA	NA		Preak Tapov I	Preak Tapov	NA	NA	Preak Baraing	NA



Study team : Meas Kimseng,

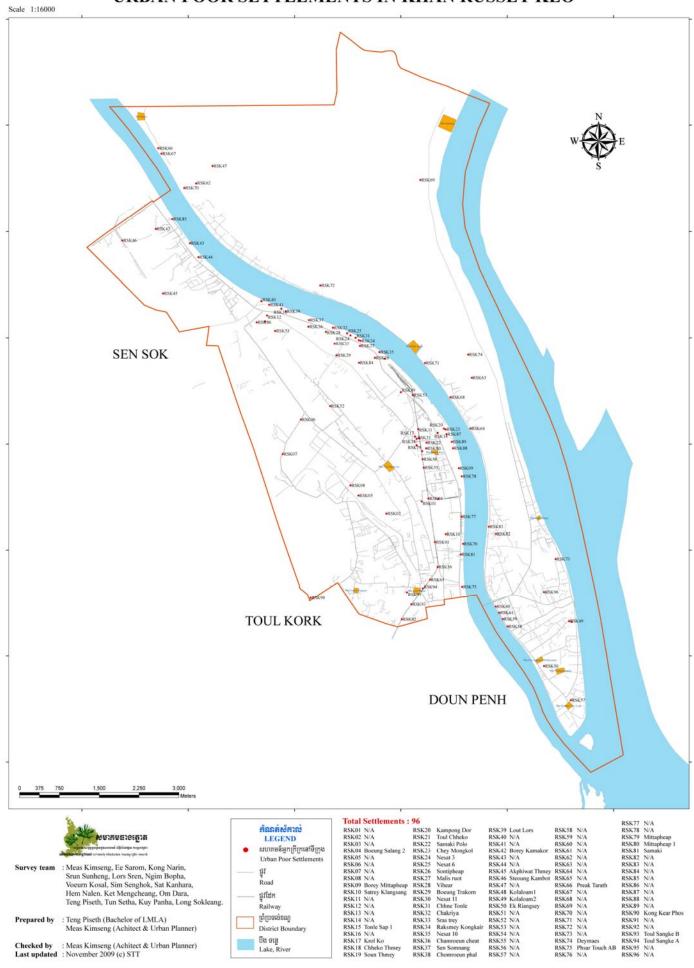
Ee Sarom, Kong Narin, Srun Sunheng, Lors Sren, Ngim Bopha, Voeum Kosal, Sim Senghok, Sat Kanhara, Hem Nalen, Ket Mengcheang, Om Dara, Teng Piseth, Tun Setha, Kuy Panha, Long Sokleang.

Prepared by : Teng Piseth (Bachelor of LMLA) Meas Kimseng (Architecture & Urban Planner)

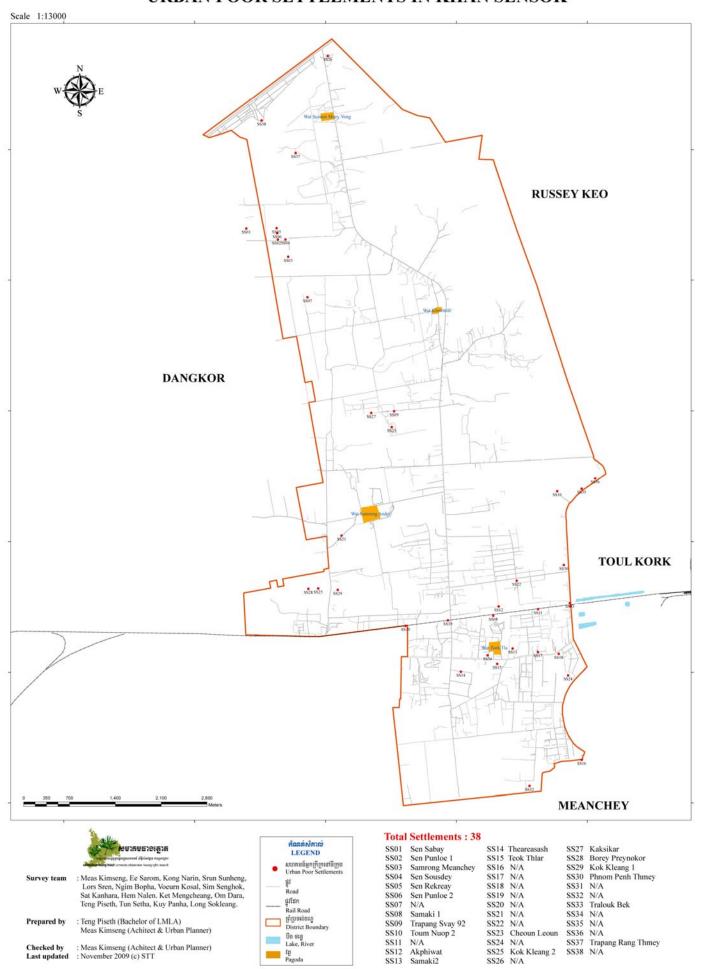
Checked by : Meas Kimseng (Architecture & Urban Planner)

