

**Kingdom of Cambodia**  
**Nation Religion King**  


**Project “Building climate resilience of urban systems through  
Ecosystem-based Adaptation in the Asia-Pacific region Project  
(Urban EbA Asia)”**

**Final Report**  
**Socio-Economic and Gender Assessment  
of Kep City**

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**Submitted to: The Department of Climate Change**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDMG	Cambodia Millennium Development Goals
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation
GGI	Gender Gap Index
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoWA	Ministry of Women Affairs
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NCDD	National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RS	Rectangular Strategy
SLR	Sea Level Rise
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Socioeconomic and Gender Assessment for EbA in Kep- one of the Coastal cities of Cambodia considering social, economical and gender issues related to Ecosystem based adaptation was initiated in 2016. The Project is starting full implementation and implemented by the department of climate change, the General Secretariat of the National Council for Sustainable Development (GSSD)/Ministry of Environment in early of 2019.

This Socioeconomic and Gender Assessment report, prepared by a national consultant under supervision and contribution of EbA project leaders and Kep city administration and key line provincial departments of Kep province. Section 1 of this report provides an introduction including objective, methodology, expected output, provincial geograpy. Section 2 of this report is intended to assess social urban resilience including occupation status, education, health, property status, religion, migration, energy, road construction, transportation, professional training, employment out of agriculture and metrology work. During the assessment process, all data and information collected from commune database certified by Kep city administration.

Section 3 of this report provides all data and information collected from the field related economic of Kep city. This part is assessed and concentrated in agriculture, tourism, mineral extraction, salt production, establishment and service, credit and investment project of Kep city funded by the government and development partners.

Section 4 of this report describes about data and information related to gender status including relevant policy and legal framework at international and national level. The report also provides information on gender situation in Kep city, expecially showed the roles of women in production, women migration in and out of the country, women has good professional skills, women in education and in decision making.

Section 5 of this report presents the local asset risk analysis including land ownership, land conflict and status of land use of the city (vision 2030), general status of climate change and natural disaster in this city. This section concentrates on other environmental vulnerability including the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the local people occupied protected areas, the use of latrines, water use situation and drinking water and the use of water from other sources and also shows about the number of wells and pond which people are using. Social vulnerability is also considered. It describes about disability of people, orphand, homeless prople, and children who are living on the street and diability caused by land mine from the past. This is not the impact by the climate change but left from the civil war in this country including Kep city.

The most important part of this report is adaptation action plans proposed by the consultant with the support and approval by Kep city administration and key relevant stakeholders during final consultation workshop held on June 25, 2020 in Kep city. These adaptation plans including action plans against COVID19, Quick Win action plans need to be soonest intervenced by EbA project and medium term adaptation plans that need to be more investments from the RGC and development partners. This report will assist in strengthening capacity for local authorithies, raising awareness for community people and preparing actions to respond to the impact of climate change on socioeconomic and gender of Kep city.

## **1. THE EBA PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Building climate resilience of urban systems through Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) in the Asia-Pacific region (project referred to as “Urban EbA Asia” in the text) is a four-year regional GEF-funded project of the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), implemented by the UN Environment. The aim of the project is to reduce the vulnerability of poor urban communities in Asia-Pacific Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to climate change impacts using Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA), with interventions in selected municipalities in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Bhutan and Myanmar. Each of the four countries will benefit from the regional components that will include institutional strengthening and capacity building of city management authorities in pilot cities to plan and implement urban EbA and disseminate knowledge and raise public awareness on urban EbA in pilot cities.

In Cambodia, the Kep City will benefit from specific EbA interventions under the second component of the project<sup>1</sup>. The EbA interventions will be based on the recommendations from this assessment and findings related to the ecosystem, livelihood improvement potential, socio-economic impacts including impacts on vulnerable groups, water shortage, proofing of infrastructure in the city, sustainable city, and so on.

## **2. OBJECTIVE OF THIS REPORT**

The overall objective of the report is to assess the status of socioeconomic and gender in Kep City and the impact of climate change on vulnerable group at Kep City such as women group and youth. It is intended to propose short- to medium-term interventions for Kep City based the findings from from socio-economic and gender assessments.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

The consultant used employ qualitative methods to gain information and perspectives from appropriate documents and selected stakeholders. Methods included but not limited to individual interviews using structured, semi-structured or in-depth interviews as appropriate, and direct observation. The consultant reviewed relevant documents and reports, and socioeconomic and gender development plans of Kep City. This will cover on:

### **❖ Collect and Analyse Existing Data and Information**

- Gather data and information related to the socioeconomic and gender in Kep City;
- Meet the stakeholders for consultations and to get their feedback and comments on the initiative and ensure they are reflected in the socioeconomic and gender’s analysis;
- Facilitate consultative workshop;
- Review the impact of climate change on vulnerable group at Kep City such as women group and youth;
- Review existing Kep City development plans; and
- Propose interventions based on the results of socioeconomic and gender assessment and findings.

**Proposed tasks considered necessary to achieve the contract objectives.**

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• <sup>1</sup> EbA mean Ecosystem-based Adaptation utilizes bio-diversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall climate change adaptation strategy.” (CBD, 2009)

#### A. Submission of Inception Report

- Prepare an inception report including a broad outline of tasks and flexible workplan for and methodology of assignment and submit inception report to the Project Manager for approval.

#### B. Stakeholder Consultation

- Undertake field visit and discuss with the key stakeholders related to socioeconomic and gender in Kep City; and
- Prepare the report.

#### C. Final Consultative Workshop

- Organize final consultative workshop;
- Revise and finalize the socioeconomic and gender assessment report; and
- Submit final socioeconomic and gender assessment report to the Project Manager.

### 4. EXPECTED OUTPUT

Socioeconomic and Gender Assessment Report and proposed interventions in Kep City.

### 5. GEOGRAPHY OF KEP PROVINCE

Kep formally known as Kep Province is the smallest province of Cambodia covering 336km<sup>2</sup> (130 sq. miles), with a population of 41,798. It is one of the newest Cambodian provinces, together with Pailin, Sihanoukville, and Tboung Khmum, created by the Royal Decree on 22 December 2008, which separated Kep Municipality & Damnak Chang'aeur District from the Kampot Province, as well as adjusting several provincial borders. It is both the smallest and least populous province of Cambodia. The provincial capital is Kep City and the province contains the Kep National Park.

Kep Province is located in the southeast part of the country, approximately 175 km from the capital Phnom Penh. The territory of Kep is entirely surrounded by Kampot Province except for the 16 km of sea coast.

Administrative division is subdivided into 1 district and 1 city:

- **Damnak Chang'aeur District**: It is the largest district of the province and divided into two communes. Angkaol to the west and Pong Tuek to the east, and consists of 11 villages as followings:

No	Commune Name	Village Name
.		
I	Angkaol Commune	Am Peng Angkaol Toul Sra Ngam Koh Som
II	Pong Tuek Commune	Ou Dong Ror Nes Prey Ta Koy Phnom Leav Chamkar Chek Antung Sar Chamkar Bey

- **Kep City**: The city, located at the center of the Province, is subdivided into three Sangkat including Prey Thom at the west, Ou Krasar at the northwest, and Kep at the east of the Kep Peninsula. Kep city covers 7 villages.

No.	Sangkat Name	Village Name
I	Sangkat Prey Thom	Thmey
		Damnak Chang'aeur
		Kampong Tralach
II	Sangkat Ou Krasar	Damnak Chambak
		Ou Krasar
II	Sangkat Kep	Kep
		Keo Krasang

The Kep province covers 13 islands (Koh) and islets located at the east side of the peninsula:

1. *Koh Tonsay (Rabbit Island);*
2. *Koh Kok (Egret Island);*
3. *Koh Mtes (Chili Island);*
4. *Koh Svay (Mango Island);*
5. *Koh Tbal (Millstone Island);*
6. *Koh Hal Trei (Dry Fish Island);*
7. *Koh Svay Prey (Wild Mango Island);*
8. *Koh Sarang (Sarang Island);*
9. *Koh Pou (Pura Island or Enlightening Island);*
10. *Koh Makprang. (Makprang Island' - A Cambodian wild small fruit like a mango);*
11. *Koh Angkrong (Angkrong Island' - Angkrong is the Ziziphus cambodiana tree species);*
12. *Koh Ach Seh (Horse Dung Island', however the name is popular evolving to just Kos Seh - Horse Island) and*
13. *Koh Snguot (Dry Island).*

### Map of Kep Province



**Source:** Kep City Administration

The following tables show Socio-economic information of Kep City and Demographic Characteristics of Kep City.

**Table 1: Socio-economic information of Kep City**

No.	Description	Unit	2017	2018
<b>General Information</b>				
1	Urban Land	(k.m)	76,43	76.43
2	Sangkat	Number	03	03
3	Villages	Number	07	07
4	Families	Number	4.601	4.799
5	Female Households (%)	No of Persons	22.8	22.6
6	Total population	No of Persons	21.210	20.713
7	Females	No of Persons	10.824	10.934
8	Males	No of Persons	10.386	9.779
9	Age: 0-17	(%)	38.1	38.7
10	Age: 18 – 60	(%)	54.8	54.3
11	Age: Upper 60	(%)	7.1	7.0
12	Annual population growth	(%)	2.5	0.7
13	Poverty rate	(%)	11.10	10.30
14	Main agri-business	(%)	74.4	72.3
15	Main handicraft business	(%)	0.6	0.7
16	Business Service	(%)	25.0	27.0
17	Job seekers in the country	(%)	6.2	13.65
18	Job seekers outside the country	(%)	1.3	2.54
19	A household with electricity	(%)	87.4	92.0
<b>Education</b>				
20	3 – 5-year-old children enrolled	(%)	640	59.00
21	6 -year old children enrolled	(%)	72.9	81.39
22	6 – 11-year-old children enrolled	(%)	81.9	86.08
23	12 – 24 – year old children enrolment	(%)	91.3	69.09
24	15 – 17-years old literacy	(%)	99.5	100.00
25	18 – 45-year old literacy	(%)	98.1	98.10
<b>Health</b>				
26	Number of Health Center	Number	2	2
27	% of birth given in the health facility	(%)	100.0	100.0
28	Death mother rate after birth given (0-1month) in 1000 births	Number	00	00
29	Rate of infant death after birth given (0-1 month) in 1000 births	Number	00	00
30	% of infants under 9 – 12 of ages fully vaccinated	(%)	100.0	100.0
31	Families whose family members with HIV	Number	35	34
<b>Vulnerable group</b>				
32	Disable people	Number	273.0	259.0
33	% of disable people upper 18 of age without income	(%)	38.89	35.29
34	Poor children whose parents with HIV passed away	Number	9	7
35	Older people without dependence upper 61	Number	12	13
<b>Natural Resources, Environment, and Climate Change Impacts</b>				



No.	Description	Unit	2017	2018
36	Families destroyed by the storm	Number	14	18
37	Families destroyed by flood	Number	00	00
38	Families destroyed by draught	Number	00	00
39	% of household accessed to waste collection service	(%)	6.6	8.51
40	% of families accessed to clean water	(%)	31.2	33.2
Included	% of families accessed to purify water	(%)	00	00
	% of families accessed village water pump or wells	(%)	16.77	16.95
	% of families accessed to safe water (pump or wells)	(%)	4.45	4.45
	% of families accessed to safe raining water	(%)	9.95	11.12
41	% of families accessed to clean toilet	(%)	62.7	69.3
42	% of infants applied for a birth certificate (0-30days)	(%)	81.1	86.42
43	Families suffered from domestic violence	Number	14	11
44	People die in a traffic accident	Number	5	12
45	People die in other forms of violence	Number	00	00
46	A family with their members were addicted	Number	17	17

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

**Table 2: Demographic Characteristics of Kep City**

Description	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total population (people)	<b>20,694</b>	<b>21,210</b>	<b>21,367</b>	<b>21,547</b>
Annual Growth Rate (%)	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Total male	<b>10,039</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>10,386</b>	<b>10,386</b>
Total female	<b>10,655</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>10,319</b>
Ratio of females per 100 males	<b>106.1</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>10,243</b>
Number of families	<b>4,562</b>	<b>10,824</b>	<b>10,824</b>	<b>10,824</b>
Percent of Housewives (%)	<b>23.2</b>	<b>11,048</b>	<b>11,048</b>	<b>11,048</b>
Average family size (person / family)	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Number of people 0-17	<b>8,151</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>8,151</b>	<b>8,151</b>
% People from 0-17 years old	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.4</b>
Number of people 18-60 years old	<b>11,132</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>11,132</b>	<b>11,132</b>
% People from 18-60 years old	<b>53.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>
Number of people over 61 years old	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>1,411</b>
% People from over 61 years old	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 6. OCCUPATION STATUS

### 6.1 MAIN OCCUPATION STATUS (18 YEARS AND OVER)

**Table 3: Main Occupation Status**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Total population aged from 18-60 years old	<b>11,613</b>	<b>11,594</b>	<b>11,576</b>
Number of female aged from 18-60 years	<b>6,039</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>6,101</b>

Description		2016	2017	2018
Number of male aged from 18-60 years old		5,574	5,531	5,475
Total population have the main business		11,121	10,957	10,185
% population have main business		95.8	94.5	88.0
% of women have main business (about 18-60 years old)		76.5	74.5	64.0
% male occupations are the main business (in males 18-60 years)		93.5	93.9	88.1
Total population have a main business in agriculture		8,271	7,922	7,324
% of people who have main business in agriculture		74.4	72.3	71.9
% women hold main business in agriculture (major job)		36.1	35.3	34.1
Including	% women in rice production	64.4	61.6	60.2
	% women in long-term farming	0.4	0.5	0.5
	% women in short-term farming	1.9	2.1	2.5
	% women a vegetable cropping	0.4	0.5	0.6
	% women in fishing	4.8	5.1	5.4
	% women in animal husbandry	2.5	2.5	2.7
	% women in non-timber forest product	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total number of workers (main occupations) in the craft sector</b>		<b>67</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>% Craft workers</b>		<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>% Women work in handicrafts</b>		<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Including	% worker in handmade textile craft	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% worker in handmade craft of rattan...	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% workers in furniture production	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% worker in handmade sculpture production of copper carpenter, brass	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% Handicrafts workers made of cast iron	0.1	0.1	0.2
	% Plastic workers	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% Handicraft workers, processing, or packing grain	0.0	0.0	0.0
	% Handicraft workers in various manufacturing industries	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total number of employees (main occupations) in the service sector.		2,783	2,959	2,792
<b>% Of employees (main occupation) in the service sector.</b>		<b>25.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>
<b>% Of women are employed (main occupation) in the service sector.</b>		<b>9.9</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Including	% Sales and marketing workers	5.4	5.8	3.8
	% A serviceman rather than a repairman	0.7	0.8	0.8
	% Of logistics workers	1.9	1.9	2.1
	% Of civil servants in agriculture, construction workers	6.2	6.5	7.5
	% Private sector workers (factory workers, workers, organizations)	5.0	5.6	6.1
	% A civil servant	5.8	6.3	7.2

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 6.2 SECONDARY OCCUPATIONS

Table 4: Secondary Occupations

Description	2016	2017	2018	2018
			%	Number
% Have an agricultural background	75.7	75.4	69.1	4,149
% Women have secondary agricultural occupations	33.5	33.2	30.3	1,819

% Craft section	0.5	0.7	1.1	68
% Women have secondary occupations in handicrafts	0.0	0.2	0.3	16
% secondary occupations in Services section	23.8	23.9	29.8	1,786
% Women have secondary occupations in service	7.5	7.4	8.8	530

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 7. EDUCATION

Currently Kep city consists of 9 kindergartens located in 9 primary schools and six community kindergartens which are enough for students from 7 villages. For education at primary schools, nine schools consist of 29 school buildings with 122 classrooms, divided into 90 classes with a total of 136 teachers. For secondary schools, three schools (one among them joint campus with the high school) composes with eight school buildings with 38 classrooms, divided into 26 classes with 92 teachers. As a result, 880 students (445 students as female) graduated at high school diplomas. At high school, there is one high school, consisting of 5 school buildings divided into 42 classrooms and ten classes with a total of 458 students, 232 girls and 23 teachers, and 438 students (224 female students) who graduated from high school. Despite the support from the Government, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MoEYS), the Provincial administration, the municipal administration and the efforts of the MoEYS officials, school management, academic staff from all levels, school support committees, local authorities, we still have some issues as identified below:

- Many 3-5-year old students have no access to education service;
- Many 70 months-6-year old infants have no access to school enrolment at grade 1;
- No accuracy of data management and collection of children;
- Over 10% of students who dropped out schools;
- More and more people come to live on islands, where schools and classes are not available yet;
- Not enough clean toilets installed in schools (primary schools, secondary schools, and seven schools);
- 3.0% of illiterate people between 15 and 45 of age are still at high (difficulty to mobilize); and
- The education system in urban has yet accessed long-term support from any agencies and private sectors.

General assessment of education in Kep city will show as followings:

### 7.1 COMMUNITY KINDERGARTEN

**Table 5: Community kindergaten**

Description	2018		
	Suites/ Rooms	Student Enrolment	Teachers
Community kindergaten	6	133	6

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

### 7.2 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PRIMARY SCHOOLS

**Table 6: Public and Private Primary School**

Descriptions	2018				
	Schools	Rooms	Classes	Teachers	Student enrolment

Public primary schools	9	14	14	23	540
Private primary schools	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

### 7.3 THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 6 – 11 OF AGE

#### 7.3.1 Children Under 6 of Age

**Table 7: Children Situation Under 6 of Age**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Total 6-year old children	742	741	778
6-year old children no access to school enrolment	90	173	137
% of 6-year old children no access to school enrolment	12.1	23.3	17.6
6-year old registration enrolment at primary school	602	540	610
% of 6-year old children enrolment	81.1	72.9	78.4
6-year old registration enrolment at kindergarten	50	28	31
% of total 6-year old children enrolment	87.9	76.7	82.4

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

#### 7.3.2 6-11 Years-Old Children

**Table 8: Children Situation Between 6-11 of Age**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Total 6-11-year-old children	2,712	2,785	2,873
% of 6-11-year-old children no access to school enrolment	14.9	17.1	18.4
6-11-year-old male student no access to school enrolment	191	285	310
6-11-year-old female student no access to school enrolment	214	190	220
Total 6-11-year-old student enrolment at primary school	2,257	2,282	2,312
% of 6-11-year-old student access to primary school	83.2	81.9	80.5

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

#### 7.3.3 The Situation of 12-14-Year-Old Students

**Table 9: Children Situation Between 12-14 of Age**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Total 12-14-year-old students	1,448	1,353	1,381
% of 12-14 year student no access to school enrolment	7.5	8.7	9.8
12-14-year-old male students no access to school enrolment	57	61	62
12-14-year-old Female students no access to school enrolment	52	57	74
12-14-year-old student access to school enrolment at secondary school	712	720	760
% of 12-14-year-old children study at secondary school	49.2	53.2	55.0
12-14-year-old students' study at primary school	627	515	485

% of 12-14-year-old students study at primary school	43.3	38.1	35.1
% of 12-14 year old students study (primary & secondary schools)	92.5	91.3	90.2

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

### 7.3.4 The Situation of Uneducated People

**Table 10: The Situation of Uneducated People**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Total 15-17-year old people	1,713	1,657	1657
15-17-year old uneducated people	7	8	0
% of 15-17-year old educated people	99.6	99.5	100.0
Total 18-45-year old people	8,412	8,832	8,873
18-45-year old uneducated people	296	171	100
% of 18-45-year old educated people	96.5	98.1	98.9
15-24-year old uneducated people	47.0	20.0	5.0
% of 15-24-year old uneducated people	1.0	0.4	0.1
25-45-year old uneducated people	256	159	95
% 25-45-year old uneducated people	4.7	2.8	1.7
Total 15-45-year-old people	10,125	10,489	10,530
% of 15-45-year old uneducated people	3.0	1.7	0.9

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 8. HEALTH

Kep city has two health care centers and one provincial referral hospital to provide health care service and treatment to people. Overall, the social health status is improving from day to day, since more and more people are aware of how to take care of their health, hygiene, reproductive health, prevention of infectious diseases, getting children for vaccination, accessing to maternity services. Due to the efforts of health officials, with the support of local authorities in educating and raising awareness of sexual health among people, especially vulnerable people (women, children, women at reproductive age, migrants, people living in remote areas). In particular, for the health of the community, with the attention of the provincial leaders, the Red Cross Branch, the Provincial Department of Rural Development, the municipal authorities, civil society organizations to community health, who have conducted primary health education, providing wells water and clean toilets to seven villages in Kep. Together with better living conditions of citizens, they have improved living conditions, better environment, and reducing health disease.

However, it is noteworthy that maternal and newborn health has not upgraded yet. Accessing to hospital services remains high, with the majority of people prefer to treatment out-of-province. They understand that hospitals in the City and facilities are not yet sufficient specialists such as major surgeries, some specialties, including eye, nose, throat, heart, and diagnostic laboratories. Some people with poor living conditions do not care about health, hygiene, environment, and drinking water, etc.

### 8.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH

**Table 11: General Situation About Health**

<b>Descriptions</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Women gave births per year	278	312	302
Maternal death after birth given (0-1month)	0	0	0
mortality of maternal death in 1000 births	0.0	0.0	0.0
Numbers of newborn per year	278	312	302
Infant-maternal rate after 0-1 month	0	0	0
Infant-maternal death rate (1000 newborn)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Numbers of infant-maternal death under five years	3	0	0
Ratio of infant-maternal death under 5 years old and 1000 newborns	10.8	0.0	0.0
Women at age between 15 & 45	5,313	5,490	5,428
The ratio of newborns with 1000 women with age of 15-45	52.3	56.8	55.6
Women are given births by midwifery	0	0	0
% of women given births by health officials	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of health officials	8	8	9
Ratio of health officials per 1000 people	0.4	0.4	0.4
Children at ages between 09 to 12 months	193	221	220
Children at ages between 09-12 months fully vaccinated	159	221	220
% of children at ages between 09-12 months fully vaccinated	82.4	100.0	100.0
Average of distance from villages to local health centers	2.4	2.4	1.5

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

## 8.2 *HYGIENE STATUS AND THE USE OF CLEAN WATER*

### 8.2.1 *The Use of Clean Water*

**Table 12: The Use of Clean Water**

<b>Descriptions</b>		<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Family with clean water		1,261	1,435	1,545
Include	Clean water through technology treatment	0	0	0
	Wells water/Pumps	750	772	797
	Pumps with protection	160	205	214
	Rainwater with protection	351	458	534
% of families with clean water		27.6	31.2	33.2

Source: *Keo City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 8.2.2 The Use of Water from Other Sources

**Table 13: The Use of Clean Water**

Families Always Use Water From Other Sources:	2016	2017	2018	2018
	%	%	%	Families
Wells water no protection	38.8	38.1	35.7	1,660
Ponds	20.0	19.7	19.6	910
Various sources of water: (River, others)	13.6	11.1	11.6	538

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 8.2.3 Numbers of Wells and Ponds

**Table 14: Number of Wells and Ponds**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Pumps and various wells	139	182	201
Pumps with protection	88	128	135
Wells without protection	653	668	668
Ponds	35	59	72

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 8.2.4 Drinking Clean Water

**Table 15: Drinking Clean Water**

Descriptions		2016	2017	2018
Families practice clean water		2,840	3,581	3,191
Included	Water from taps or pure water	153	458	473
	Use of dispensers for safe water	693	429	417
	Use of chlorine to make safe water	169	181	185
	Sola water disinfections	0	0	0
	Boiled water	1,825	2,513	2,116
% of families practice clean water		62.3	77.8	68.6

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

## 9. POVERTY STATUS

The latest data from the municipal office and information from the community reported that the economic well-beings of Kep residents has remarkably improved year to year. For instance, houses with palm leave roofs decreased, and homes, flats, and villas with roof tile and tile K-rock have steadily risen. In particular, most households have better access to electricity, TVs, videos, and better transportation. Besides, to reduce illegal migration and improve the living condition of the local people, provincial departments, NGOs, and agencies have provided much vocational training for the people. Nevertheless, many people are struggling to survive without proper housing, constructing their house on public places (road land), jobless, illness, domestic violence, uneducated people and unskilled, and gambling, etc.

