

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING

1998

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PURSAT

PROVINCIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

November 1997

## PREFACE

The Provincial Development Plan for 1998, has been prepared in the second step of the first medium-term objective (1996-2000) to rehabilitate and to develop Cambodia in all socio-economic sectors, especially in the rural target areas of the SEILA program which has been successfully implemented in 51 villages of the 6 communes in 1997.

The basic documents used for preparation of the 1998 Provincial Development Plan were the following:

1. 5 years socio-economic development plan (1996-2000)
2. Public Investment Program (1997-1999) of the Royal Government
3. Directive circular No. 01 *pḳsṛNn* dated on 25<sup>th</sup> July 1997 of the Ministry of Planning.
4. Letter No. 175 *p̣ḳ* dated on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1997 from the Ministry of Planning to Provincial Governors
5. Letter No. 662 *sNn* dated on 13 August, 1997 of Pusat Provincial Governor acting as Chief of the Provincial Rural Development Committee.
6. The Provincial Development Plan was based on necessary requirements for development through available potential natural resources of the Province.

Presently, the country is operating as a system oriented to a free market economy with privatization of productive means and services. This Plan is an indicative plan, which shows a decentralization approach oriented to the market, and also integrates local plans to the Provincial technical department plans. It is a Provincial strategy to develop the socio-economic sector based on agriculture, especially rice production in order to eliminate poverty, to maintain sustainable development of rural peoples' well-being which includes the policy of rehabilitation for the disadvantaged group, gender equity, domestic violence prevention and to protection and rehabilitation of the environmental resources.

The success of the 1998 Provincial Development Plan's preparation is due to the cooperation of all levels of technical department staff in the Province and the support on technical assistance from UNDP/ CARERE/ Pursat. The Pursat Provincial Development Plan consists of 5 Chapters:

Chapter 1: The Provincial development profile presents the vision, potential, obstacles in development, development objective, and immediate objective and development strategies.

Chapter 2: The socio-economic situation describes the demographic characteristics, labor forces, employment opportunities, poverty and income of the population.

Chapter 3: The local development programs describe the local planning process and commune development plans.

Chapter 4: The sector development programs present the introduction of the Plan, vision, state of the sectors, opportunities, result of 1997 plan implementation, Logframe Matrix and strategies.

Chapter 5: The Provincial Investment Programs for 1998.

The plan that has been prepared does not belong to the Planning Department but belongs to the Province. The Governor and the technical department directors and staff have prepared the Provincial Development Plan based on a common vision, and strategy in response to the needs and priorities of people in the Province, especially the rural population. The Department of Planning has just played a leading role in facilitating the planning process in order to achieve the submission for approval officially, on the 25<sup>th</sup>

November 1997, from the Provincial Rural Development Committee. Hopefully, the Provincial Development Plan document will serve the basic task of identifying clear objectives for Provincial development in 1998 and will contribute to the implementation of the Royal Governments' policies to reduce poverty in the population.

Many thanks to the directors of all technical departments and their planning staff, and to UNDP/CARERE/Pursat for their the support.

Thank You

For approval  
25<sup>th</sup> November 1997  
Pursat Provincial Governor  
acting as the Chief of Provincial  
Rural Development Committee.

For approval  
21th November 1997  
Chief of Executive Committee  
of Provincial Rural Development  
Committee

21th November, 1997  
Director of Planning Department  
and acting as the Chief of Secretariat of  
Provincial Rural Development  
Committee

ROS SRENG

HUORN BONITH

CHHUN SONG

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## ACRONYM

<b>ADRA</b>	<b>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</b>
AHP	Animal Health and Production
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BOD	Bakan Operational District
CAPE	Cambodia Assistance to Primary Education
CARE	Cooperative Assistance Relief for Everywhere
CARERE	Cambodia Area Rehabilitation and Regeneration
CDC	Commune Development Committee
CDD	Control of Diarrheal Diseases
CDP	Commune Development Plan
CMAC	Cambodian Mine Action Center
CPA	Complementary Package of Activities
CSW	Commercial Sex Worker
DCFA	Department of Culture and Fine Arts (Provincial)
DDC	District Development Committee
DEYS	Department of Education, Youth and Sports (Provincial)
DFT	District Facilitation Team
DHF	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever
DOA	Department of Agriculture (Provincial)
DOH	Department of Health (Provincial)
DOP	Department of Planning (Provincial)
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport (Provincial)
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
DSALVA	Department of Social Action, Labor and Veteran's Affairs
DWA	Department of Women's Affairs (Provincial)
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FM	Frequency Modulation
ha.	Hectares
HC	Health Center
HCSC	Health Center Support Committee

HE	Health Education
HF	Health Financing
HIV	Human Insufficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization (UN)
INGO	International Non-government Organization
IO	International Organization
IPD	Impatient Department
IPF	Indicative Planning Figure
IPM	Integrated Pest Control Management
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
Km	Kilometer

**LCB Local Capacity Building**  
**LPP Local Planning Process**  
**LPU Local Planning Unit**

MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MOEYS	Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MPA	Minimum Package of Activities
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MRD	Ministry of Rural Development
MWA	Ministry of Women's Affairs
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NID	National Immunization Day
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPPP	National Professional Project Personnel
NW	Northwest
OD	Operational District
PASEC	Program d'Appui au Secteur de l' Education au Cambodia
PDE	Provincial Department of Environment
PDP	Provincial Development Plan
PDRD	Provincial Department of Rural Development
PDWA	Provincial Department of Women Affairs
PFT	Provincial Facilitation Team
PNC	Post Natal Care
POD	Pursat Operational District
PRDC	Provincial Rural Development Committee
PTC	Provincial Training Center

PUR	Pursat (Province)
QSA	Quaker Service Australia
RH	Referral Hospital
SALVA	Social Action, Labor and Veterans' Affairs
SAWA	Sanitation and Water Supply
SEILA	Socio-Economic Improvement Local Agency
SESC	Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia
SIS	Self Improvement System
SKIP	Stiftung Kinderdorf Pestalozzi (Outreach to Third World Children)
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TD	Technical Department
	<b>TOT Training of Trainer</b>
TSS	Technical Support Staff
TVK	Television of Kampuchea
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nation International Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nation Office for Projects Services
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDP	Village Development Plan
VLA	Village Livestock Agent
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WHO	World Health Organization (UN)

**Pursat Province**

**No. \_662 sNn\_\_\_\_\_**

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING**

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Date: August 13, 1997

# **INSTRUCTION**

**“ON THE PREPARATION OF THE PURSAT DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 1997 ”**

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With reference to:

- Regulation no. 01 pksrNn dated July 25, 1997's Ministry of Planning on the Preparation of the 1997 Provincial-urban Development Plan.
- Record no. 175 pk dated July 25, 1997's Ministry of Planning on the Preparation of the 1997 Provincial Development Plan.
- To effectively prepare 1998 Pursat Development Plan.

## governor of pursat

Respected Ladies and Gentlemen, Provincial Department Chairpersons, Village/Commune/District Leaders, Director of IO/ NGOs and/or International Agencies involved in Provincial development work:

1. All technical departments including district/commune/village technical offices, IOs/NGOs and private sectors must be actively involved in "the Preparation of 1997 Provincial Development Plan" in cooperation with the Provincial Department of Planning.
2. The 1998 Provincial Development Plan is to be based on:
  - The 1996-2000 Socio-economic Development Plan of Royal Government of Cambodia
  - The 1997-1999 Public Investment Plan
  - The evaluation and assessment of the implemented 1997 Provincial Development Plan
  - The strategies and priorities of technical departments.
3. Administrative data collected by technical departments and results of the 1996 socio-economic assessment made by National Statistic Institute in 1996 will be used in the process of 1998 Provincial Development Plan preparation. The analysis of data has been basically used to determine strategies and priorities of 1998 Provincial Development Plan.
4. The Department of Planning plays an important role as facilitator in the process of 1998 Provincial Development Plan with active involvement from provincial technical departments through frequent meetings/workshops. A group of the facilitation team led by Department of Planning was created with its component of technical department representatives so as to ensure the development of the sectoral plan and its submission to Provincial Rural Development Committee for review according to a reasonable format/timeframe.
6. Districts, technical departments, IOs/NGOs and the private sector should pay great attention in responding to the local needs. Several possible projects would be funded to fill the gaps, where it is considered that the village and commune levels are unable to deal with these issues by themselves
6. Districts, technical departments, and IOs/NGOs must submit their 1998 plan to the Department of Planning prior to September 15, 1997
7. The Department of Planning must ensure the incorporation of technical department plans and local plans in the 1998 Provincial Development Plan. A draft of the 1998 Provincial Development Plan will be submitted to each technical department for reviewing and improving.
3. The final draft of 1998 Provincial Development Plan will be submitted in October 1997 by the Department of Planning to the Provincial Rural Development Committee and the Provincial Governor for review and approval. Meanwhile, the publication and distribution to each department will be timely; at latest by November 1997.
4. The Chairman of Department of Planning must discuss and work in cooperation with UNDP/CARERE Pursat to advertise the process of 1998 Provincial Development Plan to all provincial



departments, districts, communes, villages, and international organizations, and the private sector as well, in this province.

The Governor hopes Sir/Madam will spiritually take on the responsibilities and duties to carry out this tasks effectively.

**Attached:**

- Planning Calendar
- List of Facilitation Team Members
- Facilitation Schedule for each Department, and
- Guideline on Planning Structure.

**Provincial Governor of Pursat**

**ROS SRENG**

**Cc:**

- Technical Departments and Districts “carry out”
- UNDP/CARERE Pursat “as information”
- Directors of IOs/NGOs “for collaboration”
- Documentation
- Timeline

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

#### **I. VISION:**

1998 is the second year of implementation of the medium-term development plan for the Province. The Province has transformed from a subsistence agriculture-based economy to a progressive rural economy, specifically through the improvement of rice production by using modern inputs and techniques, and expanding the productive base including other agricultural activities, such as cash crop production or commercial crops and other non-agricultural activities such as food processing and a credit scheme. It is expected that with more intensified activities in rice production and the expansion of economic activities to other agricultural activities and non-agricultural activities, more employment opportunities will be made available to the population of the Province and hence, increase their income.

Simultaneously, the plan addresses human development issues in the Province. This is in recognition that human development is both a means and outcome in creating a productive work force in the Province. Key human development concerns that will be given emphasis in the plan include access to basic services such as health, education, and clean water supply and gender equality.

The provision of basic infrastructure and support services, including rural roads, irrigation systems and flood control is also key to the realization of the development aspirations of the Province. The participation of a wider segment of the population in the formulation of the plan and the implementation of development activities is another key component to achieve the plan successfully. Step 2 of the local development plan in 44 villages of 6 communes of the SEILA program is expected to provide necessary information in a district meeting before the preparation of technical department plans. In addition, greater coordination and cooperation within and between government and other non-government development entities are crucial to the success of the plan.

Finally, the financing of the plan is an important element in carrying out the plan. The implementation of the plan could be hampered by inadequate financial support from the National Government as well as the lack of capacity of the Province to mobilize resources locally and to access resources from non-traditional funding sources. The plan envisions that the Province, in the medium term, will be able to mobilize resources locally and to access resources to support its development activities from other than its traditional donor partners, such as CARERE.

#### **II. DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS AND CONSTRAINTS:**

Pursat is endowed with natural resources in agriculture, fish, and forests. These natural resources, through proper utilization and management and linkages with other productive sectors in the economy, will serve as the engine of growth in the Province.

The agriculture sector, particularly rice production, is the primary source of income and employment in the Province. An estimated 77.6 percent of the Provincial population is engaged in agriculture production as their primary occupation (1996 SESC, NIS). At present, agriculture production in the Province is subsistence in nature. Because of the absence of adequate irrigation system and drainage facilities, rice production is dependent on rainfall for cultivation and thus, in most cases, only one crop can be grown every year.

The development of the agriculture sector offers the highest potential for increasing income and employment and thus, in reducing poverty in the Province. In fact, during the last few years, of the total planted areas of 112,100ha. only 82,000ha have been used for rice production. The increasing of cultivated areas through rehabilitation of existing planted area is expected to increase rice yield of the Province. So far, rice yield of the Province increased from 1.4T to 1.5T because the population has used modern agriculture techniques and materials. There are two possible ways in increasing rice production in the

Province: further expansion of cultivable area and/ or intensification in rice production by using modern inputs and technology.

While data on actual and potential cultivable area in the Province are mixed and are not current, one study has estimated that in 1991 only 69 percent of potential cultivable area was under cultivation. However, further physical expansion may reach a limit because most of the remaining uncultivated areas are not yet demined. Inadequate draft power and shortage of labor power due to a high proportion of non-working age population in the Province. (See Chapter 2), also pose a constraint in the further physical expansion in rice production.

Intensification of rice production in existing areas under cultivation thus provides a more viable means of increasing rice yields in the Province. There are issues, however, that have to be addressed before this potential can be realized. The capacity of institutions, such as the Department of Agriculture, will have to be strengthened to ensure that they have the means and the ability to understand the ways of farmers and to help and enable farmers adapt to new farming techniques. Extension services will also have to be strengthened and expanded to improve and widen access by farmers to modern inputs and technology. In addition, irrigation and drainage facilities will have to be rehabilitated, maintained and constructed, if necessary. In 1997, the irrigation system was available for only 11.5% of 82,000ha of rice fields.

In addition to increasing rice yields, opportunities also exist in expanding and improving the cultivation and production of commercial crops, such as, peanuts (135ha), maize (347ha), and sugarcane (311ha) , as well as perennial crops, such as fruits. The rehabilitation of the government-operated fruit development center ( Dop Bath station) in 1998 for adaptive research and farmer training is expected to provide farmers and local producers an opportunity to exploit the potential of commercial crop cultivation. In addition, the planned construction of three (3) rice research centers in Toul Lapov, Boeung Khnar, and Neak Ta Krabov for adaptive research on new varieties, fertilizer use, and cropping system is also expected to provide the Province technical know how in increasing rice production and expanding the opportunity for a more diversified crop production.

Fish resources of the Tonle Sap are also a very important source of employment in the Province next to rice cultivation. Historically, the Tonle Sap provides a major source of fish supply to the Province both for domestic consumption and for exports. Since 1979, Pursat Province has experienced a decreasing supply of fish from Tonle Sap as well as disappearing varieties of fish. Declining fish supply and increasing population lead to a shortage of fish supply for domestic consumption which in turn increases market prices. It also result in the decline of available fish supply for exports which in turn leads to declining income for fish sellers. The declining fish supply in Tonle Sap is caused by several factors. Sedimentation in Tonle Sap cause the average depth of the lake to be reduced resulting in higher temperature in the dry season which in turn increase the fish mortality rate. In addition, use of illegal fishing materials and illegal fishing in reserve lots have also contributed to the declining supply of fish in Tonle Sap.

The forestry resources in the Province provide a potential for increasing the income of the Province if utilized and managed in a sustainable way. Unlike some of the other Provinces in Cambodia whose rate of deforestation is severe, Pursat Province is in an enviable position where about 67 percent of its land area is still under some form of forest cover. Forest and mountain resources in the Province do not as yet contribute significantly to the overall crop production of the Province. At present, the main agriculture activities are upland cultivation and foraging of forestry products, such as bamboo shoots, roots, cardamum, sandalwood, honey and firewood.

Livestock production is also an important sector in Pursats' rural economy. Household animal raising, such as poultry, cattle and pig provides an additional source of income to farmers while cattle and water buffalo are used as draft animals by farmers. The sector faces several constraints such as inadequate veterinary services and unavailability of new breed or varieties of farm animals to farmers.

In the Province, there are 16 pre-schools, 181 primary schools and 12 secondary schools. Primary school enrollment is 82.4% in 1997, and is higher than last year. In addition, the Department of Education has continued a literacy program for 24 villages of the 5 districts. In 1996-1997 the number of illiterates was reduced 3.5% from last year.

In Pursat, there are 12 health centers, 1 referral hospital in Bakak and Pursat operational district and 1 health training center. The Department of Health has received technical assistance and funds from the Ministry of Health, as well as from International Organizations such as WHO, UNICEF and CARERE.

Access to quality basic social services in the Province such as education, health, and clean water supply remains low primarily due to inadequate National Government support to the Provincial departments and weak institutional capacity of Provincial Departments to plan and implement development programs.

The education sector in the Province receives very little support from the National Government, with the exception of operating costs for teachers and education staff salaries. Most of the major development undertaking, such as school construction, literacy activities, teacher training and expansion of cluster schools are supported by donor agencies, such as UNDP, UNICEF, ILO and SKIP and student parent committees as well as charity people.

The performance of the education sector is poor. Indicators for formal education are quite dismal. These include low admission rate of 3.2 percent in pre-school age children, 3-5 years old; overcrowding in primary schools (student to classroom ratio: 55 students per classroom), and a high drop-out rate in secondary level, specially for grade 9 of 16% and for grade 12 of 21%. There is a high repetition rate especially for grade 1 of 43%; and a lack of materials, textbooks, library and laboratory facilities for secondary schools. In addition, non- formal education activities in the Province only receive operating costs support from the National Government but not for implementing adult literacy programs. Adult literacy programs are supported by donor agencies, such as UNICEF, Concern, Partage, and CARERE.

The health situation in the Province remains a serious concern in infrastructure and human resources. The coverage area of health service is low. The new health coverage system was reformed to extend to people Province wide in order to improve their health. Currently, health services received by the population are low especially from the rural population. Only 32.8% of pregnant women have received pre-natal care. The number of 15-45 year old women, who received birth spacing means was 6%. The number of under one year old children who received immunization (for 6 diseases) was 57%. The coverage rate of the other programs such as tuberculosis, leprosy, malaria, dengue fever, AIDs, and health education remains low.

Since the implementation of the health program is sporadic and generally slow, and there is inadequate health infrastructure, the accessibility of the population to both preventive and curative health services is still limited. A shortage of skilled personnel to fill the new health system, a shortage of materials / equipment and drug supplies, low self-motivation of staff, especially because the objectives of the health programs are still not clear due to the limited knowledge and skills of senior health staff in planning / management, result in sporadic and slow health service delivery which affects the accessibility of the population to health care.

Furthermore, malnutrition remains a problem for both women and children: anemia, lack of vitamin A, lack of iodine as well as protein-caloric malnutrition are also areas of concern. In addition to that, HIV infections and AIDS related diseases also seriously threaten the health of the population. To achieve a better result, the health sector has to pay attention to the plans implementation and has to cooperate with the Ministry of Health and other organizations as well as other relevant sectors in the Province.

### **III. DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE:**

The development objective of the Province is to achieve the common goal of the Royal Government in reducing and alleviating poverty in the Province.

### **IV. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE:**

**a. To increase food security through increasing rice production and other diversified crops as well as increasing family income opportunities by using agriculture techniques and funds:**

- Farmers adopt better farming systems especially women headed households.
  - Farmers use skills and techniques to increase rice yield production, by 6.6% of 1.6T/ha. every year. At the same time they also try to increase the production of other commercial crops.
- Farmers use their knowledge on animal health care and prevention of animal diseases.
- Population gain knowledge on the prevention of loss of forestry resources and wild animals.
- Farmers use irrigation systems in both dry and rainy seasons for 12.57% of the planted areas.
- Farmers use techniques of fish raising and protect fishery resources.

**b. To enhance the quality of education in general and non-formal education:**

- School aged children received basic education service with quality. By the year 2000, the department of education tries to increase the enrolment rate up to 97%, to reduce repetition rate by 13% and to reduce drop-out rate by 7%.
- Teachers will use new teaching methodology.
- Youth and children will be educated on good citizenship.
- Illiterate villagers will receive literacy program linked to vocational skill training.
- Primary schools will introduce a sport, art and culture curriculum.

**c. The health situation of the population in Pursat will improve:**

- All health sections at Provincial, District and Commune level prepare their own structure and efficiently manage their programs.
  - Health staff, national programs, referral hospitals, especially health centers provide health services with better quality to the population
- Population applies and is involved in health promotion via prevention of basic diseases.
- The people will develop a health infrastructure system.

**d. To improve the women's situation in term of knowledge and daily living conditions by providing opportunity in decision making for family, community and society development:**

- The members of development structure VDCs/ CDCs/ DDCs/ PRDC/ PFT/ DFT/ DOP, Provincial staff and NGOs use their understanding on Gender equity which is shown in development plans and activities.
  - Women will be educated and informed on the issues involved in welfare and they will receive services to improve their welfare.
  - Women receive education and other skills to improve their living conditions and generate incomes.

**e. To improve living condition and well-being of Pursat population:**

- Rural population, teachers, students and villagers in target villages have access to water and sanitation supply.
- The rural people use community shops and rural roads.

<b>Current situation</b>	<b>Immediate objectives</b>	<b>Development objectives</b>
1- Low rice yield: 1.5T per ha.	Rice production is increased by 6.6% annually	Rice production is increased up to 26% in 2000
2- Production of agriculture and commercial crops in 793ha.	Production of agriculture and commercial crops is increased to an area of 1,500ha.	Production of agriculture and commercial crops is increased to an area of 2,000ha.
3- Approximately 9,411ha of land have access to an irrigation system	Irrigation systems are continuously rehabilitated to cover 10,313ha.	Irrigation systems, which are rehabilitated, can cover on 17,898ha. of farm land
4- Health service can only cover 12 percent of general population with a minimum package of activities.	26% of the general population are provided with minimum package of activities.	100 percent of the general population are provided with minimum package of activities.
5- Only 57 percent of under 1 year old children are fully immunized against 6 diseases	Full immunization of under 1 year old children is increase to 75 percent	Full immunization of under 1 year old children is increase to 80 percent
6- Crude birth rate is 43 per 1,000 population.	Crude birth rate is reduced	Crude birth rate is reduced by 10% below baseline (43/1,000)
7- Maternal mortality rate is 473 deaths per 100,000	Maternal mortality rate is reduced.	Maternal mortality rate is decreased by 40 percent below baseline figure (473/100,000)
8- Infant mortality rate is 115 deaths per 1,000 live births	Infant mortality rate is reduced	Infant mortality rate is reduced below baseline (115/1,000)
<b>Current situation</b>	<b>Immediate objectives</b>	<b>Development objectives</b>
9- Under 5 mortality rate is 181 deaths per 1,000 live births	Under 5 mortality rate is reduced	Under 5 mortality rate is reduced by 30 percent (181/1,000)
10- Enrolment rate is low: - 82.4% in primary school - 23.1% in secondary school	Enrolment is increased: - 86% in primary school - 26% in secondary school	Enrolment is increased: - 97% in primary school - 45% in secondary school
11- Drop-out rate in secondary school is high : 16%	Drop-out rate in secondary school is reduced by 11%	Drop-out rate in secondary school is reduced by 7%
12- Repetition rate in primary school is high: 43.53%	Repetition rate in primary school is reduced by 20%	Repetition rate in primary school is reduced by 13%

13- 5% of urban population have access to clean water supply for household uses.	7.6% of urban population have access to clean water supply for household uses.	10.20% of urban population have access to clean water supply for household uses.
14- The rural population who have access to clean water supply for household uses is limited.	25% of the rural population to have access to clean water supply for household uses.	40% of the rural population to have access to clean water supply for household uses.
15- Only 25% percent of Provincial roads are rehabilitated.	45% of Provincial roads will be rehabilitated.	85% of Provincial roads will be rehabilitated.
16- Household access to electricity supply is low.	Household access to electricity supply will be expanded to 17 % covering Sampov Meas and Kandieng districts	Household access to electricity supply is increased to 28%.