Last updated: Nov 2009 (c) STT

# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN RUSSEY KEO



# URBAN POOR SETTLEMENTS IN KHAN SENSOK



# List of Settlements by Khan

**Note:** Households refers to a single dwelling place. Therefore there may be more than one family within a household N/A = n one available

# Khan Prampi Makara

Total: 30 settlements, 7 Sangkats

Sangka	t: Monorum			
Code	Settlement Name	Local Name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
7M01	Svay Dangkum	Wat Svay Dangkum	20	20
7M03	Mongdiyal	Mongdiyal	16	15
7M04	Angkor meanchey	Angkor meanchey BS	85	82
7M05	Thmor Da	Thmor Da	19	16
7M27	Phum 7	N/A	18	18
7M28	Sok Meanchey	N/A	15	15
7M29	Raksmey monorom	N/A	10	10
Sangka	t: Orussey I			
7M18	N/A	N/A	23	25
7M19	N/A	Kroum 18 phum 2 Oruss	sey 15	15
Sangka	t: Orussey 2	·	•	
7M20	Sopheak Mongkol	N/A	19	16
Sangka	t: Orussey 3			
7M2 I	N/A	N/A	10	9
Sangka	t: Orussey 4			
7M02	Prasat Pich	Roungkun Prasat Pich	25	25
7M22	Raksmey Orussey 4	N/A	19	19
7M24	N/A	Phum 4 Orussey	10	10
7M25	N/A	N/A	10	7
7M26	N/A	Phum 3	12	12
Sangka	t: Veal Vong			
7M06	Deoum Chrey	Borey Keyla	57	36
7M07	Borey Keyla 3	N/A	206	206
7M08	Borey Keyla 2	Meat Police	107	107
7M09	Akea B	N/A	208	92
7M10	Borey Keyla I	N/A	205	197
7MII	Rongvongmol	N/A	187	87
7M12	Akphiwat Boreythmey	N/A	150	150
7M13	Aroun raes	N/A	84	84
7M14	Pet Krong	N/A	30	25
7M15	Raksmey Angkor	N/A	33	15
7M16	Choulina	N/A	36	28
7M17	Borey Thmey	N/A	155	145
7M30	N/A	N/A	28	26
Sangka	t: Mittapheap			
7M23	N/A	N/A	72	36

# Khan Chamcarmon

Total: 29 settlements, 7 Sangkats

Sangkat:	Tonle Bassac			
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
CMN01	N/A	N/A	450	363
CMN02	Raksmey Kongkair	Boeung Kamplock	32	24
CMN03	Reak Reay	Tomnup Reak Reay	209	219
CMN05	Wat Than	Wat Than	105	93
CMN21	Wat Broyouvong	N/A	400	200
CMN28	N/A	Boeung Trabek Kroum 12	22	16
CMN29	N/A	N/A	54	54
Sangkat:	Beoung Keng Kong I			
CMN04	Chao por ngear Hook	Chao por ngear Hook	33	33
Sangkat:	Tomnup Teok			
CMN06	Bantey Sleouk	N/A	243	99
CMN22	Akphiwat Tomnup Teok I+2	Koul spean Stoeung meanche	y 100	100
CMN23	Akphiwat Tomnup Teok 3	Kroum 29	35	29
CMN24	Akphiwat Tomnup Teok 4	N/A	28	25