## 9.1 RESIDENT STATUS

**Table 16: Resident Status**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018	2018
	%	%	%	Amount
Khmer house with a roof made of palm leaves	2.4	1.7	1.2	53
Khmer timer house with steel roofing sheet and roof tile	60.9	60.7	60.5	2,614
Less 20 steel roofing sheets	5.3	6.3	5.8	250
Khmer house with roofing tiles	16.4	17.1	17.2	741
Non-concrete houses	16.4	16.4	16.4	708
Flats	3.6	3.7	4.3	185
Villa	0.4	0.4	0.4	18
House with light facilities	82.6	87.4	92.9	4,012
Houses with light facilities using battery	11.3	5.8	4.7	203
House with solar roof top	0.1	0.1	0.3	13
House with bio-gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	3
House with device and accessories (TV, Radio)	62.5	64.4	85.8	3,706

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 9.2 FAMILIES AND RESIDENTS

**Table 17: Families Resident Status**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
% of families living in a house with a palm leave roof	2.7	1.6	1.2
% of families living in a house with steel roofing sheet or roofing tiles	59.1	58.7	57.4
Including % of house with less 20 steel roofing sheets	5.1	6.0	5.8
% of families living in a house with roofing tiles	13.5	16.8	17.9
% of families living in a non-concrete house	18.7	18.3	18.4
% Flat (concrete)	3.7	4.0	4.6
% of families living in a Villa	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 9.3 TRANSPORTATION MEANS

**Table 18: Transportation Means**

Descriptions	2016 unit	2017 unit	2018 unit	
Ratio of transportation on the road per 1000 families	25.6	38.9	32.2	
Total transportation on the road	233	318	301	
Including	Tricycles	30	52	37
	Mini-trucks	37	36	39
	Trucks	28	36	39
	Vans	11	19	20
	Buses	0	0	1
	Cars	116	139	151
	Machinery and other cooperative machinery	11	36	14
Bicycles	2,417	2,843	3,120	
Motorcycles	2,199	2,764	3,026	
Ratio of motorcycles and families	0.5	0.6	0.7	

Source: Data of urban information, 2018



## 9.4 TRANSPORTATION MEANS ON WATERWAYS

**Table 19: Transportation Means on Waterways**

Descriptions	2016 Unit	2017 Unit	2018 Unit
Fishing wooden workboats	55	48	47
Wooden work boats	4	0	0
Express fishing boats	249	253	269
Express tripping boats	11	11	20
Mini-express boats	0	0	0
Express big boats	0	0	0

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

## 10. RELIGIOUS STATUS

Kep City consists of Buddhist (7 pagodas) and three religions, including Chinese(1 temple), Islam (1 mosque), and Christianity (1 Church). Religious observance is open to all. In particular, a Buddhist monastery is a place of traditional Khmer culture and a place for Buddhist monks, and poor young people to learn both empire and Buddha. The progress made and the challenges remaining to be addressed, including uncertainty management of the religious structure, many monks have not yet practiced the Buddhist discipline consistently. Provisions teachers are not skilled in preparing various religious ceremonies.

**Table 20: Religious Status**

Statistic Pagoda 2018					
Name of Sangkat	No. of Pagoda	No. of Monks	No. of provision teacher	No. of Committee	Name of Pagoda
Sangkat Kep	3	05	06	05	Samuth Rangsey
		10	01	02	Vipasana Thurak Center
		15	01	03	Mony Ratanak KeOu Krasarng
Sangkat Prey Thom	2	16	02	03	Kirivan Phnom Prus
		22	03	05	Kampong Tralarch
Sangkat Au Krasar	2	12	03	08	Chakriya vong
		07	03	07	Phnom Rosea
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>33</b>	

Source: Department of Cults and Religion, Report 2018

## 11. STATUS OF MIGRATION AND MOBILIZATION

Kep City received a large of newcomers, working as construction workers, land lot and farm look after, fishers, salt laborers, etc. Some are in business and tourism services providers. Some people move out of city for working in some provinces in the country and few people went to work at oversea (including house workers, fishing worker and factory workers). There are 31 nationalities in total 261 (84 women) who are entering for the long-term stay in the City. So far, the municipal authorities have been responsible for registering, lodging, and conducting regular inspections (trafficking of women and

children, drug use, and other offenses) and establishing an urgent information system. The move in-out of citizens, as well as foreigners, are often challenging to manage.

### 11.1 GENERAL STATISTIC OF MOBILIZED PEOPLE

**Table 21: Statistic of Mobilized People**

Descriptions	2016	2017	2018
Families moved in	12	15	5
Total people	100	100	78
females	42	54	26
Families moved out	24	17	15
Total	203	145	129
Females	89	66	74
Families for short-term stay		47	31
Total	164	47	31
Females	132	20	27
Families with house on public land	1 family	...	...
Hopeless people	0 family	...;	...;

*Source: Urban Information, 2018 and Inspection Report of Local Police*

### 11.2 MIGRATION FOR SEEKING JOB

**Table 22: Seeking for Job**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of migrants in the country	807	887	838
% of migrants in the country (18 and over)	6.2	6.8	6.2
Number of migrants going abroad	175	163	215
% overseas migrants (Over 18)	1.3	1.2	1.6

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

**Note:** Percentage of migration compared to population 18 years and older.

## 12. ENERGY/ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Currently, Kep city has electricity for 24 over 24 h with a power supply with a voltage of 22 kV, and cost only 800 riels per kWh. The medium-voltage connected from Vietnam by Kep Power Supply. Even Kep equipped with electricity; 7.1 % of households still do not have access to electricity.

**Table 23: Energy Supply**

Types of houses	2016	2017	2018	
	%	%	%	Amount
House connected electricity	82.6	87.4	92.9	4,012
House light using battery	11.3	5.8	4.7	203
House installed solar system	0.1	0.1	0.3	13
House installed biodigester	0.1	0.1	0.1	3
House with TV	64.4	59.0	85.8	3,706

### 13. TRANSPORTATION

Highway No 33 traverses the province from west to east, running from Kampot town to Kampong Trach District then onward to the Vietnamese border. A lane of the No 33 named No 33A detours at the Kep White Horse Monument in Damnak Chang'aeur District, running along the coast before rejoining No 33, some 3 km (2 mi) to the east.

Kep has no administered public bus or taxi transport. The gap is filled by motorcycle taxis (known locally as moto-dop) and tuk-tuks. Commercial bus companies such as Phnom Penh Sorya Transport serve the route between Phnom Penh – Kep and Kampot via National Highway No 3 and No 33. Public transport from Kep to Sihanoukville is served by shuttle bus service.

The province is crossed by the southern Cambodian Rail line linking Phnom Penh and the Port of Sihanoukville with a station in Kep. However, as of 2013 the line is not in operation.

The small port of Kep is served only by small tourist boats sailing for the Kep Archipelago, especially Rabbit Island. There is no scheduled sea link to other domestic coastal ports or neighboring Vietnam and Thailand.

Current situation of land transportation shows as followings:

#### 13.1 ROAD CONSTRUCTION

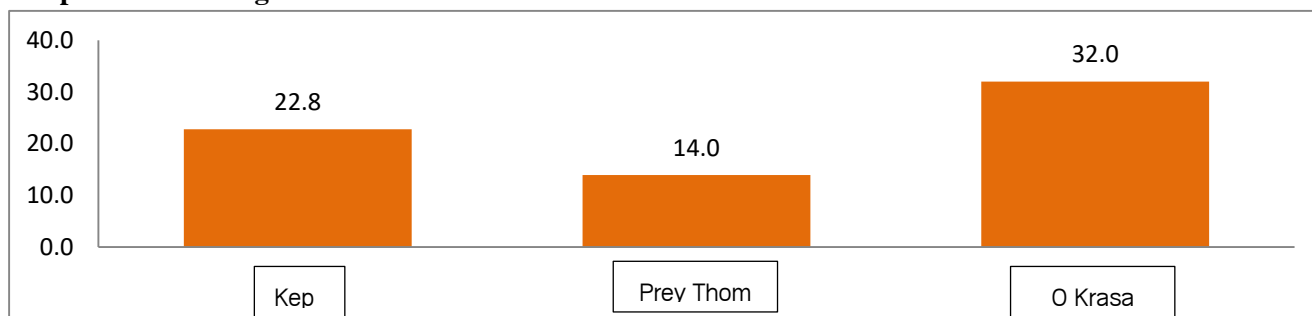
Kep city has 22,400 meters of gravel roads, 10,758 meters of gravel roads, and 55,315 meters of sand. Currently, the roads constructed and improved: 19,900 meters of paved roads, 3,535 meters of red gravel roads, 9,200 meters of sand, and 140 meters of concrete paths.

However, many infrastructures have not yet been rebuilt and redeveloped. Many ways left aside with forestry, and landowners did use their lands. Floods and heavy drainage damaged some streets in the villages (According to the land use planning data, organized by commune and the territorial component of Kep).

**Table 24: Road Construction Information in Kep City**

Description		2016	2017	2018
Total communal area (m <sup>2</sup> )		8,676	8,676	8,676
Total length of road (m)		68,860	70,160	72,585
Including	Road lengths in communes (m)	32,960.0	33,835.0	36,685.0
	The length of the provincial and district roads passes through communes (m)	16,500.0	16,925.0	16,500.0
	The length of the highway passes through communes (m)	19,400.0	19,400.0	19,400.0
Proportion of road length and communal land area (%)		18.7	19.0	19.6

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

**Graph 1: Road Length Ratio and Communal Land Area****13.2 LAND TRANSPORTATION****Table 25: Number of Land Transportation**

Description		2016 (Unit)	2017 (Unit)	2018 (Unit)
Ratio of transportation on the road per 1000 families		38.9	32.2	43.6
Total transportation on the road		318	301	379
Including	Tricycles	52	37	49
	Mini-trucks	36	39	45
	Trucks	36	39	45
	Vans	19	20	36
	Buses	0	1	1
	Cars	139	151	170
	Machinery and other cooperative machinery	36	14	33
Bicycles		2,843	3,120	3,235
Motorcycles		2,764	3,026	3,733
Ratio of motorcycles and families		0.6	0.7	0.8

Source: Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport, Report 2018

**13.3 WATERWAY TRANSPORT****Table 26: Number of Waterway Transport**

Description	2016 Units	2017 Units	2018 Units
Rowboat for fishing	48	47	41
Rowboat for traveling	0	0	0
Motorboats for fishing	253	269	285
Engine boat to ferry passengers	11	20	18
Small engine boat for cargo	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**14. PROFESSIONAL TRAINING****Table 27: Information on Professional Training**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of population from 18-35 years old	6,085.0	6,110.0	5,979.0
Total of vocational school teachers (18-35 years old)	201	288	268

The ratio is you are in school, vocational school 18-35 years old per 1000	33.0	47.1	44.8
Number of short-term vocational training	330.0	0.0	0.0
Short term vocational training 18-35 years old per 1000	54.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

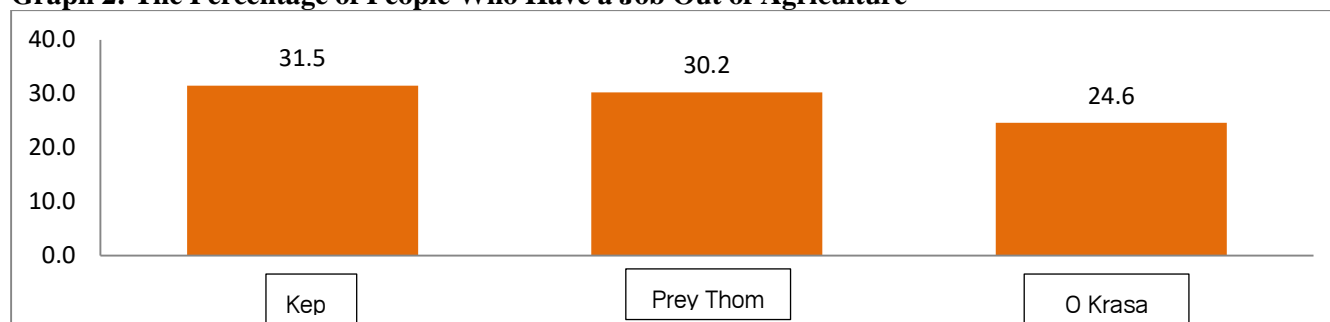
## 15. MAJOR EMPLOYMENT OUT OF AGRICULTURE

**Table 28: Major Employment Out of Agriculture**

Description		2016	2017	2018
% Major job in agriculture		74.4	72.3	71.9
Total employment out of agriculture		2,850	3,035	2,861
Including	Occupant in production	67.0	76.0	69.0
	Occupant in Services	2,783	2,959	2,792
% Major job out of agriculture		25.6	27.7	28.1

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

**Graph 2: The Percentage of People Who Have a Job Out of Agriculture**



## 16. METROLOGY

For the metrological work of the City, the City regularly inspected the gas stations at the gas stations, laying the benchmarks in the police station and standards at markets to ensure accuracy, preventing the retribution of tourists and citizens. However, there are many small businesses taking advantage of the scams (crabs, prawns, squid, etc.) on each occasion.

## 17. AGRICULTURE

72 % of Kep residents are farmers. In addition to paddy farming people also practices crops farming such as pumpkin, cucumber, watermelon, corn, potato on the same cultivated land (paddy farmland), and farmland. Some people, regardless of the standard of living in the City, are inspired by doing various jobs such as civil servants, aquaculture, marine fishing, etc. Despite these efforts, in recent years, the rice yield was decreased (4.6 tonnes/ha) due to a lack of technology: soil quality improvement, composting, high yielding rice varieties, pesticide use, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation is not sufficient. A sharp rise in producer price has characterized the markets for agricultural products, and an animal husbandry system is not very diversified and as not livestock farming (for domestic supplies). Primary and secondary businesses are below:

**Table 29: Population Data in Agri-Business**

Descriptions		2016	2017	2018	
		%	%	%	people
People with agri-business		71.6	74.4	72.3	7,922
included	Farming	61.8	64.4	61.6	6,747
	Long term crops	0.3	0.4	0.5	52
	Short term crops	1.3	1.9	2.1	228
	Growing vegetables	0.5	0.4	0.5	58
	Fishing	5.0	4.8	5.1	555
	Animal husbandry	2.7	2.5	2.5	278
	Non-timber products	0.0	0.0	0.0	4

Source: Data of Urban Information, 2018 and Office of Urban Agriculture

**Table 30: Data on Agricultural Occupations**

Description		2016	2017	2018	
		percent	percent	Percent	Number of people
People engaged in farming		74.4	72.3	71.9	7,324
Including	Farmer	64.4	61.6	60.2	6,128
	Grow long-term crops	0.4	0.5	0.5	53
	Plant a short crop	1.0	2.1	2.5	250
	Grow vegetables	0.4	0.5	0.6	59
	Fishing	4.8	5.1	5.4	552
	Raising animals	2.5	2.5	2.7	279
	Non-timber forest products	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0

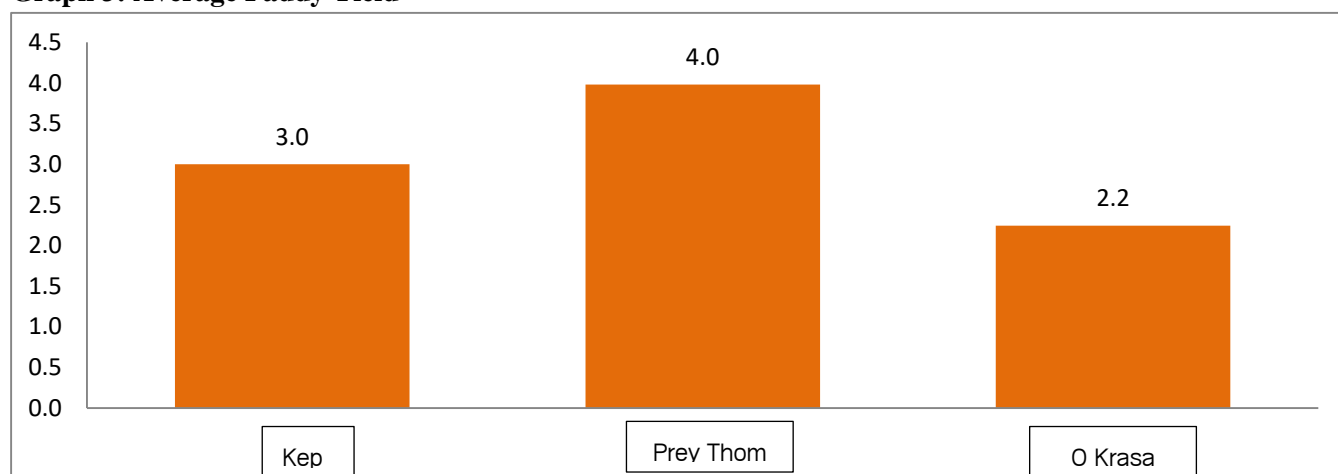
Source: Data of Urban Information, 2018 and Office of Urban Agriculture

### 17.1 RICE PRODUCTION

**Table 31: Total Area Cultivated and Yield**

Description	2016	2017	2018
In total, the land was cultivated	1,347.0	1,347.0	1,248.0
Total yield of paddy rice (Ton)	3,678.1	3,678.1	3,995.1
Paddy potential (acres)	2.7	2.7	3.2
Average per capita income from rice (US \$)	37.8	39.0	42.7

Note: The total area of paddy land is the sum total of the dry season, the growing season and the rice crop

**Graph 3: Average Paddy Yield****Table 32: Agricultural Land and Dry Seasonal Rice Production**

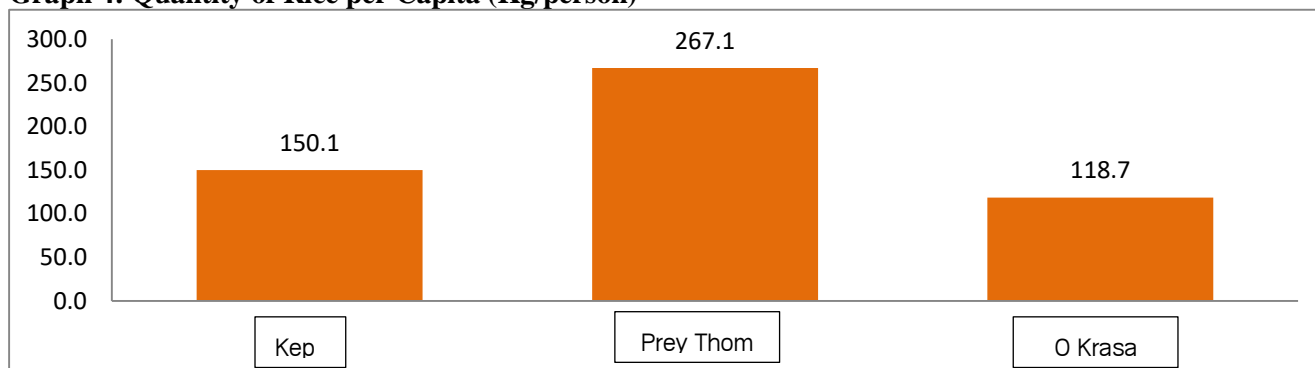
Description	2016	2017	2018
Total area of dry season rice (ha)	0.0	0.0	0.0
% Dry land area is cultivated	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average dry season rice yield (acres)			
Amount of dry season rice (Tons)			
Total area of paddy land (ha)	1,328	1,328	1,231
% The paddy land is cultivated	99.8	99.8	100.0
Average paddy yield (h / ha)	2,8	2.8	3.1
Volume of Rainy season paddy (tons)	3,646.5	3,646.5	3,795.6
Surface area Cultivated Increased paddy rice (ha)	21	21	17
Average paddy yield (h / ha).	4.6	4.6	3.6
The amount of paddy yields increases in season (Ton)	45.1	45.1	29.9
Surface area Cultivated Rice field (ha)	0	0	0
Average paddy yield (h / ha)			
Rice yield (tons)			
Average yield per person (kg / person)	174.1	172.8	177.5
Average price of rice (KHR / kg)	871.4	907.1	921.4
Highest average rice price (KHR / kg)	957.1	985.7	1,042.9
Low average selling price (KHR / kg)	785.7	828.6	800.0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

**Note:**

1. The average yield per capita is calculated by the total amount of rice divided by the total population.
2. Average selling price is the sum of the price of a high and low rice. The highest and lowest prices for rice in any village in the commune.