## **V. STRATEGIES IN DEVELOPMENT:**

### **V.1. Encourage community participation**

- Community participation is a key issue to ensure sustainable development of the plan.
- Create the rural development structure at all level of SEILA program:
  - PRDC/ DDC : as facilitators
  - CDC/ VDC : as local planners

### **V.2. Promotion of local economic development through the following:**

- Adoption by farmers of modern inputs and technology to increase rice yields.
- Expansion of agriculture base to include not only rice production but also other agriculture activities, such as commercial crop production, and improve livestock production.
- Promotion of linkages between agriculture and industry sectors through processing of agriculture and forestry raw materials, such as rice, timber, fruits and vegetables to increase the value added to agriculture products. Processing of agriculture raw materials creates additional non-farm employment and provides additional income to farmers.
- Encourage private sector participation and involvement in local economic development activities through the provision of training in small enterprise development and management, creation of small advisory services, provision of small business credit facility and conduct survey of local business needs in the Province.
- Provision of basic infrastructure and support services through rehabilitation, repair and maintenance of existing road networks and irrigation systems.

### **V.3. Human resource development including**

- Provision and widening of access to basic social services, such as health, education and clean water supply.
- Integration of gender concerns in all Provincial development efforts.

### **V.4. Institutional strengthening through:**

- Provision of appropriate training to government officials on management principles such as efficiency and accountability, as well as technical skills on planning, project design, implementation and monitoring.
- Inclusion of representatives from non-government development institutions in the PRDC meetings
  - Formation of a consultative group between private sector and relevant government departments and other non-government institutions.
  - Set up a Provincial resources mobilization committee to look for funds from national and international organizations.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **PROVINCIAL SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SITUATION**

#### **GENERAL ASPECT OF THE PROVINCE**

#### **I. GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION:**

Pursat is one of the Provinces in Cambodia located in northwest of the country, 186-km from Phnom Penh. This Province is along National road # 5 and the railway to Battambang Province. The Province borders Kampong Chhnang Province in the east, lake of Tonle Sap in the north, Kampong Speu and Koh Kong in the south, and Battambang and Traate Province of Thailand in the west. The total area of the Province is 1,158,800 hectares, which is divided into four broader region: 9.70% of rice land, 75.90% of forest land, 1.50% of pasture, and 1.20% of thatching-grass field (Veal Sbov). The natural resource comprises:

- A.** A Central lowland of 117,736 hectares under the cultivation of rice and various subsidiary crops
- B.** Upland of 145,312 hectares covered by sparse forest
- C.** The mountainous area of 781,952 hectares, which is a rich forestry resource for construction and furniture manufacture. Furthermore, there are several medicinal plants that can be used as traditional medicine such as Pka kravagn/ Dangkor, sandal wood, and marble and natural mines. This area is variously forested and is a shelter of wild animal life.
- D.** Lake of Tonle Sap of 113,800 hectares, richest of Cambodia's fishery resources.

#### **II. DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REGION:**

The administrative region was divided into 6 districts, 49 communes and 495 villages. The average distributed density of population is 27 per sq.km.

#### **III. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL CONDITIONS:**

##### **a. climate**

The climate in Pursat is as for the whole country, tropical and monsoonal. The annual temperature range is approximately 24 - 30 °C, the average is 27 °C, and maximum temperature in April of 40 °C, minimum temperature in the end of December and beginning of January is 16 °C. This Province receives 210 days per year, which is the most favorable to cropping systems.

##### **B. rainfall**

The Monsoon is the major factor in determining the rainfall and is divided into two main seasons per year. The dry season begins from November till April and the rainy season begins from May till October. The rainfall is approximately received between 80-149 days per year. The maximum rainfall is 1,941mm, minimum is 818mm and average is 1350mm.



#### IV. POPULATION:

##### A. total population, SEX IMBALANCE, and NUMBER OF family's ESTIMATED

The first socio-economic assessment shows that the total population in Pursat was 0,284 million, equal to 2.8% of the total population of the country. The number of women was found to be higher than that of men in Pursat (chart 2.1). According to the survey, the estimation of family's in Pursat was 53,868 and the family size was 5.27, which is higher than the average of 5.21 at National level (table 2.1). Sex proportion in Pursat is 95.29 men per 100 women compared to 92.3 at National level. Number of family's headed by women were 23% higher than the National average of 22%.

Table 2.1: number of family, family size, proportion of population in Pursat and Cambodia in 1996

Indicators	Pursat	Cambodia
Number of family	53,868	1,976,926
Average of family size	5.27	5.21
Population (both man & woman)	284,064	10,301,626
Men	138,604	4,944,500
Women	145,461	5,357,126
Sex proportion	95,29	92,30

*Information Source:* Statistic Institute of Ministry of planning – 1996 first socio-economic assessment

##### B. ages OF FAMILY MEMBERS

The proportion of young (0-14 yrs) and oldest people (65 yrs up) in the charge of labor force ages (15-64 years) was higher, compared between Provincial and National level (see table 2.2 and chart 2.2). The percentage of family members in charge was 106% in Pursat and 85% at National level. The rate of 106 persons in charge means that 106 people were living under family economic support of the other labor-age's 100 in the Province. In this regard, the generation of employment and social services for labor force ages in the Province requires great efforts as soon as possible. The highest proportion being young people means that the highest need is for primary and high schools, health services such as vaccination, maternal and child care.

Table 2.2: family member loaded rate based ages in Pursat and Cambodia

Ages (years)	Pursat		Cambodia	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total	284,064	100%	10,301,624	100%
0 – 14	136,899	48%	4,351,957	42%

15 – 64	137,871	49%	5,574,172	42%
65 up	9,294	3%	375,495	4%

*Information Source:* Statistic Institute of Ministry of planning – 1996 first socio-economic assessment

### C. elderly Literacy rate

The literacy rate in Pursat generally was 52.7%. This figure is lower, in comparison with National level of 54.6%. This rate means that 52.6% of 5-year up is currently estimated as able to read and write. Literacy rate of man is higher than woman rate but similar to National (see chart 2.3).

Adult literacy rate in the Province of Pursat was 67.4% lower than the National average of 65.2%. This rate means that 67.4% of 15-year up is currently able to read and write. The majority of men have had access to education and are literate while woman are less as with women all over the country. The woman literacy rate in Pursat is quite similar to the National level. (See chart 2.4).

Table 2.3: population sex breakdown, literacy in Pursat & Cambodia in 1996

Indicators	Pursat	Cambodia
Literacy rate in percentage (5-year up)	52.70	54.60
Man	61.10	61.10
Woman	44.90	48.70
Adult literacy rate in percentage (15-year up)	67.40	65.20
Man	82.30	76.90
Woman	55.00	55.00

*Information source:* Statistic Institute of Ministry of planning – 1996 first socio-economic assessment

## V. ECONOMIC SITUATION OF POPULATION:

### A. SECTORAL WORKS

The population's occupation reflected the agro-economic situation in Pursat. In 1996, an estimated of 76.6% of population's occupation was primarily in the agriculture sector. There are still several businesses activities following rice planting such as small scale business (7.70%), [security and public administration \(2.9%\)](#), and food production and drink (2.1%). The Agriculture sector, food production and drink in Pursat is more confident and secure if compared with National (see chart 2.5& 2.6).

### B. PARTICIPATORY LABOR FORCE

Labor force rate or proportion of able labor force means the number of people who are able to work compared to total number of population aged from 10 years up. Currently estimated that the labor force of 66% in Pursat similar to National level. The labor force rate between man and women is quite equal. Those

who are not included labor forces include: housekeepers, school boy/girls, students and children aged under 10 years. Actually these kind of people work for non-government agencies outside of the government system.  
(see chart 2.7).

### C. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT RATE

The labor force or economical activists in Pursat aged between 10-year up, includes employed and unemployed. According to the survey made in 1996, the total labor force in this Province was 66.20%, which is higher than average at National level. 98% of the total labor force in the Province is employed a rate similar to the National level. However, the figure is still not clear because the previous socio-economic recorded those who have only one working hour as employed. It was really not able to define the employment status whenever the unemployment figure is not available. Furthermore, this employment figure was made possible only for the government system but not for non-government agencies (see chart 2.8).

### VI. POVERTY INDICATORS:

The poverty situation in Pursat was observed to be better in term of house ownership, availability of local services: primary schools, health clinics than elsewhere in the country (see table 2.5 & chart 2.9). However, several indicators such as use of latrines, housing construction materials, access to water and sanitation show lower rates compared to the National level (see table 2.5 & chart 2.10). Work is not only to generate income for family support but also to provide needed Provincial services (see chart 2.9 & 2.10).

Table 2.4: table summarizing economic indicators and key demography

Key indicators	Cambodia	Pursat
<b><u>Demography</u></b>		
Total population	10.30 million	0,284 million
Family size in average	5.21	5.27
Family member in age groups	85%	106%
0 – 14 year	42%	48%
15 – 64 year	54%	49%
65 year up	4%	3%
Adult literacy rate:	65%	67%
% of family women headed	22%	23%
% of people aged from 15 years up	29%	26%
People never married		
Women	31%	30%
Men	27%	22%
<b><u>Economy</u></b>		
Sectoral work		
Agriculture	75.50%	76.60%
Forestry	0.60%	0.60%
Fishery	1.20%	1.40%
Food production and drink	1%	2%
Small scale business	8.50%	7.70%
Public administration/security	3.10%	2.90%
Participatory labor force	66%	66%
Man	66%	66%
Woman	65%	66%
Labor force	4,928,071	126,617

Employment rate	98%	98%
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*Information source:* Statistic Institute of Ministry of planning – 1996 first socio-economic assessment

Table 2.5: summarizing key indicators of poverty

Key indicators	Cambodia	Pursat
<b><u>Poverty indicators</u></b>		
Number of family having access to public services		
Total family access to single service:		
Primary school	64%	64.8%
Health clinic	42.50%	63.60%
Using road for travelling	89.40%	91.60%
Percentage of house ownership		
Ownership	96.50%	97.10%
Rented	0.40%	?
Others	3.10%	2.90%
Percentage of family with no latrine	77.80%	94%
Percentage of thatching-roof house	53%	66.90%
Percentage of family with motorbikes	18.20%	12.60%
Percentage of family using petrol for petrol lamps	81.10%	98.30%
Percentage of family using pond or river/canal for drinking water	31.60%	29.80%
Percentage of disable persons	20.40%	25%

*Information source:* Statistic Institution of Ministry of planning – 1996 first socio-economic assessment

## CHAPTER 3

### LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS

#### INTRODUCTION

During the last 10 months (January-October, 1997), the Provincial Rural Development Committee, particularly Local Planning Unit, members of rural development structure in 51 villages, and 5 communes of the 5 districts in Pursat have gone through the great experience of the 1<sup>st</sup> round of the Local Planning Process.

The 51 village development plans, and 5 commune development plans have been prepared and about 72 projects have been implemented in those areas. Approximately US \$ 25,000.00 has been spent for both sub-project activity implementation and operational cost. The figure excluded the local contribution to sub-project activities with the minimum average of 20% of the total cost.

After the completion of Local Planning Process- 1<sup>st</sup> round, many training activities and workshops have been provided to the Provincial Facilitation Team, District Facilitation Team and Technical support staff. Below are the training activities and workshops:

- Refreshment workshop on Local Planning Process-1<sup>st</sup> round, strong points, weak points and solving strategies.
- Study tour to Battambang, Kandal, Phnom Penh. The purpose of study tour was concerned with literacy programs, gender issues such as: Mother and Child health care, birth spacing and environment aspects which involved in the forestry community.
- Training on domestic violence, monitoring and evaluation, report writing skill, and oriented strategy in Local Planning Process.

In the second round, we shifted from a problem oriented to a goal oriented approach. It was concluded and agreed in all the 5 SEILA Provinces. That is because, when discussing with villagers on the “Problems” they encountered, people feel sad and something happens in the past which may carry on up to present time and may cause future problems. Therefore, it was thought there was no reason to keep people sad with their past experience. In the second round of Local Planning Process, additional 6 communes and 44 villages have been included and the implementation period was from 22 October 1997 to 16 January 1998.

We stretched the time for the whole process (7 steps) from the beginning until getting to village development plan validation to 11 days and a half, and commune development plan for 5 days while in the first round this took only 5 days and a half and 3 days for village development plan and commune development plan formulation respectively. The main reason was to ensure that people and the facilitation team have enough time to produce a high quality of village development plans and commune development plans reflecting real needs and priorities with full participation of men and women in the communities. One more step of **Village Development Committee Workshop on Village Development Plan Preparation** was added in the second round in order to make clear that Village Development Committee members can explain the concept of village development plan with goal oriented approach, and enumerate this describe all steps to villagers. Finally, the Village Development Committees will be able to identify and understand clearly their roles and responsibilities in the village development plan formulation.

## **I. LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS:**

Local Planning Process is a tool to enable both men and women at village and commune level to plan, coordinate and manage their own resources for their own development efforts in order to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions in their communities.

*The Local Planning Process is important to all men and women at village and commune level. The Local Planning Process will create real and full participation for community members towards long term*

sustainable development. With the Local Planning Process, people will realize their resources, potential and human dignities to manage their development efforts. The Local Planning Process will enable the Rural Development Structure members at all levels (Village Development Committee (VDC), Commune Development Committee (CDC), District Development Committee (DDC) and Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC)) to be able to mobilize local resources, to attract funding, to monitor and evaluate development progress and to ensure sectoral inputs integration in the Local Planning Process and the Provincial Development Plan.

Villagers, Village Development Committees and Commune Development Committees play the most active role while Provincial Rural Development Committee, District Development Committee and CARERE play supporting a role in the Local Planning Process. The table matrix below indicates some of important activities undertaken by different actors.

**Table 3.1 Activities and responsible persons in LPP process**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Responsible persons</b>					
	<b>Villagers</b>	<b>VDC</b>	<b>CDC</b>	<b>DDC</b>	<b>LPU</b>	<b>PRDC</b>
1. LPP conceptualization	√	√	√	√	√	√
2. Commune meeting		√	√	√	√	
3. Village meeting	√	√	√	√	√	
4. VDC workshop		√			√	
5. Updating of information and /or data gathering	√	√			√	
6. Village workshop for village goal setting and situation analysis	√				√	
7. VDP formulation					√	
8. VDP validation						
9. CDC orientation for CDP process	√	√			√	
10. Update commune information on commune development activities during the past 12 months			√		√	
11. Commune profile	√		√		√	
12. Commune goal setting / situation analysis and commune future action plan for 1-3 years						
13. CDP writing			√		√	
14. VDP/CDP Sub-project						

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Responsible persons</i>					
	<i>Villagers</i>	<i>VDC</i>	<i>CDC</i>	<i>DDC</i>	<i>LPU</i>	<i>PRDC</i>
<i>analysis</i>			✓		✓	
15. <i>Sub-project appraisal</i>						
16. <i>Sub-project implementation and management</i>						
17. <i>Local funds contribution, collection and mobilization</i>			✓		✓	
18. <i>IPF disbursement</i>		✓	✓		✓	
19. <i>Contractual procedure</i>			✓		✓	✓
20. <i>Monitoring</i>					✓	
	✓	✓	✓			
	✓	✓	✓			
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: 1997's Local Capacity Building team

There are 7 steps in the Local Planning Process (Village development plan). Detail of village development plan formulation is as follow:

- A. Commune Meeting** (One Facilitation Day): Provincial Facilitation Team/District Facilitation Team go to the site to give a briefing to a broad representation of the community including NGOs, local authorities, leaders of the groups, Achar Wat, monks, school headmasters and teachers, health workers and other natural community leaders. The expected output from this step is that Commune Development Committees members agreed to undergo LPP.
- B. Village Meeting on General Information on Local Planning Process** (Two Facilitation Days): Village Development Committees in each village in the commune are contacted by facilitators and set schedule. The detail of local planning process will be explained, questioned and discussed. Expected outputs are those Village Development Committees and villagers understand and agree to undergo the Local Planning Process.
- C. Village Development Committee Workshop on village development plan preparation** (One Facilitation Day): Village Development Committees will be oriented on the process of preparing village development plan and its content. Expected outputs are that Village Development



Committee members can explain the concept of village development plan, enumerate and describe each step of village development plan formulation and are able to identify their roles and responsibilities in Local Planning Process formulation.

- D. Updating of Information and/or Data Gathering** (Three Facilitation Days): District Facilitation Team/Provincial Facilitation Team were assigned to collect the available secondary data for 2-3 days after Commune meeting (I step). In this step, the District Facilitation Team/Provincial Facilitation Team collect data required by using 6 Participatory Rural Appraisal tools to determine village situation and prepare village profile. The team can be divided into groups of 2-3 persons with specific responsibilities. At the end of each day, the entire teams meet together with the Village Development Committees to present group findings, discuss and identify gaps for follow up. The expected outputs are that data is summarized, updated and/or collected.
- E. Village Workshop for Village Goal Setting and Situation Analysis** (Two Facilitation Days): Representatives of groups per zone in the village, Village Development Committees and advisory groups come together for a village workshop. The aim is to determine the village development goals for the next 3 years, to analyze village situation based on the information gathered and to determine how they will achieve the set-goals based on the given situation. Expected outputs are that 3-year village development goals, the present situation and future actions based on yearly basis are identified.
- F. Village Development Plan Formulation** (One Facilitation Day): Village Development Committees under a facilitation of District Facilitation Team/Provincial Facilitation Team further discuss the problems and goals, collate the information from the village workshop and proceed to write the draft of village development plan. The expected output is a draft village development plan which includes a) goals set (may includes drawings and diagrams), b) summary of data gathered (illustrations, maps, diagrams, tabular presentations), c) situation analysis, d) list of village activities and goals in 1998-2000.
- G. Village Development Plan Validation** (Half a Day and Night Time Activity): Village Development Committees inform villagers and all persons in step I whom are available at the village to attend this step. Village Development Committees review briefly all the process, information and activities planned to the participants and ask for comments and suggestions. Expected output is the village development plan validated.

After the completion of village development plan and commune development plan all information relating to poverty ranking, village/commune goals, priorities and sub-project ideas will pass on to the line departments and CARERE sectoral unit for their information and input for planning. At district level, commune chiefs share this information with other line department's representatives in the District Local Development Plan Integration meeting.

## **II. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF LOCAL PLANNING PROCESS:**

There are 11 communes, 95 villages in all 5 districts in Pursat Province as target zones for Local Planning Process. Provincial Rural Development Committee and CARERE agreed that within the availability of resources and time of CARERE, it is more effective to utilize the resource and effort on the limited areas in order to see a clearer result and impact of the experiment. If we cover all villages and communes in the Province, we will spread all the resources and effort so thin. The result and impact may not be able to be managed, observed, evaluated and replicated sufficiently and effectively.

There were criteria in selecting the target villages and communes, including: a) Population dominated by CARERE target group e.g. poor and disadvantaged men, women children and other vulnerable group including the density of returnees; b) Maximum return/maximum effectiveness of development of investment; c) Tolerable security conditions; d) Maximum visibility for demonstration, training and replication; e) Cooperatives of the local authorities; f) Accessibility to development workers (Local capacity building and other sectoral staff); and g) Contiguous with target commune(s).

There are some differences between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Planning Process, which were already mentioned in the Introduction section.

Table 3.2: Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) calculation and allocation for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Local Planning Process

SEILA Pursat: Commune IPF (1997-2000)							
ProvincialIPF= 50,000 x 11 Commune = 550,000							
Commune IPF = ProvincialIPF x # of villages in Commune							
Total # of villages in target commune							
Indication percentage = 50%, 30%, and 20%							
Commune	# villages	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total	Remarks
First LPP							The IPF for the first LPP will no lower that \$ 50000 per commune.
1. Bakan	20	25000	50000	20789.47		115,789.47	
2.Svay loung	13	25000	25000	25263.16		75,263.16	
3. Osadan	7	25000	15000	10000		50,000.00	* 40,526.32
4. Prongil	5	25000	15000	10000		50,000.00	*28947.37
5. Prey Nhy	6	25000	15000	10000		50,000.00	*34736.84
Second LPP							
6.Bantey Dey	12		34736.84	20842.1	13894.74	69,473.68	
7.Anlong Thnot	6		17368.42	10421.05	6947.37	34,736.84	
8.Thnot Chum	14		40526.32	24315.79	16210.52	81,052.63	
9. Baxchenchen	5		14473.69	8684.21	5789.47	28,947.37	
10. Sante	2		5789.47	3473.69	2315.79	11,578.95	
11. Roleap	5		14473.69	8684.21	5789.47	28,947.37	
Total	95	125,000	247368.43	152473.68	50947.36	595,789.47	* 550,000

Source: 1997's Local Capacity Building team.

Note.

- For budgeting purpose, we use indicative percentages, 50, 30 and 20.
- Remaining budget from previous LPP will carry over and add up in the coming year.

### III. CONCLUSION:

The Local Planning Process is an important tool of the SEILA program with full support from CARERE and is being undertaken in this experiment. People involved in the target areas are very happy to participate and learn from a meaningful experience. In the 1<sup>st</sup> round of the LPP area, people start asking some of the following question. What to do next? How long will CARERE support SEILA Pursat? What will happen if CARERE withdraws from the Province? etc. These questions show a good sign of development the Local Planning Process as it provides maximum participation to villagers who are the owners of all development efforts and activities. These interventions will promote self confidence and a sense of ownership to the people which means that SEILA has been moving towards a right direction of long term sustainable and participatory development.

However, the process will be achieved under a close cooperation with full understanding from Government counterparts through the Provincial Rural Development Committee, facilitators, (Provincial Facilitation Team, District Facilitation Team, Technical Support Staff), line department staff, all CARERE NPPPs and international staff and NGOs community. The process is just starting. It needs more time to pass. Monitoring is important for everyone involved in this experiment. More meetings, reflection workshops, sharing lessons learned within the Province and across the SEILA Provinces are required.

## CHAPTER 4

# TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT PLANS

## **SECTION 1**

### **AGRICULTURE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries has implemented a process of prioritizing and selection of the Provincial Public Investment Program (PPIP), with a requirement that departments identify strategies in accord with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries development framework.

Sustainable increase in overall agriculture production must be based on an increase in the production of rice, the most important agriculture crop in the Province, with a reported 82,000 hectares cropped out of total potential agricultural land of 112,000 hectares. Local wet season crop yield averages only 1.5 tonnes per hectare.

This result has led the department to initiated Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to farmers in Krako, Bakan and Sampov Meas districts. Additionally, the department has provided extension services related to the use of natural resource and fertilizer. Much of the recent increase in production is due to improved technology or inputs.

Livestock and poultry productions have increased in recent years. This increase is due to services, which were provided by the department through animal health care programs, training farmers on cattle raising techniques, animal health care and animal diseases.

However, both rice and livestock producers have faced several constraints in their attempts to improve local rice yields and livestock, including uncertain rainfall, insects, limited access to fertilizer, poor quality of seeds and varieties, low soil fertility and animal diseases occurring in both cattle and poultry. From the department itself, the 1997 plan and fund allocation were a bit late, resulting in the department seeing unable to achieve the planned activities. Moreover, funds to carry out the proposed activities were limited.

Thus, the department has planned to increase agricultural production through dissemination of modern production technology, and expansion and intensification of use, of suitable inputs. The department will work closely with farmers to achieve successful transition of the agriculture sector from subsistence farming to market-oriented production.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The mission of the department of agriculture is to support the economic growth of Cambodia by providing high quality services in order to increase agricultural production while protecting the natural resources and also strengthening capacity of staff in the sector to plan, formulate and implement agricultural development programs.

#### **II. VISION:**

As infrastructure improves, greater competition should develop among inputs suppliers and private sector marketing services. Diversification of the agriculture production base is required with other crops in addition to rice contributing more to the gross value of production. The agriculture sector much be associated with the processing and value adding of farm and planted crops. As the agriculture sector develops, donors' inputs into the sector will reduce.

### **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR**

#### **III.1. PROBLEMS**

**Fisheries:** The priorities in this sector are that rural poor people lack the appropriate skills, required materials and funds to produce adequate quantities of fish for home consumption. These problems are caused by decreased Tonle Sap fishes production (3,267 tonnes in 1996 and 3,133 tonnes in 1997) and deforestation of flooding forest (fish shelter) and illegal fishing.