Sangkat: Phsar Deoum Thkov			
Code Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
CMN07 Samaki Rong reoung I	N/A	61	35
CMN08 N/A	Krouy Sathany bomtork		
	BT( Brolay Lou)	70	50
CMN09 N/A	Bg. Trabek Boundouy		
	brorlay BTKandal	18	17
CMNI0 N/A	Boundouy brorlay		
	boeung trabek	20	20
CMNII Deoum Svay	N/A	18	18
CMN12 Neary Akphiwat	Phum 4	52	32
CMN13 Deoum Svay 2	Deoum Svay 2	22	15
CMN14 Boeung Trabek	Sala Hun Neang	12	12
CMN19 N/A	Boundouy brorlay		
	boeung trabek	40	40
CMN20 N/A	N/A	62	40
CMN25 N/A	Kroum 46	19	6
CMN26 Phsar Deoum Thkov	Phum 2	36	25
Sangkat: Toul Svay Prey I			
CMNI5 Chey Chom Nes	Sala Berk Bor	47	35
CMN17 Ponlouer khamara			
KleangKradas	Kleang kradas	84	84
CMN18 Ponlouer Samaki	N/A	40	30
Sangkat: Olympic			
CMN16 Mohamontrey	Kor Bram	24	24
Sangkat: Boeung Trabek			
CMN27 N/A	Boeung Trabek Chet Kro	85	82
	Soung Kech Ka Neary		
	•		

# Khan Daun Penh

Total: 32 settlements, 8 Sangkats

Sangkat	: Srah Chork			
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Family	Nos. Household
DP01	Akphiwat Phum 2	N/A	105	124
DP02	Rous Reay	N/A	108	84
DP03	Samaki 3/I	N/A	250	250
DP04	Phum 6-3	N/A	150	65
DPI5	N/A	N/A	250	200
DP24	N/A	N/A	30	30
DP25	Sou sdey	N/A	160	154
DP26	Kampong pher 3	N/A	52	52
DP27	N/A	Akea Kampong pher	15	15
DP28	Preas Ketomala	Bar Marine	295	243
Sangkat	: Phsar Chas			
DP05	Heam Cheat	Roung Koun HeamCheat	109	109
DPI6	Phum 3	N/A	17	17
DP21	Va kvann	Chet Roung Koun Heamcheat	42	42
DP22	Neak Tachin	Kroum 7&8	25	25
DP23	Phum 10	Kroum 5	19	19
DP29	Phum 8	N/A	23	18
Sangkat	: Phsar Thmey I			
DPIÏ	Limen	N/A	31	31
DPI4	N/A	N/A	18	18
Sangkat	: Phsar Thmey 2			
DP09	N/A	Sokhalay	70	70
DP31	N/A	N/A	22	22
DP32	N/A	N/A	23	23
Sangkat	: Phsar Thmey 3			
DP06	Block Tampa	N/A	17	17
DP07	Phsar Thmey Phum 10 ABC	Phum 10	192	179
DPI7	Doun Penh	Phum 13	22	7
DP18	Phum 3	Tapang	11	11
DPI9	Phum 14	Phum 14	78	96
DP20	53	Phsar Tapang	37	31
Sangkat	: Chey Choumnaes			
DP08	N/A	Kang Krouy Preah Bor	23	23
		roum Reachavang		

# List of Settlements by Khan

Sangkat:	Phsar Kandal I					
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households		
DPI0	Banh Hoy	Phum 16	33	33		
DPI2	Phsar Kandal I	N/A	20	20		
DP13	Troungkok	Roungkoun TroungKok	52	66		
Sangkat: Chaktomok						
DP30	N/A	N/A	38	38		