**Graph 4: Quantity of Rice per Capita (Kg/person)**



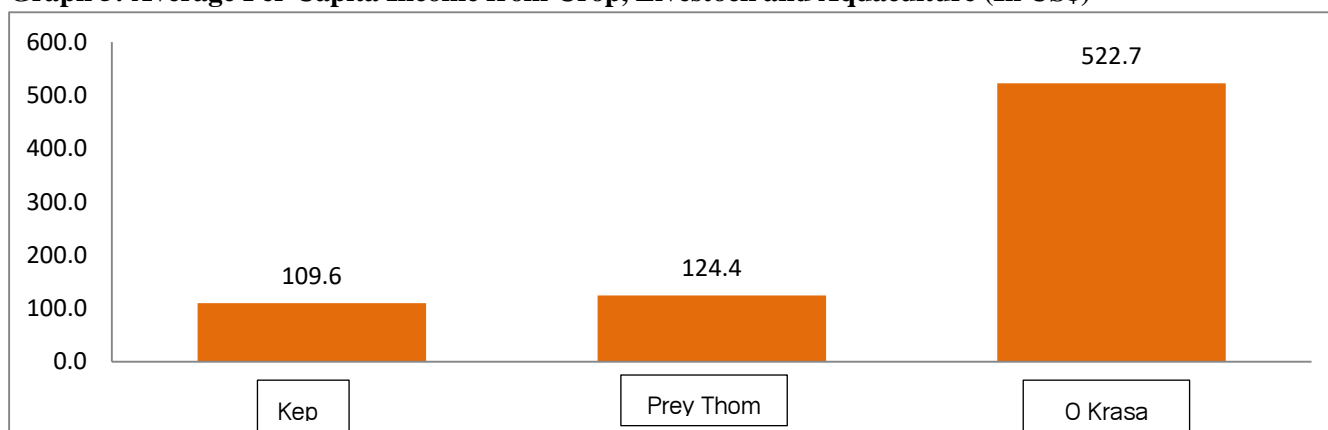
**17.2 INCOME FROM LONG-TERM CROP, LIVESTOCK AND AQUACULTURE**

**Table 33: Income from Long-Term Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture**

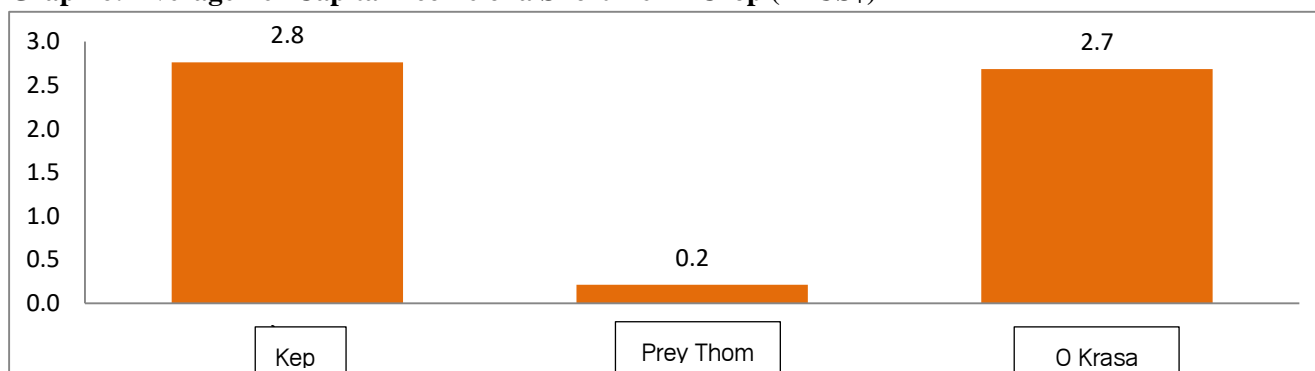
Description	2016	2017	2018
Average gross per capita income from short- and long-term crops, livestock and aquaculture (in USD)	198.6	211.6	227.7
Average per capita income from short-term crops (in US\$)	3.0	2.0	1.8
Average per capita income from long-term crops (in US \$)	105.3	113.0	124.3
Average income per capita from livestock farming Aquaculture (in dollars)	90.3	96.6	101.6

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 5: Average Per Capita Income from Crop, Livestock and Aquaculture (In US\$)**

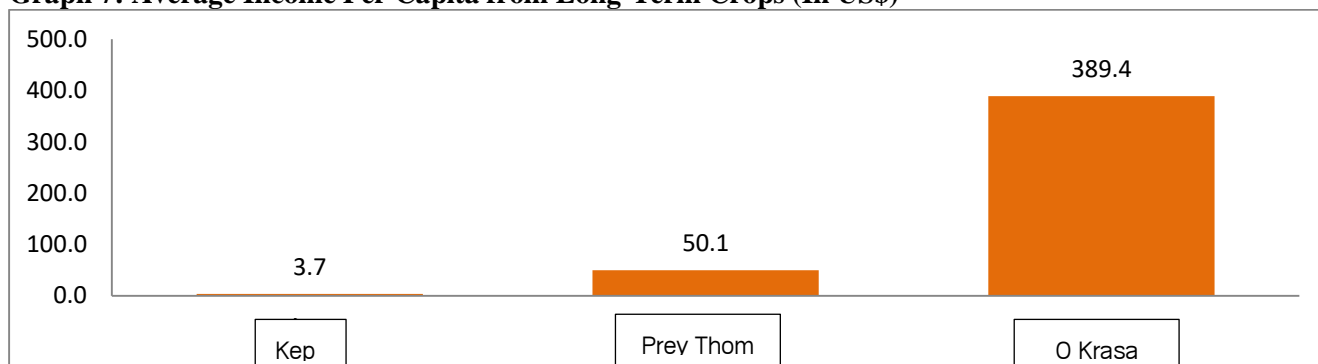


**Graph 6: Average Per Capita Income of a Short-Term Crop (In US\$)**

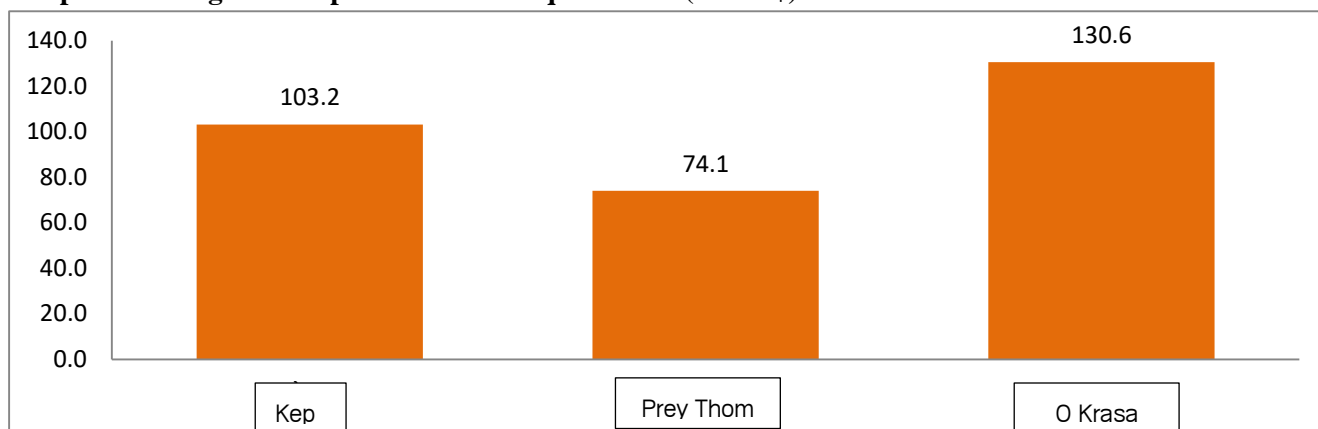




**Graph 7: Average Income Per Capita from Long-Term Crops (In US\$)**



**Graph 8: Average Per Capita Income of Aquaculture (In US \$)**



### 17.3 SHORT-TERM CROPPING

**Table 34: Short-Term Cropping**

Crop type	Quantity (Ton)		2018		
	2016	2017	Quantity (Ton)	Medium Yield (Ton/ Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)
Corn	118.0	90.0	8.0	2.0	4
Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0
Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0
Peanuts	12.0	12.0	12.0	1.5	8
Cassava	0	0	0	0	0
Sweet potatoes	76.8	14.0	78.0	3.3	24
Sesame	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

### 17.4 LONG-TERM CROPS

**Table 35: Long-Term Crops Data**

Crops	Quantity (Tons)		2018			
	2016	2017	Quantity (Ton)	Medium Yield (Ton / Ha)	Harvested Area (Ha)	Planted Area (Ha)
Sugar cane	1,008.0	1,120.0	1,218.0	14.0	87	
Rubber	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil palm	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pepper	21.0	18.0	21.0	3.0	7.0	11
Cashews	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mango	165.0	126.5	187.5	7.5	25	29
Durian	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1	1

Rambutan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mengosteen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dragon fruit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Longan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 17.5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND AQUACULTURE

Table 36: Animal Husbandry Data

Pet species	Average Price (USD)	Total cost (USD)		2018		
		2016	2017	Total cost (USD)	The total number of animals raised	% Ranch families
Cow	200	1,606,600	1,756,800	1,818,200	9,091	60.5
Buffalo	200	13,400	11,800	16,000	80	0.6
Pig	50	214,900	216,050	197,700	3,954	43.9
Chicken	4	70,224	70,224	147,236	36,809	68.9
Duck	3	5,208	5,469	7,554	2,518	5.8
Goat	50	3,250	2,000	1,500	30	0
Crocodile	10	0	0	0	0	0
Fish	2.5	398	1,250	625	250	0
Lobster	7	0	0	0	0	0
Prawn	5	0	0	0	0	0
<b>The total cost</b>		<b>1,916,272</b>	<b>2,063,593</b>	<b>2,188,815</b>		

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

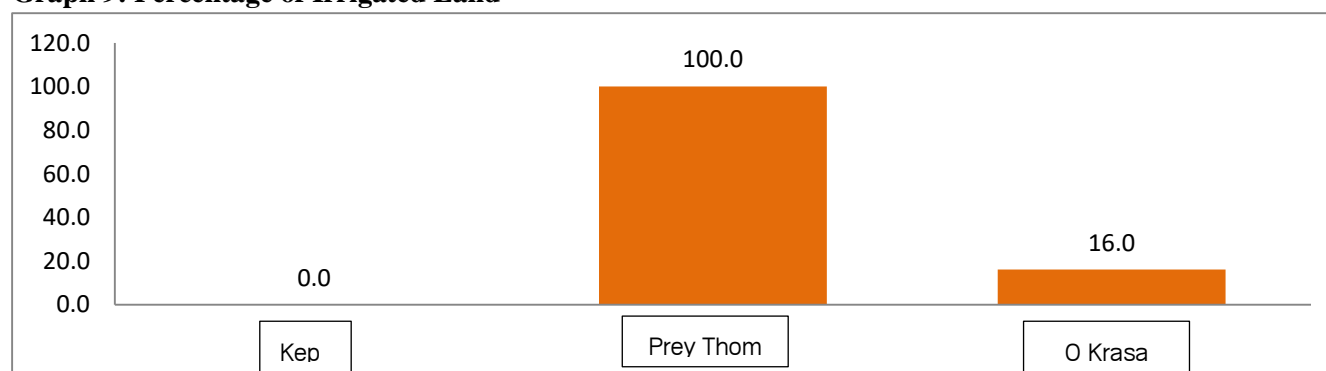
## 17.6 IRRIGATED LAND

Table 37: Irrigated Land

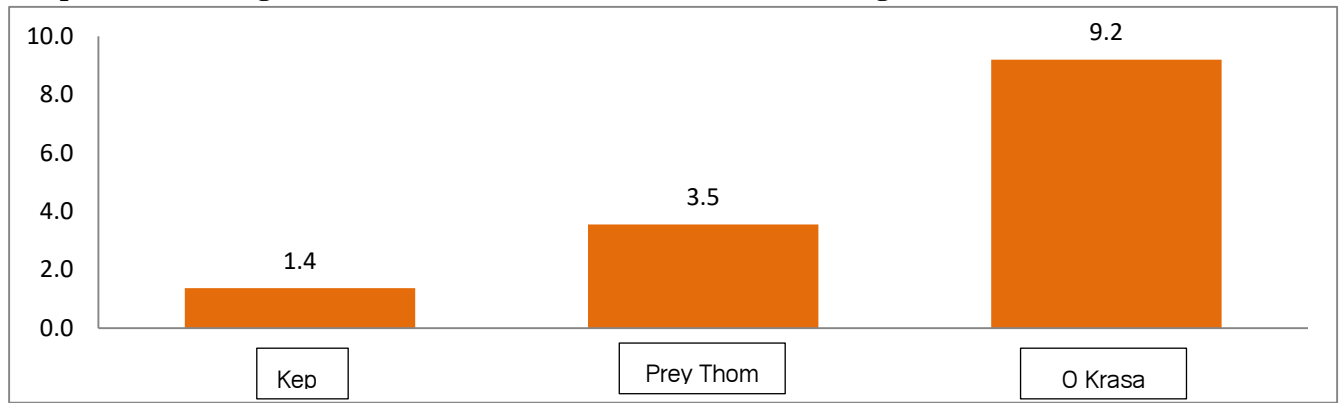
Description		2016	2017	2018
Total farmland irrigated (ha)		651	651	641
Including	Irrigated land from irrigation	651	651	641
	Irrigated land is obtained from irrigation	0	0	0
% Farmland received from irrigation		49.0	49.0	52.1
The number of families who have farmland receives irrigation water		228	230	245
% Of households have farmland receiving water from irrigation		5.0	4.9	5.1

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

Graph 9: Percentage of Irrigated Land



**Graph 10: Percentage of Farm Households Received Water from Irrigation**



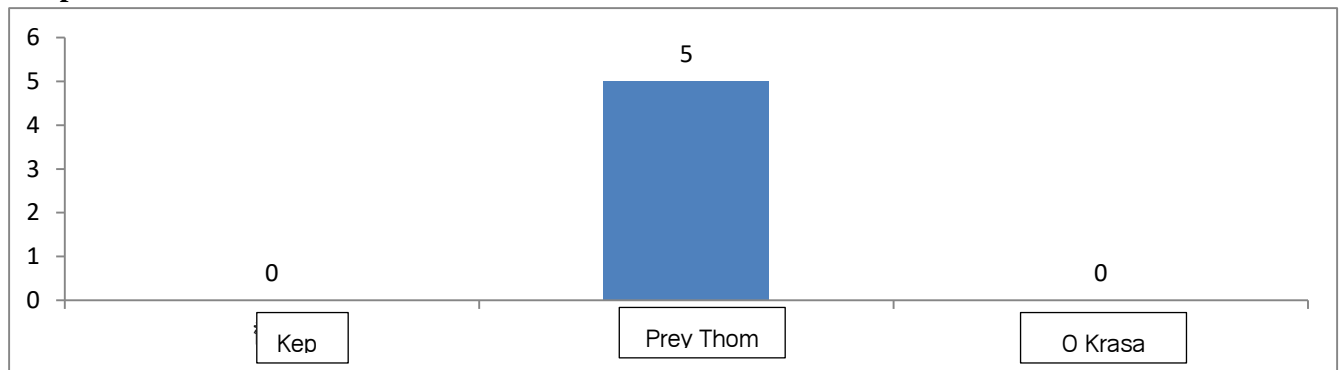
**17.7 AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY**

**Table 38: Number of Agricultural Machinery**

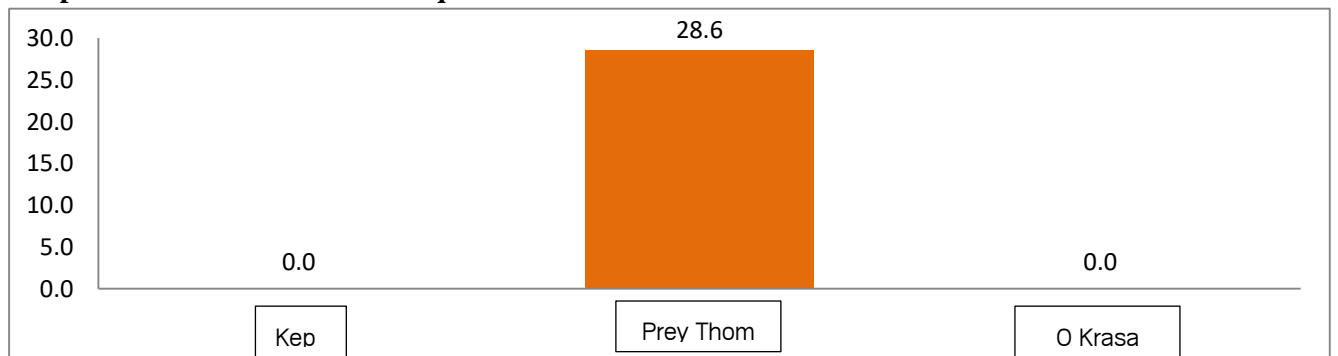
Description	2016	2017	2018
Tractor for plowing	5	5	5
Handle tractor	204	236	241
Trans planter	0	0	0
Rice Reaper	1	3	1
Thresher	8	19	6
Combine rice harvesters machine	0	7	6
Mobile rice mill	6	6	6
Corn and beans trans planter	0	0	0
Corn cracking machine	0	0	0
Cassava trans planter	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 11: Number of Tractor**



**Graph 12: Tractor Ratio In 100 Square Miles of Farmland**



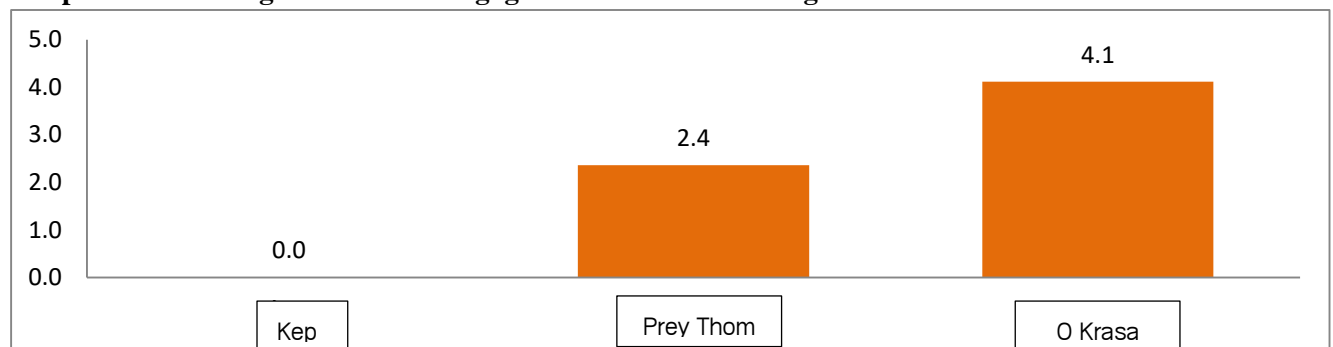
## 17.8 USE OF FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND HERBICIDES

**Table 39: Use of Fertilizers, Pesticides and Herbicides**

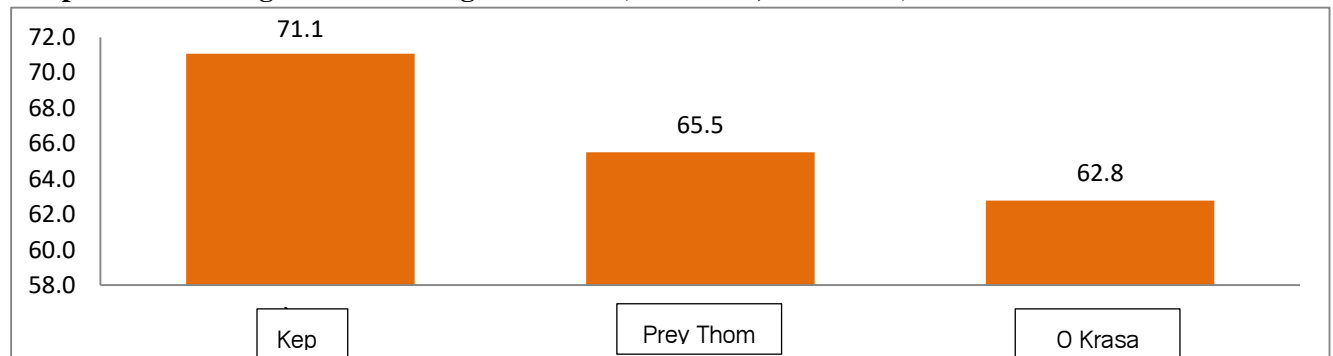
Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of family intensive farming	137	142	118
% family intensive farming	3.0	3.1	2.5
Number of families used fertilizers (chemicals and organic)	3,158	3,326	3,151
% of households used fertilizers (chemical and organic)	68.6	71.5	65.8
Number of families used pesticides and herbicides (chemical and organic)	622	998	851
% of family used pesticides and herbicides (chemical and organic)	13.5	21.4	17.8

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

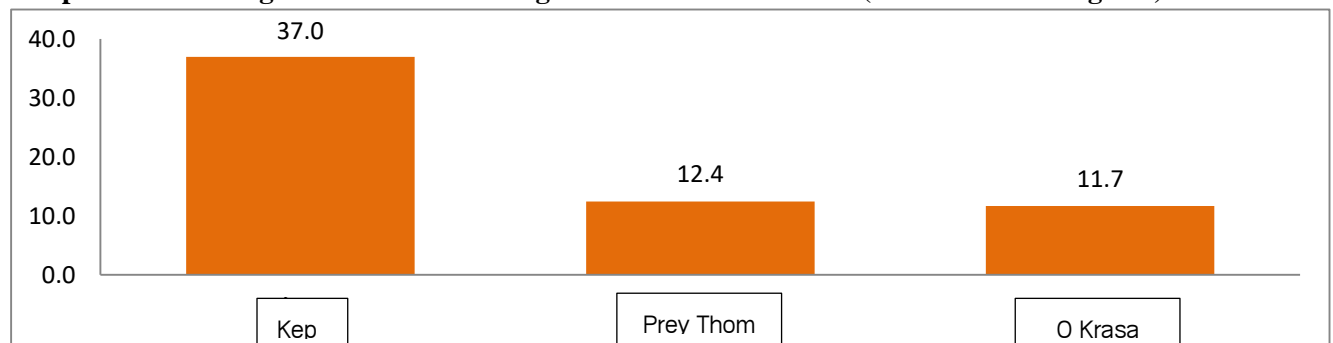
**Graph 13: Percentage of Families Engaged in Intensive Farming**