**Agronomy:** Problems in local fruit production are rural farmers lack of appropriate skills in grafting, and lack of materials and funds to produce the variety of species, and quantities and quality of fruit required by local markets. These problems are caused by poor quality and quantity of water (15,238 hectares need to irrigate), and poor nutrients and seed.

**Animal health and production:** This sector is inefficient in animal production due to poor animal health care, poor breed selection, maintenance and feeding practices. Thus, these problems are the result of limited farmer knowledge of proper raising techniques and inappropriate and insufficient public support for rural livestock production.

**Forestry:** Forest has declined due largely to deforestation, limited reforestation and the absence of the community forestry. Forest areas are insecure zones. Farmer lack of appropriate skills for cutting. Farmers have poor access to good quality tree seedlings for planting, especially for building and fuel.

**Hydrology:** Water control is vital to agriculture production in the Province. Flooding experienced in recent years caused many social problems for rural families. Irrigation systems were damaged by flooding last year. Only 9,441 hectares of cultivated land is irrigated out of a total 82,000 hectares.

### III.2. OPPORTUNITY

**Agronomy:** Opportunities are available to improve rice production by using modern techniques as well as expanding areas to commercial crops such as maize, soybean, mungbean, sugar cane and also of perennial crops such as coconut, mangoes, lemon, orange and other fruits. These products have market demand both locally and externally. Moreover, the agronomy officer is supported by other organizations as well as CARERE.

**Fisheries:** Opportunities are available to develop families' fishpond production through development of government and private fingerling production centers and protection of the natural resources base. A new fish breeding station in Pursat will be in place in 1998. It will serve as a training center for fish raising farmers.

**Animal health and livestock production:** Opportunities are available to improve rural livestock production for home consumption and sale in local markets. It is second most important source of income next to agriculture.

**Forestry:** Opportunities are available to develop fruit cultivation, tree nursery activities and to organize community forestry. Moreover, forest resources are most important sources for providing wood for building and fuel, as well as traditional medicine.

**Hydrology:** Opportunities are available to rehabilitate existing irrigation systems and natural streams. Water user groups will be a key point for irrigation system operation and maintenance.

### III.3. RESULTS IMPLEMENTATION IN 1997

The improvement of agriculture production was based on rice production, 82,000 hectares of cultivated land out of a potential area of 112,000 hectares. Recent rice production was at a low level compared to the neighboring countries. The average yield is 1.5 Tonnes per hectare. However this result was an increase compared to last year rice production (1.4 tones per hectare).

This result was due to the agronomy unit has carrying out the program of IPM in Krako, Bakan and Sampove Meas districts with 224 farmers, and also a rice varieties experiment conducted by IRRI in Kraako, Kandieng and Sampove Mease districts.

Additionally, the extension unit had trained 443 farmers in 13 villages on how to use natural resources and fertilizer in Kandieng and Bakan districts. The department provided training in vegetable production to farmers in Kravanh district. These activities enabled them to plant vegetables for home consumption and sale to the local markets.

For improving livestock production, the animal health and production unit provided training on buffalo raising techniques to 51 farmers in 6 villages of Sampove Meas and Bakan districts. The animal health cares program was also implemented in all of the five districts.

To address water supply problems, the hydrology unit rehabilitated 7 water gates in Kandieng district. This result was due to the unit cooperating with local communities in rehabilitation work of the irrigation system.

The delay in implementation of the 1997 plan was due to delayed allocation of funds from both government and donor's agencies, and also the preparation process of the departmental plan being late. In addition to that, inadequate means of transportation were constraints.

#### **IV. STRATEGY:**

In order to achieve the objectives of the department, the following strategies will be adopted:

- To increase crop production, and commercial crop through modern techniques and inputs.
- To increase livestock production through disease control, education, veterinary agents services, animal food and livestock raising.
- To provide water sources to farmers through development and rehabilitation of reservoirs and irrigation canals.
- To manage fish resources, through education, dissemination of information, and fisheries resource conservation, as well as using sustainable development economic practices and to promote aquaculture activities.
- To manage forestry resources through education, and dissemination of information on conservation of forest resources and wildlife, as well as through promotion of community forestry activities.
- To provide extension services working directly with Commune Development Committees and Village Development Committees.

#### **V. LOGFRAME:** (See next page)

## LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Hierarchy of objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions
<b>Development objectives</b>  1. To improve food security through expansion in rice production and crop diversification.	-Increase in rice yield 1.6T/ha (1998), 1.7T/ha (1999) and 1.9T/ha (2000).	-Report on rice production from the Ministry of Agriculture.	-Price of rice, both domestic and international is stable.
<b>Immediate objectives</b>  1. Farmers adopt techniques of integrated farming systems, particularly female-headed households.  2. Farmers use their knowledge and skills to produce quality rice and cash crops.  3. Farmers use their knowledge of basic animal health care and animal	- Percent of farmers using integrated farming techniques is increased: 10% (1998), 20% (1999) and 40% (2000)  - Percent of female headed households using integrated farming techniques is increased 10% (1998), 20% (1999) and 40% (2000). - Income of farmers using integrated farming systems techniques is increased by 10% every year.  - Percent of farmers using modern techniques and inputs is increased: 56% (1998), 65% (1999) and 80% (2000).  - Percent of farmers trained in basic animal health care is increased: 9.77% (1998), 19.55% (1999) and 29.35% (2000).	- Report from extension unit.          - Report from the agronomy unit.          - Report from veterinary unit.	-Farmers, particularly women, will participate in the training and use the techniques they learn from the training.

<p>disease prevention.</p> <p>4. People have knowledge about conservation on forest resources and wildlife.</p> <p>5. Farmers make use of irrigation facilities during the dry and rainy season.</p> <p>6. Fisherfolks use their knowledge to raise fish and to properly use fishery resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase in livestock production: 30% (1998), 50% (1999) and 70% (2000).</li> <li>- Increased percentage of people understanding forest and wildlife conservation: 10% (1998), 15% (1999) and 17% (2000).</li> <li>- Number of people involved in community forestry is increased: 250 people (1998)</li> <li>- Area of irrigated farms is increased: 1.07% (1998), 6.42% (1999) and 1035% (2000).</li> <li>- One community groups is organized to manage and maintain irrigation canals.</li> <li>-Percent of households involved in fish raising activities is increased: 5.05% (1998), 10.10% (1999) and 15.15% (2000).</li> <li>- Evergreen planted to protect fish shelter. 1000 (1998).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from forestry unit.</li> <li>- Report from hydrology unit.</li> <li>- Report from fishery unit.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1. Integrated farming systems techniques are transferred to the farmers.</p> <p>2. Modern farming techniques and inputs are transferred to and used by</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 13 staff trained on integrated farming system techniques, monitoring, and evaluation methods by February 1998.</li> <li>- 390 farmers trained on integrated farming system techniques by June 1998.</li> <li>- 1580 farmers trained on rice techniques by 1998.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-List of trained staff in 1998 from DoAgr.</li> <li>-List of farmers who attended the training from DoAgr.</li> <li>-List of participants who attended the workshop.</li> <li>- Rice experiment/ research station.</li> </ul>	<p>-Trainers are available.</p> <p>-Farmers are willing to be trained and use the techniques.</p>



<p>farmers.</p> <p>3. Information and knowledge on basic animal health care and animal disease prevention are disseminated to farmers.</p> <p>4. Trained staff disseminates information on forest and wildlife conservation to the people.</p> <p>5. Existing irrigation facilities are rehabilitated and provide adequate water supply to farmers.</p> <p>6. Techniques on fish raising have been transferred to the fisherfolks.</p> <p>7. Information on proper use of fishery resources is disseminated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rice experiment/ research station in place by October 1998.</li> <li>- 290 VLAs are trained by July 1998.</li> <li>- 350 farmers are trained by VLAs.</li> <li>- 350 farmers/villagers receive information on animal disease control and prevention.</li> <li>- 40 staff trained on forest conservation and wildlife resources.</li> <li>- 250 people received information on forest conservation and wildlife resources.</li> <li>- 10 staff trained on community forestry.</li> <li>- 3 staff trained in organizing community groups.</li> <li>- 7 Km. irrigation canals, rehabilitated and operational.</li> <li>- 10 staff trained on fish raising techniques.</li> <li>- 20 fisherfolks trained by staff.</li> <li>- 200 fisherfolks received information on reforestation and fishery resources conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of VLAs trained.</li> <li>- List of farmers trained by VLAs.</li> <li>- List of farmers who attended the meeting.</li> <li>- List of trained staff.</li> <li>- List of people/farmers who received information.</li> <li>- List of staff trained on community forestry.</li> <li>- List of trained staff.</li> <li>- Report from DoAgr.</li> <li>- List of trained staff.</li> <li>- List of trained farmers.</li> <li>- List of farmers who received information.</li> </ul>	<p>-Trainers are available.</p> <p>-Farmers are willing to be trained.</p>
<b>Key Activities</b>	<b>Inputs required.</b>		

<p><u>For Output 1.</u></p> <p>1.1 Staff training on techniques of integrated farming systems, planning, monitoring, and evaluation.</p> <p>1.2 Farmers training on techniques of integrated farming systems.</p> <p>1.3 Weekly/ monthly monitoring of farmers' activities.</p> <p>1.4 Mid-year workshop with trainers and villagers to evaluate outcome of techniques applied by farmers.</p> <p><u>For Output 2.</u></p> <p>2.1 Staff training on techniques of rice's planting, soil improvement, fruit tree planting, and pest control.</p> <p>2.2 Farmers' training on rice seed selection and soil improvement techniques in all five districts.</p> <p>2.3 Farmers' training on integrated pest control management (IPM)</p> <p>2.3 Farmers are provided new seed varieties from the rice seed experimental/ research stations in Sampov Meas and Bakan districts.</p> <p><u>For Output 3.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training materials.</li> <li>- Supplies.</li> <li>- Equipment.</li> <li>- Transport.</li> <li>- Salaries, DSAs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expected to get support from government, IOs, NGOs and international donor agencies.</li> </ul>
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<p>3.1 Training of village livestock agents (VLAs) on basic animal health care and animal disease prevention.</p> <p>3.2 Training of farmers by VLAs.</p> <p>3.3 Staff training on techniques in diagnosing animal diseases.</p> <p>3.4 Staff visits to villages to provide advice on animal disease control and prevention and to provide vaccination.</p> <p><u>For Output 4:</u></p> <p>4.1 Staff training on disseminating information on forest and wildlife resources conservation.</p> <p>4.2 Staff training on community forestry.</p> <p>4.3 Extension services on forest resource conservation are provided to people (target groups)</p> <p><u>For Output 5:</u></p> <p>5.1 Staff training on community organizing for irrigation facility maintenance.</p> <p>5.2 Rehabilitation of irrigation canals in Andong Krasang village.</p> <p>5.3 Community group is identified and organized in maintaining the</p>		
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<p>rehabilitated irrigation canal.</p> <p><u>For Output 6 and 7:</u></p> <p>6.1 Staff training on fish raising techniques.</p> <p>6.2 Fishfolks trained on fish raising techniques.</p> <p>6.3 Construction of fish hatchery station in Sras Strong for raising fingerlings.</p> <p>6.4 Fingerlings from the hatchery are distributed to fisherfolks.</p> <p>6.5 Study tour on fish raising techniques to Laos.</p> <p>6.6 Evergreens planted along the Tonle Sap Lake in Krakor district for fish shelter.</p> <p>6.7 Poles are put in place in the Tonle Sap area to mark fishing zones.</p>		
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## SECTION 2

### **EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORTS DEPARTMENT**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Under the leadership of the Royal Government of Cambodia, the Department of Education, Youth and Sports (DOEYS) has closely coordinated with national and international organizations, local authorities, teachers, parents and monks in order to improve the quality of education in the Province.

In school year 1996-97, the DOEYS has received 228 new classrooms from other donors in and outside the country. Through PASEC program, there are 4 schools received award in amount money of 2,000\$ each, for the success of improvement school aspects. Training on teaching methodologies has been providing to 881 teachers (including primary school teacher for grade 1 and 6 and teachers in secondary school for grade 7) for improving the quality of teaching. About 1,545 education personnel have received distance training to improve general knowledge and new methodology of teaching. Primary net enrollment rate is 82.4% which last year achievement was 80.49%. Literacy program has implemented by the Department of women Affairs (DWA) and CONCERN for 24 classes in 24 villages. There are 401 adult students attend literacy classes and only 291 students who passed the literacy test.

There are many constraints in the field of education in Pursat such as pre-school enrollment is very low if compared to primary and secondary levels. The highest repetition rate in primary is 43.52% (grade 1) and secondary drop-out rate of grade 9 is 16%, grade 12 is 21%. These rates are high because lack of textbooks, poor teaching aids and inadequate school facilities. Lack of primary school teachers and lack of classrooms so that the number of students is more than 50 per classroom, in some places.

For next year, the DOEYS plans to increase the number of enrollment in pre-school and primary schools by mobilizing school-aged children to maximize access to school. To improve the quality of education through in-service and on the job training courses of pre-schools and primary school teachers. To construct more school buildings to ensure the appropriate students class ratio. The department will also try to expand literacy programs to the villagers by linking with vocational training skills.

To achieve that, the DOEYS need to follow the guidelines/ policies of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MOEYS) and to train more teachers, to construct more school buildings and to cooperate with other technical departments in the Province, National and International Organization, NGOs to get some more supports and assistance.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The DOEYS is responsible for providing formal education (preschool education, primary education, and secondary education) and non-formal education service (literacy and professional literacy) to the Province of Pursat.

#### **II. VISION:**

The DOEYS has a clear vision to universalize 9 years of basic education for all children by ensuring both quantity and quality of education, and to reduce as much as possible the number of illiterates in Pursat Province.

#### **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

##### **III.1. Present Situation**

**Pre-school:** In general, the activities of pre-school in Pursat Province is limited because the support from the Ministry or donors is low. The parents do not better understand on pre-school value so that they did not sent their children to schools. There are 16 pre-schools in Pursat and the total number of enrollment is 1,107 pupils, it is quite similar to previous year, 1,098 pupils. The number of teachers decreased from 61 to 56 because some of them have moved to work in Primary schools where teachers are not adequate.

**Table 1: Enrollment in Preschool education, 1995-96/ 1996-97**

Grade	1995-1996			1996-97		
	Total	Girls	% of girl	Total	Girls	% of girl
Low	112	62	55.35	103	51	49.51
Medium	177	89	50.28	205	93	45.36
High	724	348	48.06	688	336	48.83
Mix grade	85	37	43.52	111	68	61.26
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>48.81</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>49.50</b>

**Source:** Planning and statistics office of the department of education, youth and sports (Pursat), 1996-97.

Table 1 shows that, the total enrollment in preschool is increased from 1,098 in 1995-96 to 1,107 in 1996-97. If compare by gender in total number of enrollment, boy and girl are equally access to school. In low and medium grade the number of enrollment is less. That is means the parents did not send their children to school (aged 3 to 4 years old). In general pre-school enrollment rate is very low if compare to enrollment rate in primary and secondary levels.

**Primary:** The total number of Primary in Pursat in 1996-97 is 181 schools, higher than last year 5 schools. The enrollment is 61,786 which last year enrollment was 56,714. The enrollment rate is 82.40% higher than last year, 80.49%. The number of classes is 1,435 which last year has 1,388 classes. Total number of teachers is 1,382 which last year was 1,344 persons. For this year, the repetition rate in primary is high, especially in grade 1 is 43.52% in those the repetition rate of boy is 44.15% and girl is 42.80%. The repetition rate is high it will contribute to the lack of classrooms, lack of teachers and the state needs to spend more money on building construction and teacher training programs. The repetition rate in primary school has shown in table below:

**Table 2: Repeaters by grade in Primary education, 1995-96 and 1996-97 school years**

Grade	1995-96			1996-97		
	Repeaters	Repetition rate (%)		Repeaters	Repetition rate (%)	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
1	7911	36.73	35.75	9641	44.15	42.80
2	3118	22.74	21.46	4507	31.59	35.43
3	1295	14.13	15.78	2508	36.88	8.45
4	740	11.22	15.50	1328	23.86	16.17
5	868	20.14	22.97	665	16.98	20.50

6				95	11.20	4.04
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**Source:** Planning and statistics office of the department of education, youth and sports (Pursat), 1996-97.

**Secondary:** In Pursat there are 12 secondary schools. The total enrollment is 7,399 students which last year was 6,648 pupils. The repetition rate for this year is 23.10% which last year was only 21.59%. The number of classes is 179, compare to last year it was 174. The total number of secondary teachers for this year is 556 persons which last year got only 512 persons. From the observation, dropout rate in secondary is high, the highest drop-out rate in secondary is in last grade of the cycle which student must take national examination such as grade 9 and grade 12. Dropout rate in grade 9 is 16% and in grade 12 is 21%. That is wastage of the individual student, their families and as well as the state which has not enough budgets. See table 3 on dropout rate in secondary school in Pursat.

**Table 3: Drop-out rate by grade in Lower secondary education, 1995-96/ 96-97**

Grade	1995-96			1996-97		
	Number of drop-out	Drop- out rate (%)		Number of drop-out	Drop-out rate (%)	
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
7	147	4.98	8.01	217	6.99	11.84
8	103	7.63	7.00	194	8.80	10.86
9	197	11.20	7.73	316	16.46	16.36
10	17	2.48	5.76	17	3.70	3.24
11	7	15.21	0	27	6.35	5.63
12	40	13.06	10.78	25	21.27	20.00

**Source:** Planning and statistics office of the department of education, youth and sports (Pursat), 1996-97.

Derive from the observation on repetition rate and dropout rate in primary and secondary schools remained high because of the following factors:

- **Teachers:** The education level of the teachers is not the same so that their understanding on new curriculum is limited and the implementation of the contents in the module is also limited.
- 
- **Students:** Some of the students come to school irregularly because their parents or sponsor need some help from them working for their family living condition.
- **Schools and society:** Inadequate school facilities. Some of the classrooms do not have enough chairs, and tables. Majorities of schools also can not provide/ support arts and sports activities for students. In some researches, repetition and dropout rate of girl is higher than boy. It is usually cause by the poor family living condition and some girls have got married.

**Non-formal education:** Non-formal education activities are less if compared to the previous year. That is because no funding support. All literacy programs have conducted by DWA and CONCERN. CAPE supported project, was expected to provide assistance for the cluster program was suspended as a result of the July event.

**Management:** The DOEYS has the management structure from the Province, district up to school level. The management activities of education is limited because the management structure is not effective caused by the management capacity and professional conscientious of the educational staff are not satisfied

compared to the development of education sector. The implementation of curriculum is low cause by the lack of professional staff, school buildings, school equipment and lack of primary school teachers. The development is not for all education components such as limited arts, sport and youth activities limited production works and out of school activities, limited participation from family and community because people did not clearly understand on the profit of education. The monitoring and evaluation are not sustainable because no available funds and transportation means for conducting the supervision, monitoring and evaluation activities and that is caused to the supervision does not work well.

### **III.2- Opportunities**

There are clear guidelines/ policies from the MOEYS. The number of education personnel in the Province is 2,480 persons including 702 females who are working at all education levels. The educational data or statistics is more better than previous year because the teachers have directly involved in collecting educational statistics in schools and population data from the villages which are under the coverage areas of their school. There are many assistance come from other donors for the field of education such as school building construction and textbooks distribution. The teachers have made effort in new teaching methodologies. Some of the teachers have got the distance training to improve general knowledge and new methodology of teaching. The department has also make good coordination with international organizations and local communities.

### **III.3. Result of 1997 Implementation**

#### **III.3.1. General education**

As results of the implementation of 1997, the primary net enrollment rate is 82.4% which last year achievement was 80.49%. School aspect has been improved through the competition of PASEC program. Primary school teachers have got new knowledge through training courses conducted by the trainers and got the assistance from the supervisors. The department of education, youth and sport in Pursat Province has received:

- + 140 classrooms from Samdach HUN SEN.
- + 58 classrooms from CONCERN.
- + 30 classrooms from SOCIAL FUND.

#### **III.3.2. Non formal education**

The department has expanded literacy programs to reduce illiterates in the Province. The program has implemented by the DWA and CONCERN in 24 villages for 24 literacy classes. Through that program the number of illiterates has decreased from 15,427 in 1995-96 to 14,892 in 1996-97. The DOEYS has coordinated with the Department of Woman Affairs to choose 25 contractor teachers for literacy classes in the 5 districts.

## **IV. STRATEGIES:**

### **IV.1. Strengthen the quality of basic education through**

- Cooperation with other organizations which can provide/ support program on education such as teacher training, cluster schools and expanding school materials.
- Increase the number of learning hours of students from 4 to 5 hours per day and increase number of classrooms. Encourage teachers to teach 2 classes by adding 60% of their salary as incentive.
- Strengthen schools supervision (monitoring and evaluation on the management, teaching and learning) and strengthen the quality of teaching and learning.
- Encourage people to provide toys and game materials, teaching aids for preschools and motivate/ encourage communities to participate in educational activities. Improve the training on arts and sport by providing techniques and materials.



- Develop pilot schools for preschools, primary and secondary schools by linking to the literacy programs.
- The department also provides literacy classes to target villages and communes of SEILA program.

#### IV.2. Maximize gathering children and youths to access to school

- Repair and make use of existing school buildings and construct new school buildings. Organize and encourage all 31 cluster schools in Pursat for actions.
- Increase school enrollment by ensuring equity in providing educational services.
- Strengthen existing pre-schools by making effort to gather the children from age of 3 to 5 years to access to schools.

#### IV.3. Strengthen planning and management skills

- Improve the management structure of the department of education at district and school levels.
- Strengthen management structure of general education school with participatory from communities and authorities.
- Improve Education Management Information System through data collection, data management and data analysis.
- Continue the cooperation with international for supporting and developing the education, youth and sport more efficiency.

#### **V. LOGFRAME:** (See next page)

#### **VI. CONCLUSION:**

To achieve the education activities for 1998, the DOEYS and education personal in Pursat will make effort on the roles and responsibilities for the positive improvements. The DOEYS needs more participation and more concerned on education value from our population, authorities at all levels, other organizations, NGOs to support DOEYS to achieve the future defined objectives.

## LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Hierarchy of objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	98 (%)	99 %	00 %	Mean of verification	Important assumptions
<b>Development objectives</b> To improve quality of formal and non-formal education in Pursat province.	- Literacy rate is increased - Enrollment rate is increased - Repetition rate in Primary is decreased - Drop-out rate in lower secondary is decreased - Drop-out rate in upper secondary is decreased	53 86 20 11 6	55 91 15 9 5	57 97 13 7 4	Report from education department, the Ministry Report from districts Report from schools	- National policies will not change. - Stable political situation
<b>Immediate objectives</b> 1. School-aged children have access to basic education.  2. Teachers have adopted and used new teaching methodology  3. Youth and Children will have access to education on good citizenship.  4. Illiterate villagers will have access to adult literacy education as well as to vocational training courses.  5. Primary schools will have adopted sports and culture curriculum	- Enrollment of school-aged children: Primary Lower Secondary  - Number of primary school teachers trained on new teaching methodologies. - Promotion rate is increased  - Number of boy scout teachers trained - Secondary schools had boy scout teachers they are formed  - Adults registered to attend the training courses  Number of primary schools using/ adopting sports and culture curriculum are increased	86 23  970 80 20 39  1200  181	91 26  1344 85 40 78  2400  181	97 45  1653 97 60 117  10400  181	Educational statistics of schools, district office of education and department of education, youth and sports.  Report from the supervisor from districts and schools. Report from head masters Primary school teacher have salary and supports.  Report from literacy classes and village chief Report from literacy teachers  Report from schools	Better living condition of people  People are interested in education and participated in all education activities  Children attend school and parents send their children to school  People are available for literacy classes  Participation from IOs/ NGOs/ other donors, community and local authorities

<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>1.1- Basic education services are provided.</p> <p>2.1- Teachers trained on new teaching methodologies.</p> <p>3.1- Boy scout, Youth and Sports association have been organized in secondary schools.</p> <p>4.1- Literacy and vocational training programs are provided to illiterates in 60 villages</p> <p>5.1- Teachers are trained on sports and arts</p>	<p>- The number of schools, classes, teachers are increased</p> <p>- The total number of enrollment is increased</p> <p>- School buildings are rehabilitated and constructed.</p> <p>- School buildings are almost in good condition</p> <p>- Teachers attended in training course for 3 months in the Pursat teacher training center.</p> <p>- Teachers received training materials during the training in Teacher training center.</p> <p>- Boy scout master are trained</p> <p>- Boy scout groups are formed</p> <p>- Student sport teams are formed and trained</p> <p>- 1,200 people attended literacy classes in 60 villages</p> <p>- 3% literacy students received vocational training</p> <p>- 181 primary teacher are trained on sports techniques</p> <p>- 31 teachers from 31 cluster school are trained on arts activities.</p>				<p>Educational statistics of the provincial department of education, youth and sports</p> <p>Attendance sheets in teacher training center</p> <p>Report on the training course from the training center</p> <p>Training materials and equipment's.</p> <p>Report from head masters and supervisors</p> <p>Report from training center</p> <p>List if trainees in the training center</p>	<p>The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, provincial authorities, IOs, NGOs ... considered that these programs necessary.</p>
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>1.1.1- Repair and construct school</p>	<p><b>Input required ..... US\$296,916.00</b></p>				<p>Expected to get funding</p>	

<p>buildings</p> <p>1.1.2- Prepare supervision committee.</p> <p>2.1.1- Select trainers and trainees</p> <p>2.1.2- Prepare curriculum and timeline.</p> <p>2.1.3- Conduct training courses</p> <p>3.1.1- Prepare criteria</p> <p>3.1.2- Organize boy scout, sport teams</p> <p>4.1.1- Identified illiterates</p> <p>4.1.2- Select literacy teachers</p> <p>4.1.3- Prepare Curriculum and introduce literacy programs in the villages</p> <p>5.1.1- Select trainers and trainees</p> <p>5.1.2- Provide training on sports and Arts.</p>		<p>support from the Government/ IOs/ NGOs and UNDP as well as line departments or other donors.</p>
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## SECTION 3

### **PURSAT HEALTH SECTOR PLAN FOR 1998**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Health is one of the important elements in socio-economic development. In 1997, the Department of Health of Pursat has accomplished the activities planned such as: construction of 4 health centers and 1 provincial training center; renovation of DOH office, Pursat operational district office, and provincial MCH office; development of management and support system at Bakan district (district health management and supervision committee), and 6 health center support committee; 22 provincial health staff are being trained on English and computer; health staff in 6 health centers are trained on minimum package of activities; 5 sessions of workshops are conducted to strengthen the capacity of health staff regarding supervision, health financing, health information system, self-improvement system, and continuous quality improvement; minimum package of activities, which are fully being implemented in 9 health centers, include curative health care and preventive care which is the integration of all vertical programs such as: mother child health care, AIDS, malaria/ dengue fever, tuberculosis/ leprosy, and health education.

Despite these accomplishments, the health situation of the population is still a big concern. The population suffers from high morbidity, mortality rate and high rate of infirmity. This is a result of low utilization of health services by the population overall the Province. Moreover, the health sector program implementation currently has not achieved good results yet.

In order to improve the health situation of the population throughout the Province, Pursat health sector will continue to rehabilitate and extend their services including : rehabilitation and extension of health infrastructure, strengthening and developing the knowledge and skills of the health staff at all levels on both technical and management practices, and extension of health services in both curative and preventive care to the general population especially to the remote areas.

To achieve good results from the health service activities, all levels in the health sector have to strive in carrying clear workplan following: development of health infrastructure through construction / renovation; organizing / strengthening health management system and capacity of health personnel to deliver services through training / workshop, study tours and supervision; motivating people to use health services through education information and communication. In all aspects, it is necessary to collaborate / coordinate in both technical and financial means with the Ministry of Health, other organizations, community and other sectors which are working in health related activities.

For implementing the 1998 Plan, Pursat health sector needs an estimated budget of about \$ 1,101,393. Of this total \$ 326,072 is expected to come from the Government for operating cost (staff salaries, wages, and maintenance); and \$ 775,321 for development cost including \$ 338,359 from the Government, and \$ 436,962 from external aid.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The mandate of the Department of Health is to provide health services, such as preventive and curative care, and health education to improve the health status of the general population of the Province especially the rural population.

#### **II. VISION:**

The present health system in Pursat; which is characterized by inadequate infrastructure, and human resources, and low effective coverage; will be transformed into new health system along with the new health coverage plan to ensure effective, efficient and large outreach services for the people in the Province and moreover contributing to the socio-economic development of the Province.

### III. PRESENT SITUATION:

#### III.1. Present health situation in Pursat

Based on the new health coverage plan, Pursat health sector has divided into two operational districts: Bakan and Pursat. Bakan covers the population of 115,321, and it has one referral hospital and 10 health centers, which of each cover around 10,000 people. The population of 218,909 are covered by Pursat operational district, where it consists of 20 health centers. At the provincial level; there are one Department of Health, one provincial hospital, and vertical programs: mother and child health, disease control (AIDS, malaria / dengue fever, tuberculosis / leprosy ), and health education units ( see organigram ). There are a total of 586 staff in Pursat health sector: 135 are in Bakan operational district, 342 are in Pursat operational district, 136 are in the provincial hospital, 57 are in all vertical programs, and 38 staff are working in the DOH office.

Based on the Health Information System of Pursat health sector

(Information about people who received health care in the referral hospital and the health center ) the main health problems are: acute respiratory infections 25.27%, malaria 7.2%, diarrhea 6.76%, gynecologic diseases 3.6%, cough more than 21 days 0.84%, accidents 0.29% and dengue fever 0.06% of children aged under 15 years old. The main health problems for women of childbearing age are abortion, hemorrhage, and obstetric related accidents. Vaccine preventable diseases such as measles, tetanus, polio, diphtheria, pertussis and tuberculosis are still the problems of children. Children affected by measles are often transferred to hospital in serious condition, polio is still the main cause of disability in children.

Furthermore, malnutrition remains a problem for both women and children: anemia, lack of vitamin A, lack of iodine as well as protein-caloric malnutrition are also areas of concern.

In addition to that, HIV infections and AIDS related diseases are also seriously threatening the health of the population. Report from a survey in Pursat in early 1997 indicated that 4.3% of pregnant women, 14% of tuberculosis patient are HIV+ of blood test. Moreover, the data of 1996 survey showed that 49.5% of commercial sex workers are HIV+ in blood.

The statistic from the Ministry of Health indicated that the morbidity rate per 100 people: malaria is 1, acute respiratory infections are 6.3, diarrhea is 4, tuberculosis is 0.3, as well as other accidents are 0.1. Infant mortality rate is 115 per 1000 live births, under 5 mortality rate is 181 per 1000 live births, and maternal mortality rate is 473 per 100.000 live births.

**Table 1: Main Health Problems in Pursat (% of cases among People who are consulted in the referral hospitals and the health centers).**

Health Problems	: 1995	: 1996	: 1997
Acute Respiratory Infections	: 23.59	: 27.35	: 25.78
Diarrhea Diseases	: 12.67	: 11.72	: 7.08
Malaria	: 6.64	: 4.48	: 6.52
Gynecologic Diseases	: 2.82	: 1.75	: 2.64
Cough more than 21 days	: 0.54	: 0.36	: 0.54
Accidents	:	:	: 2.94
Among children under 15 years old			
Measles	: 0.08	: 0.08	: 1.11
Pertussis	:	:	: 0.14
Tetanus	:	:	: 0.04
Polio	: 0.004	: 0.006	: 0.01
<80% weight / height	: 0.06	: 0.75	: 0.97
...	:	:	:
Dengue Fever ( among hospitalized children aged under 15 years )	: 8.32	: 3.12	: 11.22

**Source of Data:** Health Information System in Pursat Health Sector in 1995, 1996, and 1997.

## III.2. Problems in the health sector

The core problem encountered during the past health program implementation is **low utilization of health services**, which result in poor condition of the health of the population in Pursat including high crude birth rate, high morbidity, mortality, and infirmity rate.

The number of contact with the Pursat health service by inhabitant per year is only 0.34, and the return rate (total consultation divided by total of new cases) is only 1.08. The hospitalization rate is 0.02. These indicated that **the utilization of health services by the population is very low**. The primary causes are: Low health service coverage, low quality of services, and limited knowledge of the population.

**Low health service coverage:** 28.60% of pregnant women received 1 visit of antenatal care with the return rate of 1.96, and 4.73% of women aged 15 - 44 years old received birth spacing method. 54% of children aged under 1 year are fully immunized against 6 diseases. The coverage of other vertical programs (AIDS, tuberculosis / leprosy, malaria / dengue fever, and health education) is still low. Since the implementation of health program is sporadic and generally slow, inadequate health infrastructure, the accessibility of the population to both preventive and curative health services is still limited. **Shortage of skilled personnel to fill the new health system**, shortage of

materials / equipment / drug supplies, self-motivation of staff is still low, and especially the objectives of the health programs are still not clear because of **limited knowledge and skills of senior health staff in planning / management**, resulted in **sporadic and slow health service delivery** which affected the accessibility of the population to health care.

**Table 2 : Main Health Service Indicators ( extracted from Pursat health information system in 1995, 1996, and 1997 )**

Indicators	: 1995	: 1996	: 1997
# of contact by inhabitant per year	: 0.51	: 0.41	: 0.34
- Return rate	: 1.06	: 1.08	: 1.08
Hospitalization rate	: 0.03	: 0.03	: 0.02
Coverage of 1 antenatal care	: 19.0%	: 23.76%	: 28.60%
- Return rate	: 1.95	: 2.03	: 1.96
Birth spacing acceptor rate	: 2.33%	: 2.95%	: 4.73%
% of under 1 year children who are fully immunized against 6 diseases	: 66%	: 67%	: 54%
- Drop out rate	: 34%	: 26%	: 30%
...	:	:	:

Furthermore, knowledge of **the general population regarding basic health care and prevention is still low**, resulted from **limited health education activities**, consequently they did **not frequently utilize the health services**. Survey; done by ADRA in mid 1997 in Krakor, Kravanh, Kandeang and Sampovmeas; showed that: 34.4% of mothers who have children under 2 years of age know 3 contraceptive methods, 48% know how to mix oral rehydration salt, 80% used unsafe water, 31.5% practiced oral rehydration treatment for their child before seeking health providers, 27% believed that AIDS not existed and 21% though that AIDS can not contaminate by sexual intercourse with one who affected by HIV infection.

Bakan referral hospital is still inadequate (insufficient building, lack of operating theater, laboratory, X Ray room, pharmacy and insufficient staffing). Among 30 health centers, there were only appropriate 12 health centers (has at least 6 rooms and adequate equipment / supplies). Besides these, the buildings are too old and some are not situated in the locations planned in the new health system infrastructure. Thus, **the appropriate health infrastructure is not largely extended overall the Province**.

Health care activities are implemented at the referral hospital and the health center levels. Referral hospital has the role of complementing all health care, which are beyond the capacity of health center. The majority of people who need care (80% of them) received basic health care at the health centers, Minimum Package of Activities, such as: consultation, treatment of simple diseases and some chronic diseases, small surgery, ante and postnatal care, deliveries, birth spacing, immunization, first aid of some emergencies...etc. But these activities are still not in good quality yet. **Limited effective training on both technical and management measures** is a main problem of **low capacity of the health staff in implementing health programs**, which result in **low quality of health services**.

### III.3. Opportunities

Though the health sector still has some weaknesses as described above, there are potentials for further improvement in the health sector such as: technical / financial support from the Ministry of Health; other organizations such as World Health Organization, CERERE, Medicine Sans Frontier, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, CARE; community involvement; cooperation from other sector departments; health system has network from provincial to commune levels; enough number of staff to distribute by 5 to 6 person each health center; and although some dispensaries are not adequate but still serviceable. Moreover, cost recovery system in priority services offer support for efficient delivery of health services.

### III.4. Results of 1997 implementation

During 1997, the program achievements include: 4 new health centers are built (until now the appropriate health centers are 8 in Pursat operational district and 4 in Bakan operational district), 1 provincial health training center is built; provincial department office and Pursat operational district office are renovated; management structure of Bakan operational district (district health management and supervision committee) is being organized, 3 health center support committees are organized in Pursat operational district and 3 in Bakan; staff in 6 health centers are trained on minimum package of activities, 22 provincial staff are being trained on English and computer; 5 workshops are conducted on supervision, health financing, health information system, self-improvement system, and continuous quality improvement; 9 health centers ( 6 health centers that the staff have been trained and the 3 past district hospital ) covered 30% of health infrastructure plan, and are implementing the minimum package of activities along with the Ministry of Health guidelines. The vertical programs; such as : maternal and child care ( ante / postnatal care, delivery, birth spacing, ARI, CDD, nutrition, immunization ), diseases control ( AIDS, malaria / dengue fever, tuberculosis / leprosy ), and health education; are being integrated into the minimum package of activities. These resulting by effort made by the health staff, managing by all senior staff at all levels of the health system; with support from the Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Advisor from World Health Organization, some NGOs and other sectors which are working in health related activities.

But, we are not reached some objectives such as : pharmacy of pursat operational district and outpatient department of provincial hospital have not been constructed, construction / renovation for Bakan referral hospital have not been achieved, some training / workshops have not been conducted, health education activities and some activities of AIDS program have not been completed. The reasons of these failures are: unclear objectives of the program and moreover, the financial means for implementing the programs was slowly and insufficiently provided.

### IV. STRATEGIES:

- To improve the working condition through construction / renovation of infrastructure, and provision of equipment in accordance with the new health coverage plan at all levels: provincial, operational district, and the health center.
- To organize / reorganize health management system, strengthen and develop human resources through training / workshops, study tours and supervision support in both technical and management tools at all levels of health care system.
- To improve the effective and efficient delivery of all health services in the Province through: integration all of vertical programs into Minimum Package of Activities at the health center level, which are complemented by the referral hospitals; collaboration/ coordination with local authorities, other NGOs/ IOs, and other sectors which are implementing health related activities in the Province.



- To motivate people to increase the utilization of the health services through health education campaign, community involvement in managing the health center and networking for information education and communication.
  
- To improve the maintenance system of the health services through development of cost recovery system, and health center support committee.

**V. LOG-FRAME:** (see next page).

**VI. CONCLUSION:**

Though currently the health sector has not achieved good results yet, but based on clear workplan and some potentials described above, in this year we expect that we will successfully reach our identified objectives.

## PLANNING MATRIX

Hierarchy of objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	1998	1999	2000	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Development Objectives</b>  The health of the population in Pursat improved	* By the end of the year 2000 in Pursat : - Crude Birth Rate decreased by 10% below baseline data(43/1000 population) - Maternal Mortality Rate decreased by 40% below baseline data(473/100.000 live births) - Infant Mortality Rate decreased by 30% below baseline data(115/1000 live births) - Under 5 Mortality Rate decreased by 30% below baseline data(181/1000 live births)				- Health Information System at Pursat Department of Health, Ministry of Health - Report of Morbidity and Mortality Survey in Pursat	- Stability of security - Stability of policy - Sustainability of health services
<b>Immediate Objectives</b>  1- Each unit of Pursat health system; with their organization at the appropriate level; will manage effectively their programs  2- Health staff; in vertical programs, referral hospital, and especially in the health center; will provide quality health services to the people  3- People will understand, practice and participate in receiving; basic health care and disease prevention measures	1.a- % of activities implemented as specified in the annual work plan : - Provincial Department - Vertical Programs (Maternal and Child Health, Disease Control, Health Education ) - Operational District - HC where MPH taken place  2.a- % of disease cases(ARI, Diarrhea, Malaria) reported from health system are treated correctly according to the national protocol 2.b- % of TB cases; who are treated in the Referral Hospital and the HC; are cured 2.c- Return Rate of ANC in the health system increased from 1.96 to 2.d- % of Risk Detection Rate of pregnant women will be 2.e- EPI Drop Out Rate decreased from 30% to 3.a- % of adult population know 2 measures to prevent Malaria, 3 measures to prevent AIDS 3.b- % of mothers of under5 yaers children know 3 signs of ARI, 3 signs of Diarrhael Diseases 3.c- % of mothers of under5 years children properly give ORT to their child before seeking	80 80 80 80  65 85 2 >10 <20 60 40 40	90 90 90 90  75 90 2 >10 <15 75 50 50	95 95 95 95  80 90 >2 >10 <10 90 60 60	Annual activities Report evaluation of Department of Health  - Health Information System at Pursat Department of Health, Ministry of Health - Report of service quality survey at the Referral Hospital and the Health Center  - Report of Survey on KAP related to health care and health seeking behavior, in the DOH and MOH	- People are interested in health problems and are willing to receive the health services - Financial means for implementing health programs are provided  - Trained staff remain on the job - Financial means for implementing health programs are provided - Economic situation is not affecting the willingness of the people in receiving the health services - Economic situation is not affecting the willingness of the people in receiving the health services

	health providers					
4- Health infrastructure in Pursat are developed and utilized	3.d- % of mothers of under1 year children know when to take their child to be vaccinated, and when to give extrafoods to their child	75	80	90	- Health Information System at Pursat DOH,MOH	- Natural disaster is not affecting the health service delivery  - Financial means for implementing health programs are provided - People are willing to receive the health service - Community participation in delivering the health services
	3.e- % of mothers of under1 year children who exclusively breastfed their child at least the first 6 months of live before giving weaning foods	70	80	90		
	3.f- % of under 1 year children fully immunized against 6 diseases increased from 54% to	75	80	80		
	3.g- % of pregnant women who receive IANC increased from 28.60% to	40	50	60		
	3.h- % of women aged 15-44 years received modern Birth Spacing methods	10	15	20		
	3.i- % of deliveries attended by trained staff	35	40	50		
	3.j- % of trained TBAs practicing safe delivery increased over the baseline data	50	70	90		
	4.a- % of HC where MPA are implemented in accordance with the New Health Coverage Plan	50	73	100	- Construction Report at Pursat DOH - Health Information System in Pursat	
	4.b- # of Contact by inhabitant per year at Pursat Health System	0.5	0.75	1.00		
	4.c- Hospitalization Rate increased from 0.02 to	0.025	0.030	0.040		
<b>Outputs</b>						
1.1- Management structure of Pursat and Bakan operational district developed	1.1.a- Bakan OD Organigram redeveloped	X			- Report of Operational District Organigram, at DOH - Report of Operational District Management Committee at DOH - Report of HC Organigram and HC Support Committee at the HC, OD, and DOH - Training report at DOH,	- Community/Local authorities participation - Trained staff remain on the job  - Ministry of Health support - The counterpart Province collaborate in the studytours
	1.1.b-BOD Management Committee redeveloped	X				
1.2- Management structure and support committee for the HC developed	1.1.c- Pursat OD Organigram developed	X				
	1.1.d- POD Management Committee developed	X				
	1.2.a- # of HC which have HC Organigram :				- Report of Operational District Management Committee at DOH - Report of HC Organigram and HC Support Committee at the HC, OD, and DOH - Training report at DOH,	
	- Bakan	7	10	10		
	- Pursat	8	12	20		
	1.2.b- # of HC which have Health Center Support Committee : - Bakan	7	10	10		
1.3- Planning/Management training	- Pursat	8	12	20		
	1.3.a- # of Planning/Management training					

conducted for the senior health staff of DOH, OD, and	sessions conducted for senior health staff of DOH, OD, and Vertical Programs	1	1	1	OD	
Vertical Programs ( MCH, Disease Control and Health Education )	1.3.b- # of senior health staff of DOH, OD, and Vertical Programs who successfully participated in Planning/Management training	24	24	24		
1.4- Planning/Management training conducted for the senior staff of the health center	1.4.a- # of Planning/Management training sessions conducted for senior health staff of Health Center	1	2	2		
	1.4.b- # of senior staff of Health Center who successfully participated in Planning/Management training	16	24	20		
1.5- Workshop ( on OD management, supervision, health financing ) and study tours for senior staff of DOH and OD conducted	1.5.a- # of workshops ( on OD management, Supervision, Health Financing, AIDS, Health Education, Annual Health Congress ) conducted	6	6	6	- Workshop / Study Tours Report at DOH	
	1.5.b- # of health staff who participated in the workshops	24	24	24		
	1.5.c- # of incountry Study Tours ( to visit on OD management, Supervision, Health Financing and HIV/AIDS Program)	4				
	1.5.d- # of health staff who participated in each Study Tours	8				
1.6- Annual workplan at different levels; provincial, operational district, and the health center; developed	1.6.a- # of units in Pursat Health Sector for which the annual workplan specified in LogFrame format				- Annual Workplan at DOH, OD, and the HC	
	- At Department Of Health	1	1	1		
	- Vertical Programs ( MCH, Disease Control, Health Education )	3	3	3		
	- Operational District	2	2	2		
	- Health Center	8	20	30		
2.1- Staffing in the health center carried out in accordance with the MOH guideline	2.1.a- # of the Health Center for which has 5 to 8 health staff	15	22	30	- Personnel record at DOH, OD, and HC	- Trained health staff remain on the job
2.2- Minimum Package of Activities ( MPA ) training conducted for health center staff	2.2.a- # of MPA training session conducted	2	3	3	- Trainees register	- Self motivation of the health staff
	2.2.b- # of health center staff who successfully participated in MPA training	40	60	50	- MPATraining report	
2.3- Health center supervision	2.3.a- # of Supervision Team organized	3	3	3	- HC Supervision report at Department of Health, and Operational District	

regularly carried out	2.3.b- # of Supervision Tools developed at DOH, and Operational District	3	3	3		
3.1- Vertical programs ( MCH, Disease Control, and Health Education ) routinely carried out for the population in Pursat	2.3.c- # Of Health Center receiving regular supervision : - once a month in the first 3 months after implementing MAP - once a trimester after that 3.1.a- # of immunization session carried out 3.1.b- # of under 1 year children who are fully immunized against 6 diseases 3.1.c- # of AIDS Health Educator training for target group ( Health Staff, CSWs, Volunteers ) 3.1.d- # of AIDS health education session carried out for police, militaries, CSWs, pupils, village /commune authorities, and civil staff 3.1.e- # of person trained as AIDS Health Educator 3.1.f- # of People participated in health education on AIDS prevention 3.1.g- # of TBAs participated in safe delivery training 3.1.h- # of pregnant women receiving 1 ANC 3.1.i- # of women aged 15-44 years receiving modern contraceptive methods 3.1.j- # of deliveries attended by trained health staff 3.1.k- # of Health Education session carried out on malaria/Dengue Fever prevention 3.1.l- # of oral health education session for primary school student 3.1.m- # of primary school student participated in oral health education 3.1.n- # of Health Education/ Hygiene session carried out for the population of Pursat 4.1- Referral hospital and health center renovated / constructed 4.1.a- # of OD pharmacy constructed : - Bakan	8 8 2500 9800 20 60 456 6000 180 5200 1300 4580 40 40 5000 80	12 20 2600 10400 11000 500 8000 120 6500 1950 5234 1	10 30 2700 11000 500 10000 100 7800 2600 6542	- Health Information System at Department of Health, Ministry Of Health - Activities Report of each units in Pursat Health Sector  - Construction report at the Department of	- Trained health staff remain on the job - Community/Local authorities participation - Other sector ( Rural Development, WA...) collaboration  - Community/Local authority participation

and equipped in accordance with the new Health Coverage Plan	- Pursat 4.1.b- # of Bakan OD office constructed	1	1		Health, Operational District and the Health Center	- People participated in receiving health services
4.2- Complementary Package of Activities (CPA) carried out in the referral hospital	4.1.c- # of kitchen building in Bakan Referral Hospital constructed		1		- Health Information System at the Department of Health, Ministry of Health	- Sufficient health staff at proper qualification in the referral hospital and the health center
	4.1.d- # of Inpatient Department building in Bakan Referral Hospital constructed		1			
	4.1.e- # of Inpatient Department building in Kravanh HC constructed			1		
	4.1.f- # of building in Provincial Hospital built : - Outpatient Department - Inpatient Department	1		1		
	4.1.g- # of HC building constructed in accordance with the new Health Coverage Plan in Pursat	3	7	8		
	4.1.h- Bakan Referral Hospital renovated ( fence-gate, sewage system, safe water system, latrine , incinerator...)	X				
	4.1.i- Bakan Referral Hospital extended laboratory and X Ray ward	X				
	4.2.a- # of Service in Provincial Hospital where CPA taken place ( Medicine, Pediatric, Obstetric-Gynecology, Surgery, Paraclinic : X Ray, Laboratory)	X	X	X		
	4.2.b- # of Service in Bakan Referral Hospital Carried out CPA : - Medicine, Pediatric, Obstetric-Gynecology, Small surgery - Surgery, Laboratory, X Ray	X	X X	X X		
	4.3- Minimum Package of Activities (MPA) carried out in the health center	4.3.a- # of Health Center implementing the Minimum Package of Activities	15	22		
Activities	Inputs					
1.1.1- Define the roles and duties of health staff at provincial, district	* - District, provincial health staff - Senior staff of DOH					- District/Commune authorities appoint their



health care practicing in the HC 2.2.2- Training health center staff on Minimum Package of Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training curriculum from the Ministry Of Health</li> <li>- Training / learning materials / stationary</li> <li>- Money</li> </ul>	training provided
2.3.1- Regular supervision to the health center 3.1.1- Conduct health education session 3.1.2- Conduct Disease Control Program : AIDS, Malaria/Dengue Fever, Tuberculosis/Leprosy 3.1.3- Conduct MCH service delivery/Expanded Program on Immunization 4.1.1- Repair / Construct the building in referral hospital of Bakan and Pursat, OD office 4.1.2- Construct/Equip the new health center 4.2.1- Carry out Complementary Package of Activities in the referral hospitals 4.3.1- Carry out Minimum Package of Activities in the health center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* - Supervision team members,</li> <li>- Guideline for supervision, money, means of transport</li> <li>* - Staff of vertical programs</li> <li>- Staff from NGOs, Department of Women Affair, Department of Information</li> <li>- Materials/Drug/Supplies</li> <li>- Implementing program guidelines</li> <li>- money</li> <li>- Means of transport</li> <li>* - Construction Committee</li> <li>- Construction workers</li> <li>- Health center format / Health Coverage Plan Guideline from the Ministry of Health</li> <li>- Materials / Equipment for construction</li> <li>- Materials / Equipment for health infrastructure, money</li> <li>* - Referral hospitals</li> <li>- Health centers</li> <li>- Health staff in the referral hospitals and the health centers</li> <li>- Materials / Equipment</li> <li>- Supplies / Drug</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health staff available in all units</li> <li>- Budget provided</li> <li>- Materials/Supplies/ Drug provided</li> <li>- Budget for construction provided</li> <li>- Materials/Supplies/ Drug available</li> </ul>



## Section 4

### PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

Rural development is considered by the Royal Government of Cambodia as a strategy for expanding the basic rehabilitation and development of the country to improve the living condition of the population. Following the Royal Government policies and under the leadership of the Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) and the Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC), the Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) has taken into account the principles of implementing, cooperating, facilitating, monitoring and evaluating the rural development programs within the provincial framework for improving the living condition of rural people.