# **Khan Toul Kork**

Total: 38 settlements, 6 Sangkats

Sangka	t: Boeung Kok I			
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
TK06	Samaki Phum 13	Sangkrous/Angten	130	104
TK08	Akphiwat Thmey 60	N/A	1000	225
TK14	N/A	N/A	80	60
TK15	N/A	N/A	185	185
TK17	N/A	N/A	13	13
Sangkat	t: Boeung Kok 2			
TK0Ĭ	Phum 57	Kroum 57	112	79
TK02	Phum I	N/A	7	7
TK03	Samaki 105	105	125	70
TK04	Phum 23	N/A	121	80
TK05	101	N/A	137	87
TK07	Kroum 40 Phum 8	N/A	34	29
TK09	Samaki Plouv Dek	Phum 17	249	249
TKII	104	104	125	93
TK16	Kroum 54	N/A	125	89
TK25	N/A	N/A	27	21
TK26	N/A	N/A	171	125
TK27	102	N/A	110	58
Sangkat	t: Teok Loak I			
TK I O	Akphiwat Thmey 61	N/A	15	15
TK21	58	N/A	187	165
TK22	N/A	N/A	139	120
TK23	N/A	N/A	67	60
TK24	Samaki Phum 16	N/A	315	222
Sangkat	t: Teok Loak 3			
TK18	N/A	N/A	20	20
TK19	N/A	N/A	50	50
TK20	N/A	N/A	30	40
Sangkat	t: Phsar Deoum Kor			
TK12	Mittapheap I	Mittapheap	220	185
TK13	Mittapheap 2	N/A	187	92
Sangkat	t: Boeung Salang			
TK28	Samaki Phum 17	N/A	179	140
TK29	Samaki Phum I	N/A	412	412
TK30	N/A	N/A	18	14
TK31	N/A	N/A	32	25
TK32	N/A	N/A	35	50
TK33	Samaki Phum 2	N/A	99	98
TK34	N/A	N/A	10	10
TK35	N/A	N/A	85	80
TK36	N/A	N/A	33	15
TK37	N/A	N/A	16	11
TK38	N/A	N/A	20	20

# Khan Dangkor

Total: 54 settlements, 11 Sangkats

Sano	kat:	Prev	Veng

Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
DK01	Toul Sombo kroom	Toul Sombothmey	196	72
DK02	Toul Sombo leo	Toul Sombothmey	199	189

Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households	
DK04	Seirey Deydous	N/A	26	13	
DK28	Kom rieng	N/A	32	30	
_	: Kork Roka				
DK03	Phum Andoung Thmey	Phum Andoung	1024	1030	
DK33	Svay Chek thmey	N/A	54	54	
DK34	Chreas Thmey	N/A	47	47	
DK48	Malop Por Thmey	N/A	46	46	
DK49	Khmer Leo Thmey	Khmer Leo Thmey	40	36	
DK50 DK52	N/A	Wat Kabsrov	65 77	65	
Sangkat	Chambok Thom	N/A	77	52	
DK05	N/A	Ra Pochentong	50	35	
DK03	N/A	Kang Koeut Ra	60	30	
DK07	Por prok Khang cheoung B	N/A	56	48	
DK08	N/A	Plouv Rot Pleoung	30	10	
Bittoo	1 4/7 (	(Ra Pochentong kang lech)	40	40	
DK09	N/A	Roung chak C7	128	136	
DK10	N/A	Ta Ghoun Kroum IB	246	244	
DKII	N/A	Ra Kakap	10	10	
DK14	N/A	Kroy Ang toek Pochentong	15	10	
DK31	Samaki Akphiwat	N/A	250	224	
DK35	N/A	Trapang La vear	13	13	
Sangkat	: Somroung Kroom				
DK12	N/A	Ra Somroung	93	79	
Sangkat	: Trorpeng Kror siang				
DK13	Trapang Anchangh	N/A	700	684	
DK22	Samaki I	N/A	174	174	
DK23	Samaki 4	N/A	203	198	
DK24	Samaki 6	N/A	133	133	
DK25	Samaki 5	N/A	65	70	
DK26	N/A	N/A	36	41	
DK30	Samaki 3	N/A	268	268	
_	: Chormchav	K 4			
DK15	N/A	Kroum 4	34	28	
DK16	Thmor koul I	(tha loeung lanchormchav) N/A	134	128	
DK10	N/A	N/A	16	15	
DK18	Pongro Senchey	Toul Pong Ro	130	160	
DK19	N/A	Domnak Troyoeung	130	100	
		(Mok pi deikrohom)	299	224	
DK20	N/A	Domnak Troyoeung	1200	1104	
	: Prey Sor				
DK2I	Tomnup IToul rokakoh	Prey Tituy/			
	·	(Mok pi Tomnup I Bassac)	295	295	
DK29	Anloung Kongthmey	N/A	202	281	
	: Krang Pongro				
DK27	N/A	Sondor stoeung	22	20	
	: Krang Thnoung				
DK32	Samaki	N/A	21	20	
DK53	Krang Angkrang I	271	55	43	
DK54	Krang Angkrang 2	N/A	162	162	
_	: Dongkor	D	200	104	
DK36	Boeungtamat Kdey	Boeungtamatsong khoeum		184	
DK38	N/A	N/A	48	24	
DK42	GK N/A	N/A	22 17	20	
DK43 DK51	N/A Samaki Phum Mal I	N/A N/A	24	10 36	
	: Cheoung Ek	1 1/1/17	47	30	
DK37	N/A	Madom Cheoung Ek	13	12	
DK37	Rolous	Rolous	50	43	
DK40	N/A	N/A	22	20	
DK4I	N/A	N/A	10	8	
DK44	N/A	Tatu	22	19	
DK45	N/A	Doun Ouv	25	20	
DK46	Cheoung Ek	N/A	50	50	
DK47	N/A	Toul Ta poul	40	30	
		-			