**Graph 14: Percentage of Seeds Using Fertilizers (Fertilizers, Chemicals).**



**Graph 15: Percentage of Households Using Pesticides & Herbicides (Chemical and Organic)**



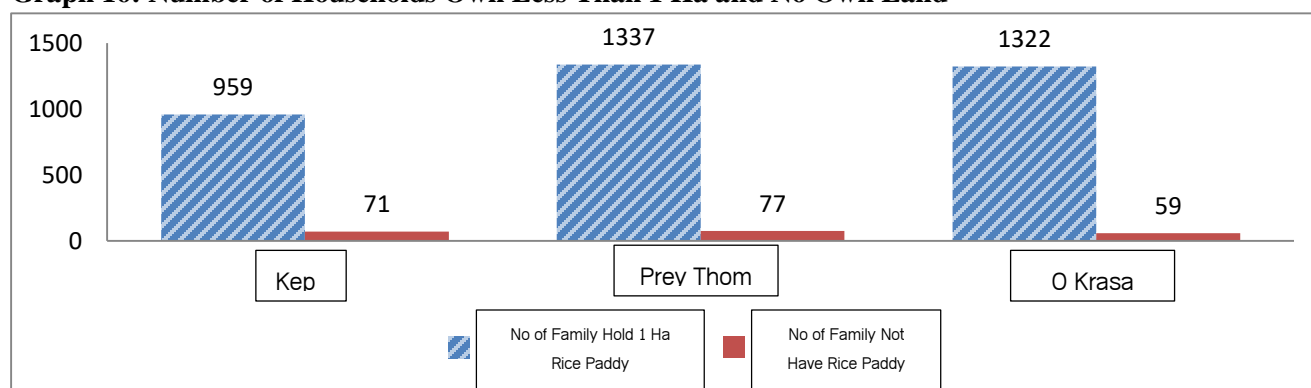
## 17.9 FARMERS' FARMLAND SITUATION

**Table 40: Famer's Farmland Data**

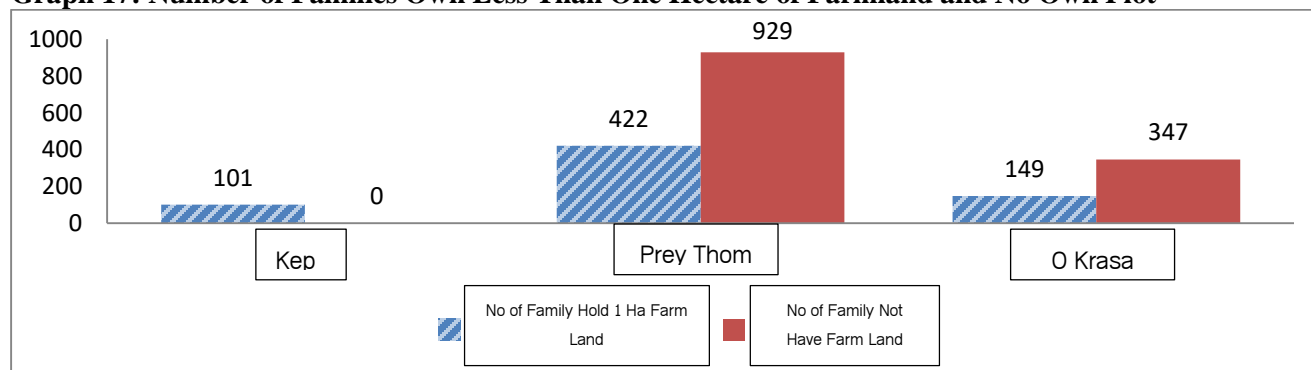
Description	2016	2017	2018
The family owns less than one hectare of paddy land	3,439	3,459	3,618
The family had no own land	102	112	207
Number of family who have less than one hectare of farm land	633	681	672
Number of families without farm land to grow for their own	1,277	1,273	1,276

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 16: Number of Households Own Less Than 1 Ha and No Own Land**



**Graph 17: Number of Families Own Less Than One Hectare of Farmland and No Own Plot**



## 18. TOURISM AND SERVICE

### 18.1 TOURISM STATUS

As shown in **Table 42**, without-ADB project support, the Ministry of Tourism forecasts suggest that in 2019 Kep would receive 1,029,591 tourists (98,016 international) and international tourism receipts would reach \$20.6 million. The with-project growth scenario places total arrivals at 1,358,227 (257,893 international) in 2019, with international tourism receipts of \$20.6 million. The without-project scenario assumes annual growth in international arrivals will initially remain strong, but gradually decline to 3% in 2018. Growth in domestic arrivals in the without-project scenario is assumed to average 3% from 2013 onwards. Average receipts per international tourist are assumed to remain at the 2012 level of \$210 until 2025. The with-project scenario assumes growth in international arrivals will be 12% in 2019 and to 10% in 2021. Annual growth for domestic arrivals is forecast to climb to 10% in 2015 and level off at 5% from 2019 onwards. Average receipts per international tourist will climb to \$255 by 2019 and \$280 in 2025 due to higher visitor satisfaction, increased length of stay, and improved market awareness.

**Table 41: Kep Province Tourism Forecasts 2012-2025**

Indicator	Baseline	Without-Project		With-Project	
	2012	2019	2025	2019	2025
Tourist arrivals (total)	796,102	1,029,591	1,229,386	1,358,227	1,884,722
International tourist arrivals	38,643	98,016	117,036	144,262	257,893
Domestic tourist arrivals	757,456	931,575	1,112,350	1,213,965	1,626,829
Tourism receipts (\$million) <sup>a</sup>	8.1	20.6	24.6	36.8	72.2
Average receipts per tourist (\$) <sup>a</sup>	210.0	210.0	210.0	255.0	280.0

<sup>a</sup> International receipts/per international tourist only.

Source: Ministry of Tourism 2018.

Based on statistical report from provincial department of tourism, number of tourist showed that:

**Table 42: Tourism Data of Kep Province 2015-2019**

Year	National Tourist	International Tourist	Total
2015	1,025,485	51,008	1,079,493
2016	1,043,435	53,733	1,097,168
2017	1,568,477	50,619	1,619,096
2018	1,624,824	51,685	1,676,509
2019	1,683,009	64,613	1,742,662

Source: Provincial Department of Tourism, 2019.

Both tables demonstrated that, the number of tourist forecasted by the Ministry and actual number of tourist arrival is similar and this is a good trend of progressive tourism for the province as well as for Kep city. Under COVID-19 attack in 2020, tourist is falling down for throughout the country.

## 18.2 TOURISM'S SERVICES

Kep has excellent potential for tourism. The residents are doing business in tourism, such as selling souvenirs, restaurants, cafes, special guest transportation services, especially hotels, guesthouses, and resorts for tourists. The City received more than 1,676,509 tourists in 2018. Overall, tourism is a smoke-free industry that contributes significantly to the national economy as well as the family income. However, Kep has experienced several problems, such as limited resorts and services, lack of development partners to better service, and hotels, and guesthouses yet to meet the needs of tourists, and lack of professional staff for the sector.

**Table 43: Hotel, Guesthouse and Restaurant Services**

Descriptions	Locations/Year					
	2016		2017		2018	
	No.	Room	No.	Room	No.	Room
Hotels	10	254	12	270	12	273
Guest houses	76	885	65	701	61	654
Restaurants	77	-	46	-	25	-

Source: Urban Information, 2018 and Inspection Report of Local Police

## 18.3 INVESTMENT OF TOURISM SECTOR IN KEP CITY

Currently, the city authority is encouraging and collaborating with the private sector and development partners to prepare and develop tourism projects such as hotels, guesthouses, restaurants (on the mainland and islands), as well as the establishment of a market and car parking lots. The plan aims to create jobs for local people and provide them with a comfortable place to shop to ensure better livelihoods and the economy of their families. The challenges facing Kep municipalities are that no development partners or companies to invest in the sector. Some companies whose licenses already received from the Government, but they have not correctly implemented their contract.

## 19. MINERAL EXTRACTIVE MANAGEMENT

For extractive mineral management, there is one extractive red gravel company located in Damnak Chang Oeur village, Prey Thom district, with the license offered by the Ministry of Mines, and Energy.

## 20. SALT PRODUCTION

For salt production, the City has six groups of salt producer groups, 287 hectares of land and, producing 3400 tons to 5,200 tons annually for domestic supply as well as for export. At the same time, some of the salt-producing areas damaged.

## 21. ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES

The main business of Kep residents is handicrafts such as fish sauce, pure drinking water, and crab meat, etc. Given the increasing population of the City, the numbers of business owners are not enough to meet the demand of local people, international tourists in line with the potential of the town. Up to the present time, the city authority has not yet promoted business opportunities for the people. Similarly, the work of monitoring, fixing the price, the quality check is not well performed.

**Table 44: Number of Establishment and Service in Kep City**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Total establishment and service	557	586	654
Total people working in establishment and services	1,535	1,578	1,722
The ratio of establishment and services per 1000 population	26.3	27.4	30.4
Workers ratio between production and service per 1000 population (In over 18 years old)	117.6	121.2	128.1

Source: Data of urban information, 2018

### 21.1 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT

**Table 45: Number of Establishment and Production**

Description	2016	2017	2018		
	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number Of People Working	
				Total	Female
Medium or large rice mill	0	0	3	3	0
Exploitation of energy supply	0	0	0	0	0
Brick kiln crafts	0	0	3	7	4
Salt-producing craft	2	2	0	0	0
Craft weaving	0	0	0	0	0
Handicraft made from rattan bamboo	0	0	0	0	0
Craft furniture from wood	4	4	3	6	1

Description	2016	2017	2018		
	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number Of People Working	
				Total	Female
Sculpture Crafts from Copper Stone and Leather	0	0	0	0	0
Aluminum and metal processing	2	2	2	6	1
Plastic production craft	0	0	0	0	0
Pure drinking water production	3	3	3	21	4
Handicraft or flower packing grain	0	0	0	0	0
Processing, packaging fisheries products	0	0	0	0	0
Other crafts	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 21.2 NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT AND SERVICE

**Table 46: Number of Establishment and Service**

Description	2016	2017	2018		
	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number of Establishment	Number Of People Working	
				Total	Female
Sell groceries and consumer goods	177	182	201	439	289
Sell clothes, shoes, incense	54	59	59	97	62
Sell Jewelry	4	4	8	15	9
Sell electronics	8	8	15	31	12
Furniture Shop	0	0	0	0	0
Sell construction materials	13	13	16	55	21
Sell sports and sports equipment	7	7	11	21	11
Small Service (Haircut, Massage ..)	35	39	40	80	48
Small Business (Sale of Noodles ..)	103	110	124	303	125
The restaurant	9	11	14	71	28
Repair or sell scooters	35	39	40	75	14
Repair or sell agricultural machinery and equipment	10	4	4	15	9
Repairing electronics	10	13	13	25	9
Pharmacies and sub-pharmacies	5	6	10	15	9
Clinic	5	4	5	10	10
Hotels	6	6	6	101	64
Guesthouse	65	69	74	332	240

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 22. CREDIT STATUS

**Table 47: Credit entities**

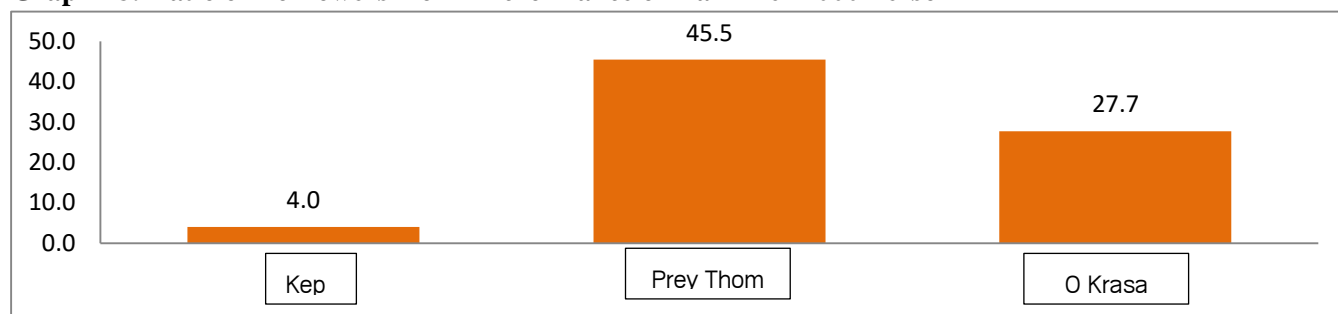
Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of microfinance locations or branches	5	6	5
Number of banks or branches	1	1	1
Number of borrowers from microfinance and banks	884	1,389	632



The ratio of borrowers per 1,000 people	41.7	65.0	29.3
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Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 18: Ratio of Borrowers from Microfinance or Bank Per 1000 Person**



## 23. INVESTMENT PROJECTS OF KEP CITY

Details investment projects of Kep city will be shown in annexes of this report.

## 24. GENERAL STATUS ON GENDER

### 24.1 GENDER AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Gender equality is one of 17 Global Goals that make up the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. An integrated approach is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. According to the Global Gender Gap Report released by the World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2017, Viet Nam ranked 99 on the Gender Gap Index (GGI) among 144 countries polled with a significant increase in general score from 0.629 in 2006 to 0.676 in 2017. There have been increased in economic participation and opportunity (from 0.675 to 0.698), education attainment (from 0.809 to 0.921), and political empowerment (from 0.053 to 0.109) from the period 2006 to 2017<sup>2</sup>.

The promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women are essential to the mandate of the Royal Government of Cambodia and fundamental to its development approach. This effort includes promoting women and girls' equal rights, eliminating discriminatory practices and challenging the roles and stereotypes that affect inequalities and exclusion. The Rectangular Strategy (RS) 2019-2023 carries forward the agenda laid out in the RS Phase IV, which was extended in September 2018. To achieve one percentage point reduction in the poverty rate annually, including realizing the Cambodia Millennium Development Goals (CDMG), while placing high priority on the development of human resources and sustainable management and use of environmental and natural resources.

Despite the effort to implement of the gender policies and strategies, followed through the gender mainstreaming action plan to the sub-national level, the lack of sustainable financial support and reliance to external assistance may have led to imbalance and fragmented implementation and achievement. This may effect to the government policies on decentralization and local governance.

### 24.2 LAWS, POLICY AND STRATEGY GUIDANCE FOR GENDER MAINSTREAMING

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has shown commitment toward gender equality as a signatory to the convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the UN Declaration on the Right of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and the Beijing

<sup>2</sup> The Global Gender Gap Reports of 2006 and 2017

Declaration and Platform for Action. It has also created a national legal framework to protect women’s rights and promote gender equality in all sectors, including access to natural resources.

The conference of states parties adopted the decision on mainstreaming gender consideration.<sup>3</sup> The decision is to encourage parties to take gender consideration in their national strategies and action plan and to integrate gender into the development of national indicators.

The Rectangular Strategy Phase IV, a comprehensive policy framework for the formulation of the National Strategic Development Plan, is consistent with Cambodia’s other sectorial policies, including Forestry and Biodiversity Conservation. The strategy has a central theme of Growth, Employment, Capacity, Equality and Efficiency, which is relevant to Cambodia’s pursuit of the Sixth Legislature of the National Assembly (2019-2023).

The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) February 2016, community participation entails the regular involvement of members of the community, including women and girls, in order to ensure success of Community-based natural resource management CBNRM, support must be provided to building environmental awareness, gender mainstreaming and empowerment, particularly in rural communities.

In addition, the Neary Ratanak Strategic Plan IV, stresses the provision of expanded opportunities for women cross-cutting sectoral, including gender and climate change, green growth and disaster risk management. Complementing to this, MoWA has appointed gender focal points to support gender mainstreaming in various ministries and to promote gender-responsive budgeting (2013).

Gender disparities in Cambodia’s forestry and conservation biodiversity sectors are still largely attributed to social norm that reinforce forestry as a male profession. Women’s reliance on forests primarily for subsistence (80 percent of rural women are involved in collecting non-wood forest products (UNWFPs) and sale (FA 2008; MoWA 2009)), women’s rights and responsibilities in forest management and protection have often been perceived as secondary to those of men. Amongst other obstacles, this has obstructed women from participating in forest and biodiversity conservation planning and management meetings, resulting in women’s low representation in forest-related decision-making processes (Bradley et al. 2012).

Key national policies on gender equality are:

- ❖ Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023. This document is available online: <http://www.camclimate.org.kh/en/policies/nccc-news/197-cccsp-2014-2023-kh-en-final.html>
- ❖ Neary Rattanak IV: five years’ strategic plan for Gender Equality and Women’s empowerment 2014-2018 of the Ministry of Women’s Affairs (MOWA). This document will available online: <http://www.mowa.gov.kh/inc/uploads/2018/01/MoWA-Neary-Rattanak-IV-2014-2018-EN.pdf>.
- ❖ MoE Gender Mainstreaming Strategic Plan 2016-2020.

**Table 48: Key Policies Related to EbA’s Contribution on Gender**

Document	Chapter	How
Cambodia Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023.	<b>Strategic Objectives #2:</b> Reduce vulnerability of sectors, regions, gender and health to climate change impacts	1) Develop criteria based on the findings of vulnerability and adaptation analyses for prioritizing women’s needs for climate change adaptation and mitigation actions.

<sup>3</sup> Decision No. 7 on mainstreaming gender consideration, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea, October 6-17, 2014

	<p><b>Strategic Objectives #5:</b> Improve capacities, knowledge and awareness for climate change responses.</p> <p><b>Strategic Objectives #6:</b> Promote adaptive social protection and participatory approaches in reducing loss and damage:</p> <p><b>Strategic Objectives #7:</b> Strengthen institutions and coordination frameworks for national climate change responses</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Increase the level of awareness of public policymakers on the importance of gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation, to achieve sectoral goals in climate change.</li> <li>3) Enhance national capacities to plan, implement and monitor gender-integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.</li> <li>4) Increase women’s participation in climate change policymaking.</li> <li>5) Establish funding rules for gender and climate change initiatives and make operational through gender-responsive budget in the current and upcoming projects/programmes/policies (both external and national sources).</li> <li>6) Identify effective mechanisms for scaling up the proven experiences on gender and climate change.</li> <li>7) Elicit and analyse lessons and best practices of gender and climate change for sharing and learning in national, regional and global forums.</li> <li>8) Enhance national capacity to plan, implement and monitor gender-integrated climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.</li> </ol>
<p>Neary Rattanak IV (Five Year Strategic Plan For Gender Equality And Women’s Empowerment) 2014-2018.</p>	<p>Chapter 3.2: Gender and Climate Change, Green Growth and Disaster Management.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Green growth and resilience against climate change, i.e. through the use of coastal ecosystems to improve the role in coastal protection as they dissipate wave energy, reduce erosion, trap sediments and promote sustainable local livelihoods and contributing to local economies through involvement of women for Kep province.</li> </ol>

Source: Official Source from the RGC 2013, Neary Rattanak IV

### 24.3 KEP CITY GENDER SITUATION

Ensuring gender equality, the Kep Municipal Administration provides opportunities for women to participate in infrastructure development planning. City councilors of city administration consist of 7 officials, which 2 of them as females. Sixteen officials (06 female) of four offices under Kep city administration, including director, deputy director, and officers. One woman among them as chief of office of Kep city. Nineteen officials, which six females as chief councilors for Prey Thom, and seven councilors, which two females among them as Sangkat Kep councilors, five females and 01 women as Sangkat Aukrasar.

Consequently, for sustainable development in place, municipal administration established an advisory committee for women and children at the municipal level, formulation of taskforce committee-based Sangtak for women and children. Both committees organize a monthly and quarterly meeting to understand issues and timely responses in the community. Mainly, the Committee for Women and Children has participated in educating laws, regulations on women and children. Those included domestic violence law, human trafficking law, improving maternal and child health, promoting and encouraging planning participation to ensure these laws benefit all women and children, especially for those who live in the grassroots and vulnerable women. However, all forms of violence still exist in the community. Participatory planning and decision making of women remain limited, and women seem to have no courage to advocate; local women are yet aware of gender issues, and some women do not, however, have the proper skills to make a living.