The PDRD has followed the main objectives of the MRD by using a multi-cooperation approach for the Province wide development. The multi-cooperation in rural development is an approach that has many sectors involved in the development activities such as: agriculture, health, education, culture, public works, industry and environment. Beside these sectors the PDRD needs more support from local authorities and rural people to ensure sustainability of the rural development programs. The implementation activity of PDRD is to focus on families in villages and communes. In following the guidelines from the Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC) and through the support from CAREERE in both technical and financial aspects the PDRD has established good coordination with the provincial Planning Department to implement the SEILA program in 51 target villages and 5 target communes. The activities implemented are shown below:

In 1995 and 1996 with the approval from PRDC, the PDRD set up 5 districts development committees, 11 commune development committees and 102 village development committees. The PDRD tries to achieve in 1997 and 1998 in organizing new district Veal Veng, development structure which cover on 5 communes and 25 villages. The population in that district is 9,611 including 5,767 females.

In 1997, the PDRD used *Food for Work* of about 700,353Kg rice to construct and repair 30,421m rural roads, 1,805m small irrigation systems, 432m dams, common ponds in 7 places. The rural water supply office of PDRD has provided 20 drilled wells to the people in 5 districts. In the area of rural health care PDRD has given toilet bowls to 500 families in Kandieng, Krakor, Bakan and Sampovmeas districts and has conducted hygiene program extension for the villagers.

The PDRD has also rehabilitated the infrastructure system by spending about US\$19,994.00 on school buildings repair, repair/ construction of rural roads/ bridges, construction of dug/ drilled wells and installation of water drainage pipes.

The PDRD cooperates with Village Development Committee (VDC) for strengthening and maintaining the outcomes which are resulted by CAREERE supported activities from previous year such as rice bank program in 3 villages, community shops in 4 villages, animal health care in Thnot Chum commune.

The water supply sub-projects, which are supported by CAREERE of the amount of US\$61,633.00, will be implemented at the end of 1997. The PDRD plans to create community shop in 4 target villages to assist rural people in reducing difficulties of transportation their goods and agriculture products to/ from the markets. Other activities, which PDRD plans to implement for next year is, water pumps credit and health and hygiene education for the rural people in Pursat Province.

#### I. MISSION:

The mission of the Department of Rural Development is to respond to the four main areas of development as below:

**Community Development:** To take into consideration on the strengthening of 11 CDC and 102 VDC which established in 1995 and 1996. Beside that the community development office will expand their activities to cover all villages in Pursat by the year 2000. To coordinate with the DOEYS to develop human resource in rural community by organizing non-formal education and vocational training program and rehabilitating rural infrastructure.

**Rural water supply:** To do research and develop small irrigation systems in rural areas by coordinating with the irrigation section of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery. To construct dug/ drilled wells in order to provide enough clean water and sanitation to schools/ health centers and communities. To organize the mechanism for wells repairing and maintenance.

**Primary health care:** To provide health, hygiene education and to implement the programs of household hygiene in rural communities

**Rural economics:** To prepare and organize credit scheme, rice bank, cow bank and community shops programs for rural population.

## **II. VISION:**

The poor condition of people in the Province is the main target point that needs to be solved by the PDRD. The PDRD has to contribute to improve the living standards of the rural population through creation of job opportunities, provide health care education, agricultural techniques, provide credit scheme, supply water and sanitation.

## **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

### **III.1. Problems**

The staff of PDRD has limited capacity for implementing the roles and responsibilities of the department in both technical and management skills. Another reason is the lack of funding and material resources to respond to the large needs of the rural population in development activities. In the implementation of the approved sub-project, mines remained as a problem in some target development areas such as Svay Don Keo and along the road No 56. Low salary of the government is an factor which contribute to the roles and responsibilities of the department especially when the department needs to send them to work in the field or outside duty station. Even the PDRD has provided hundred dug and drilled wells to people in rural areas, but it is not sufficient did not have enough clean water supply, health and hygiene education extension. So far, because the lack of understanding on the use and repairing of wells so that many wells were damaged.

### **III.2. Opportunities**

The PDRD is a new institution, which has been established, in the last 3 years. The department is led by 1 director and 2 deputy directors. The total number of personnel is 50. There are 5 offices in the department of rural development. These 5 Offices are: Administrative and Finance Office, Rural Economics Office, Community Development Office, Rural Water Supply Office, Primary Health Care Office

Beside the 5 offices above mentioned, the department of rural development has their staff working at all the 5 districts like technical line office. (*See organigram in annex 1*)

- Provide knowledge on management and technical skill through training courses, workshops, study visits in and outside the country.
- Coordinate with other organization to seek for funding support.
- Cooperate and inform CMAC about mine problems in the development areas.

- Encourage people to maintain all project outcomes and activities.
- Provide services on water supply and well repair mechanism to rural community.
- Use appropriate means of Food for Work program to contribute to the rural infrastructure construction.
- Establish community development center in Roleap to provide agriculture techniques, vocational skills to community people in SEILA target areas.
- Increase job opportunities and family incomes by creating community shops, rice bank and credit scheme.

### III.3. Results of 1997 implementation

#### III.3.1. Human resources development

The department personnel attend some training courses and meetings/ workshops which were conducted by different agencies/ donors in and outside the Province.

- ILO has provided training course on rural road supervision in both technical and budgeting to 14 staff of PDRD.
- The PDRD has trained 16 villagers as volunteers agent. The training is under the cooperation with the department of Rural Health Care of the Ministry of Rural Development and is funded by UNICEF.
- The directors and staff of PDRD attended some short course training's/ work shops on administrative procedure, prepare census mechanism, community forestry, plan preparation, community health care, Gender awareness, training of trainers, etc.

#### III.3.2. The implementation of 1997 sector plan (SEILA program)

In respect to the guidelines from the Provincial Rural Development Committee (PRDC) and under the support from CARERE in both technical and financial aspects, the PDRD implemented projects in 51 target villages and 5 target communes in the Province. The activities implemented are shown below:

**Food for Work:** The PDRD has conducted activities with the rural population for the purpose of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the communities. In cooperation with World Food Program organization and the Provincial Red Cross, the department provided about 700,353Kg of rice to communities to achieve the following:

- 1- Construction and repair of 30,421m of rural roads.
- 2- Rehabilitation of 1,805m small irrigation system
- 3- Construction of 432m dams
- 4- Construction of commune ponds in 7 places

**Water Supply:** In 1997 the PDRD has established good relation with The Ministry of Rural Development and other organization such as CONCERN and CARERE to get some support on financial and technical skills and materials to construct 20 drilled wells in all 5 districts:

- 2 drilled wells for Kandieng
- 6 drilled wells for Sampovmeas
- 3 drilled wells for Bankan
- 2 drilled wells for Kravanh
- 7 drilled wells for Krakor

The water supply subprojects amounted to US\$61,633.00 which is supported by CARERE will be implemented at the end of 1997.

**Rural Health Care:** The Department has received assistance from UNICEF through the Ministry of Rural Development. The assistance in kind is used for improving the health condition of rural areas. In 1997, the Department has distributed toilet bowls for 300 families including 105 families in Bakan and 60 families in Krakor, 105 families in Sampovmeas, 30 families in Kandieng. Another 200 toilet bowls is distributing to the people in all districts. To improve the environmental hygiene of rural areas, the department has also conducted hygiene program extensions for the population with the cooperation from provincial Health Department.

**Community development:** The department of Rural Development has been working closely with CARERE for many years. CARERE supported people in the 5 target communes in Sampovmeas and Kandieng districts. The amount of US\$19,994.00 has been spent on the rehabilitation of infrastructure systems, such as: Repair school buildings, repair/ construct rural roads/ bridges, construct dug/ drilled wells, prepare drainage pipes for bad water.

**Rural Economic:** The Department has cooperated with the Village Development Committees (VDCs) to strengthen and maintain the sustainability of which are supported by CARERE from previous year, 1996, such as rice bank 3 villages: Krapeu Ro, Tram and Phteah Rong. The community shops in 4 villages: Krapeu Ro, Tram, Phteah Rong and Putream and the animal health care activities in Thnot Chum commune, Krakor.

#### **IV- STRATEGY:**

Strategies for 1998 of the PDRD are the followings:

- To follow the guideline from the Ministry of Rural Development
- To follow the guideline from the Provincial Rural Development Committee
- To coordinate with provincial technical departments and private sectors
- To cooperate with national/ international, non-governmental organizations to get more support: technical/ materials/ funds for developing the rural areas.
- To build up the capacity of the staff through short course training/ workshops/ study tours.

Here are the activities need to be addressed in the 1998 provincial rural development department plan:

- 1) To strengthen the capacity of the staff in rural development department.
- 2) To promote coordination with institutions involved non-governmental, national and international organizations in and outside the Province.
- 3) To extend information on the implementation of health and hygiene program
- 4) To use food for work program for the repairing/ constructing rural roads, dams, community ponds, small irrigation systems, etc.
- 5) To establish a community development center in Sampovmeas district
- 6) To create new community shops
- 7) To provide water pumps credit schemes to the farmers for increasing and ensuring enough water for rice production.
- 8) To provide good service on water and sanitation to rural people.

#### **V. LOGFRAME: (See next page)**

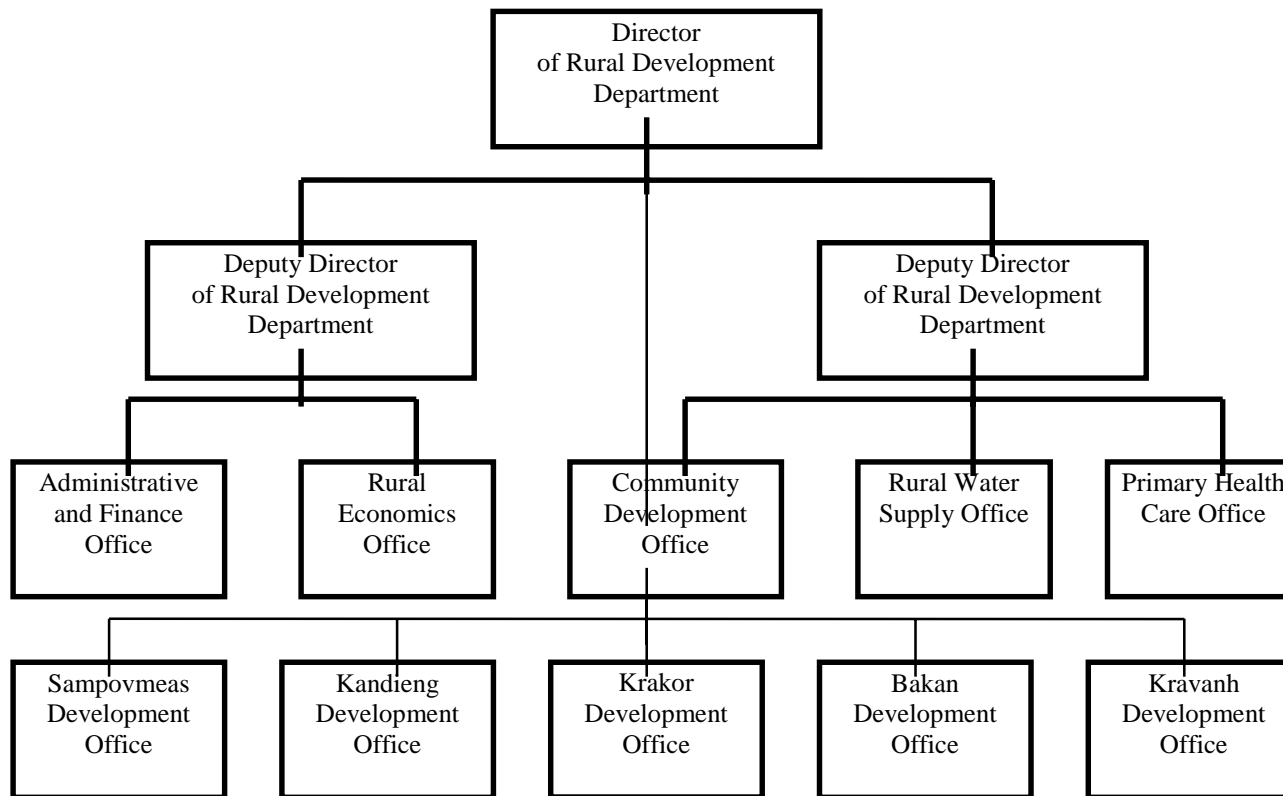
**VI. CONCLUSION:**

The successful of the implementation of rural development objectives for 1998 of the PDRD is based on the strongly support from MRD, PDRD and the cooperation from technical departments in the Province and other organizations, local authorities as well as local people contribution.

The achievement of 1998 plan will contribute to the improvement of living standard of Pursat population and their well being specially in the target zones of 127 villages and 16 communes in 6 district which includes new district, Veal Veng.

## VII. ANNEX 1: Organigram

### *Organization Structure of the Department of Rural Development*



### LOGFRAME OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	98 (%)	99 (%)	00 (%)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<b>Development Objectives</b> To improve the living condition and well-being of the rural people in Pursat.	- The income of the people in rural areas is increased (GDP per capita)	5%	7%	12%	- Survey report from VDC/ CDC/ DCD - National socio-economics survey	- No big natural disaster - Political stability
<b>Immediate Objectives</b> 1. The rural people, teachers and students in target villages have access to potable water and sanitation supply and they are able to identify and solve water related problems	- People in 25 villages have access to water and sanitation supply - Teachers, students in 15 schools have access to water and sanitation supply - 10 Health Centers have access to water sanitation supply	25%	30%	40%	-Report from the village development committee -Report from school principals - Report from PDRD - Report from health Center	-Participation from population - Ministry of Rural Development supported.
2. The people living in target villages	- People in 4 target villages have	1.6%	3.2%	6.4%		

have used community shops to reduce the difficulties in transporting their product/ goods to/ from the markets.	used community shops					
3. The people in 20 target villages along Pursat river bank have increased their understanding on health and hygiene.	600 families have better understanding on health and hygiene	50%	70%	80%		
4. People in 4 target Pursat river bank have increased their rice yield through water pumps credit.	- People in 4 target villages have enough water for their rice fields.	1.6%	3.2%	6.4%		
5. People in 8 communes have used small irrigation system for their rice fields	- People in 8 communes have adequate water for their rice fields.	20%	30%	40%		
<b>Outputs</b>						
1.1- Dug and drilled wells are Rehabilitated, constructed and maintained	- 30 drilled wells have rehabilitated - 34 dug wells have rehabilitated	10% 20%	30% 40%	60% 80%	-Report from the village development committee - Report from school principals	
1.2- WATSAN facilities are Rehabilitated and newly installed in schools	- 10 drilled/ dug wells have installed in 10 primary schools - 5 drilled/ dug wells have rehabilitated in 5 primary schools - 129 toilets have constructed for 15 schools.	10% 40% 30%	20% 70% 60%	40% 80% 80%	- Report from worker's team - Report from PDRD -Expenditure reports - Report on the use of equipment's - Contract signed between PDRD and villagers - Contract signed between PDRD and school principals	
1.3- Family environment sanitation services are provided in target villages	- 600 toilets have constructed for 600 families	10%	20%	40%		
1.4- PDRD staff are trained	- PDRD staff attend training courses and study tours	30%	50%	70%		
1.5- Clean water resource supply has been provided to referral hospital and health centers	- 10 drilled wells have constructed for referral hospitals and health centers	20%	40%	60%		



2.1- Community shops in target villages have been created and operated their business	- 4 community shops in 4 target villages operate their business	1.6%	3.2%	6.4%	-Report from PRDC - Report from VDC - Report from local authority - Report from supervision team	
3.1- People in 20 target villages have received health and hygiene education extension	- 3,000 villagers have attended in several meeting on health and hygiene	50%	70%	80%	-Report from PRDC - Report from VDC - Report from local authority - Report from supervision team	
4.1- Water pumps have been used by villagers	- Villagers in 4 villages used water pumps for their rice fields	1.6%	3.2%	6.4%		
5.1- Small irrigation in 5 places have been rehabilitated/ repaired	- 5 small irrigation system have rehabilitated and repaired	20%	25%	30%		
6.1- Community shops have been established	- Roleap community development center prepared					
6.2- Complex building has been constructed in the compound of Osco	- Warehouse constructed - Rehabilitated infrastructure of PDRD					
<b>Activities</b> 1.1.1- Rehabilitation Rehabilitation and installation of dug and drilled wells 1.2.1- Rehabilitation and installation of WATSAN facilities in schools 1.3.1- Family latrine construction 1.4.1- Build up capacity of the staff 1.5.1- Water resource supply to referral hospitals and health centers 2.1.1- Construct 4 community shops 2.1.2- Operate business 3.1.1- Educate people on health and	<b>Inputs ..... \$ 1,056,739.00</b>					- Fund supported by Royal government or other national and International organizations - Consultants have available times to conduct the work

<p>hygiene</p> <p>3.1.2- Construct 600 latrines</p> <p>4.1.1- Buy water pumps</p> <p>4.1.2- Train water pumps users</p> <p>5.1.1- Rehabilitate and repair small irrigation system</p> <p>6.1.1- Building contruction 8m*40m</p> <p>6.1.2-Warehouse construction 8*24m</p> <p>7.1.1- 2 warehouse construction 80m²</p> <p>7.1.2- Repairing the infrastucture of PDRD</p>		
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## Section 5

### PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

#### INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Women Affairs (PDWA) is making effort to implement the guidelines, regulations, policies from the Ministry of Women Affairs (MWA) in order to respond to the needs of improving the women situation in Cambodians family and society which is influenced by the last two decades of civil war.

In general, the administrative procedure, all guidelines and information have been communicated from provincial to district, commune and village levels in order to improve the management structure of the PDWA. This year, many training courses have been provided to about 240 PDWA staff and villagers for building up their capacity in their daily works.

PDWA has provided Credit to 2842 families in 64 target villages of 15 communes. Compare to last year this program is more efficient. The Cow Bank project benefits to poor families which have no draft animals. PDWA also has provided materials, seeds and training on agricultural techniques to 350 families in 15 villages. The birthspacing program are joined with the above mentioned activities. From the outcomes of these projects, the living condition of women has become more better.

From the observation, PDWA still lack of resources: human, materials and funding. The PDWA staff have limited experiences and knowledge. The department has also motivated people especially women with the existing development programs such as rural credit scheme, cow, buffalo bank, permaculture, literacy, day care, women health care and gender program. In some places, domestic violence is still a problem for women. Many conflicts are results of poor living condition and joblessness and especially no self confidence. The PDWA staff has counseled with women who were affected by domestic violence for maintaining their rights and body security. To build up the capacity of PDWA staff and villagers, the PDWA has organized and conduct many training courses in order to reduce the gap between male and female in both family and society environment and to make women equal participating in decision making and equal benefit from development process. The department has tried to increase the number of women members in the government institutions/ NGOs and especially in SEILA structure to ensure on self confidence of women in provincial and local development activities.

For 1998 , the PDWA plans are: To improve women's welfare through awareness and advocacy and representation of women's issues in national, provincial and local development forum. To improve the women's living condition through increasing their incomes and expanding their means of livelihood to allow them to become fully participating members in their communities. To improve women access to services such as education, health protection and counseling and domestic violence in order to contribute to the poverty alleviation with gender equity in the family and society.

To achieve the 1998 plan, the PDWA has identified several approaches including: Strengthen the management structure of the PDWA at all levels in both quantity and quality. Organize training course for women to build up their capacity on gender mainstreaming and general knowledge. Establish good cooperation with other technical departments, local authorities, international organizations and non-governmental organizations, local authorities. Follow up and evaluate regularly all the activities of women in Pursat province.

#### 1- MISSION

The PDWA is responsible for ensuring that women's rights and welfare are promoted and protected in society. The PDWA will work towards creating awareness and advocacy on gender issues in the province through education and information at all level of the development structure. In cooperation with other institutions, such as Education and Health, the PDWA, will also make sure that women's well-being are promoted to make them fully participating members of society.

## **2- VISION**

To integrate gender issues into all government institutions/ NGOs and SEILA structure through enhancing the quality of life, reducing poverty, ignorance and illiteracy and to ensure that the women will enjoy equal right and opportunities in society.

## **3- STATE OF THE SECTOR**

### **3.1 - Problems**

In general, the PDWA is facing to many problems which have happened in the real life of women in Pursat specially in rural areas. These problems are:

About 35% of the population in Pursat are females head of households. They usually work very hard to support their families. Their incomes are low so that the living condition is remained difficult. Sometimes, because of the poor living condition which lack of capital for operating business, lack of cultivation materials and no self confidence are contributed to the conflict between wife and husband. Domestic violence usually happen in poor families which parents have low education level or they are illiterates and have many children. The women are injured in this case.