# List of Settlements by Khan

# Khan Mean Chey

Total: 93 settlements, 8 Sangkats

Sangkat	Nirot			
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
MC01	Boeung Chhouk Brochomyong	Wat Brochom Vong	61	61
MC02	Bg. Chhouk Akphiwat Thmey 2	<u> </u>	33	33
MC03	Nirot Boeung Chhouk	Boeung Chhouk	77	84
MC16	N/A	Kroum 3	178	178
MC40	N/A	Kroum I	63	63
MC4I	N/A	Kroum 8	20	22
MC42	Ta ngov leo	N/A	63	60
MC43	Russey Sros	N/A	84	54
MC44	Deoum Pring I	N/A	78	68
MC46	N/A	Phum Pi Deoum (Kroum 5		10
MC48	Preak Baraing	N/A	35	32
MC49	N/A	Kroum 4	86	86
MC50	N/A	N/A	178	124
MC53	N/A	Kroum 5	235	223
MC54	N/A	Kroum 2	30	18
MC89	N/A	Phum youn	223	219
MC93	N/A	Tomnup hay chamroeun	223	217
11075	19/74	Kroum 8	49	24
Sangkat	Chbar Ampov I	Ki Guili G	17	21
MC08	Deoum Macleor 2	Phum Macleor	70	100
MC09	Phum Preak	Preak	145	145
MCI0	Deoum Ampil I	N/A	45	45
MCI4	Deoum Ampil 2	Phum Deoum Ampil	28	28
	Chbar Ampov 2	Than Beoam Ampi	20	20
MC04	Phal Andet	Phal Andet	286	186
MC05	Chamroeun	Choung dey	313	213
MC06	Akphiwat Deoum Chan	Deoum Chan	669	659
MC07	Deoum Chan I	Deoum Chan I	106	83
MCII	Deoum Sleng 2	Deoum Sleng 2	50	50
MC12	Deoum Sleng I	Deoum Sleng	288	288
MC13	N/A	Kroum II	110	110
MCI5	N/A	Kroum 8	180	204
	Stoeung Meanchey	RIGUIII 6	100	204
MC17	N/A	Kroum 17	160	160
MC18	N/A	Kroum 18	86	62
MC19	Satrei Samakumthmey	N/A	13	9
MC20	Chhun Krey kro	N/A	15	15
MC2I	N/A	Kroum 6	18	15
MC22	Raksmey Samaki	N/A	29	34
MC23	Mittapheap	Toul Ampil	250	250
MC24	N/A	Kroum 2	34	34
MC25	Toul Senchey I	N/A	269	245
MC26	Toul Senchey 2	N/A	358	300
MC27	Chamroeun Meanchey	Kroum 3	35	35
MC28	Akphiwat Phum Phneat	N/A	30	15
MC29	Stoeung Meanchey	Kroum 5	32	32
MC30	N/A	Kroum 3	89	89
MC31	N/A	Kroum 2	15	15
MC32	N/A	Kroum 2	16	15
MC33	N/A	Kroum 2	17	17
MC34	N/A	Kroum 6	100	100
MC35	N/A	Kroum 2	12	12
MC36	Toul Senchey Akphiwat	N/A	85	54
MC37	N/A	Trea 4 Kroum 2	103	103
MC38	N/A	Trea 4 Kroum 3	15	15
MC39	Sechkdey Song khoeum		.5	.5
	Raksmey Meanchey	Kroum 5	145	145
MC85	Akphiwat Meanchey	Boeung Kra peo	128	128
MC86	N/A	N/A	30	20
MC91	N/A	Speandeak Chamkar	50	20
		Dooung Kroum 14	88	80
MC92	N/A	N/A	25	25
		. 47. 3		23