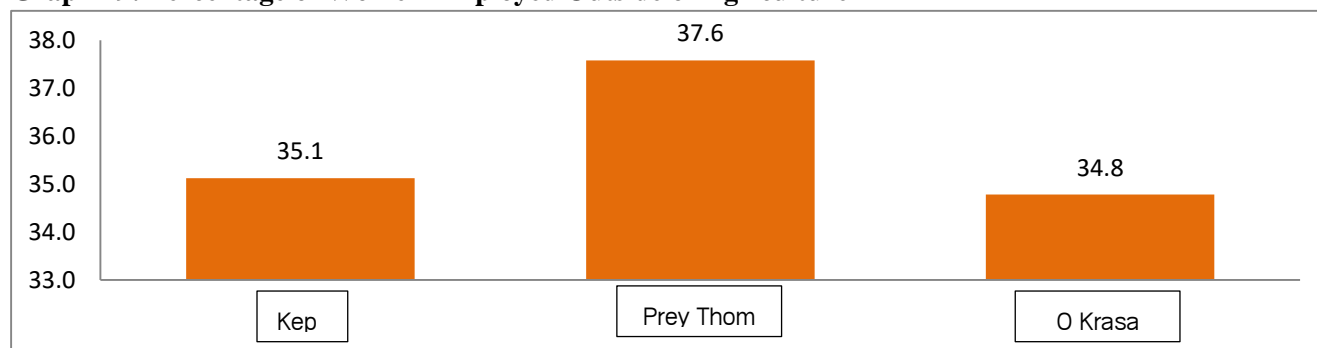
### 24.3.1 Women in Production and Services

**Table 49: Women in Production and Services**

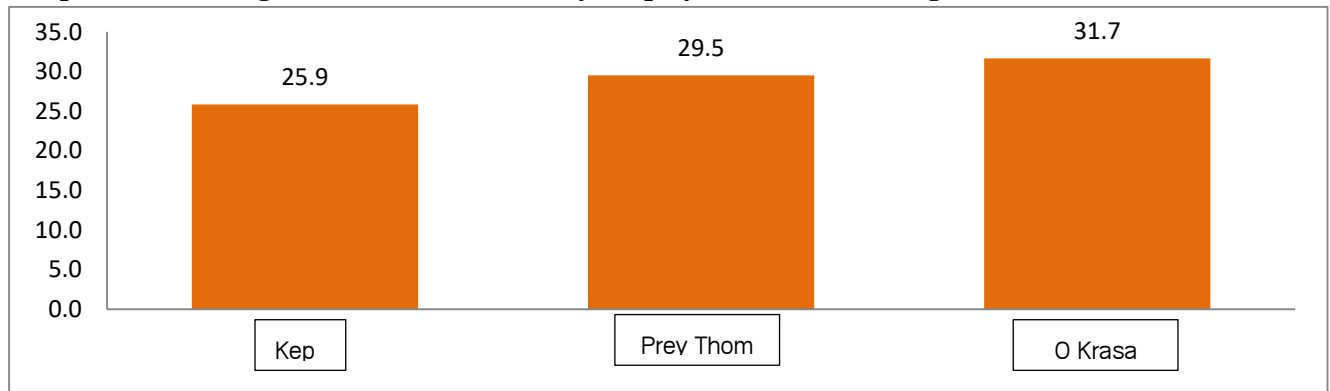
Description	2016	2017	2018
The number of men occupied major job out of agriculture	1,718.0	1,794.0	1,830.0
The number of women occupied major job out of agriculture	1,132.0	1,241.0	1,031.0
% of women occupied major job out of agriculture	39.7	40.9	36.0
The number of males occupied secondary occupations out of agriculture	1,246.0	1,299.0	1,308.0
A large number of femals occupied secondary occupations out of agriculture	563.0	579.0	546.0
% women have secondary occupations out of agriculture agriculture	31.1	30.8	29.4
Total people working in establishment and services	1,535.0	1,578.0	1,722.0
Total women works in establishment and services	894.0	900.0	970.0
Proportion of women working in establishment and services	58.2	57.0	56.3

*Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019*

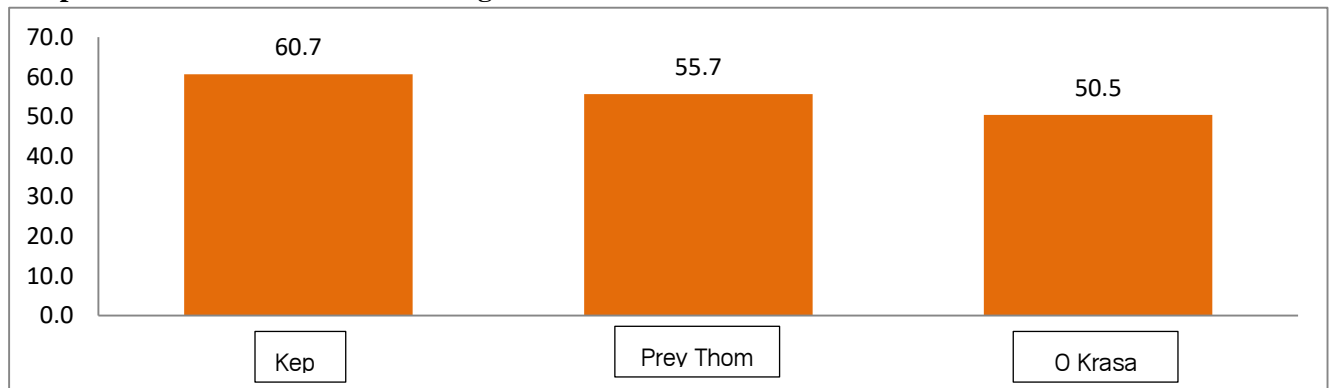
**Graph 19: Percentage of Women Employed Outside of Agriculture**



**Graph 20: Percentage of Women in Secondary Employment Outside of Agriculture**



**Graph 21: Indices of Women Working in Production and Services Sectors**



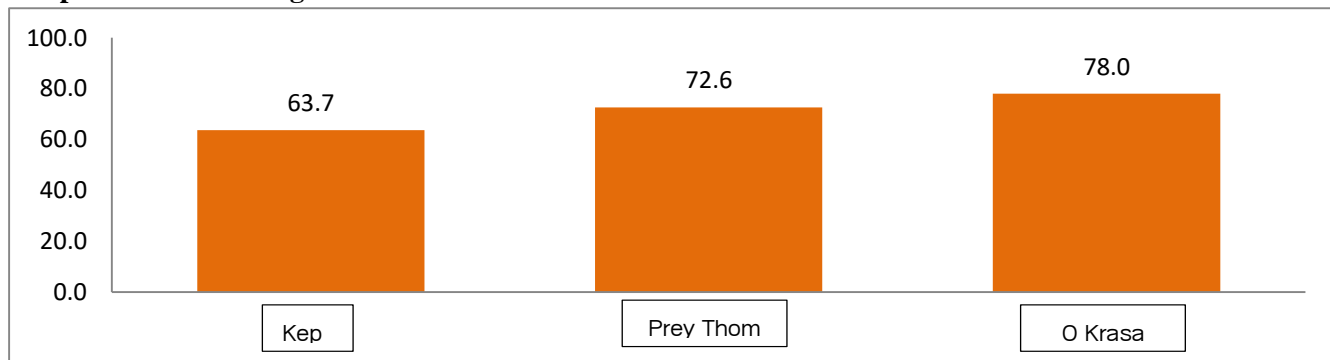
### 24.3.2 Women Migration Status

**Table 50: Migrant Women**

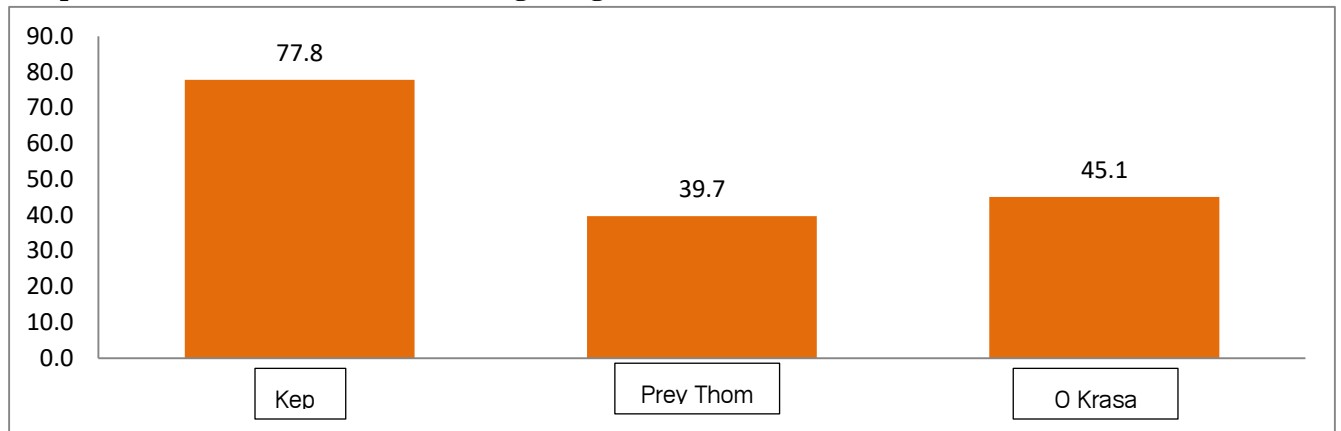
Description	2016	2017	2018
Total males 18 years and over	6,385.0	6,225.0	6,456.0
Total female 18 years and over	6,734.0	6,865.0	7,035.0
% Male migrants in the country	7.0	7.9	7.2
% Women migrate in the country	5.4	5.8	5.3
The ratio of female and male migrants to domestic migration	76.7	72.8	72.9
% Male migrate abroad	1.8	1.8	2.1
% Women migrate abroad	0.9	0.7	1.1
The ratio of women and men migrating abroad	48.2	41.3	52.2

*Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019*

**Graph 22: Ratio of Migrant Women and Men**



**Graph 23: Ratio of Women and Men Migrating Abroad**



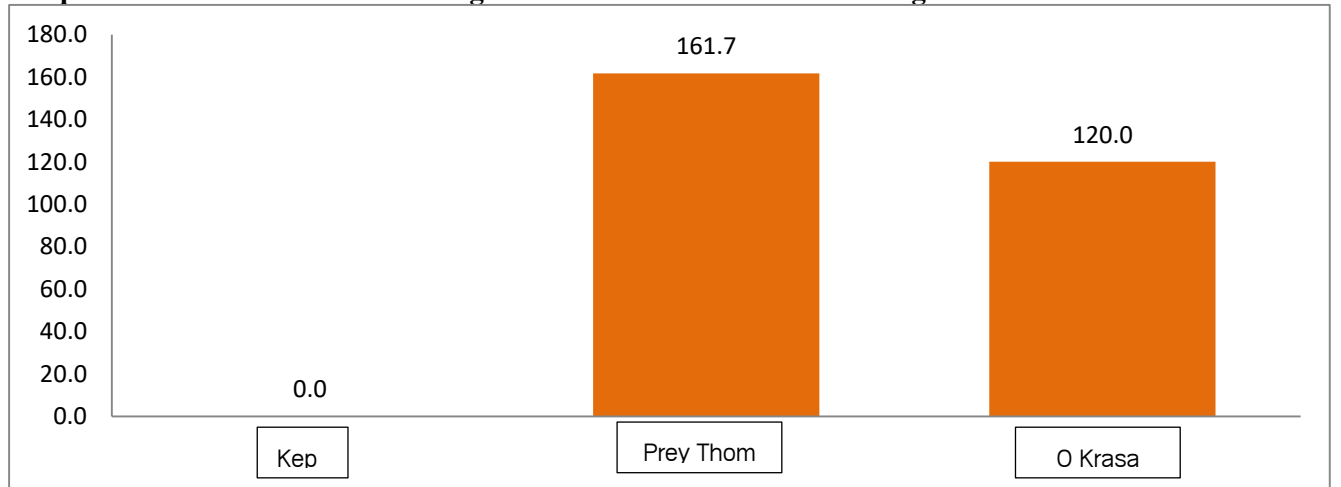
**24.3.3 Professional Women**

**Table 51: Gender Equality in Vocational Training**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of men at vocational school (18-35 years old)	98	156	104
Number of women at vocational school (18-35 years)	103	132	164
Ratio of females per 100 males in vocational training (18-35 years old)	105.1	84.6	157.7
Number of women who are working in municipal, district and Khan agricultural office	1	0	1
% Women are employees of the municipal, district and Khan agricultural offices	50	0	100

*Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019*

**Graph 24: Ratio of Women Attending Vocational School in 100 Males Aged 18-35**



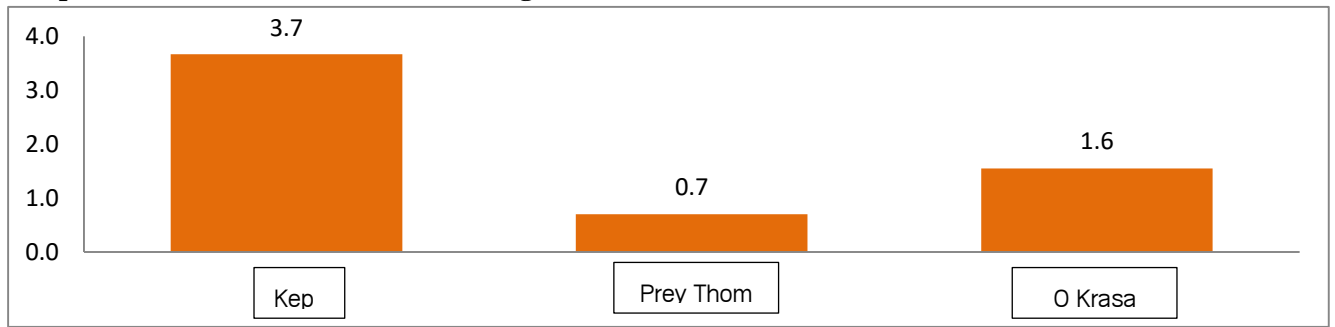
**24.3.4 Gender Education**

**Table 52: Gender in Education**

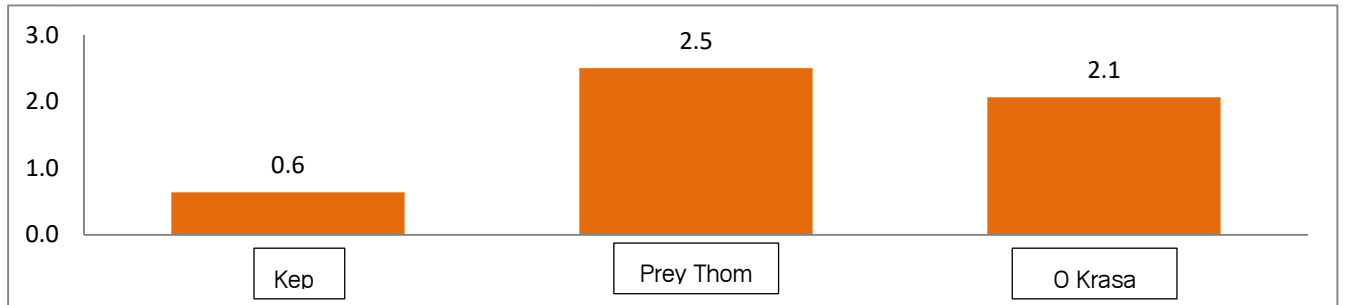
Description	2016	2017	2018
Total girls in high school	1,016	1,115	783
Total boys in high school	695	802	584
Ratio of male and female in high school	1.5	1.4	1.3
Total female students at university	152	256	439
Total male students at university	142	264	277
Male and female ratios attend university	1.1	1	1.6

*Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019*

**Graph 25: Male and Female Ratios in High School**



**Graph 26: Male and Female Ratio at University**

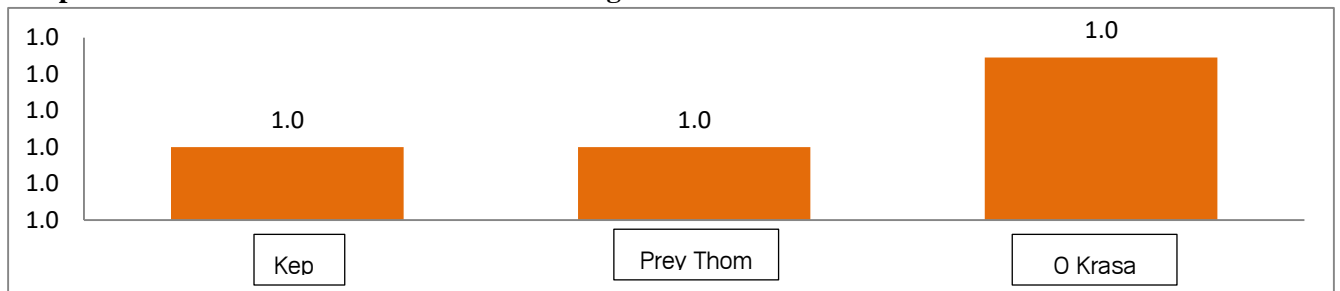


**Table 53: Femal Literacy Status**

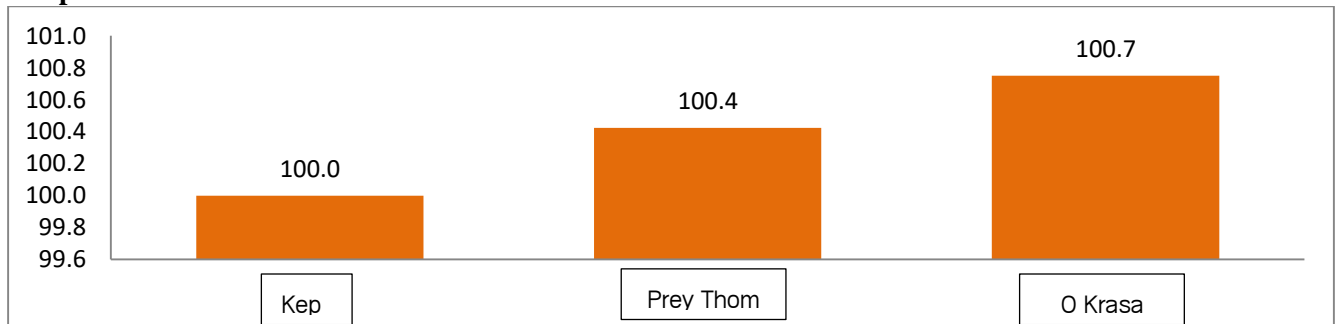
Description	2016	2017	2018
Female literacy rate is 15-17 years	1	1	1
The literacy rate was 15-17 years	0.99	1	0.99
Ratio of female and male literate age 15-17 years	1.01	1	1
Percent of women literate, 18-45 years old	98.1	98.9	98.5
Percent of literate males aged 18-45 years old	98	98.8	98
Ratio of female to male literate age 18-45 years	100	100.1	100.5

*Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019*

**Graph 27: Ratio of Female and Male Literate Age 15-17 Years**



**Graph 28: Ratio of Female and Male Literate 18-45 Year Olds**



**Table 54: Number of Female Teachers**

Description	2018	
	Primary	Secondary School
Number of female teachers	68	37
% Female teachers	58.1	38.9
Ratio of female toilets in school per 100 female students	0.8	2.5

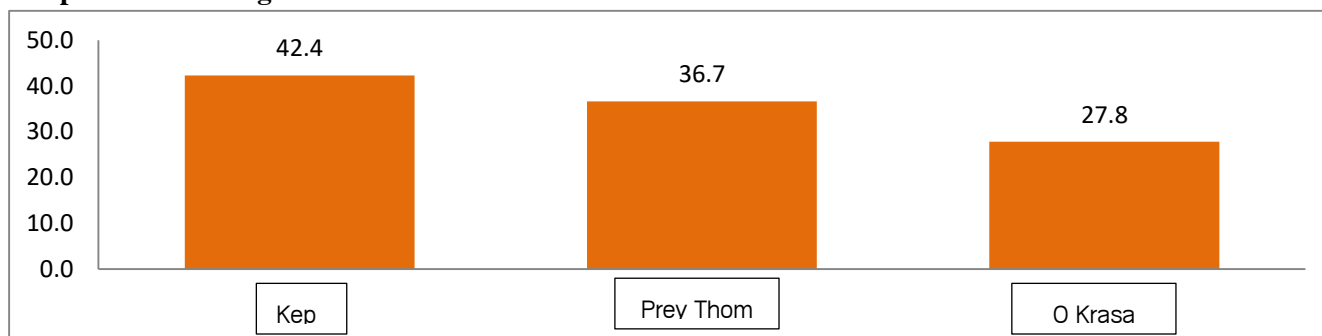
Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019

### 24.3.5 Gender Vulnerability

**Table 55: Gender Vulnerability**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of women disabilities	88	89	96
% Women disabilities	32.2	34.4	35.3
Number of women under 18 living on the street	0	0	0
% of women under 18 years old who live on the street	0	0	0
Number of women under 18 working in hard labor	0	0	0
% Women under 18 work in hard labor	0	0	0

Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019

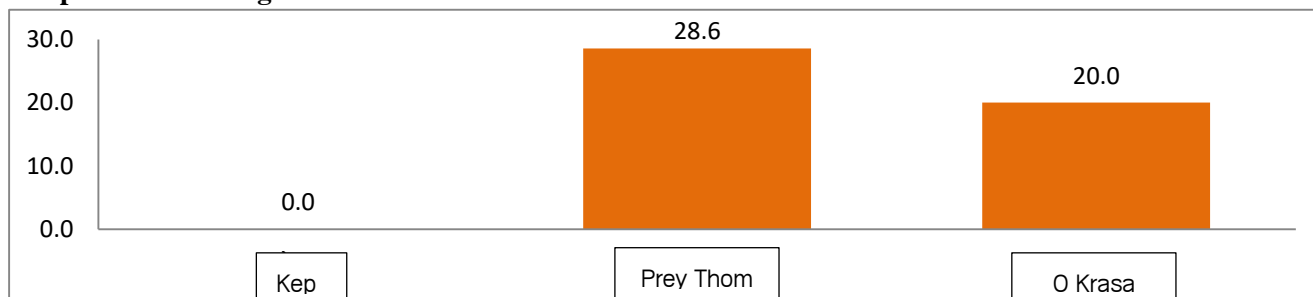
**Graph 29: Percentage of Women Disabilities**

### 24.3.6 Gender Decision Making

**Table 56: Gender Decision Making**

Description	2018		
	Total	Female	Percentage female
Village chief	7	0	0
Commune Councils	17	3	17.6
City Council, District, District	6	0	0

Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019

**Graph 30: Percentage of Women in Commune Councils**



**Table 57: Women in Official Range**

Description	2018		
	Total	Female	Percentage female
Total of women official of municipal, district and Khan	27	10	37
Chief office in municipal, district and khan	1	0	0
Deputy Chief in municipal, district and khan	3	0	0

Source: Provincial Department of Women Affairs, Report 2019

### 24.3.7 Gender Security

**Table 58: Gender Security**

Description		2016	2017	2018
In total, women suffer and die from domestic violence		5	2	2
Including	Number of women affected by domestic violence	5	2	2
	Number of women dead from domestic violence	0	0	0
The number of women victimized and killed in domestic violence per 100,000 women		46.2	18.1	17.7
Number of female victims of rape		0	0	0
The number of rape victims per 100,000 women		0	0	0
Number of women victims of sex trafficking		0	0	0
Number of female sex trafficking victims per 100,000 women		0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

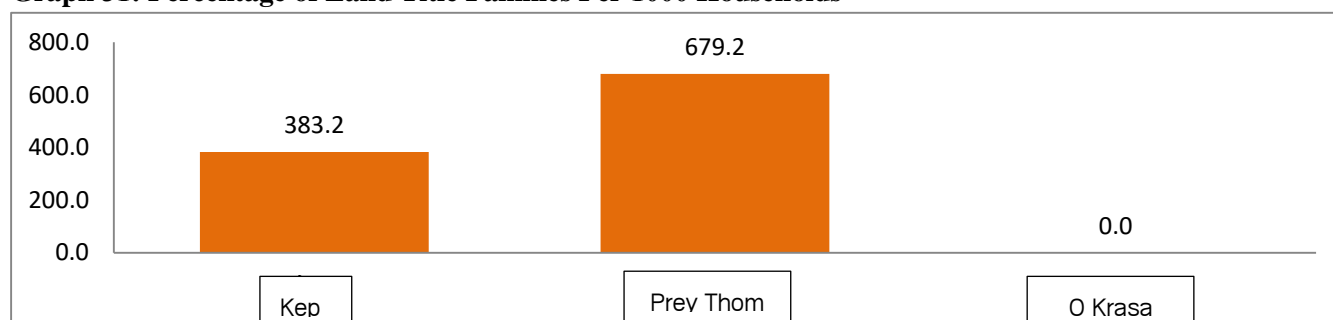
## 25. LOCAL ASSETS RISK ANALYSIS

### 25.1 LAND TITLES

**Table 59: Results of Land Titling in Kep City**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of family land titles	1,128	1,550	1,741
Proportion of families has land titles per 1000 households	245.2	333.1	363.5

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 31: Percentage of Land Title Families Per 1000 Households**