The PDWA is responsible for all problems of women in Pursat on the living condition, human rights, job opportunities, health care and so on. The PDWA has inadequate staff and their capacity is limited. In the village, commune, district and provincial development committee, the number of women members is very few. The lack of support and assistance is another difficult for the PDWA

### **3.2 - Opportunities**

There are clear workplan for the PDWA in the implementation of roles and responsibilities. All the staff are very active in working with local people even if their capacity is limited and they have achieved some good outcomes. The PDWA has made good cooperation with other technical departments in the province and IOs/ GNOs. The provincial authority as well as the MWA are always support the department. People are considered on the roles and responsibilities of the PDWA in improving the situation of women in Pursat province.

### **3.3 - Result of 1997 plan**

During the implementation of 1997 plan, with full support from the staff, the PDWA has successfully achieved the objectives of the Ministry of Women Affairs and the Provincial authority.

For administrative procedure, the DWA has established close working relationship with provincial technical departments and district authorities. All guidelines and information have been communicated to each other in order to improve the management structure and cooperation.

The PDWA has obtained support from MWA, provincial and district authorities, IOs/ NGOs and other organizations in providing training courses to PDWA staff at all levels. These training courses are focused on health care, credit scheme, permaculture, seeds selection and saving, planning and management, gender awareness, domestic violence, literacy programs and day care activities. During the one year period, the total number of participants who attended these training courses were about 225 and the average duration of each course is 5 days. The training courses were about:

- Planning and management for 30 participants
- Gender training for 30 participants
- Credit scheme for 71 participants
- Literacy and day care activities for 4 participants
- Permaculture for 43 participants
- Health care for 2 participants
- Domestic violence for 23 participants
- TOT for 22 participants

To contribute to local economics development, the PDWA has provided loans to villagers in 64 target villages of 15 communes. Loans were provided to 2,842 families to assist them in increasing job opportunities and family incomes. The interest from loans for this year, the PDWA has provided to additional 850 family members. The PDWA also sent their staff to supervise the villagers' activities in using the loans. As result, the villagers have used loans according to the loan agreement so that the living condition of the people is better improved. For permaculture program, the PDWA has provided materials, seeds, draft animals and agricultural techniques to 350 families in 15 villages in 5 districts.

The PDWA has provided 874 cows through the Cow Bank project to poor families which have no draft forces for their rice production work. The number of cows has increased to 85 this year, and the PDWA has provided to additional 85 families. Parallel to the improving of living condition of the poor families, the PDWA is also working on prevention of domestic violence. After some research have been conducted on this issue, the PDWA has prepared an extension program to educate people in the villages.

#### **4. STRATEGY**

The PDWA is adopting the following strategies for implementation in 1998:

- Strengthen the management structure of the PDWA at all levels in both quantity and quality by building the capacity of the staff through training courses.
- Select gender focal points from Technical Departments and local development structure.
- Select more female agents for villages, communes in order to make them full participating members of society.
- Cooperate with IOs/ NGOs, other organizations and authorities to develop the women situation more better.
- Follow up and evaluate regularly all the activities of women in the province in order to respond more effectively to their needs.

#### **5. LOGFRAME see next page**

#### **6. CONCLUSION**

From the about mentioned strategies, it seems to have many difficulties and constraints in the process of implementation of PDWA plan for 1998. But based on the cooperation and participation from MWA, provincial and local authorities, IOs, NGOs and the professional conscientious of PDWA staff and their experiences which got from several training courses in the last few years, the PDWA would expect that: The women in Pursat province will meet the improvement in living condition, better understanding on gender issues, reducing inequality between men and women in the family, community and society. for 1998, the government institutions, NGOs and local development structure will integrate gender issues into their plans and development activities.

### LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AFFAIRS

Hierarchy of Objectives	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	98 (%)	99 (%)	00 (%)	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Development Objectives</p> <p>1. Improve women's situation on skills and knowledges as well as living conditions to allow them to become fully participating members in decision- making and in family, community and society development process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Female member in VDC/ CDC increased</li> <li>- Gender issues / concerns are mentioned in local, provincial and national development plans</li> <li>- Projects address explicitly issues on gender</li> <li>- Income of female headed house holds is increased</li> </ul>	<p>40%</p> <p>60%</p> <p>60%</p> <p>30%</p>	<p>45%</p> <p>70%</p> <p>70%</p> <p>40%</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>80%</p> <p>80%</p> <p>50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from PRDC</li> <li>- Report from DWA staff at district level</li> <li>- PDP</li> <li>- Survey/ field report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political stability</li> <li>- Support from the national government and international organizations</li> </ul>
<p>Immediate Objective</p> <p>1. Member of the rural development structure, VDCs/ CDCs/ DDCs / PRDC/ PFT/ DFT, DOP, provincial staff and NGOs have applied their knowledge on gender equity which are reflected in their development plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of projects which has gender component</li> </ul>	<p>60%</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from PDWA</li> <li>- Report from provincial departments</li> </ul>	

and activities.						
2. Women are educated and informed on issues affecting their welfare and have access to services that improve their welfare.	-Number of women who have access to counseling services	40%	50%	60%	- Report from DWA	- Adequate birth spacing services/ materials in Health Centers
	- Number of women who have access to birthspacing services	50%	60%	70%	- Report from DOH/ Health centers	
3. Women have education and skills to improve their living condition and incomes	- Number of women who start business	70%	80%	90%		
	- Number of Cow banks run by women	50%	60%	70%	- Follow-up Report from DWA	- Users disseminate information to neighboring families on the birth spacing services and materials
	- Number of Buffalo banks run by women	50%	60%	70%		
	- Number of women using permaculture techniques	950	1050	1200		
Output						
1.1- VDCs/ CDCs/ DDCs/ PRDC/ PFT/ DFT are trained on gender issues	- Number of trained: VDCs/ CDCs/ DDCs/ PRDC/ PFT/ DFT	167	167	210	- Report from DWA/ CDC/ DDC/ PFT/ DFT/ PRDC/	-Cooperation from Local Authorities
1.2- Provincial staff and NGOs and DOP staff are trained on gender issues	- Number PTDs staff trained	240	280	720		
	- Number of NGOs staff trained	20	40	60	- Report from NGOs/ TDs/ DOP	- Cooperation from provincial departments, national ministries and NGOs
	- Number DOP staff trained	5	10	24		
1.3- Villagers in target villages are informed on gender issues	- Number of villagers informed	420	840	1260		- Cooperation from

<p>2.1- Information on domestic violence and counseling services are provided.</p> <p>2.2- Birthspacing information and services are provided</p> <p>3.1- Permaculture training is provided</p> <p>3.2- Vocational training is provided</p> <p>3.3- Credit for small business is provided</p>	<p>- Number of families received information and counseling services</p> <p>- Number of women receiving information on birthspacing</p> <p>- Number of women trained on permaculture</p> <p>- Number of women trained on vocational skills</p> <p>- Number of women trained on small business management and operations</p>	<p>50</p> <p>50</p> <p>950</p> <p>109</p> <p>450</p>	<p>105</p> <p>105</p> <p>1050</p> <p>218</p> <p>600</p>	<p>195</p> <p>195</p> <p>1200</p> <p>327</p> <p>900</p>	<p>- Report from DWA/ DFT/ NGOs/ CDC/ DDC</p> <p>- Report for DOH/ DWA</p> <p>- Report from DWA</p> <p>- Report from DWA</p> <p>- Report from DWA</p>	<p>communities/ villagers</p> <p>- Trainners are available</p> <p>- Women have time and are willing to be trained and to receive information and counselling</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p>1.1.1- Train VDCs/ CDCs/ DDCs/ PRDC/ PFT/ DFT on gender issues</p> <p>2.1.1- Provide information on domestic, counseling services and services on birthspacing</p> <p>3.1.1- Train women on permaculture techniques</p> <p>3.1.2- Train women on vocational training</p> <p>3.1.3- Train and provide credit for</p>	<p>Inputs requested: Financial and technical inputs to run training programs on gender issues, birthspacing, counselling, vocational training and credit</p> <p>Request:</p> <p><u>Grand total \$</u> ..... \$81,500.00</p>					<p>- Availability of technical advisor/ trainers</p>



small business		
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## SECTION 6

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### INTRODUCTION

The rehabilitation and development of the road network in the Province, to date, has made some progress. These results could not have been achieved without extensive assistance from the Government, NGOs, UNDP/CARERE, ILO, the local community, monks and local authorities. However, this progress is still low compared to the total of existing roads that are deteriorated due to increased transport and the population in this Province. The department's inability to carry out its responsibilities is primarily due to inadequate funds and limited staff capability and equipment to carry out rehabilitation and maintenance work.

In 1998, the department plans to rehabilitate some roads and bridges in all five districts that are immediately required by the people through greater involvement of the private sector and local communities as well as ILO/ NGOs. The upgrading of existing human resources and equipment capacity of the department is an equally important concern of the department.

#### I. MISSION:

The development of rural infrastructure, in particular roads, is the primary responsibility of the Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT). The main roles and responsibilities of the Department are the following:

- To construct, repair and maintain the roads and bridges and provide technical support to various organizations.
- To provide transport services for goods and people.
- To maintain construction equipment and vehicles that belong to the department.
- To issue license plates for all types of vehicles.

#### II. VISION:

By the year of 2000, rehabilitation of approximately 50% of the road network in the Province will be completed. The rural roads will be well connecting with the national and Provincial roads. This will reduce the time for people and agriculture production movement due to the good roads. Meanwhile, income of the people will increase resulting from reduced transportation cost and spread of innovation and new ideas from the center to rural areas.

#### III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:

The road network that the Department is responsible for road rehabilitation of includes Provincial roads, district roads and commune roads. For the time being, in Pursat Province road networks have been rehabilitated through the support from Government, international organization as well as contribution of communities.

However, the roads, which have been rehabilitated, are easily destroyed because construction is below standard. This factory results in the deterioration of the roads that the department has rehabilitated.

The roads rehabilitated are indicated in table 1, beginning in 1993. Much of the rehabilitation happened in Kandieng and Kravanh districts because they are closer to the Provincial town. Approximately 20% of the total of rehabilitated roads have deteriorated in quality.

Table 1. Roads rehabilitated in Pursat, as of November 1997.

No	Description	Total length	Rehabilitated	Need rehabilitating
1	Provincial roads	115.82 km	20 km	95.82 km
2	Municipal roads	14.06 km	10 km	4.06 km
3	District roads			
	- Bakan	222.35 km	77.13 km	145.22 km
	- Krako	75.35 km	32.75 km	42.60 km
	- Kravanh	106.51 km	57.32 km	49.19 km
	- Kandieng	79.33 km	65.72 km	13.61 km
	- Sampove Meas	86.20 km	19.06 km	67.14 km
4	Municipal canals	9	9	
5	Municipal bridges	2	2	
<b>Total roads</b>		<b>669.62 km</b>	<b>281.98 km</b>	<b>417.64 km</b>

*Source of data:* Roads and Bridge unit, 1997.

### III.1. Problems

As of November 1997, of the Provincial roads only 22.03 % had been rehabilitated and with 77.97% more needing rehabilitation. In the five districts the percentage of rehabilitated roads was Bakan 34.13%, Kandieng 82.84%, Krako 43.46%, Kravanh 53.81%, and Sampove Meas 22.11% while the percentage needing rehabilitation was Bakan 65.87%, Kandieng 17.16%, Krako 56.54%, Kravanh 46.19%, and Sampove Meas 77.89%. In total 47.73% of roads were rehabilitated.

District and commune roads are deteriorating in quality, because of natural calamity and no working arrangements for maintenance of the roads being left in place once donor involvement ceases. In addition to the above factors, which destroy road quality, roads, rehabilitated were below technical specification.

Both National and Provincial Government did not take the responsibility for funding maintenance, either through general taxation or through user charge. In addition the department's also limited in trained staff with respect to this type of work and limited capacity to provide technical inputs to the various projects.

Department revenue is totally transferred to the Ministry Finance, resulting in no money for use within the department. Some equipment is getting old, and spare parts are expensive which the department can not afford. During the raining season, the revenue of the department is decreased.

### III.2. Opportunities

The opportunities of the department are available via cooperation with the PRDC to rehabilitate village roads and also cooperation with the ILO to rehabilitate the district and commune roads. Moreover, the department will be able to attract private investors and high government officials to do road rehabilitation.

Looking to both human and physical resources, even with limited human resources, and vehicles and other equipment of poor quality, the department has rehabilitated roads and bridges every year. Therefore, the department plans to provide training on road maintenance to staff.

The results that the department has achieved using the existing resources when compared to the existing problems in the sector are widely different. This is because of the limitation of resources provided by the government and the set up of objectives.

### III.3. Results of implementation in 1997

Table 2 indicates that rehabilitated roads were funded from different sources. There is only one project funded by CARERE through the ILO to rehabilitate a road in Kandieng district that was heavy destroyed by flooding. The rest of road rehabilitation was funded by high government officers and with contribution from local communities and others organizations is due to the immediate requirements of the people.

Table 2. Roads and bridges rehabilitated.

N	Activities	Location	Capacity	Budget	Source of fund
1	Road upgrading, village road	Kandieng Commune	2.00 km	13000.00	CARERE
2	Road upgrading,	Sia Commune	2.20 km	5000.00	Hun Sen
3	Rehabilitation municipal road	Municipal	1.83 km	-	Community
4	Canal irrigation rehabilitation	Phatas Prey commune	0.6*9m	500.00	Provincial budgets
5	Road rehabilitation	Phatas Prey commune	0.15 km	2500.00	Provincial budgets
6	Canal irrigation rehabilitation	Phatas Prey commune	0.128 km	100.00	Provincial budgets
7	Canal irrigation rehabilitation	Phatas Prey commune	0.25 km	100.00	Provincial budgets
8	Road rehabilitation	Svay Loun commune	1.4 km	Rice 70 t	Mr. Sar Kheng
9	Bridge rehabilitation	Bakan district	216+05 PK	4333.00	PIU

*Source of data:* Annual report from DPWT, 1997.

As in the 1997 plan, the Department had planned to rehabilitate roads in all five districts, but the department did not get any support from the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Moreover, the unusual events in July led some funding agencies to suspend aid in relation to roads rehabilitation.

### IV. STRATEGIES

In order to achieve the objectives of the department, the following strategies will be adopted:

- To promote private sector participation in building, rehabilitating, and maintaining road networks and bridges in the Province.

- To use and upgrade existing machinery and human resources and cooperate with local people to build, and to rehabilitate the roads and bridges.
- To use both long term and short term trained staff to carry out the work.
- To cooperate with local authorities in relation to law enforcement.

**V. LOGFRAME:** (see next page- can not merger file- the original is corrupted)

## **VI. CONCLUSION:**

Economic development of the country must still move forward in order to catch up to Asian countries. Indeed, manpower has remained a constraint in the process of development and is slow to improve. The trained staff are still new; they have limited of experiences. These factors have effected the results of road rehabilitation. The trained staff in each of the district offices are still inadequate.

Natural calamity is considered as a constraint to rehabilitation of roads and bridges, because every year it has been destroying the rehabilitated roads/bridges network. In relation to this, the financial allocation by the government was not enough, compared to the needs to rehabilitate roads and bridges. Therefore, apart from the financial supported from international organizations and communities, the department could rehabilitate only section of municipal road in 1997.

Even though the remaining problems are still great, we will still hope that the National, and Provincial Governments, international organizations, local communities, and private sector will keep supporting the development projects of Pursat Province in order to achieve the long term objective that we are anticipating. To achieve this, the department will do its best in cooperation with NGOs, the ILO as well as with the UNDP.

## SECTION 7

### ENVIRONMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

Pursat is rich in environmental resources, which are important for its development and national development. More than two decades of civil war have inflicted heavy losses in the fields of socio-economy, culture, infrastructure, human resource development and environment for this Province.

Unwise natural resource exploitation is threatening the environment. Forest cover, wild animals and fish stock are being depleted. Since the establishment of the royal government, the provincial and national economy has grown rapidly and this development demands good strategies in the management of natural resources and sustainable development.

Despite the shortage human resources and funds to ensure proper law enforcement, Pursat Province, especially the Provincial Department of Environment (PDE), has tried hard and achieved good successes, and has enjoyed support from the international and national communities and the general public.

Along with the legal and political enforcement, skills strengthening and quality management, PDE has developed a strategic plan. This strategic plan for 1998 is a new accomplishment and comes out of the work of the Department supported by CARERE and the Ministry of Environment in order to improve the environmental management of the Province for the future. PDE firmly hopes that this strategic plan will greatly contribute to the efficient management and implementation of the environmental work.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The provincial Department of Environment of Pursat is under the Ministry of Environment. The duties of the Department are to protect and conserve natural resources in the Province, upgrade environment, improve people's well-being, protect traditional culture, contribute to the socio-economic development and reduce poverty of the people. Also, the Department has the duty to educate and disseminate information on the environment, promote the participation of all, and successfully implement the policies, action plans and provisions concerning environment.

In the meantime, the PDE has to coordinate and cooperate closely with institutions, IOs, NGOs, the local government, business people and people in order to protect and maintain the environment to ensure sustainable development.

#### **II. VISION:**

The Department hopes that the natural resources of the Province are properly managed conserved and protected so that future generations of the Province continue to enjoy and benefit from these resources. Fishery resources particularly in the Tonle Sap Lake remain to be in abundance and will continue to provide income and employment to people. Forestry resources will maintain its wide forest cover and would not be deforested which could aggravate severe flooding in the Province. Most importantly, the

general public will become aware of the value of managing, protecting and conserving their natural resources and will become actively engaged in these activities. Community forestry will be adopted by the people as a means to protect and conserve their forest resources.

### **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

The PDE operates within the framework set in the Constitution and the rules adopted by the Ministry and approved by the Royal Government and the National Assembly.

Article 58 and 59 in Chapter 5 of the Constitution of the Royal Government of Cambodia clearly explains about the State property, its management and usage and environment protection.

The law and rule which the Ministry has adopted with the approval of the Royal Government and the National Assembly include rules on environmental protection and management of natural resources, royal decree on zoning areas for natural resource protection, and currently in process a sub-decree which would serve as the implementation basis in the Province.

Even without the complete legal basic, the PDE can still proceed, with the close cooperation and strong support from the local authorities, various institutions, International Organizations and NGOs in the protection and conservation of natural resources in the Province.

#### **III.1. Problems**

The newly created PDE is lacking in almost all things, especially human resources. PDE has only 16 staff in total. This number is too small for a Province rich in natural resources. The Ministry of Environment and the Royal Government provides small budget to the PDE. In 1997, Pursat PDE has received only 16,837,630 Riels. Resources provided by the international organizations are also small.

Other weaknesses of the PDE include the following:

- No clear strategic plan in place
- limited environmental knowledge of the PDE staff
- Lacking in funds, materials and transport
- No proper management system
- Limited dissemination of environmental law
- The PDE staff do not have much work to do
- No skills in writing project proposals
- Limited participation of the people in environment protection

#### **III.2. Opportunities**

Despite some obstacles, the Provincial Department of Environment has the following strengths:

- Legal institution recognized by the Royal Government
- Proper office facilities
- Cooperation with others
- Capable PDE staff
- Environmental law as a legal basic for implementation of activities
- Participation and support from concerned institutions, international organizations and NGOs
- Clear organizations and NGOs
- Clear organizational structure
- Good security

### **IV. STRATEGIES:**

To achieve its long term goals and respond to its mission, the PDE has elaborated the following priority strategies for 1998:

- Strengthen the capacities of PDE staff
- Educate and disseminate sustainable use of natural resources to government staff and people.
- Improve and protection and conservation of natural resources in the Province.
- Crack down on illegal exploitation of natural resources
- Lecture all government officials, people on environmental pollution in the Province.

**V. LOGFRAME:** (See next page)



## LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

Hierarchy of objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	Mean of verification	Important assumption
<b>Development objectives 1:</b> 1. Manage, protect, and conserve natural resources in the province in such a way as to ensure sustainable development.	The 4 reserved fishing lots are strictly managed. . Fishing in the existing 7 fishing lots strictly abides by the law and regulations. . Flooded forest areas in 4 districts are properly used. . 60% of the people in 15 Communes who are living along the Tole Sake bank of Pursat Province are aware of the importance of environment and contribute its protection . .The protected areas of Kravagn and Sral in Krakor district are redeveloped gradually.	Monitoring and evaluation on the spot. . Annual report of the PDE. . The local authorities( from district to village level) . People living there . Implementation of the annual strategic plan of the PDE.	. Policy of the Royal Government . Good security . Participation of concerned institutions, local and international NGOs. . Investment law has been respected. . Support of the Ministry of Environment. . Support of the provincial district, commune and village authorities, and people.
<b>Development Objective 2 :</b> . Reduce pollution in the province to improve the well-being of the people.	.80% of the government staff and people in the province are aware of the environmental pollution and join in mitigating this pollution. . The 6 districts in the province, especially Sampov Meas district can ensure good environment. . People's well-being is improved . There is a proper waste dump in the	. Ongoing monitoring . Tourists in the province .Researches . Interviews and media . Implementation and summarization of projects work every six months by the Provincial Environment Department and District Environment Offices. . Reports of the laboratory set up by	. The Royal Govrnmnet's policy on environment . Respected investment law . Support from all levels of the local authorities, International Organizations, donors, people and various institutions .Good law and order .Favorable geographical conditions

	<p>province and waste management is good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. The province will have one water treatment facilities.</li> <li>. The sewage system in the provincial town is checked</li> <li>. Investors in the province are evaluated in EIA.</li> <li>. The 10% mortality rate of the people is down.</li> <li>.The Province will develop clear provisions and principles concerning pollutant issues.</li> </ul>	<p>theDepartment in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Interviews and media</li> </ul>	<p>.Social and political stability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Immediate objectives 1:</b></p> <p>1.1. Strengthen the skills and knowledge of the staff of the Provincial Environment Department.</p>	<p>All the 16 staff of the PDE are trained in the environmental skills .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Staff in the Department are 85% efficient.</li> <li>. The PDE staff coordinate with various institutions and organizations.</li> </ul>	<p>Practical activities, evaluation during the training sessions, reports of work done by the PDE and its offices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Different institutions, NGOs and people.</li> </ul>	<p>Support and assistance from the Ministry of Environment, international and national NGOs, business companies and people.</p>
<p>1.2. Conduct education on the proper and sustainable use of natural resources for all.</p>	<p>60% of people and government staff in the province are aware of the sustainable use of natural resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 7o% of government staff and people are aware of the importance of natural resources.</li> <li>10% of the government staff and people become the echo extension workers on sustainable use of natural resources.</li> <li>. Natural resources in the province are properly used.</li> </ul>	<p>Summary reports of the PDE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.Practical implementation activities</li> <li>.Local authorities</li> <li>.Mass media</li> <li>. Interviews</li> <li>. Other sources of information.</li> </ul>	<p>Support from the local authorities, different institutions, NGOs, the Ministry of Environment and the people.</p>
<p>1.3. Strengthen cooperation with various institutions, local and international NGOs, and people in the management and protection of natural resources.</p>	<p>All the PDE staff will cooperate in the management and protection of natural resources in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 85% of the government staff from the departments concerned will cooperate in managing, protecting and conserving</li> </ul>	<p>On the spot monitoring and assessment of every step of the implementation of the strategic plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Interviews with the local people</li> <li>.Implementation of law, provisions or policies concerning the management and</li> </ul>	<p>Support and assistance from the Ministry of Environment, the district and provincial authorities, the mass media, national and international organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Participation of the people</li> </ul>