Sangkat	: Chak Angre Krooum			
MC60	Toul Roka I	Kambrok Pha oerl	55	44
Code	Community Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
MC63	Preak Talong 2	N/A	78	46
MC64	N/A	Phum 24	24	24
MC65	N/A	Kroum 24	14	14
MC66	N/A	Kroum 3	29	27
MC67	N/A	Kroum 6	10	10
MC69	Preah Noreay	N/A	10	5
MC75	Toul Roka 4	N/A	40	40
MC77	Toul Roka 2	N/A	74	59
MC82	Preak Talong 4	Toul Takhoy	58	51
MC83	N/A	Kroum 19 mortboeung	21	13
MC87	N/A	Chet Wat Chak Angre K	room 530	527
MC90	N/A	Kroum 34	88	65
Sangkat	: Preak Pra			
MC45	Chamroeun Akphiwat	N/A	57	57
MC47	N/A	Kroum I0	17	17
MC51	Preak Tapov 2	N/A	86	86
MC52	Preak Tapov I	N/A	54	45
MC58	Preah Ponlea	Sras Chea Sophara	27	20
MC59	N/A	N/A	13	8
MC61	N/A	N/A	97	97
MC62	Reak Chamroeun	N/A	89	95
MC68	N/A	Kroum 4	23	18
Sangkat	: Chak Angre Leo			
MC55	N/A	Kroum 17	20	17
MC56	N/A	Kroum 18	50	33
MC57	Akphiwat Preak Tanou	Kroum 13	81	85
MC70	Preak Takong	N/A	81	53
MC71	Chhne Tonle	N/A	36	35
MC72	N/A	Kroum 29	100	100
MC74	N/A	Kroum 24	53	30
MC76	Preak Tanou 4	N/A	129	43
MC78	Preak Tanou	N/A	136	120
MC79	N/A	Preak Takong I	360	270
MC81	Preak Tanou 2	N/A	188	145
	: Boeung Tompun			
MC73	N/A	Kroum II Chas 4 Thmey	104	104
MC80	N/A	Kroum I0	18	12
MC84	Chamroeun Phal	Sa than ni Thnout Chrom	n 5 74	30
MC88	Thnout Chrom 3	Sa than ni Boomtoek Boeung Tompun	84	78
171	D 1/	Boeung Tompun		

# **Khan Russey Keo**Total: 96 settlements, 9 Sangkats

# Sangkat: Russey Keo

Jangkat	Russey Red			
Code	Settlement Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
RSK01	N/A	Kroum 7	15	10
RSK02	N/A	Kom Roung 3	100	140
RSK03	(Krouy Kleang sang Sokimex)	N/A	250	200
RSK04	Boeung Salang 2	N/A	120	120
RSK09	Borey Mittapheap	Borey Mittapheap	75	86
RSK10	Satrey Klangsang	N/A	40	25
RSK54	N/A	Kroum II	24	24
RSK55	N/A	Kroum 7	20	20
RSK76	N/A	Kroum 19	48	38
RSK77	N/A	N/A	80	70
RSK78	N/A	N/A	77	77
RSK79	Mittapheap	N/A	44	44
RSK80	Mittapheap I	N/A	70	70
RSK81	Phum Samaki	N/A	64	64
RSK88	N/A	N/A	150	120
RSK89	N/A	N/A	57	57
RSK91	N/A	N/A	112	92
Sangkat	Toul Sangke			
RSK05	Kom Roung I	Sombok chab	60	60
RSK07	N/A	Kroum 13	37	37
RSK08	Kom Roung 2	N/A	40	40