### 25.2 LAND CONFLICT

**Table 60: Number of Land Conflict Case**

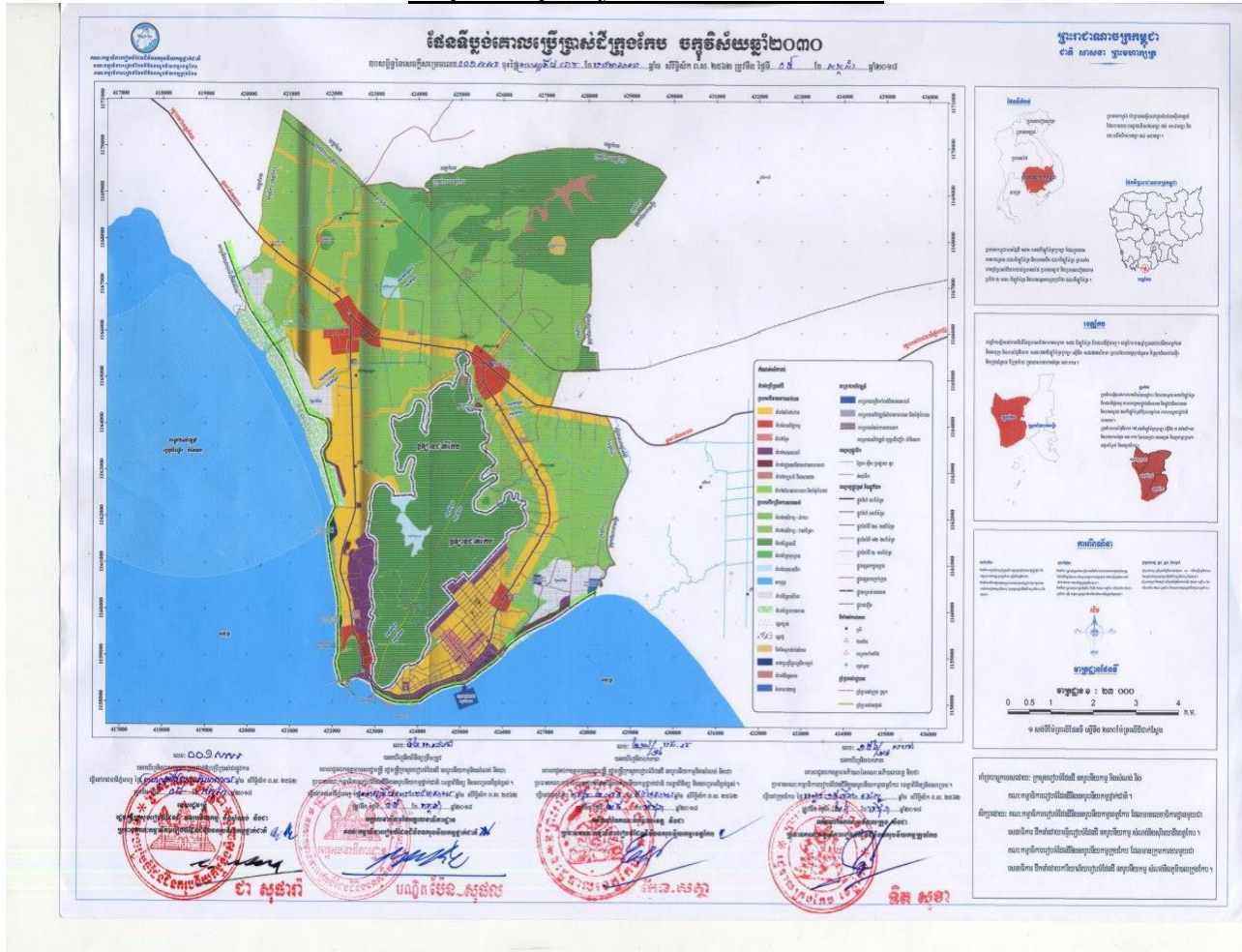
Description	2016	2017	2018
The number of land conflict cases	21	20	22
Ratio of land conflict cases per 1000 households	4.6	4.3	4.6

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**25.3 STATUS OF LAND USE**

Kep City consists of the land lot, farming land, salt farming land, mangrove, beach, and 13 islands. So far, Kep City authorities have made an effort to stop several offenses, including illegal land grabbing and construction on the state land, stimulating all development in compliance with the law, prompting systematic land registration, preparing master plan of the City, encouraging open solving land disputes, participating in the boundary of mangrove, establishing protected forest community, and fishing community zones. The municipality collaborates with relevant departments and civil society organizations (CSOs) to disseminate laws and regulations for effective and sustainable land management, such as land law, forestry law, fisheries law, protected areas management law. Despite this effort, many looters have been occupying the forest lands, beach, mangrove land, national parks.

**Map of Kep City Land Use Vision 2030**



Source: Kep City Administration

**26. STATUS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTER**

The territory of Kep City surrounded by mountains, slopes, sea coasts, lakes, and islands. It is an abundance of natural resources in water (mangroves, biodiversity, coral, grass, sea, fish, islands) and terrestrial (forest, national parks, beams, rice paddies, etc.), all of which are comfortable, fresh air for domestic and international tourists. Based on these potentials, people and investors have used and modified such natural resources as sea fishing, setting up resorts, cafes, lounges, islands, and mountain ranges, enhancing the livelihood of the people. More importantly, the provincial administration has made an effort to entertain people and tourists by setting up gardens, gyms. However, the remaining challenges facing the municipality are possession of state land, forest, mangroves, fishing grounds using equipment

prohibited by law, resulting decrease of sea fish, newcomers entering islands, lack of rubbish cans installation at the public place, and no standard landfills.

## **26.1 STATUS OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

Currently, the weather conditions have changed from year to year, such as rising in temperatures, rising in sea levels, irregular rainfall, causing negatively impact on human being, animals, and plants as well as people's livelihood. It is a tough situation for municipal authorities to deal with climate change issues through promoting public awareness and participation in environmental protection, enhancing green, dissemination of laws, regulation, encouraging people and organizations to conserve and plant trees to reduce the use of natural resources. Despite these efforts, people still have limited understanding of climate change issue, limited participation, deforestation to meet their daily needs.

## **26.2 STATUS OF NATURAL DISASTER**

For decades, Kep City has rarely suffered a major natural disaster, including storms, hurricanes, lightning, and forest fires. So far, metropolitan authorities often raise awareness of weather change and meteorology. Likewise, authorities joined the provincial Red Cross and armed forces, which have played a vital role in helping the victims, including preparing disaster preparedness plans for relief and restoration. All are essential measures, contributing to poverty alleviation. The key challenges ahead are: some people are not interested in and aware of climate change, professional units haven't accessed appropriate equipment and extensive information, derailments, land forest grabbing of national parks, causing forest on fires.

### **26.2.1 Natural Disasters Data**

**Table 61: Natural Disaster on Local Infrastructure**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
The length of the road damaged by the flood (m)	300.0	780.0	792.0
The number of bridges damaged by flood (unit)	0	1	0
Number of drought-affected rice fields (ha)	0	0	0
The amount of farmland damaged by insect pests (ha)	0	0	0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

### **26.2.2 Impact of Storms**

**Table 62: Impact of Storms on People and Family**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
The number of families affected by the storm	2	14	8
The number of people affected by the storm	12	60	30
The death toll was caused by the storm	0	0	0
The proportion of families affected by storms per 1000 households	0.4	3.0	1.7
The death toll in the 100,000 population	0	0	0
The death toll was caused by lightning	0	0	0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

### 26.2.3 Impact of Flood

**Table 63: Impact of Flood**

Description	2016	2017	2018
The number of families affected by the flood	0	0	0
The number of people affected by the flood	0	0	0
The death toll was caused by the floods	0	0	0
The proportion of families affected by floods per 1000 households	0	0	0
The death toll from floods per 100,000 people	0	0	0
Number of flooded farmland (ha)	5	0	0
% Flooded farmland (ha)	0.4	0	0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

Flood risk management is a main interface between climate change adaptation and land use planning. Important insight into vulnerabilities and impacts can be obtained by comparing flood risk maps with maps of the actual present and planned land use.

### 26.2.4 Drought Effects

**Table 64: Drought Effects Data**

Description	2016	2017	2018
The number of families affected by drought	0	0	0
The proportion of families affected by drought Per 1000 families	0	0	0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 27. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS

### 27.1 USE OF NATURAL FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES

**Table 65: Use of Natural Fertilizers and Pesticides**

Description	2016	2017	2018
% of households use chemical pesticides and herbicides	12.1	19.4	15.4
% of households use natural pesticides and herbicides	1.4	2.0	2.4
% of households use chemical fertilizers	52.2	54.5	49.9
% family use organic fertilizers	16.4	17.0	15.8

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

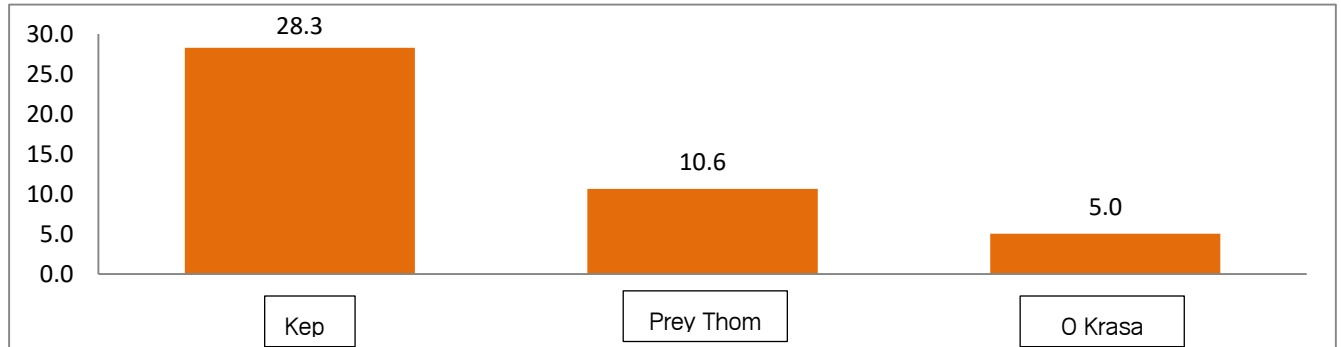
### 27.2 HOUSEHOLDS CONDITIONS

**Table 66: Number of Environmentally Friendly Households**

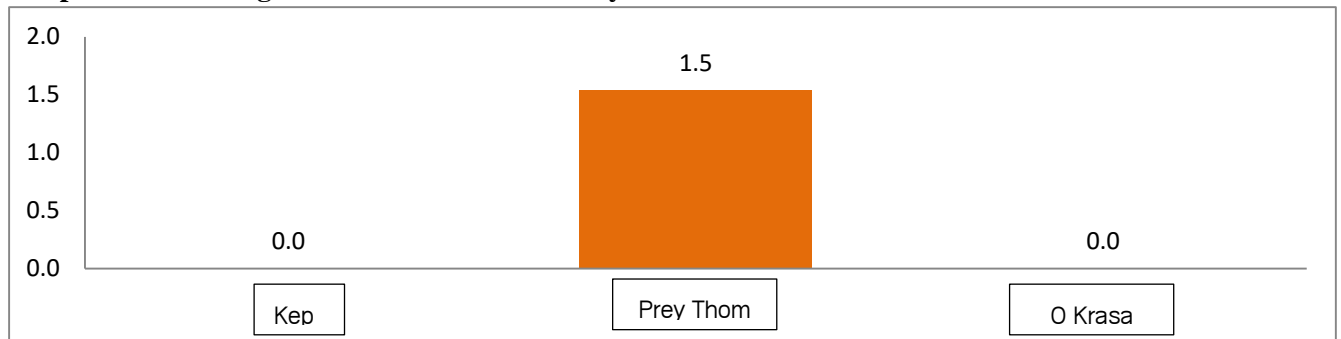
Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of families living in protected or protected areas	0	0	0
% of families living in protected or protected areas	0	0	0
Number of households have home garbage collection service	304	396	605
% Household has a household waste collection service	6.6	8.5	12.6
Number of families affected by pollution	37	35	30
% of families affected by pollution	0.8	0.8	0.6

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

**Graph 32: Percentage of Households Had a Home Garbage Collection Service**



**Graph 33: Percentage of Households Affected By Pollution**



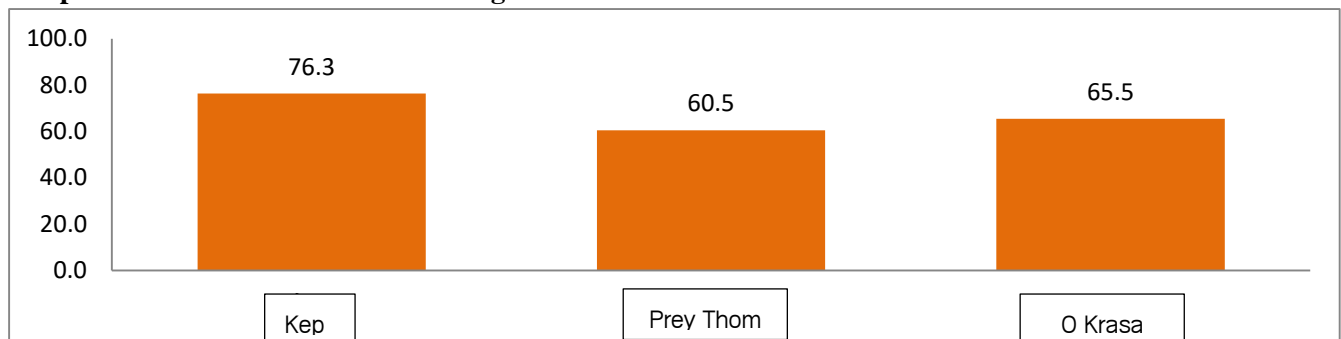
### 27.3 THE USE OF LATRINES

**Table 67: The Use of Latrines**

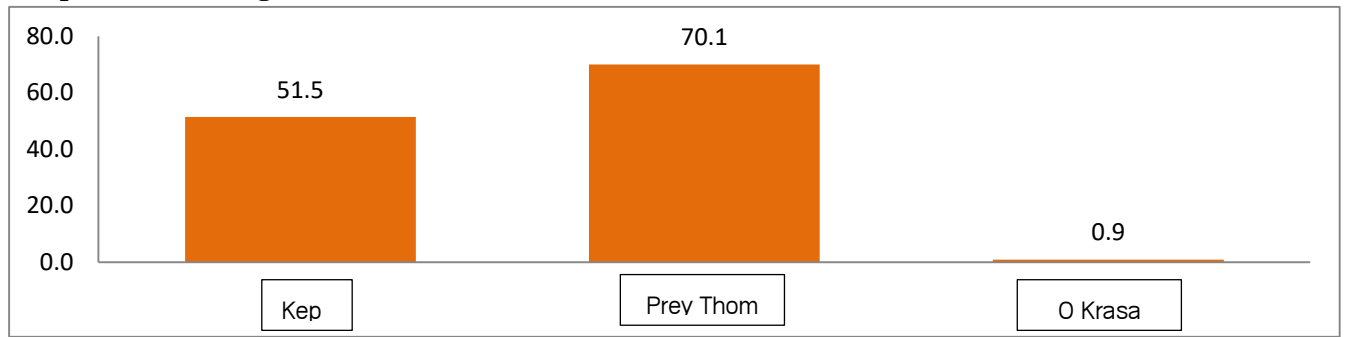
Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of households with latrines to use	2,883	3,226	3,874
Number of households using toilet	2,244	2,471	3,157
% Of households use toilet technically	48.8	53.1	65.9
% Of total households have access to a toilet	62.7	69.3	80.9
The number of households has water sources close to 150 meters from the house	1,830	1,870	1,942
% Households have more than 150m of water from their homes	39.8	40.2	40.5

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

**Graph 34: Percent of Households Using the Toilet**



**Graph 35: Percentage of Households Had Water Sources of More Than 150 Meters**



## 28. SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

### 28.1 GENERAL SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

**Table 68: General Social Vulnerability Data**

Description		2016	2017	2018
Total number of vulnerable		287	275	290
Including	Orphanages are not exactly guardians	0	0	0
	Orphans live alone	0	0	0
	People disabilities in and over 18 years old can earn for living	132	132	138
	People disabilities in and over 18 years old cannot earn for living	84	72	77
	Persons with disabilities under the age of 18	57	55	57
	The elderly are helpless	12	13	15
	Homeless	2	3	3
Ratio of vulnerable person is 1,000 people		13.5	12.9	13.5

Source: Kep City Status Information On Socio-Economic 2019

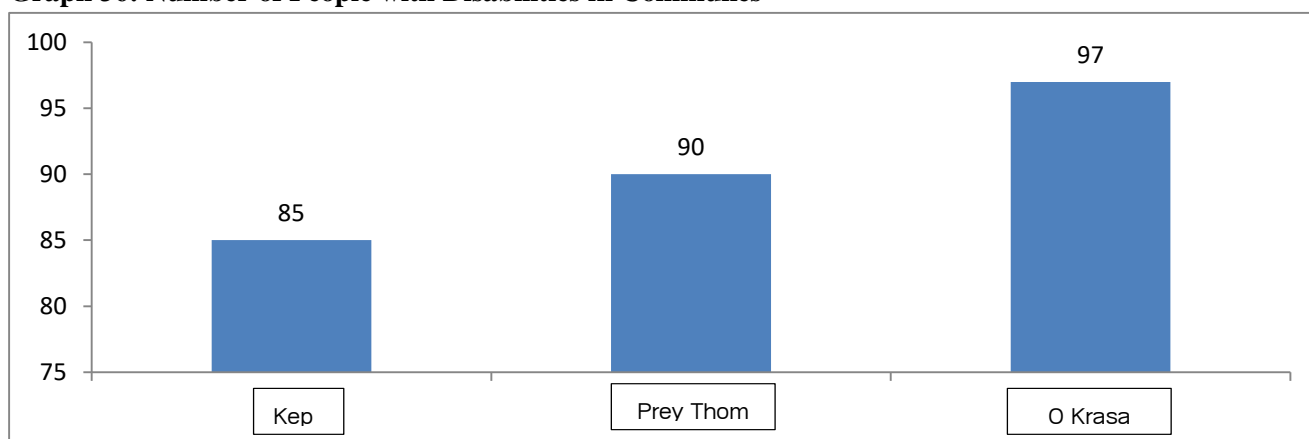
### 28.2 DISABILITY

**Table 69: Number of Disabilities People**

Description		2016	2017	2018
Total number of disabilities people		273.0	259.0	272.0
Including	People with disabilities 18 and over can earn a living	132	132	138
	People with disabilities aged 18 and over cannot earn a living	84	72	77
	Number of persons under 18 years of age	57	55	57
Ratio of disabled persons per 1000 population		12.9	12.1	12.6
% People with disabilities aged 18 and over cannot earn a living		38.9	35.3	35.8

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Graph 36: Number of People with Disabilities in Communes**



### 28.3 ORPHANS UNDER 18YEARS OF AGE

**Table 70: Number of Orphans Under 18 Years of Age**

Description		2016	2017	2018
The total number of orphans under 18 years of age		23	21	21
Including	There are sure guardians	23	21	21
	There is an uncertain guardianship	0	0	0
	Orphans live alone	0	0	0
The ratio of orphans and children under 18 per 1000		2.8	2.5	2.6
Number of orphans or parents dying of AIDS		9	7	9
Ratio of orphans by parents died of AIDS per 100 orphans		39.1	33.3	42.9

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

### 28.4 YOUNG ORPHANS AND THE ELDERLY

**Table 71: Young Orphans**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Children or orphans under 18 years of age perform serious labor	0	0	0
Ratio of children or orphans under 18 years old working serious labor per 1000 children	0	0	0

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

**Table 72: The Elderly**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Number of people over 61 years old	1,506	1,496	1,915
% You are over 61 years old	7.1	7.0	8.9
The number of the elderly is helpless	12	13	15
The ratio of homeless people and people aged 61 and over per 10,000 people	8.0	8.7	7.8

Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019

## 28.5 HOMELESS AND FAMILY LIVING ON PUBLIC LAND

**Table 73: Homeless and Family Living On Public Land**

Description	2016	2017	2018
The number of vagabond	2	3	3
Athenians: the ratio of vagabond to 10,000 inhabitants	0.9	1.4	1.4
Number of families living on public land	58	64	163
Ratio of families living on public land per 1000 households	12.6	13.8	34.0

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 28.6 CHILDREN LIVING ON THE STREET AND DISABLED BY LANDMINES

**Table 74: Children Living on the Street and Disabled by Landmines**

Description	2016	2017	2018
Children or orphans under the age of 18 live on the streets	0	0	0
Ratio of children or orphans under 18 years of age Sidewalks per 100,000 children	0	0	0
Number of persons with disabilities by landmines and explosives	5	5	5
Disabled by mine and explosive remnants	1.8	1.9	2.2

*Source: Kep City Status Information on Socio-Economic 2019*

## 29. CONCLUSION

This socio-economic and gender report is a foundation for EbA to make actions to respond to the impacts of climate change in Kep city. Kep city is located in Kep coastal province and is exposed to the ongoing climate change. The households, agriculture, other production systems, infrastructure and ecosystems are affected by sea level rise and saline intrusion, floods, increased storm frequency, and erratic rainfall. Timely and appropriate adaptation is required for continued economic growth and social welfare, promote gender equality in climate adaptation actions as well as healthy and functional habitats and ecosystems, and must be based on good knowledge about challenges, options and opportunities.

Knowledge about climate change vulnerability and based on socio-economic and gender data collected and analyzed in this report is needed as a basis for appropriate, responsive planning of preparedness and adaptation measures. The present assessment considers the particular climate-related vulnerabilities of

- People and households;
- Cultivation systems;
- Other production systems, livelihoods;
- Infrastructure; and
- Habitats and ecosystems.

People and households are vulnerable to storms; erratic rainfall; floods; and saline intrusion; which directly affect important facilities such as access to safe water and sanitation (also, many households are directly exposed to vulnerabilities of cultivation systems, which can affect food security and livelihoods). Also, cultivation systems are vulnerable to storms; erratic rainfall; floods; and saline intrusion. This, in turn, causes poor drainage, soil deterioration, and reduced yields (or failed crops). Infrastructure - roads, dykes, canals, water gates, drainage systems, and water and power supplies- is vulnerable to storms; floods; and sea level rise. Such pressures cause structural damage and a variety of consequential, severe social and economic impacts.

The coastline stability is vulnerable to increased sea level, storms, and floods. Near the coast, the wave height is limited by the water depth. A higher sea level will allow for higher waves near the coast, and higher wave-generated erosion. Coastal erosion, enhanced by a sea level rise, can cause loss of land



(including recreational beaches), habitats and coastal structures (such as dykes) and strongly affected to the local economy and social affairs and particularly affected on women who are active in home production, small business, fishing, farming and family value added from other businesses. The eroded material can end up elsewhere along the coast where it can damage coastal habitats, increase the flood risk and impede drainage. Planting healthy mangroves provide protection against coastal erosion and improve socioeconomic of Kep city by many benefit from the mangrove forest to local community of Kep city including majority women.

Habitats and ecosystems include precious assets such as marine habitats (coral reefs and sea grass beds); coastal habitats (mangroves); inland aquatic habitats (wetlands and active floodplains); and forests. The marine ecosystems are affected by sea water acidification, increased temperatures, and increased storm frequency. The inland ones are, from place to place, affected by storms, floods, and saline intrusion (as well as pollution) will affected on Kep city's socioeconomic improvement.