	<p>natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 90% of the local authorities and people will cooperate to do this work for the province.</li> <li>. International and local NGOs will provide financial, material and spiritual support for this work.</li> </ul>	<p>protection of natural resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Institutions concerned , NGOs and International Organizations who have projects in the area.</li> <li>. Sharing of ideas with all</li> <li>. Reports from the PDE and other institutions.</li> </ul>	
1.4. Curb all illegal activities, which are destructive to natural resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. No illegal fishing in the four reserved fishing lots</li> <li>. The 7 shushing lots now under fishing enjoy 90% respect for the fishing and environmental law from the occupiers.</li> <li>. Clearing of flooded forests along the Tonle Sap lake to serve different purposes is down by 50%.</li> <li>. 60% of the people who are living around Tonle Sap lake participate in protecting natural environment.</li> <li>. Each protected area is monitored by environmental workers for illegal activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Monitoring and evaluation in the field by the PDE staff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Interviews with the local authorities and people</li> <li>. Institutions concerned, and IOs and NGOs operating there.</li> <li>. Reports of the activities of the PDE.</li> </ul>	<p>Environmental law</p> <p>Support from the Ministry of Environment Support from various Organizations.</p> <p>Respect for the investment law.</p>
<p><b>Immediate Objective 2:</b></p> <p>2.1 Develop staff of the Provincial Department of Environment.</p> <p>2.2. Conduct education on environmental pollution to the government employees, businessmen, and people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. The 16 staff of the PDE are capable of managing water quality, and solid and liquid wastes.</li> <li>. They also can transfer their knowledge and skills government staff of other Departments, businessmen and people in the province.</li> <li>. All the government departments contribute to combating environmental pollution.</li> <li>. There are dust bins in public places, restaurants in the provincial and district towns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Practical activities of the PDE</li> <li>. Reports of the PDE</li> <li>. Assessment of institutions and people in the province</li> <li>. Evaluation of the skill training course</li> <li>. Interviews</li> <li>. Training and disseminating workshops</li> <li>. Activity reports</li> <li>. All levels of the local authorities</li> <li>. Practical activities of institutions and people</li> <li>. Monitoring by environmentalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Support and assistance from the Ministry of Environment, IOs ,and international and national NGOs</li> <li>. Support from the local authorities, institutions concerned and people in the province</li> <li>. Consciousness and participation of the people</li> <li>. Cooperation of IOs and NGOs</li> <li>. Support from the local authorities</li> <li>. Cooperation of the provincial mass media</li> </ul>

<p>2.3. Increase cooperation with the local authorities, institutions concerned, companies and people in order to combat environmental pollution and destruction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. 70% of the people in the province are aware of the environmental pollution.</li> <li>. All the PDE cooperate to reduce environmental pollution.</li> <li>. 85% of the government employees from various departments join in combating environmental pollution in the province.</li> <li>. All the local authorities and people work to upgrade environment.</li> <li>. International organizations and NGOs provide material, financial and spiritual assistance to promote environmental pollution alleviation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Practical local activities</li> <li>. Implementation of the provisions on environmental pollution reduction.</li> <li>. Activity reports, implementation of the strategic plan of the PDE</li> <li>. Activities of various departments, IOs and NGOs</li> <li>. Exchange of ideas and experiences</li> </ul>	<p>.Support and assistance from the Ministry of Environment, all levels of the local authorities, organizations, and mass media</p>
<p><b>Outputs1.1:</b></p> <p>1.1.1. 7 training courses will be held for the staff of the PDE.</p> <p>1.1.2. The PDE staff will be capable in doing their jobs.</p> <p>1. 2.1. The local authorities, different institutions, IOs and NGOs, and the people are aware of the importance of environment and proper use of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. The 16 PDE staff are trained in office and TOT skills TOT, environmental law, community forestry, environmental data collection..</li> <li>. 20 persons from the institutions concerned , NGOs and districts are trained in TOT which includes general environment, data collection, management and conservation of natural resources, and community forestry.</li> <li>. About 50,000 government staff and people have learnt about environment and proper use of natural resources.</li> <li>. 30,000 people and government staff are aware of the consequences of the destruction and depletion of natural resources.</li> <li>. 10,000 government workers and people become the echo extension workers on the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. List of the PDE staff .</li> <li>. Lists of training course participants.</li> <li>. Summary report of the PDE</li> <li>. Specific skill training materials</li> <li>. Practical activities and evaluation during the training sessions or locally based study.</li> <li>. Monitoring of the practical activities of the PDE staff and district environment workers.</li> <li>. Evaluation and reports of activities of the PDE.</li> <li>. Interviews</li> <li>. Other sources of information</li> </ul>	<p>The Ministry of Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. The local authorities.</li> <li>. Institutions concerned and NGOs</li> </ul> <p>Support and participation of the local authorities, national and international NGOs, the Ministry of Environment, and people.</p>



<p><b>Output 3.1 :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Government employees of all departments, businessmen, organizations and people actively join in combating environmental pollution and destruction.</li> <li>. Environment in the province and people's well being is improved.</li> </ul>	<p>The 16 PDE staff will set example to others in combating environmental pollution and destruction in the province.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Environment in the district of Sampov Meas and the provincial town is much improved.</li> <li>. 80% of government employees from other departments in the province will join in alleviating environmental pollution and destruction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Activities in all the districts of the province and the provincial town especially.</li> <li>. Activities reports of the PDE</li> <li>. Lists of those who join in environmental work.</li> <li>. Environmental working groups</li> <li>. Assessment of the environmental impact caused by various activities</li> <li>. Personal interviews</li> <li>. Pledges of assistance from different agencies for the field of environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Respect for the environmental law.</li> <li>. Consciousness of all</li> <li>. Support from the Ministry of Environment and local authorities of all levels and assistance from different organizations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Activities1.1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1. Office skills training (computer, English, account)</li> <li>1.1.2. TOT training courses</li> <li>1.1.3. Training course on environmental law dissemination skills</li> <li>1.1.4. Training on environment in general</li> <li>1.1.5. Skills training on environmental data collection.</li> <li>1.1.6. Training courses on management and conservation of natural resources</li> <li>1.1.7. Skills training in community forestry.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training materials</li> <li>- Resource person, facilitators</li> <li>- Means of transport and training equipment.</li> <li>- Incentives to participants</li> <li>- Cash to the amount of :</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitators or donors must create favorable conditions for the training course.</li> <li>- Agreement must be in writing.</li> </ul>

<p>1. 2.1. Form a working group to prepare materials on the use of natural resources.</p> <p>1.2.2. Collect data on natural resources in the province.</p> <p>1.2.3. Open training workshops on the use of natural resources.</p> <p>1. 2.4. Do education and dissemination by media ( TV, Radio, posters ...etc)</p> <p>1.2.5. Open dissemination workshops on the use of natural resources.</p> <p>1.3.1. Study the possibility of establishing community forestry.</p> <p>1.3.2. Identify priority areas for establishing community forestry in the province.</p> <p>1.3.3. Develop plan for implementing the pilot projects.</p> <p>1.3.4. Implement and monitor the projects as well as networking with others.</p> <p>1.3.5. Hold monthly meeting on environment.</p> <p>1.3.6. Open the SEILA Program workshop on environment in the province.</p> <p>1.4.1. Create a Committee to monitor environmental offences in the province.</p> <p>1.4.2. Inspect illegal activities against environment in the province.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Basic documents for the process of collecting data.</li> <li>- Resource persons/facilitators</li> <li>- Transport and materials to open the training workshops.</li> <li>- Incentives to participants</li> <li>- Funds for the study to collect information on natural resources in the province</li> <li>- Funds for preparing materials/manuals</li> <li>- Cash amount of :</li> </ul> <p>Transport and materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. Facilitators</li> <li>. Other things needed for the management of natural resources</li> <li>. Incentives for participants</li> <li>. Cash amount of :</li> </ul> <p>Transport, materials, funds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>. ICOM</li> <li>. Control post</li> </ul>	<p>Donors of assistance should create favorable conditions for the workshops, research and documentation.</p> <p>. Things are agreed upon in writing.</p>    <p>. Donors have to facilitate the process</p> <p>. There have to be agreements in writing between the donors and the recipients.</p> <p>. Provision of assistance should be timely</p>   <p>. Security</p> <p>. Support and assistance from the Government, Ministry of Environment, and organizations</p> <p>. Favorable conditions created by</p>
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<p>1.4.3. Take measures against these offences.  1.4.4. Implement the plan.  1.4.5. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the plan.</p> <p><b>Activities 2.1:</b>  2.1.1. Train on waste management skills.  2.1.2. Train on water quality inspection.  2.1.3. Train on the assessment of the environmental impact.  2.1.4. Exposure visit to the Tiger beer brewery and sewage water management facilities of Chamkar Somrung I (Battambang)</p> <p>2.2.1. Collect data on environmental pollution caused by waste, smoke and noise.  2.2.2. Document environmental pollution.  2.2.3. Open workshops on environmental pollution caused by waste, smoke and noise.  2.2.4. Observe sanitation Day.  2.2.5. Observe World Environment Day.  2.2.6. Open workshops on how to use insecticides.  2.2.7. Broadcast through the provincial media.  2.2.8. Build a library to keep records and files.</p>	<p>.Cash amount of :</p> <p>. Training materials  . Resource persons or facilitators  . Things needed for the training course.  . Transport  . Participants incentives  . Cash amount of :</p> <p>. Laboratory equipment (for water , soil )  . VIDEO and camera  . Resource persons/facilitators  . Funds  . Cash amount of :</p>	<p>the local authorities</p> <p>. Firm commitment from the donors  . Favorable conditions for the training  . Long enough time for preparing handouts</p> <p>Good conditions by the donors  . Facilitation by the local authorities, companies and institutions concerned.</p>
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<p>2.3.1. Form working groups to work on environmental pollution alleviation.</p> <p>2.3.2. Open workshops on waste in Pursat provincial town.</p> <p>2.3.3. Develop waste management plan.</p> <p>2.3.4. Identify the proper dump site.</p> <p>2.3.5. Assess the environmental impact of the identified site.</p> <p>2.3.6. Fix the waste service fees.</p> <p>2.3.7. Inspect the collection and removal of waste</p> <p>2.3.8. Study the possibility of installing sewage system in the province.</p> <p>2.3.9. Repair the PDE Building</p>	<p>. Facilitators/resource persons</p> <p>. Materials needed</p> <p>. Means to cut down on environmental pollution</p> <p>.Cash amount of :</p>	<p>. Facilitators/resource persons</p> <p>. Materials needed</p> <p>. Means to cut down on environmental pollution</p> <p>.Cash amount of :</p>
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## SECTION 8

### INDUSTRY, MINES AND ENERGY

#### INTRODUCTION

The water works started as a state run enterprise, providing portable water supply to 962 bases including Provincial Technical Departments. 14 water supply depots were provided portable water by the unit also. The total capacity of potable water produced in the Province is 98,762 m<sup>3</sup>. In comparison to the 1997 plan it is equal to 73.16% of the requirement.

In March 1997, the power plant was run under a joint venture between the state and private industry. In 1997, electricity power was provided to 2,441 households compared to the 1996 level of only 2,136 households. The present total capacity of power in 1997 is double that compared to the capacity during the state run period. Small-scale industries in the Province, are regularly observed by the industry unit and made aware of rules and regulations. Moreover, the mines and energy unit has identified the utilization of energies in the Province.

During implementation of the 1997 plan the department faced some difficulties such as inadequate means of transportation and aging of some equipment and supply networks. Moreover, due to limited finances to do expansion of water supply and electricity networks, the price of electricity is high so that a majority of people can hardly afford, and the quality of water is still not good enough.

In the 1998 plan, the department plans to expand the water supply 4,000 meters to 14,992 meters and the electricity networks by 29 km (MT 12.3 km and BT 16.7 km) more in Sampove Meas and in Kandieng district to add 30 km (MT 11.6 km and BT 18.4 km). With these activities it is expected that more population in these two districts will have adequate portable water and electricity supplies. Advice to entrepreneurs to improve quality of products, and to follow rules and regulations will carry through into the next years plan. In addition to this, the exploitation of mineral sources will continue.

In achieving the 1998 plan, first the department would like to improve the capacity of water and power production in the water works and electricity units located in the Provincial town. To ensure the population in Sampove Meas and Kandieng districts have adequate portable water and electricity supply, the units plan to expand more networks. Rules and regulations in relation to small-scale enterprises need disseminating.

#### I. MISSION:

The mission of the Department of Industry, Mines and Energy is to support economics development in Pursat Province by providing good quality services in term of portable water and electricity. To improve the local economy through strengthening small-scale industries, research on mineral sources are also responsible by the department.

#### II. VISION:

Based on the role and responsibilities of the department, adequate portable water will be provided to all the population in the Province in the future. Adequate electricity supply with a reasonable price will be provided to all households in both Kandieng and Sampove Meas districts. Productions from the small-scale industries will follow standards and improve in quality. Moreover, mineral resources will be allocated and properly exploited. Gradually, the private sectors will take over all state run enterprises.

### **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

#### **III.1. Problem**

In the implementation of 1997 plan, the department faced some problems such as outdated materials of supply net works for both of power plant and water works. This is because the water works were built in 1926. The demand for electricity and portable water for people in both Kandieng and Sampove Meas districts was higher than the supply. But the department could not solve these problems due to limited finance to do expansion of supply line networks.

The dissemination of managerial skills, techniques, and rules and regulations to all entrepreneurs in the Province faced some difficulties due to means of transportation. 789 enterprises out of 1,261 (equal to 62.57%) enterprises in the Province are running without permission. This is why some entrepreneurs production is not of good quality which effects the health of the population. Only 37.43% of enterprises are running with the permission.

The department wants to identify mineral sources in the Province, but the mines and energy unit has no means and limited experienced staff to accomplish these things. The areas of mineral sources were still insecure.

#### **III.2. Opportunities**

The opportunities of the water works unit that are available include cooperation with NGOs to provide portable water to people in the Province, especially with SAWA, Concern, and private organizations. Moreover, the unit has one water filter tank with a capacity of 6x6x2 meters, one reservoir of capacity 6x6x3 meters, 5 water pump motors, which can pump 50 cbm per hour, a high water tank 50m<sup>3</sup> plus 14.992 km of supply network. These opportunities mean that, the unit can provide more to the people in Kandieng and Sampove Meas districts.

At present, the electricity unit has achieved results exceeding the plan due to the Departments joint venture with the JUPITER Company. The company has provided 5 machines that have a total capacity of 1250 kwh and 30,000 meters of supply line in 15 cabins. There are opportunities for cooperation between the electricity unit and the power plant owner to set the price of electricity to a level more people can afford.

There are available opportunities for the industry unit to promote enterprises to

use more local materials and employ more local people in order to produce goods to sell in local markets. Moreover, the unit can cooperation more with local authorities in giving advice to entrepreneurs also opportunities for the mines and energy unit are available for cooperation with local authorities and the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy to support human resources to undertake research on mineral resources in Pursat

### III.3. Results of implementation in 1997

The water works unit provided portable water to 962 households compared to last year of only 630 households. The total capacity of water supply is 131,700 cbm. This capacity is equivalent to 73.16% of the 1997 plan. The total revenue of the unit as of October is 65,800,000 Riel. The total pipe networks is equal to 14,992 meters.

From January to September 1997 produced power was 852,965 kwh, over 30% of the annual plan in 1997. This result was due to the power plant being has equipped with new machines in March by a private company that could provide adequate power to people. However, the unit still needs more power and more expansion of electricity networks in order to meet requirements of the people.

The Industry Unit has transferred appropriate techniques and managerial skills in order to improve both the quantity and quality of products. However, the department will continue to support and encourage agro-processing enterprises, which use local material to sell in local markets. The unit of mines and energy has assigned staff to exploit mineral resources and identified energy utilization sources in the Province.

Table 1 indicates that the Province has 13 types of small-scale industries out of the total base of 1,261. Among all types of industries, the majority are rice mills, equal to 79.78%. This is due to the department giving advice on techniques as well as on quality of products to enable them to have capability to compete. The others enterprises have been running normally.

Table1: Numbers of firms in Pursat 1996 and 1997

No	Type of firms	1996	1997	Share (%)
1	Rice mill	894	1006	79.77
2	Bread producers	13	13	1.03
3	Groceries dealer	18	18	1.42
4	Rice wine producer	1	1	0.07
5	Saw mill	18	18	1.42
6	Wooden furniture producers	20	20	1.58
7	Tile producers	23	23	1.82
8	Black smith	29	29	2.29
9	Repairing TV and Radio shops	16	16	1.26
10	Electricity equipment shops	23	23	1.82
11	Boat repairing shops	86	87	6.89
12	Water supply depot	1	1	0.07

13	Electricity producers	6	6	0.47
Total		1148	1261	100

Source of data: Department of Industry, mines and energy.

#### **IV. STRATEGY:**

In order to achieve the objectives of the department, the following strategies will be adopted:

- To expand water supply networks and increases by four hours the nightly operation of the pumping machine. Moreover, the water works unit will improve water quality through use of some chemical elements.
- To expand electricity cable networks in the areas around the Provincial town. Approximately, 19,595 households will have electricity.
- To continue advising entrepreneurs in term of management and technique as well as dissemination of information in relation to rules and regulations.
- To continue researching sources of energy and identifying mineral sources.

**V. LOGFRAME:**

**LOGFRAME OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY, MINES AND ENERGY**

<b>Hierarchy of objectives</b>	<b>Objectives verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Mean of verification</b>	<b>Important assumption</b>
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<p><b>Development objectives</b></p> <p>Number of small scale industries increase and their products able to compete in free market with imported goods gradually reducing at the same time so that the living condition of people will be better.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of small-scale industries increase to 1365 in (1998), 1485 in (1999) and 1600 in (2000).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from the department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable political situation.</li> <li>- Support from the ministries.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Immediate objectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People in the new expanded areas have access to electricity.</li> <li>- People have access to portable water supply supplied by the water works unit.</li> <li>- Mineral sources are exploited and sources of energy are used by power providers.</li> <li>- Small-scale enterprises are possible and run business with good profits and compete in free market.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Households access to electricity supply in Sampove Meas and Kandieng districts is increased annually as follows 17.15% (1998), 22.6% (1999) and 27.7% (2000).</li> <li>- Households use of portable water increases as follows 7.66% (1998), 8.68% (1999) and 10.21% (2000).</li> <li>- Marble sources exploited are increased 3% in (1998), 5% in (1999) and 15% in (2000).</li> <li>- Sources of energy are identified.</li> <li>- The quality of products reaching required standards is 60% in (1998), 70% in (1999) and 80% in (2000).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from electricity unit.</li> <li>- Report from water works unit.</li> <li>- Report from mines and energy unit.</li> <li>- Report from mines and energy unit.</li> <li>- Report from industry unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation from local communities and local authorities.</li> <li>- People increase income so that they will be able to have access to water and electricity supply.</li> <li>- Entrepreneurs follow the advice from industry unit staff.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity networks will be expanded in order to provide adequate electricity supply to the population of 2 districts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electricity networks MT 12.2 Km. and BT 16.8 have been put in place within Sampove Meas and Kandieng districts in October 1998.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from electricity unit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation from local communities and authorities as well as ministry.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pipe water networks have been expanded in order to provide adequate water supply to the population of 2 districts.</li> <li>- Mine location and sources of energy are determined.</li> <li>- Entrepreneurs are advised in terms of managerial and technical sound.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pipe water networks are expanded 4 Km. and are in place within Sampove Meas and Kandieng districts in May 1998.</li> <li>- Kravanh mountains exploited as a marble source in April 1998.</li> <li>- Survey on sources of energies conducted by May 1998.</li> <li>- Information on management and techniques to run enterprises is disseminated regularly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from water works unit.</li> <li>- Report from mines and energy unit.</li> <li>- Report from mines and energy unit.</li> <li>- Report from industry unit.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct survey on ability of population in 2 districts to pay for electricity use.</li> <li>- Conduct research on the alternative sources of energy and mineral locations.</li> <li>- Conduct research on expansion of water supply networks in 2 districts.</li> <li>- Construct filter tank.</li> <li>- To advice entrepreneurs about management and techniques as well as disseminate rules and regulations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Inputs required</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Means of transportation.</li> <li>- Equipment and materials.</li> <li>- Financial and salary.</li> <li>- Technical staff.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funds are available to the department to undertake these activities.</li> </ul>



## SECTION 9

### **SOCIAL ACTION, LABOR AND VETERAN AFFAIRS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

After the general election in 1993, a new government has been formed and the preparation of the socio-economic development work. Specially, for the Social Action, labor and veteran Affairs (SALVA) has arranged according to the important needs of the population. The department has provided regularly pension fund accordance with the national policy and also conducted vocational training for veteran, disabled, dead family's soldier, orphans and vagrants in order to improve their living condition in the Province. Parallel to this other international organizations have contributed to rehabilitate and reduce the difficulties of Cambodian population and especially in Pursat Province.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The department of Social Action, labor and veteran Affairs responsible for support, improve living condition, improve morality, skills and sense of disadvantages people as well as labors in the Province through management and appropriate services.

#### **II. VISION:**

According to the vision of the Royal Government, the department will provide pension fund and to support disadvantages people as well as strengthen people rights.

#### **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

##### **III.1. Problem**

Even though the Royal Government of Cambodia has policy to provide pension fund to retirement's people, disabilities people, orphans etc. but could not guaranty for appropriate daily life of those people. This problem is due to the department has limited trained staff that conduct vocational training for them. Moreover, limited of financials and materials to carry out the activities. The dissemination of labors law to all of entrepreneurs and labors in the Province still limited. The results of the survey on disadvantages people were still not reliable.

##### **III.2. Opportunities**

The department staff have performed according to their missions in order to improve the daily life of target people. For the time being, the department has one training center located in Rolaing. This center was able to conduct vocational training such as sewing, marble curving, vehicle repairing. More than that, the department has one orphanage center as well as artificial leg center.

### III.3. Result of 1997 implementation

In 1997, Rolaing vocational training center has provided 2 courses of sewing techniques to 40 participants for 6 months period each, marble curving for 9 months to 15 participants, and a training course on motorbike repair for 6 months period to 10 participants. There are target groups, which receive pension as the following:

- 249 retired persons
- 140 disabled
- 817 Orphans from dead parents
- 1012 invalids
- 1824 dead families soldier

#### IV. STRATEGY:

The department of Social Action, labor and veteran Affairs will adopt strategies as following:

- Strengthen the management of orphanage
- Strengthen the training quality of Rolaing center
- Improve living condition of invalids, widows, vagrants
- Make people like small industry owners, enterprises, employers, labor forces understand on labor laws.
- Keep on providing pension fund for retirement people.

#### V. LOGFRAME: (the original file is corrupted)

#### VI. CONCLUSION:

Since the government has the policies to support disadvantaged groups and encourage people to implement labor law and additional to the cooperation with international organization the department will try to solve the difficulties of the target group step by step.

## SECTION 10

### CULTURE AND FINE ARTS

#### INTRODUCTION

In the 1997 plan, the department has promoted and preserved the good traditions, and beliefs of people. The dance troupe has performed Khmer arts for people and also trained students in Khmer arts to enable them to conserve it in the future. In the culture unit, people were trained in sculpture techniques.

The department, however, still faces many problems such as limited skills of staff, and adequate training for new actors with limited financial means. Currently, people do not keep preserving a long history of their own cultures, they are interested in cultures that came from others countries.

For the 1998 plan, the Department plans to continue training students in Khmer culture through curriculum development in the primary school as well as conducting performances in five districts on Khmer drama and traditional dance. The training of sculptors on statue standards will also be considered. Additionally, documentation of culture and art will be put in place.

To achieve the objectives of the Department, the Department continues fostering more cooperation with local authorities and other Departments, particularly the Department of Education in order to include

Khmer arts in the primary school curriculum. And in addition to prevent inappropriate movies that are still running in markets. For better statues in term of standard and quality, training needs to continue.

## **I. MISSION:**

The department is responsible for the preservation, conservation, dissemination, research and strengthening of national traditional cultures and beliefs. The department will if possible develop an advanced spirits in the people to respect to the concept “ think of modern culture depending on ancient culture”.