# List of Settlements by Khan

Cada	Cattlement Name	Local name	o Espeilios	Nee Heyeebelde
Code RSK56	Settlement Name N/A	Local name No N/A	s. Families 65	Nos. Households 50
RSK65	N/A	Phum Deoumkvieth	100	80
RSK75	Phsar Touch B	N/A	133	133
RSK90	Kong Kear Phos	N/A	735	435
RSK92	N/A	Block kolos kos Toul Sangke	80	80
RSK93	Toul Sangke B	Tnol ro teas pleoung	89	40
RSK94	Toul Sangke A	N/A	105	105
RSK95	N/A	N/A	30	30
	Kilometre 6			
RSK06	N/A	Kroum 3	14	14
RSKII	N/A	Kroum 13	60	50
RSK14	N/A	N/A	30	28
RSK16	N/A	Tnol rout pleoung	60	50
RSK17	Krol Ko	Krol Ko	41	34
RSK18	Chheko Thmey	Chheko Thmey	37	33
RSK19	Soun Thmey	Soun Thmey	52	52
RSK20	Kompong Dor	N/A	18	11
RSK21	Toul Chheko	N/A	48	120
RSK22	Samaki Polo	Samaki Polo	73	72
RSK23	Chey Mongkol	Chey Mongkol	115	115
RSK52	N/A	Kroum 3	50	50
RSK53	N/A	Kroum 5	70	50
RSK87	N/A	Kroy CTN	100	100
Sangkat	Svay Pak			
RSK13	N/A	N/A	9	10
RSK40	N/A	Phum Deoum Por	102	90
RSK42	Borey Kamakor	Borey Kamakor	52	50
RSK43	N/A	Kroum 5	100	50
RSK44	N/A	Yeore Ombel (Phum La or)	33	27
RSK45	Akphiwat Thmey	Phum Svay Pak	170	75
RSK46	Stoeung Kambout	Prolay Stoeung Kambout	266	243
RSK47	N/A	Kilo lek 10 (Kroum 5)	150	150
RSK85	N/A	Yeore A & B	82	82
RSK86	N/A	Kroum 6	110	110
	Chriang Chomreas I			
RSK12	N/A	Kroum 5	58	58
RSK36	Chamroeuncheat	N/A	453	323
RSK37	Sen Samnang	N/A	63	63
RSK38	Chamroeunphal	N/A	128	128
RSK39	Lout Lors	N/A	150	125
RSK41	N/A	Phum Lor	60	50
RSK51	N/A	Kroum 4	120	60
_	Chriang Chomreas 2		120	
RSK15	Tonlesap I	Tonlesap I	130	59
RSK24	Nesat ti 3	Nesat ti 3	111	111
RSK25	Nesat ti 6	Nesat ti 6	130	130
RSK26	Sonti pheap	Sonti pheap	132	130
RSK27	Malis rout	Malis rout	109	109
RSK28	Vihear	Vihear	42	42
RSK29	Boeung Tro koun	N/A	20	10
RSK30	Nesat ti 11	N/A	28	28
RSK31	Challenia	Change Tonle	25	25
RSK32	Chakriya	Chakriya	19 52	19 66
RSK33	Sras trey	Sras trey Raksmey Kongkair	27	27
RSK34	Raksmey Kongkair	, 3	116	
RSK35 RSK84	Nesat ti 10 N/A	Nesat ti 10 N/A	73	116 73
	Chroy Changva	IN/A	/3	/3
RSK48	Kolaloam I	N/A	75	55
RSK49	Kolaloam 2	N/A	113	110
RSK50	Ek Riangsey	N/A N/A	267	180
RSK57	N/A	Choung Koh	58	50
RSK58	N/A N/A	Chroy Changva	93	70
RSK59	N/A N/A	Phum mouk dach	67	67
RSK60	N/A N/A	N/A	63	46
RSK61	N/A	N/A N/A	70	60
RSK73	N/A	Phum Sombokchab	400	120
RSK74	Deymaes	N/A	50	50
NOIN/T	Definacs	13/13	50	30

Code	Community Name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
RSK82	N/A	Phum Deoum Kor	40	37
RSK83	N/A	Phum Youn	90	60
RSK96	N/A	N/A	25	25
Sangkat	: Preak Tasek			
RSK62	N/A	Akphiwat Preak tasek	15	11
RSK64	N/A	N/A	130	110
RSK66	Preak Ta rath	N/A	33	33
RSK67	N/A	N/A	18	18
RSK68	N/A	N/A	15	15
RSK70	N/A	N/A	19	19
RSK71	N/A	N/A	13	13
RSK72	N/A	N/A	20	20
Sangkat	: Preak leap			
RSK63	N/A	Toumnoup Svayleo	30	25
RSK69	N/A	Choung Spean lek 3	70	30

# Khan Sensok

Total: 38 settlements, 3 Sangkats

Sangka	t: Khmounh			
Code	Settlement name	Local name	Nos. Families	Nos. Households
SSOI	Sen Sabay	Sahakum Vietnam	285	285
SS02	Sen Ponloe I	N/A	171	171
SS03	Samrong Meanchey	N/A	133	108
SS04	Sen Sousdey	N/A	331	300
SS05	Sen Rekreay	N/A	110	94
SS06	Sen Ponloe 2	N/A	117	113
SS07	N/A	Somroung	32	32
SS26	N/A	Roung Domrei	150	120
SS37	Trapang Rang Thmey	N/A	400	400
SS38	N/A	Trapang rang Chas	131	147
	t: Phnom Penh Thmey	Trapang rang Chas	131	,
SS12	Akphiwat	N/A	34	25
SS09	Trapang Svay 92	Trapang Svay 92	250	180
SSIO	Tomnup 2	Toul Rada	49	47
SS20	N/A	N/A	20	15
SS21	N/A	Banteay Tea hean ka phea		15
SS22	N/A	N/A	32	15
SS23	Chouen louen	N/A	72	71
SS25	Kok Kleang 2	N/A	115	94
SS27	Kaksikor	N/A	83	75
SS28	Borey Preynokor	14/7	03	73
0020	(KhmerKampuchea Kroum)	N/A	300	300
SS29	Kok Kleang I	N/A	147	111
SS30	Phnom Penh Thmey	Boeung Taran	37	33
SS33	Tralouck Bek	N/A	60	30
SS35	N/A	N/A	11	11
SS36	N/A	N/A	94	90
	t: Toek Thlar	14/7	7 1	,,
SS08	Samaki I	N/A	36	36
SSII	N/A	Borey 100 Khnong	80	80
SS13	Samaki 2	N/A	12	9
SS14	Theareasash	N/A	42	42
SS15	Toek Thlar	N/A	46	30
SS16	N/A	Stoeung Mean	14	7
SS17	N/A	N/A	25	15
SS18	N/A	Dey Thai bunrong	477	477
SS19	N/A	N/A	30	20
SS24	N/A	N/A	33	33
SS31	N/A	N/A	15	10
SS32	N/A	Pteas 20	34	20
SS34	N/A	N/A	20	20



# Sahmakum Teang Tnaut DECEMBER 2009

PO Box 174 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA

Tel: 023 211 474

Email: info@teangtnaut.org

### **STT Vision:**

A society in which all urban poor communities enjoy adequate housing.

Sahmakum Teang Tnaut (STT) is a local NGO based in Phnom Penh with a field office in Kampot. It was set up in 2005 with a focus on community infrastructure, housing rights, and research into urban community issues. More information can be found at www.teangtnaut.org

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### **Enquiries:**

Khmer: contact Meas Kim Seng info@teangtnaut.org

English: Hallam Goad hallam@camintel.com





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