## **II. VISION:**

Through undertaking education, performances, dissemination of Khmer culture by all means and through fine arts, inappropriate culture and arts will be decreased in the future. Future generations will appreciate their own Khmer traditions, beliefs and cultures. By that time, social order, growth with equity, and social justice will be advancing. Growth of communication and diffusion of Khmer culture and art in society will serve as the basic mechanisms for the spreading of development.

## **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

### **III.1. Problems**

The department faced some problems during the implementation of the 1997 plan. In the culture unit, the qualifications of some staff are still limited while those with good training are about to retire. In the sculpture unit, the demand for Khmer sculptures was far beyond the expectation of the department, compared to the last regime. These activities have increased the burden of the unit to provide training on sculpture techniques to others institution. Meanwhile, statue products followed the preference of consumers, and were widely different from traditional statues and national figures.

In regards to the fine art unit, Khmer people have inherited many good national traditions, cultures and fine arts, but actors and actresses, as well as some cultured people, gradually did not maintain their heritage. Some forms of arts have been completely lost and some are not clearly defined. Information on guidelines from the Ministry and the department have been provided to people who run video businesses to request them to follow rules and regulations, but a lot of inappropriate movies are being shown in markets.

## **III.2. Opportunities**

Based upon a highly responsible spirit of the department’s staff, even though some have limited capacity they are still carrying out their tasks well. Actually, dance troupes, marble sculptors, troupe movies and other technical staff were well prepared from the Provincial level to the Districts level. They have especially supported and facilitated the department to achieve results. Moreover, the department is able to get support from the governor, local authorities as well as line Ministries.

## **III.3. Results in 1997 implementations**

In the 1997 plan, the department achieved the following:

- The Department prevented exportation of the oldest images.
- Promoted people to preserve national traditions and beliefs through a cultural

competitions. In event, use of traditional music was promoted.

- Member of the dance troupe trained students and people through performances at local level.
- Statues have been made and sold to both local markets and foreign in order to get income. At the same time, the department has educated more trainees in marketing.
- Permits to persons who are running video-businesses have been finalized and the showing of inappropriate videotapes has been prevented.
- Through promotion and good cooperation research on ethnic cultures and arts has been made. It has been used in a form of performance shown to both local people and foreigners.

## IV. STRATEGY

In order to achieve the objectives setup by the department, the following strategies will be adopted:

- To continue good cooperation, especially by the movie unit, with local authorities to issue licenses to prevent inappropriate showing of videotapes.
- To keep on preserving quality as well as traditional statues, while at the same time continue the training of new trainees on this aspect.
- To carry on strengthening this sector through education, promotion, dissemination conservation and performances of Khmer arts.

**V. LOGFRAME:**

**LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE AND FINE ARTS**

<b>Hierarchy of objectives</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Mean of verification</b>	<b>Important assumption</b>
<b>Development objectives</b>  Khmer culture and arts will be preserved and used properly by both present generation and future generations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People understand Khmer cultures and arts 30% (1998), 40% (1999) and 50% (2000).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Survey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government support.</li> <li>- Income of people increased.</li> <li>- Good security in the whole province.</li> </ul>
<b>Immediate objectives</b>  1. Statues will be produced following original standards of form and quality.  2. Primary school students and people will understand Khmer arts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percent of statues following standards will be improved in quality 30% (1998), 40% (1999) and 50% (2000).</li> <li>- Students and people who understood Khmer culture and arts increase 20% (1998), 40% (1999) and 50% (2000).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from the DCFA.</li> <li>- Report from the DCFA.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sculptors use the knowledge.</li> <li>- Participation from students and general population.</li> </ul>
<b>Outputs</b>  1. Training on sculpture techniques are conducted  2. Khmer arts information is disseminated through curriculum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30 of the sculptors trained on standard statues show quality improvement in the second quarter of 1998.</li> <li>- Documents in relation to standard statues prepared in the first quarter of 1998.</li> <li>- Khmer arts included in primary school curriculum in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of trainees.</li> <li>- Documents.</li> <li>- Documents.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation from local authorities and Ministries.</li> <li>- Willingness of trainees to be trained.</li> </ul>

<p>development in the primary school.</p> <p>3. Dance troupe performances in the local areas.</p>	<p>the first quarter 1998.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 arts trainers from others school trained in the second quarter 1998.</li> <li>- Art documents prepared in the second quarter 1998.</li> <li>- Dancing troupes perform in the second quarter in 1998.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of trainees.</li> <li>- Document.</li> <li>- Report from the department.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><u>For output 1.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select sculptors as trainees.</li> <li>2. Prepare documents.</li> <li>3. Conduct training.</li> </ol> <p><u>For output 2.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prepare documents.</li> <li>2. Develop curriculum.</li> <li>3. Look for trainers.</li> <li>4. Prepare list of trainees.</li> <li>5. Performances.</li> </ol> <p><u>For output 3</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Site selection.</li> <li>2. Select candidates.</li> <li>3. Prepare materials.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Inputs required</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Theater</li> <li>2. Music instruments.</li> <li>3. Trainers.</li> <li>4. Finances and salaries.</li> <li>5. Documents.</li> </ol>		<p>Expect to get support from the government as well as local authorities and also NGOs, IOs, CAREE</p>

## SECTION 11

### INFORMATION

#### INTRODUCTION

People in Pursat as well as people in Cambodia are facing poor living condition; lack of health and hygiene prevention, materials and spiritual. Furthermore, in some areas people are in poverty stricken situation. The core problem is the lost of labor forces resulted in lowering the health and having many children because villagers do not know or/and have access to contraceptive methods. On the other hands, the information dissemination is inappropriate and there lacks of cooperation with Provincial Department of Health as well as the technical Departments concerned in providing education.

The Department of Information, however, tries to repair and use the possible cable radio network to disseminate the information for 852 times in 1997 and 150 video cassettes of news report and news articles are sent to TVK for broadcasting.

Base on the condition mentioned above the Department plans to promote the information system to meet villagers needs. 1998 plan is;

- To use mobile video to show at village level,
- To establish public information center for giving information through- TV, Video, loud speaker, newspapers, bulletin and posters,
- To publish Provincial newsletter and/or magazine,
- To establish a building and install FM radio frequency,
- To promote information system to provide people the information access to education, latest events and development activities,
- To achieve the 98 plan the main implementing strategies are to collaborate with entities concerned, especially, target groups and try to convince the support from PRDC. It is very necessary to have good relationship with the Ministry to promote the information system effectively. For INGOs and/or NGOs it needs thorough study of their policies to what they want.

#### I. MISSION:

The Department of Information is an implementing entity of the Ministry of Information and responsible for collecting and disseminating information to general public and target groups on birth-spacing, HIV/AIDS prevention, and agriculture methods/techniques.

#### II. VISION:

When the information system has been promoted, people's awareness on latest national and international events and development activities will be improved through the FM radio, TV channel 10, bulletin/magazines, posters and other public centers.

### III State of the Sector

#### III.1. Problems

The main problem faced is lack of means to collect and provide information. On the other hand, the information collecting from local areas is late and sometimes it is missed.

The problems concerning the information dissemination are:

- Illiterate people can not have access to information through newspaper, newsletter/magazine or other picture documents.
- Villagers can not afford TV monitors, therefore the information and/or education via TVK 10 can not reach them. In the whole Province there are 1687 TV monitors and only people in Provincial and district towns have access.
- The relay of Phnom Penh radio broadcasting through Pursat cable network reaches only people in Pursat town. People can not receive information directly from Phnom Penh radio broadcasting. If there is radio broadcasting at Provincial level, villagers would have access because in the Province there are 48,302 sets,
- The cable radio broadcasting is not regular and it depends on the weather (rain, thunder, lightening). The other education programs are not clear and can not reach villagers. Information collection and dissemination is inappropriate and not on time. Information provided via posters is not regular because of lack of cooperation with other technical departments. To have effective information or education through Pursat TVK 10 staff should be trained on editing and dubbing techniques. Lack of mean to send video cassette and information article is also the problem which cause the delay of broadcasting.

#### III.2. Opportunity

The Department has able human resource to collect and disseminate information through its existing equipment. They are amplifier and loud speaker user in the communities' events, reporters, cameraman and broadcaster for cable network and send cassette to Phnom Penh. The Department of Information also has 21 inches-TV monitor, VCR, editing equipment, especially, the relay TV station is at the moment on trial. Most articles have been announced via cable radio.

### III.3. Results in 1997 implementations

Although the cable network is old, very often out of work and delay by the weather, 852 times of broadcasting have been made in 1997.

- 50 News articles and video-cassettes on authority's special events, achievement of INGOs and LNGOs in Pursat were sent to TVK in Phnom Penh for broadcasting.
- Used loudspeakers, Amplifiers and assigned staff to decorate and joined in official ceremonies.
- TVK N° 10 station in Pursat has been broadcasting since August 1997, as experience.

These are results of the implementation in 1997.



## **V. STRATEGY:**

The strategies of the department of Information which derive from last year achievement are:

- Research on observation and reporting methodology by cooperating with other technical departments in the Province.
- Coordinate with local authorities, international organizations, NGOs and TDs to seek for useful documents for broadcasting.
- Provide training on text editing, camera using and coordinate with the Ministry of Information for using modern techniques and material support.
- Introduce the department plan to donors for funding support.

**V. LOGFRAME:** (See next page)

## **VI. CONCLUSION:**

The information broadcasting system is a good way to provide news to the people living in local areas on current events and development activities such as health and hygiene education, birth- spacing program and modern techniques. The rural people are able to use this information in improving their living condition to alleviate poverty.

LOGFRAME OF DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

Hierarchy of objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators (98) (99)			Mean of verification	Important assumption
<b>Development objectives</b>  Improve the understanding of people in Pursat on current events and development activities through broadcasting system such as radio FM-TV bulletins and other mobile broadcasting systems.	- Accessibility to information and development activities	55%	65%	- Report from commune - Report from district supervision team	- Support from government, MOI - Stable politic
<b>Immediate objectives</b>  1- People in the Pursat province have access to FM radio broadcasting.	- Number of people listen to FM radio broadcasting and number of radio increase	49.000 hholds	52.000 hholds	- Report from VDC - Report from district information unit - People understand about situation information disseminated.	- People have enough money to buy radio. - People want to listen to radio.
2- Bulletins have distributed to the staff and people in VDC	- Staff and population read bulletins, Poster:	45,000 persons	500,000 persons	- Report from VDC - Report from district information unit	- People have enough money to buy radio. - People want to listen to radio.
3- People in rural area have access to mobile broadcasting systems	- People read bulletin and watched VIDEO	12,000 person	18,000 persons	- Report from VDC - Report from district information unit	- People want to listen to radio.
4- TV- VIDEO- Radio, other	- Traveler who passed the	36,000	44,000	- Report from the staff	- People have time to enjoy

documents and newspaper have been shown in public building	provincial town can watch and read the news.	persons	persons		themselves
<div>Outputs</div> <div>1.1- FM radio station equipped with equipment and operate daily broadcasting</div> <div>2.1- Printing house is equipped enough printing equipment</div> <div>3.1- Mobile broadcasting equipment have provided to department of Information</div>	<div>- Staff work in FM radio station. - FM radio station is in place in Sampove Meas district and has enough equipment.</div> <div>- Bulletin is released monthly and - Staff get trained.</div> <div>- Have TV, loud speakers, Amplifiers, and Generators. - Have 3 staff worked. - One staff get trained on editing.</div>	<div>10</div> <div>120.000 copies 2 prs</div> <div>2 prs</div>	<div></div> <div>170.000 copies 2 prs</div> <div>2 prs</div>	<div>- Organization chart FM unit. - List of attendance sheet and salary. - Broadcasting schedule.</div> <div>- List of equipment provided. - 5 trained staff worked. - Certificate of two trainees.</div> <div>- List of equipment. - Attendance sheet.</div> <div>- Building land title.  - Attendance sheet. - Certificate.</div>	<div>- Broadcasting FM radio station in Pursat support from government, international organization, governor and PRDC. - Local authorities participate. - Ministry of information allows using frequency.</div> <div>- Participation from international organization and PRDC. - Participation and cooperation from line ministries.</div> <div>- Support from international organizations, governor and PRDC. - Cooperate from local authorities to provide land for building.</div>
<div>Activities</div> <div>- Design and construct building. - Equip equipment. - Prepare room for printing purposes - Prepare room for computers and photocopier - Seek for news from technical department - Prepare schedule - Broadcast.</div>	Input required			<div>- Require money to do activities.</div>	
	<div>- Departmental inputs: Skills staff, loud speakers, computers, reporters, editors, land to construct building, and antenna (Former TV antenna).</div> <div>- Request inputs: .....US\$138,000.00 For training, study tours, building station, broadcasting equipment, and cassette recorder, Computer, photocopier, generator, TV, VCR, means of transportation.</div>				



## SECTION 12

### LAND TITLE

#### INTRODUCTION

A land distribution policy in Cambodia has operated since the 1980's. It distributed land to the people to enable them to do cultivation. The returnees who were repatriated in 1991 and 1992 from the Thai border also received land titles. The Land title card is the document that indicates the legal right of an individual to use the land. This legal right is important, since it helps people to invest in their land safely and results in land ownership conflicts being reduced.

In 1997 using available resources, the department had delivered only 200 land title cards in all five districts and solved 4 cases of land conflicts. In addition, the district department team conducted surveys in all five districts via interview and consultations with people.

In the implementation of the 1997 department plan, the department only achieved the above results. This was because the department had no means to research land tenure issues and intentions of people. Moreover local authorities did not encourage people to apply for cards. Meanwhile, local authorities do not clearly understand the Cadastral's work and communication between people and the local authorities was also difficult.

To carry through activities in the sector, the department plans to conduct a survey on people's capacity to pay for land titles. To improve the capacity of the department staff, a discussion of training needs with trainers is required. Nevertheless, the department continues to deliver land titles to the people and also solve problem on land use related issues.

To achieve the 1998 plan, the department plans to cooperate with local authorities, development committees and people in identifying problems and needs related to land tenure as well as to determine possible ways to address issues.

#### **I. MISSION:**

The department is involved in development activities with communes, villages as well as communities. Based on this, the department is responsible for:

- Providing land titles to people.
- Conducting research in relation to land ownership conflicts.
- Preparing land use maps of key center areas.

## **II. VISION:**

In the future the department hopes that all of the households in this Province will receive land titles and that the department will be able to identify all types of land use in the Province. As a result, the department would be able to understand land use patterns as well as settlement patterns in the Province.

## **III. STATE OF THE SECTOR:**

### **III.1. Problems**

During two decades of civil war, Cambodia was seriously destroyed, Agriculture land suffered due to mine placement and further more the Department of Land Title lost a lot of documents and people lost their own cultivated land and homes.

Presently, many conflicts of land tenure have appeared among the population more and more. Powerful men take these opportunities to capture more land even though this land belongs to people or farmers. Most seriously than this, it is a political issues in the Province that the department can not solve. In addition to this, the department has no money to undertake the 1997 plan due to the national department not providing money. This means that less attention has been paid by high levels of the Department to develop this sector.

Local authorities are also less cooperative with the Department in relation to undertaking land measurement in their areas. Inadequate measurement tools and absence of a map of patterns of land use are problems still facing of the department. To deliver one card, it takes a long time to process the documents.

### **III.2. Opportunity**

The department has deployed staff in each district to do land measurement in order to deliver land titles. Even with limited capacity and inadequate measurement tools, the staff performed well. Moreover, the department is able to cooperate with CARERE because CARERE provides assistance in financial and technical support to the department.

### **III.3. Results of 1997 implementation**

In 1997, the department planned to do land measurement in Snam Pras commune of Bakan district and communes Thnot, Anlong Thnot and Osandan of Krako district in order to issue land title cards. But, the department were unable to implement this plan due to lack of financial support from the government as well as international organizations. Using available resources, the department had delivered only 200 land title cards in all five districts and solved 4 cases of land use conflicts.

## **IV. STRATEGY:**

In order to achieve the objectives of the department, the following strategies will be adopted:

- Laws and regulations related to land ownership will be disseminated to the people in the target areas.
- Provision of land titles and the solving land ownership conflicts will continue.
- A land use map of Pursat municipality to be designed.
- Capacity of department staff, in particular district staff will be enhanced.

**V. LOGFRAME:**

**LOGFRAME OF LAND TITLE DEPARTMENT**

<b>Hierarchy of objectives</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Mean of verification</b>	<b>Important assumption</b>
<p><b>Development objectives</b></p> <p>Land ownership conflicts are reduced and land title cardholders are aware of their legal right to use the land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land ownership conflicts are reduced by 9% (1998), 12% (1999) and 15% (2000).</li> <li>- People are able to use their land as collateral by 9% (1998), 12% (1999) and 15% (2000).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report from the department.</li> <li>- Report from the department.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local authorities cooperate.</li> <li>- People participated in the implementation of the law.</li> <li>- No land use conflicts among the land users.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Immediate objectives</b></p> <p>Provincial land title department can formulate better policies and plans to address land tenure issues. At that time, more and more people become more interested in applying for land titles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The department will be able to draw up specific policies and plans on land tenure issue.</li> <li>- More people will apply for land titles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The department policy paper and work plan.</li> <li>- Record on land titling applicants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There is a national policy on land tenure issues.</li> <li>- National land title office will support and provide technical assistance to the department.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cadastral maps are prepared for each district.</li> <li>2. Information in Land rights are disseminated to the population.</li> <li>3. Land title cards are issued.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 48 staff in the new activities unit are able to implement the program well through the training course on measurement techniques in September 1998.</li> <li>- 9% (1998) of people in Sampove Meas and Bakan Districts are aware of land use right through meeting in 1998.</li> <li>- Land title cards are delivered to the people 12,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- List of trainees from the department.</li> <li>- List of participants in the meeting.</li> <li>- Documents on land title cards</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainers are available.</li> <li>- Cooperation from local authorities.</li> <li>- Cooperation from provincial authorities.</li> </ul>



<p>4. Land conflicts are solved through arbitration.</p>	<p>cards (1998), 24,000 cards (1999) and 30,000 (2000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 cases of land use conflicts were solved completely by December 1998.</li> <li>- 9 staff in the conflicts unit able to solve problems through the training courses in February 1998.</li> <li>- Laws and regulations related to land ownership are disseminated to the people in Sampove Mease district by December 1998.</li> </ul>	<p>issued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Documents of the land use conflicts.</li> <li>- List of trainees from the department.</li> <li>- Documents and reports from the department.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Activities</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To coordinate with local authorities, especially with commune chiefs.</li> <li>2. To contact with local authorities with regard to cadastral map design.</li> <li>3. discussion of location of cadastral map.</li> <li>4. To measure land use in relation to cadastral map.</li> <li>5. To conduct investigation on the land use related issues.</li> <li>6. To do land measurement in relation to land title card.</li> <li>7. To conduct research in relation to land title pricing with farmers.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Inputs required</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 staff from department of land title.</li> <li>- Trainers.</li> <li>- Means of transportation.</li> <li>- Documents and materials.</li> <li>- Finance and salaries.</li> </ul>		<p>Expected to get support in term of finances from the department, government as well as local authorities and also NGOs, IOs, CARERE.</p>



## CHAPTER 5

### PROVINCIAL PUBLIC INVESTMENT PROGRAM

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents individual investment requirements of 12 participating departments in the Province. This year's investment requirements are lower than in the previous year, reduced from \$7.6 million in 1997 to \$5.4 million in 1998. The reduction is not because the need for development funds has gone down but it is a reflection of more modest expectations from the departments based on their experience last year. This year, development activities are more carefully prioritized based on realistic expectation of available funds.

Remaining assured funding for 1998 is modest. It accounts for 26.7% of total investment requirements. This means that the remaining 73.3% of total requirements has to be found, or is still to be negotiated with potential funding sources. Most of the development funds are coming from international donor agencies, such as CARERE, the Social Fund and non-government organizations, such as MSF. The national budget accounts for 34.5% of available departmental funds (as in the case of the Department of Health).

Of the 12 participating departments, only the Department of Health has assured funding for its investment requirements while the remaining 11 departments reflect modest to serious investment gaps for 1998. The Department of Public Works, for instance, which has the highest investment requirements at \$1.6 million does not have any committed funding.

1998 will therefore be a major challenge for the Provincial Government to find funding for two-thirds of its total funding requirements.

#### I. TOTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS:

Total investment requirements of 12 participating departments in the Province amount to \$5.4 million. Of this total amount, only 26.7% are funded while the remaining 73.3% are without funding or are still in the process of negotiations with possible donor agencies (Table 5.1).

Of the 12 departments, only the Department of Health has committed funding for its investment requirements in 1998. The Departments of Public Works, Culture, Information, and Social Action have yet to secure funding commitment for their proposed activities in 1998.

Table 5.1. Summary of PIP'98

No	Departments	Required budgets \$	Available budgets \$	Budget Gap \$
1	Agriculture	925,147	282,250	642,897
2	Education	228,798	141,748	87,050
3	Health	728,375	728,375	-
4	PDRD	527,490	66,503	460,987
5	Women's Affairs	200,245	91,350	108,895

6	Public Works	1,601,082	–	1,601,082
7	Environment	218,000	30,000	188,000
8	Industry	702,987	93,000	609,987
9	Culture	51,883	-	51,883
10	Information	138,000	-	138,000
11	Social action	29,319	-	29,319
12	Land title	72,628	15,628	57,000
Total		<b>5,423,954</b> <b>(100%)</b>	<b>1,448,854</b> <b>(26.7%)</b>	<b>3,975,100</b> <b>(73.3%)</b>

*Source:* Sum of Public Investment Program in 1998 Provincial Development Plan.

## II. FUNDING SOURCES:

CARERE is the major source of funding for development activities in Pursat, accounting for 59.8% of all total funds available in the Province. CARERE funds 61.9% of the Department of Educations' development activities; followed by Women's Affairs (40.7 %), Health (34.0 %), and Agriculture (30.5%).

No	sources of fund Departments	CARERE % (\$)	MSF % (\$)	National % (\$)	Social % (\$)	Others % (\$)	Total available funds (\$)
1	Agriculture	30.5 (282,250)	-	-	-	-	<b>282,250</b>
2	Education	61.9 (141,748)	-	-	-	-	<b>141,748</b>
3	Health	34 (248,336)	13 (95,000)	34.5 (251,737)	6.5 (48,000)	12 * (85,302)	<b>728,375</b>
4	PDRD	12.6 (66,503)	-	-	-	-	<b>66,503</b>
5	Women's Affaires	40.7 (81,500)	-	0.7 (1,450)	-	4.1 ** (8,400)	<b>91,350</b>
6	Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	-

7	Environment	13.8 (30,000)	-	-	-	-	<b>30,000</b>
8	Industry	-	-	-	13.2 (93,000)	-	<b>9,3000</b>
9	Culture	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Information	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Social action	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Land title	22.5 (15,628)	-	-	-	-	<b>15,628</b>
Total		<b>865,965</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>253,187</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>93,702</b>	<b>1,448,854</b>

Source: Sum up of Public Investment Program in 1998 Provincial Development Plan.

\* Other: Hun Sen (36,000)

World Health Organization (WHO) (1,500)

Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) (47,802)

\*\* Other: Quaker Service Australia (QSA) (8,400)

UNICEF

### III. FUNDING STRATEGY:

There are medium-term and long-term measures to get funds for development activities. In the medium-term, it is expected that development activities could be funded by traditional donor agencies in the Province, such as, CARERE. In the long-run, however, more efforts are necessary to get funding from diversified funding sources both from foreign and domestic sources. This year, it is hoped that the Provincial Development Plan could be sent to the National ministries to inform them and make them aware that the Province has a good plan which could serve as a sound basis for the National ministries to consider funding at a decentralized level. At the same time, the Province plans to form a Resource Mobilization Committee to identify new and potential funding sources and to be able to know how resources from these funding sources could be made available to the Province. Finally, with the economic development of the Province, it is also hoped that more taxes and other non-tax revenues could be used to fund development activities in the Province. At the same time more private sector funding could possibly be tapped to fund certain activities, such as road construction, and provision of domestic water and electricity.