The vulnerabilities are related. They interact with other vulnerabilities such as a number of people access to safe water, sanitation and electricity; small land holdings; a scope for general efficiency improvements of cultivation systems and livestock breeding; and less supportive market mechanisms (including high input prices, low farm gate prices, and competition from neighbouring countries).

Also, from place to place, this coastal city is affected by

- increased generation of sewage and solid waste, and
- surface water pollution, caused by pesticides and chemical fertilizers.

### **30. ADAPTATION NEEDS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND GENDER ASSESSMENT**

Everyone known that, climate change is already impacting the ability of marine and coastal ecosystems to provide food, income, protection, cultural identity, and recreation to coastal residents, especially vulnerable communities in Kep city. These impacts will continue and increase over the short to medium term, even as the community of city works to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. There is an urgent need to develop, implement, and fund ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in coasts as a central part of the global response to climate change. Coastal and marine ecosystem protection and restoration is the foundation for ecosystem-based adaptation, and strong and specific provisions for the development, implementation and funding coastal and marine ecosystem-based adaptation need be a central part of a climate agreement.

So far, existing and proposed adaptive responses to climate change in coastal areas have focused on using “hard” engineering solutions to try to build our way out of the problem. These approaches include reinforcing seawalls, building dams, levees and channels to control flooding, and repairing or relocating infrastructure and even whole settlements. Such expensive infrastructure responses, though in some cases necessary, will not be sufficient to address the full scope of climate change impacts, and can exacerbate the destruction of fragile ecosystems, further reducing their ability to adapt. For example, seawalls and jetties that are built to protect stretches of shoreline often result in increased erosion and further loss of habitat on directly adjacent or downstream shorelines. Integrating “soft” and “hard” engineering approaches to adaptation would also allow for the development of structural measures targeted at protecting the natural ecosystems themselves, in cases where climate impacts extend beyond their natural resilience. In the Kep city for example, plans are being developed and some are already implemented for the construction of small dikes that protect salt marshes and coastal peatlands against erosion and allow them to naturally regenerate. Subsequently, the regenerated coastal ecosystems contribute to the resilience of the coast as a whole and are able to provide their full range of services.

Ecosystem-based adaptation provides a cost-effective way to reduce vulnerability to climate change and has multiple needs to people and local communities. Some of these needs in the marine and coastal environment are:

1. Protect and restore coastal and marine ecosystems as a foundation for ecosystem based adaptation in coastal areas. Wetlands, beaches, and reefs--both coral and shellfish--provide not only valuable biodiversity and habitat benefits; they are also nature's shoreline defense system. These habitats need increased protection. Action also needs to be taken to conserve areas behind today's estuaries, beaches, and wetlands so that as sea level rises, landward migration can occur.
2. Fully incorporate ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPA): NAPA of all coastal city would benefit from vulnerability assessments of their marine and coastal ecosystems and tailored ecosystem based adaptation responses such as restoration of coastal ecosystems and the establishment of marine protected areas.
3. Ecosystem-based adaptation should be part of the adaptation component of the shared vision for long-term cooperative action. The full scope of actions for implementation of adaptation measures, including ecosystem-based adaptation, should be included in a framework that is consistent with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and in accordance with local capacities, and the social and economic conditions in Cambodia and especially in Kep city itself.
4. Ecosystem-based adaptation should be one of the concepts underpinning the program for Enhanced Action on Adaptation in the climate agreement. There is a need for integration of ecosystem-based adaptation into sectoral, Kep city planning. Coastal and marine ecosystem-based adaptation should be a focus of new technology development and transfer. Effective methods for implementing coastal and marine ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation should be collated, compiled, and made available through professional development and other capacity-building programs such as those designed to share knowledge and develop expertise at community and seascape scales.
5. Increase financial resources and investment to support action on ecosystem-based adaptation in coastal and marine ecosystems of Kep city. There needs to be improved access to adequate, predictable, and sustainable financial resources that can enable the successful design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management of coastal and marine ecosystem-based adaptation strategies. In addition, when hard infrastructure projects are built, mitigation funding to offset losses to natural systems should be included in their financing. Finally, development assistance for adaptation should be provided in a coherent and coordinated way to ensure that ecosystem-based adaptation is considered and funded as an integral part of any adaptation project.
6. Recognize the urgent need for specific attention and increased funding for marine and coastal ecosystems of Kep city. Because of their critical importance in providing coastal protection, reducing the impacts of natural disasters, and sustaining the livelihoods of vulnerable people, marine and coastal ecosystems should be one of the highest priorities for ecosystem-based adaptation intervention and support, particularly in small city like Kep developing states and least developed coastal nations. There is an urgent need for an immediate halt of the continuing degradation of marine and coastal ecosystems to allow them to help support coastal communities in the face of climate change.

## **31. PROPOSED EBA's ADAPTATION PLAN RELATED TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND GENDER FOR KEP CITY**

### ***31.1 ADAPTATION OPTIONS***

EbA adaptation options vary based on the timing of the management response (prior to or after a climate event has occurred) and the type of action. Two different time frames for adaptation options are generally considered: (1) proactive measures to preserve and protect ecosystem in anticipation of climate change impacts (anticipatory options); or (2) reactive measures that are implemented after climate change impacts are observed.

Reactive adaptation options can be further categorized into:

- a) Responses that are developed immediately but planned to be initiated once climate change impacts are observed; and
- b) Adhoc reactive responses to climate change impacts after they have been observed.

We can select among these options based on available information on risks and reversibility of the negative consequences and costs associated with action taken now versus later to apply in Kep city. Adaptation strategies for this city will undertaken in any of these time frames may involve physical changes, technological advancements, or simply management decisions that reflect awareness of climate change impacts on the area. Different stakeholders of Kep city may also be involved depending on the type of option or may all be involved in different aspects of any given adaptation strategy. Key actors could include local authority (e.g. province, city and district agencies, planning and zoning committee), state governments (e.g. MoE, MLMUPC, MOT, MoPWT, MOI, MoInf, MoWA and NCCDM, Military, Police, etc.), private businesses (e.g. contractors, engineers, developers, commercial fishing operations), non-governmental organizations, research institutions, and the public.

### ***31.2 READINESS FOR COMBATTING AGAINST COVID-19***

Kep Provincial Department of Health formulated a task force and allocated role and responsibility for combatting against Covid-19, as well as setting up the facilities and location for intervention and treatment of the Covid-19 with followings:

- 1) Installing a location of screening center for Covid-19 at Department of Health with permanent official for monitoring the suspecting case, mainly following laborers from abroad;
- 2) Quarantined Center level 2: Setting up a location of 30 units for conducting Covid-19 quarantined suspected sampling test;
- 3) Quarantined Center level 1: Setting up a location consisting of 30 units for conducting Covid-19 quarantine test towards accompanied travellers who required to be quarantined with level 2 (only for whom bearing with positive sign);
- 4) Performing 14-days quarantine within isolated home: Implementing with whom travelling from abroad, but neither having with suspected sign nor facing Covid-19;
- 5) Treatment site for Covid-19 bearers: A location covering of 7 compartments for providing care and treatment by a team of medical doctors to the Covid-19 patients;
- 6) Rapid Response Team (RRT): Consisting of 6 teams with accountable for Covid-19 suspected monitoring and taking the samples from communities, in particularly following up whom directly attached with a positive Covid-19 bearers and publicizing and educating of Covid-19; and
- 7) All task force bearing with utmost toughly cooperated and facilitated the Covid-19 based provincial committee and secretariat.

### ***31.3 ADAPTATION PLANS RELATED TO COVID-19***

These three main groups of adaptaion plans related to socioeconomic and gender in Kep City. These are showing as table below:

### 31.3.1 Action Plan Combatting Against Covid-19 Kep City 2020-2021

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>I</b>	<b>Combatting Against Covid-19</b>								
1.	Produce education material on COVID-19 (Brochure, Leaflet, Poster)	3 Sangkats	10,000	sheet	3 months	0	0	<b>15,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
2.	Produce video clip or/and voice record on combating COVID-19 and post through local social networking and facebook for promoting public awareness	3 Sangkats	1	clip	3 months	1,000	5,00	<b>1,200</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
3.	Promote public awareness through mobile media at community (Truck or Motobike) and radio broadcast	3 Sangkats	36	time	6 months	20,000	50% are women and younf kids	<b>2,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
4.	Undertake public awareness compaign using those material at community	3 Sangkats	36	time	6 months	20,000	60% are women and younf kids	<b>6,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
5.	Undertake public awareness compaign using those material at city level for government officials	3 Sangkats	10	time	2 months	500	350	<b>4,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
6.	Provide alcohol (gel and spray), soap and mask to the poor people	3 Sangkats	8,000	unit	12 months	20,000	60% are women and younf kids	<b>16,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
7.	Install education billboard in public area about combatting COVID-19	3 Sangkats	7	Board	6 months	18,000	60% are women and younf kids	<b>5,600</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>49,800</b>	

### 31.3.2 Quick Win Adaptation Plan Related to Socio-Economic and Gender for Kep City 2020-2021

#### A. INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>I</b>	<b>Infrastructure Improvement</b>								
8.	Laterite road construction	3 Sangkats	1,000	Meter	5 months	2,400	2,200	<b>75,000</b>	Kep's administration
9.	Improvement of existing laterite road	Sangkat Prey Thom	500	Meter	5 months	2,400	2,200	<b>22,500</b>	Kep's administration
10.	Improvement of laterite road	Sangkat Kep	600	Meter	5 months	2,400	2,200	<b>22,500</b>	Kep's administration
11.	Improvement of laterite road	Sangkat Au Krasar	800	Meter	5 months	2,400	2,200	<b>22,500</b>	Kep's administration
12.	Building sewage with 4 edges	Kep city hall	3	Site	2 months	5800	3200	<b>40,000</b>	Office of rural development
13.	Installed twice edge of sewage (Ø1 X 1 X 6mX 1.5m)	Kep city hall	1	Site	1 day	1600	1000	<b>30,000</b>	Office of rural development
14.	Building a drainage and wastewater treatment system	Crab market Beach	2	Site	1 year	7,000	3,500	<b>250,000</b>	Kep's administration
15.	Building a drainage system	KeOu Krasarng Kep	2	Location	12 months	4,545	2,255	<b>25,000</b>	Sangkat Kep
16.	Building a waste water treatment plany	KeOu Krasarng Kep	1	Location	12 months	4,545	2,255	<b>50,000</b>	Sangkat Kep
17.	Building a drainage system along national road 33	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	2	K.m	12 months	6,376	3,188	<b>50,000</b>	Sangkat Aukrasar
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>587,500</b>	

## **B. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TO ADAPT TO THE CLIMATE CHANGE**

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>II</b>	<b>Capacity Building to Adapt to the Climate Change Impacts</b>								
1.	Dissemination of traffic law	Kep city hall	1	Time	1 day	200	110	<b>2,000</b>	Office of tourism
2.	Training on food quality and food safety	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 day	70	54	<b>700</b>	Office of tourism
3.	Training on making souvenir	Kep city hall	1	Phase	7 days	30	30	<b>2,000</b>	Office of tourism
4.	Training on hospitality for tourism service providers	Kep city hall	2	Phase	2 days	70	50	<b>700</b>	Office of tourism
5.	Training on solid and liquid waste management	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 day	60	30	<b>600</b>	Office of tourism
6.	Dissemination of law on agriculture community	Kep city hall	3	Phase	6 days	55	30	<b>1,500</b>	Office of agriculture
7.	Dissemination of law on fertilizer and agrochemical products	Kep city hall	3	Phase	6 days	55	30	<b>1,500</b>	Office of agriculture
8.	Training on how to use chemical fertilizers	Kep city hall	3	Phase	3 days	90	80	<b>1,500</b>	Office of agriculture
9.	Training on using herbicides	Kep city hall	5	Phase	5 days	180	126	<b>2,500</b>	Office of agriculture
10.	Strengthening capacity of village animal health agent	Kep city hall	6	Phase	6 days	60	15	<b>3,000</b>	Office of agriculture
11.	Dissemination of prevention measure of livestock infections.desease	Kep city hall	6	Time	6 days	300	160	<b>3,000</b>	Office of agriculture
12.	Dissemination of land law	Nation-wide	1	Time	1 day	300	150	<b>500</b>	Office of land administration
13.	Dissemination of law on construction	Nation-wide	1	Time	1 day	300	150	<b>500</b>	Office of land administration
14.	Training on financial management manual for City, Sangkat, and data management	Kep city	1	Phase	3 days	35	15	<b>373</b>	Kep's administration
15.	Training on labor law	City hall	1	Phase	1 day	50	25	<b>375</b>	Kep's administration
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>68,523</b>	

### C. SOCIAL HEALTH CARE AND EDUCATION

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>III</b>	<b>Social Health Care and Education</b>								
1.	Provided clean toilet	Kep city hall	100	Toilet	12 days	1500	900	<b>15,000</b>	Office of rural Devt.
2.	Dissemination of malaria	Village	1	Time	9 day	380	157	<b>1,000</b>	PD of Health
3.	Governance and vaccination to women and child (village and health center)	Centre/Village	140	Time	1 year	12533	7845	<b>2,125</b>	PD of Health
4.	Educating community about tuberculosis	Village	108	Time	1 year	10905	6820	<b>325</b>	PD of Health
5.	Providing mebendazole to students	School	2	Time	2 days	12845	7230	<b>300</b>	PD of Health
6.	Dissemination of infection disease to the communities	School/ and village	4	Time	Quarterly	8500	4900	<b>250</b>	PD of Health
7.	Organized campaign of medicine to prevent the rise of fever	Village	2	Time	12 months	10950	945	<b>2,000</b>	PD of Health
8.	Dissemination of contraceptive birth spacing methods in community	Village	20	Time	Quarterly	8660	5765	<b>355</b>	PD of Health
9.	Dissemination of the benefit for pregnancy care and health examination of infants	Village	20	Time	Quarterly	6540	4560	<b>460</b>	PD of Health
10.	Education with health center and volunteers regarding preparedness for contraceptive, birth spacing and prevention of birth	Village	20	Time	Quarterly	9950	820	<b>410</b>	PD of Health
11.	Capacity development for financial management and procurement for Admin & Finance office, Kep city	School	4	Time	12 months	276	141	<b>18,000</b>	Office of education
12.	Strengthening education for all children	School	4	Time	12 months	488	253	<b>5,100</b>	Office of education
13.	Strengthening efficiency and quality education at primary school	School	4	Time	12 months	2,639	1,262	<b>90,885</b>	Office of education
14.	Equity education, quality and efficiency at secondary school	School	4	Time	12 months	1,342	669	<b>95,220</b>	Office of education
15.	Open-wide informal education	Village	8	Time	8 months	25	13	<b>3,750</b>	Office of education
16.	Physical and sport education	School	1	Time	3 days	329	132	<b>13,822</b>	Office of education
17.	Strengthening youth's participation	School	2	Time	4 days	100	50	<b>8,400</b>	Office of education



18.	Supporting education service and good governance	Office of school	12	Time	12 months	276	141	<b>3,071,405</b>	Office of education
19.	Management and strengthening human resources	Office of school	12	Time	12 months	276	141	<b>3,052,905</b>	Office of education
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>6,381,712</b>	

#### **D. LIVELIHOOD IMPROVEMENT**

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>IV</b>	<b>Livelihood Improvement</b>								
1.	Preparedness of land ownership system	Au Krasar Tammak Chambak	1,594	Family	1 year	6,376	3,188	<b>11,250</b>	Sangkat Aukrasar
2.	Provide open well to communities	Au Krasar Tammak Chambak, Kep and keo Krasang Village	10	4	6 months	400	300	<b>4,000</b>	Sangkat Aukrasar and Sangkat Kep
3.	Training on pure rice seed and rice field demonstration	Kep city hall	2	Phase	3 months	340	189	<b>1,500</b>	Office of agriculture
4.	Training on growing cucumber and cucumber field demonstration	Kep city hall	1	Phase	2 months	130	91	<b>1,500</b>	Office of agriculture
5.	Training on growing eggplant using water-drop system and field demonstration	Kep city hall	1	Phase	2 months	120	82	<b>1,250</b>	Office of agriculture
6.	Training growing lettuce and field demonstration	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 month	105	73	<b>1,000</b>	Office of agriculture
7.	Training on technic and field demonstration of enoki mushroom	Kep city hall	1	Phase	6 months	180	126	<b>1,750</b>	Office of agriculture
8.	Training on improvement of livestock breeding (chicken and pig) and field demonstration	Kep city hall	3	Phase	6 months	105	80	<b>3,750</b>	Office of agriculture
9.	Training on crop planting, feed and feed processing for livestock and field demonstration	Kep city hall	3	Phase	6 months	105	80	<b>3,750</b>	Office of agriculture
10.	Training on chicken raising skill	Kep city hall	2	Phase	14 days	40	20	<b>1,125</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET
11.	Training on planting mushroom	Kep city hall	2	Phase	14 days	40	20	<b>1,125</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET
12.	Training on making compost	Kep city hall	3	Phase	21 days	60	30	<b>1,750</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET
13.	Training on growing multi-vegetables	Kep city hall	1	Phase	7 days	20	10	<b>575</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET
14.	Training on fish-raising	Kep city hall	2	Phase	14 days	40	20	<b>1,125</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET
15.	Training on pig-raising	Kep city hall	1	Phase	7 days	20	10	<b>575</b>	Provincial Dept. of TVET

16.	Training on computer skill	Kep city hall	3	Phase	12 months	45	20	<b>4,500</b>	Kep's administration
17.	Training on construction skill	Kep city hall	4	Phase	16 months	60	10	<b>6,000</b>	Kep's administration
18.	Training on electricity	Kep city hall	2	Phase	8 months	30	10	<b>4,000</b>	Kep's administration
19.	Training on steel handicraft skill	Kep city hall	2	Phase	8 months	30	2	<b>4,000</b>	Kep's administration
20.	Training on publishing	Kep city hall	2	Phase	8 months	30	15	<b>4,000</b>	Kep's administration
21.	Training on salon	Kep city hall	3	Phase	12 months	45	45	<b>4,500</b>	Kep's administration
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>63,025</b>	

## E. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>IV</b>	<b>Environmental Improvement</b>								
1.	Installation of billboard on environment	Kep city	100	Sign board	12 months	2,000	1000	<b>1,250</b>	Office of environment
2.	Dissemination meeting on legal procedure for solid and liquid waste management	Kep city	1	Phase	1 day	80	40	<b>250</b>	Office of environment
3.	Offer city safety camera and build safety monitoring center with equipped modern technological facility	Kep city	30	Set	6 months	8,000	70% are women	<b>70,000</b>	Kep City Hall
4.	Offer city truck for waste collection	Kep city	1	Set	6 months	12,000	60% are women	<b>120,000</b>	Kep City Hall and Office of environment
5.	Offer city truck for road cleaning	Kep city	1	Set	6 months	10,000	60% are women	<b>120,000</b>	Kep City Hall
6.	Build city's drainage sytem at the beach	Kep city	1	Set	12 months	More than 20,000	70% are women and young kids	<b>60,000</b>	Kep City Hall and Office of environment
7.	Installation of solar lamps in selected places of Kep city	Kep city	50	Set	6 months	7,000	60% are women	<b>20,000</b>	Kep City Hall and Office of environment
8.	Build one waste water treatment plant for city and waste water canal	Kep city	1	Set	18 months	3,500	70% are women and young kids	<b>500,000</b>	Kep City Hall and Office of environment
9.	Planting tree at schools and temple and mangrove planting at the city coatal area	Kep city	500	tree	6 months	600	60% are femal students	<b>15,000</b>	Kep City Hall and Office of environment
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>906,500</b>	

## F. GENDER

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Femal		
<b>V</b>	<b>Gender</b>								
1.	Organizing dissemination of gender and climate change to the community	Chamkar Chek village, Tuol Sangam village	2	Time	2 days	40	30	2,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
2.	Waste Collection Campaign	Provincial Hall	1	Time	1 day	36	30	500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
3.	Tree planting demonstration	Provincial Hall	1	Time	1 day	150	100	1500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
4.	Promote clean up communities action made by women groups	Provincial Hall	1	Time	1 day	36	30	500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
5.	Disseminating the "Convention on All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" to gender's focal points	Provincial Hall	1	Time	1 day	36	30	500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
6.	Organizing semi-annual meeting with gender's network, focal points at the city/district sectors' departments	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	2	Time	2 days	72	50	500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
7.	Organizing capacity training to the sub-national administrative officials on Inclusiveness of Gender Mainstreaming and Social Equity	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	1	Time	1 day	50	47	500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
8.	Training on Gender Statistics at Local level	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	1	Time	1 day	50	47	1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
9.	Organizes semi-annual meeting with affiliated offices and relevant organizations at city/district level.	District Office	4	Time	4 days	112	75	1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
10.	Organizing round table debate discussing on inclusiveness, promotion and social equity at sub-national level	Provincial Department of	1	Time	1 day	10	5	1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs

		Women's Affairs							
11.	Organizing workshop on promotion gender equity and improvement the bravery of women in economics, inclusiveness and social equity at sub-national level	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	1	Time	1 day	83	72	1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
12.	Dissemination of gender and financial management	Kampong Tralarch village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Office of women's affair
13.	Dissemination of public health and nutrition among people	Tamnak Chang Eu village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Office of women's affair
14.	Dissemination of human trafficking and sexual harassment among people	KeOu Krasarrng village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Office of women's affair
15.	Dissemination of prevention from sexual harassment of woman and child	Thmey Village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Office of women's affair
16.	Dissemination of domestic violence and prevention of victims	Tamnak Chambak village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Office of women's affair
17.	Dissemination of gender and climate change among community people	Au Krasar village	1	Time	1 day	150	90	625	Dept. of women's affair
18.	Public forum on challenges in society and youth	Anuk Sangkom Reasniyom	1	Time	1 day	200	100	1,250	Office of women's affair
19.	Debate Forum on Social Challenges and Side Effects on Youth	Charya Wong and Chamkar Dong Secondary Schools	2	Time	2 days			2,500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
20.	Training on Tailor Skills	Centre	2	phase	12 months			24,000	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
21.	Organizing meeting to celebrate International Women's Day, 8 March	Provincial Hall	1	Time	1 day			7,500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs

22.	Summing Up Annual Conference and Further Direction on Implementation the Neary Rattanak IV	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	1	Time	1 day			2,500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
23.	Organizing semi-annual meeting with city/district women's affairs office and the provincial board members of women's affairs	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	2	Time	2 days			500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
24.	Organizing the training on Women in Leadership	Provincial Department of Women's Affairs	1	Time	2 days			500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
25.	Disseminating of Gender and Doing Business	Ang Kaol commune, Sangkat Kep	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
26.	Disseminating of Gender and Budget Allocation	Phnom Leav village, Thmey village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
27.	Disseminating of General Health Service and Nutrition to the people	Anlong Sa village, Damnak Changeu village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
28.	Greetng poor widows	5 communes/ Sangkats	12	Time	12 months			7,500	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
29.	Disseminating of human trafficking and exploitation to the people	Antong Sa village, Koh Saom village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
30.	Disseminating the law on protection against sexual abuse on women and children	Thmey village, Ampeng village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
31.	Disseminating of prevention against domestic violence and protection the victims	Phnom Leav village, Damnak Chambak village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs

32.	Disseminating of women and disables promotion	Ampeng village, Odong village	2	Time	2 days			1,250	Prov. Dept of Women's Affairs
<b>Sub Total</b>								<b>70,000</b>	



### 31.3.3 Medium Term Adaptation Plan Related to the Socio-Economic and Gender for Kep City 2022-2024

No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
<b>1</b>	<b>Enhancing the Capacity of the Kep City Authorities and Communities to Effective Implementation of EbA in Cambodia</b>					
1.1	Identify and assess the capacity-building needs of Kep city officers, private groups, NGOs and stakeholders involved in any aspect of the EbA.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
1.2	Provide capacity-building assistance to community groups, and public at large in such areas as general biology; coastal and marine ecology, coastal and marine impact assessment, sector management planning, socio-economic analysis on coastal and marine areas related issues, and coastal and marine participatory management.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
1.3	Strengthen coastal and marine natural resource management capacities, particularly of the Kep Technical Working Groups and local relevant organizations.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
1.4	Develop effective coastal and marine ecosystem management framework for Kep city.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
1.5	Manage the coastal and marine's ecosystem a scientific basis for Kep city.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
1.6	Build capacity targeted on the law enforcement agencies (including the police, judiciary, administration, and other regulatory agencies) in order to enhance and streamline implementation and enforcement of coastal and marine environmental policies and legislation for Eba in particular and the environment in general.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>2</b>	<b>Integrated EbA in Kep City Development Planning</b>					
2.1	Develop guidelines for preparing integrated Eba in Kep city development plans for all competent authorities, civil society, academy, private sector and communities.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
2.2	Develop stakeholder engagement plan for integrated planning of the coastal and marine ecosystem management.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
2.3	Ensure that each local authority submits a first-generation integrated general coastal and marine ecosystem management plan, formulated in accordance with the Guidelines, to the relevant provincial environmental department and then to the Kep city governor.		√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
2.4	Reach consensus between Provincial Department of Environment and other relevant departments and private sectoral representatives and the stakeholders on time schedules for submitting integrated coastal and marine ecosystem management plans for their sector.		√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors

No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
2.5	Ensure that integrated coastal and marine based management plans project/programme are submitted by the owners/developers to the provincial authorities or provincial environment departments for review and make approval or submit to the MoE for review and make approval regarding their role and responsibilities.		√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>3</b>	<b>Coastal and Marine Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation</b>					
3.1	Follow and implement a climate change policy of as adaptation for future sustainable development of Kep city coastal and marine ecosystem areas.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.2	Create conditions or policies to enable adaptation for sustainable ecosystem management of Kep City by individuals, communities, and the Kep city as a whole.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.3	Integrate ecosystem based adaptation with Kep City development planning to advance both adaptation and sustainable development goals.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.4	Increase awareness of and knowledge on adaptation for the stakeholders in Kep City, as insufficient information is often a constraint to take action.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.5	Strengthen and make functioning of the roles of local authority with regard to adaptation issues in Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.6	Rehabilitate and protect coastal and marine ecosystem resource damaged by climate change.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.7	Involve at-risk stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
3.8	Create and use location-specific strategies that are appropriate to the individual contexts of ecosystem particular areas.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>4</b>	<b>Poverty Alleviation through Increase the Options for Sustainable Livelihoods and Income Generation in Local Communities Living in Kep City.</b>					
4.1	Implement the coastal and marine management strategy and its program components related to the utilization of coastal and marine ecosystem resources.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
4.2	Create adequate employment opportunities by diversifying livelihoods, increasing domestic investment and saving to levels sufficient to support the desired rates of local economic growth at Kep city.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
4.3	Provide adequate facilities and accommodation to promote and support coastal and marine eco-tourism for Kep city.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
4.4	Initiate and diversify income generation activities by increasing agricultural production of indigenous/ traditional crops, and providing credit access to rural traditional farmers.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>5</b>	<b>Conservation and Protection of Coastal and Marine Areas of Kep City</b>					

No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
5.1	Develop and maintain infrastructure in Kep National Park in order to facilitate communication and effective management and development.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.2	Assist local communities to develop environmentally friendly income generating projects.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.3	Develop strategies for Kep city coastal and marine areas, and conflict resolution institutional mechanisms to deal with potential conflicts of interest.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.4	Reduce the levels of pollutants entering the aquatic systems by sensitizing the industrial sector on the imminent adverse effects and strengthening institutional mechanisms for monitoring and enforcement.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.5	Restore degraded coastal and marine habitats and create more protected areas especially marine ecosystems for Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.6	Enhance proper utilization of water resources upstream by enforcing environmental impact assessment studies before any water related development activities are undertaken.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.7	Harmonize and rationalize policies and legislation on forest resources to ensure that forests are sustainability utilized, conserved and protected in coastal and marine area of Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.8	Support communities and private land owners to initiate and implement coastal and marine forest rehabilitation programs.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.9	Identify degraded coastal and marine ecosystems and their rate of degradation, biodiversity hot spots, and threatened species.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.10	Draw management plans for the degraded coastal and marine ecosystems. Raising fund to implement the management plans.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
5.11	Develop and implement coastal and marine ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation plans.		√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>6</b>	<b><i>Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for Kep City</i></b>					
6.1	Improve existing national policies on pollution and toxic waste disposal and support Kep City to implement them.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.2	Make more effective institutional framework and legislation for waste management.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.3	Take measure for pollution prevention, waste minimization, impact management and remediation of Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.4	Develop mechanisms to ensure that integrated pollution and' waste management considerations are effectively integrated into the development of government policies, strategies and programmed, all spatial and economic development planning processes, and all economic activities.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors

No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
6.5	Promote participation and partnerships in integrated pollution and waste management governance.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.6	Enhance empowerment and education in integrated pollution and waste management.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.7	Develop and maintain environmental databases for Kep City and information management systems to provide accessible information to interested and affected parties that will support effective integrated pollution and waste management.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.8	Develop mechanisms to deal effectively and in the national interest with international issues affecting pollution and waste.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
6.9	Develop proposal to raise fund and to mobilize national resource from the state especially promote effective use of environmental hygiene packaging fund for Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>7</b>	<b><i>Promoting Public Education and Raining Awareness</i></b>					
7.1	Promote institutional capacities to acquires, process, store and disseminate information on coastal and marine ecosystem for sustainable development planning;	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
7.2	Promote public awareness on coastal and marine ecosystem for sustainable development of whole province.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
7.3	Incorporate coastal and marine ecosystem of Kep City sustainable development issues in formal education curriculum and support the teaching of sustainable development in all educational institutions.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>8</b>	<b><i>Enforcement and Promotion of Environmental Impact Assessment</i></b>	√				
8.1	Enforce existing sub-decree on environmental impact assessment for all coastal and marine development project in Kep City.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
8.2	Improve disaster preparedness and effective response mechanisms and arrangements, and implement them.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
8.3	Develop and implement a disaster preparedness and early warning system to catastrophes in Kep City's coastal and marine area.		√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>9</b>	<b><i>Coastal and Marine Green Infrastructure</i></b>					
9.1	Develop coastal spatial planning to indentify and classify the location, intensity, and variety of land uses.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
9.2	Refers to the systematic protection of coastal land for ecosystem resource management, wildlife habitat, parks and recreation and working lands. The long-term preservation of natural resources, open spaces and marine agricultural lands is an enduring legacy and should be considered and planned.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors

No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
9.3	Passages refer to the ways in which places can take the form of transportation systems, greenways, water systems, or anything that links people in Kep coastal and marine areas.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
9.4	Seek to safeguard intrinsic qualities of Kep's coastal and promote investment with existing infrastructure.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
9.5	Promote smart growth initiatives. Smart growth has been defined as development that is economically sound, environmentally friendly and supportive of community livability — growth that enhances our quality of life.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
9.6	Develop and implement smart conservation promotes resource planning, protection, and management of Kep City's ecosystem.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
9.7	Integrate transportation planning and green infrastructure.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>10</b>	<b><i>Coastal and Marine Strategic Environmental Assessment</i></b>					
10.1	Promote coastal and marine sustainable development through consideration of whether the policy, plan and programme formulation process requires strategic environmental assessment.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
10.2	Establish policy, plan and programme objectives and alternatives. Identification of key impacts, indicators for Kep's coastal and marine environmental baseline.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
10.3	Undertake predication and evaluation of impacts and assessment of alternatives for development projects at the Kep Cisty related to coastal and marine ecosystem.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
10.4	Develop technical guideline and plan through consideration of mitigation measures.	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
10.5	Build capacity of competent authority in project development impact review and decision making.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
10.6	Conduct coastal and marine environmental development project monitoring of impact of policy, plan and programme on sustainable development objectives.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PED, Relevant Departments, Donors
<b>11</b>	<b><i>Gender Actions</i></b>					
11.1	Publicizing the law on prevention against Domestic Violence	√			To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.2	Organizing informed meeting of capacity strengthening the law on prevention against human trafficking and exploitation, at Kep department of women's affairs meeting room.		√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.3	Organizing informed meeting the law on prevention against human trafficking and exploitation.		√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors

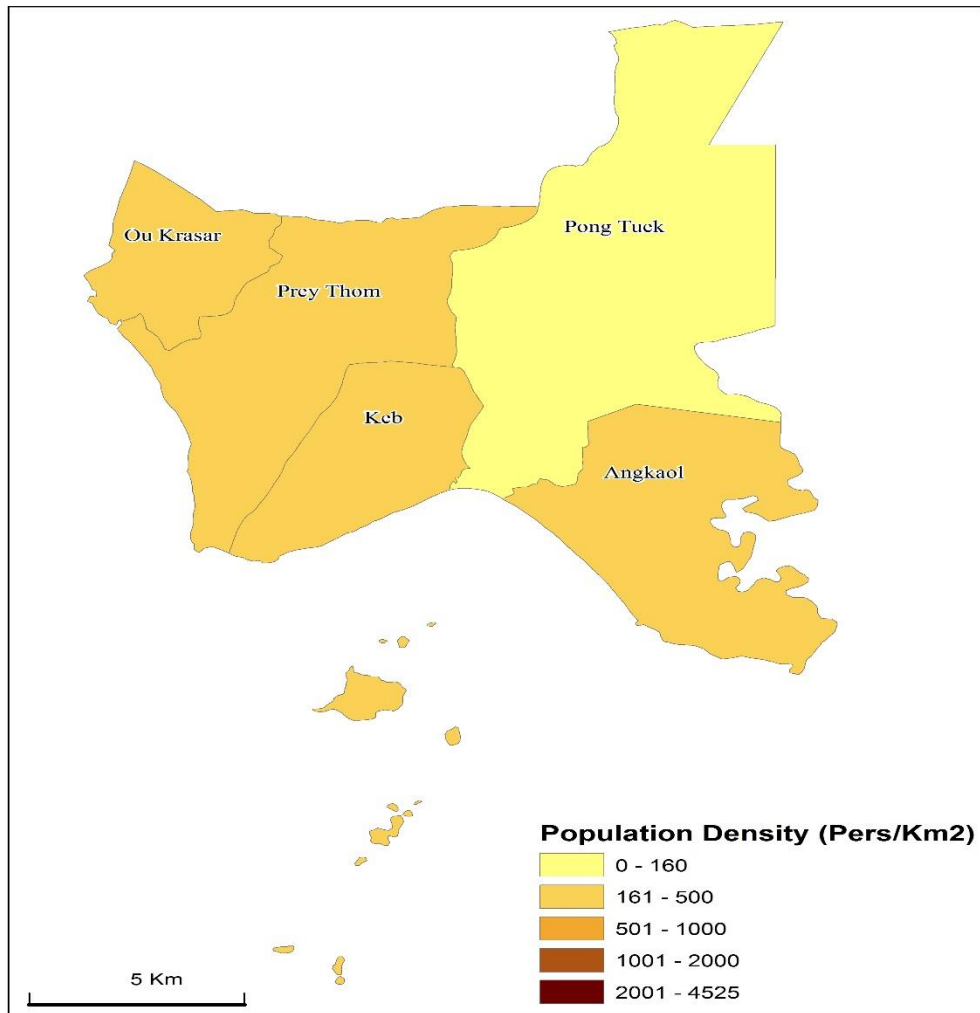
No	Activities/Tasks	Timeframe			Estimated Budget	Responsible Institution
		2022	2023	2024		
11.4	Capacity Strengthening Training Course on Protection the Disables in Response to Gender, at Kep Department of Women's Affairs meeting room.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.5	Organizing informed meeting to promote protection of disables in response to gender	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.6	Organizing celebration the 109 anniversary of International Women's Day, 8 March at provincial city hall.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.7	Organizing semi-annual meeting at the provincial Women's Affairs' meeting room.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.8	Capacity strengthening training course on policy response to the covention, held at Kep provincial department of Women's Affairs' meeting room.	√	√		To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors
11.9	Organizing capacity training course on Women in Leadership and Management, held at provincial department of women's affairs meeting room.	√	√	√	To be determined	Kep City Administration, PDoWA, PED, Donors

## 32. PROPOSED EBA's ADAPTATION PLAN RELATED TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND GENDER FOR KEP PROVINCE

### 32.1 INTRODUCTION

No.	Commune Name	Village Name
I	Angkaol Commune	Am Peng Village Angkaol Village Toul Sra Ngam Village Koh Som Village

### 32.2 GEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL VIEWS OF KEP CITY



### **32.3 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT**

#### **32.3.1 Vulnerable Assessment Assessed by Local People's Experiences**

Angkaol commune of Kep Province is located on low land close to the sea. Storm surge, flood and sea water intrusion were the main concerns raised during consultations. Rice production has been affected by floods, groundwater has been contaminated by sea water, poor houses have been destroyed by storms, and the coastline has been eroded by sea level rise and strong waves. Based on local people experience, general vulnerable assessment including:

**Households:** As it is the case in other provinces in the Coastal Zone, poor households with zinc and thatched roofs are sensitive to storms and storm surge. Some houses are damaged every year. Fishermen cannot go fishing because of strong waves. Most households are located in low lands and have been affected by sea water intrusion and drought extension, causing lack of water supply and drinking water. The capacity of these people to recover to extreme weather is still limited.

**Cultivation systems:** Animals and crop production are sensitive to storm and sea water intrusion. Crop yields are reduced due to soil salinity. Fruit are destroyed and torn down by storms. Animals, rice fields and crop lands are affected by flash floods from the mountains, although the flooding is temporary. Water supplies have been affected when the dry season lasts much longer than usual. Rehabilitation and improvement of water storage facilities and reservoirs are requested in order to adapt to droughts and erratic rainfall.

**Production systems and livelihoods:** Storms are the main concern, affecting fishing activities.

**Infrastructure:** Roads and dikes are affected by high tides and flash floods. However, the flooding is occasional. High tides and floods mostly occur in November and December.

**Habitats and ecosystems:** Coastline erosion is a main concern in the province. There are several instances of coastline/beaches, settlements, rice fields and crop land that have been damaged by sea level rise and strong waves.

The above information and observations have been provided by people with a long-time experience from this area.

#### **32.3.2 Technical Vulnerable Assessment Assessed by Expert (2015)**

##### **1) General Assessment**

The assessment shows that Angkaol commune is highly vulnerable, while other communes are rated as medium. The general vulnerability is mainly related to agriculture, with storms as a main concern, and floods and saline intrusion as additional concerns. Particularly, Angkaol is highly vulnerable to coastline erosion.

Animals, crop production and fruit are destroyed and torn down by storms. Poor houses with thatched roofs are sensitive to storms and storm surge and are damaged every year. Fishermen cannot go fishing when the waves are high.



Drought is another concern to households and agriculture. Commune data from 2012 show that 150 and 127 families are affected by drought in Angkaol and Pong Tuek respectively. Furthermore, 15 ha and 11 ha of agriculture land are affected by drought and pests in Angkaol and Kep respectively.

In addition, an SLR estimation by 2100 shows that most of the communes will have areas of more than 100 ha to be flooded. In Kep, a large settlement area of about 4.4 ha will be flooded by SLR of above 1 meter. More than 100 ha of salt farm will be flooded in Angkaol and Kep, and about 68 ha and 50 ha will be flooded in Prey Thom and Ou Krasar respectively. Angkaol is also highly vulnerable to SLR on agricultural land, with about 134 ha being flooded.

A shoreline survey conducted in 2014 under the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme shows critical erosions in Angkaol, Pong Tuek and Kep. The larger erosion is observed at the stretch of coast between Phnom Poun and Angkol Villages. Severe erosion is observed particularly around the Angkol village, where the houses have been forced to retreat inland.

Between them, the vulnerabilities indicate a suite of urgent adaptation needs, which will be addressed in an adaptation plan that is being prepared as a separate activity.

## 2) *Sea Level Rise (SLR)*

Based on the technical assessment, at least 50 ha in each commune will be flooded by SLR by 2100. Angkaol commune will be highly vulnerable to SLR. Around 740 ha in this commune will be flooded annually, especially during October till December.

The main impacts from Sea Level Rise (SLR) to the communities' livelihoods in Kep province are flooding of salt farms, and saline intrusion in agriculture land and settlement areas. More than 100 ha of salt farm will be flooded in Angkaol and Kep, and about 68 ha and 50 ha flooded in Prey Thom and Ou Krasar respectively. Angkaol is also highly vulnerable to SLR on agricultural land, with about 134 ha being flooded. Kep City is the one of the five communes with the highest settlement land on low land with about 4.4 ha. This land will be flooded if SLR up to 1m (please see more information in table 1).

**Table 75: Area Affected by Sea Level Rise of Kep Province**

CODE	COMMUNE	Agri	Aqua	Grass	Forest	Mangr	Village	Total (ha)
230101	Angkaol	134.2	228.6	28.4	0	350.2	1.1	742.5
230202	Prey Thom	11.1	68.1	1.6	0	94.0	0.1	174.9
230201	Keb	21.6	100.2	0	0	9.1	4.4	135.3
230203	Ou Krasar	10.3	50.3	0	0	48.0	0	108.6
230103	Pong Tuek	33.5	13.1	0	0	2.5	0	49.2
Note: Agri – Agriculture, Aqua – Aquaculture, Grass – Grassland, Mangr - Mangrove								

## 3) *Shoreline Erosion*

Shoreline erosion is also vulnerable to climate change, with impacts on settlements, cultivation systems and habitats and ecosystems along the coastline. A shoreline erosion classification was made along

Cambodia's coastline in 2014.<sup>4</sup> As seen from the map below, there are critical erosions observed in Angkaol, Pong Tuek and Kep. The larger erosion is observed at the stretch of coast between Phnom Poun and Angkol Villages. These areas are mostly salt farms and paddy fields built where mangroves have been replaced. Severe erosion is observed particularly around the Angkol village where the houses have been forced to retreat inland.

#### **4) *Unsafe Drinking Water***

Households with unsafe water are sensitive to climate change such as drought, saline intrusion and sea level rise. Over 80% of households in Kep province lack access to safe drinking water, except Angkaol commune.

#### **5) *Vulnerability of Households***

Households in four communes are rated as medium vulnerable, especially to storms. Storm surge is a major general concern in Kep province, with drought as another (medium) concern to households in all communes. Based on commune data 2012, it is recorded that there are 150 families and 127 families affected by drought in Angkaol and Pong Tuek respectively.

#### **6) *Vulnerability of Agriculture***

The vulnerability is rated as extremely high or high across the province. Main concerns are storms, floods, saline intrusion and sea level rise, while extreme rainfall, drought and pests are additional concerns.

The main impact from SLR to the agriculture in Kep province is flooding of salt farms and saline intrusion in agricultural land. As well as, there are 15 ha and 11 ha of agriculture land affected by drought and pests in Angkaol and Kep respectively (Commune database 2012).

#### **7) *Vulnerability of Livelihoods***

The vulnerability is generally low, although Angkaol and other three communes are rated as highly vulnerable to storms. Even though, there is no data record about the impact of storms.

#### **8) *Vulnerability of Infrastructure***

Vulnerabilities are rated as low and medium, although some communes are somewhat vulnerable to floods and sea level rise.

#### **9) *Vulnerability of Ecosystems***

Vulnerabilities are rated as low and medium, although three communes are somewhat vulnerable to sea level rise: Angkaol, Pong Tuek and Ou Krasar.

Based on shoreline observation in 2014, it is reported that there are critical erosions in Angkaol, Pong Tuek and Kep. The larger erosion is observed at the stretch of coast between Phnom Poun and Angkol Villages. Severe erosion is observed particularly around the Angkol village where the houses have been forced to retreat inland.

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4 Ref. the Shoreline Assessment Report, in preparation under the Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Programme

### 32.4 ACTIONS SHOULD BE MADE

#### 32.4.1 Action Plan Combatting Against Covid-19 for Angkaol Commune 2020-2021

No.	Name of Project	Locations	Results		Period	Beneficiaries		Estimated Cost (US\$)	Requested by
			quantity	Unit		Total	Female		
<b>I</b>	<b>Combatting Against Covid-19</b>								
1	Produce education material on COVID-19 (Brochure, Leaflet, Poster)	4 Villages	2,000	sheet	3 months	0	0	<b>3,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
2	Promote public awareness through mobile media at community (Truck or Motorbike) and radio broadcast.	4 Villages	48	time	6 months	25,000	60% are women and young kids	<b>3,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
3	Undertake public awareness campaign using those material at community	4 Villages	48	time	6 months	25,000	60% are women and young kids	<b>7,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
4	Provide alcohol (gel and spray), soap and mask to the poor people.	4 Villages	7,000	unit	12 months	25,000	60% are women and young kids	<b>16,000</b>	PD of Health/Kep City Hall
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>29,000</b>	

### 32.4.2 Possible Adaptation Action of Angkaol Commune 2020-2021

**Table Priority Projects Proposed by Commune in 2019**

**District : Damnak Chang Aeur**

**Commune : Angkaol**

No.	Project Proposed by Commune	Standard Project	Locations	Result		Estimated Cost		Beneficiaries	
				quantity	Unit	Riel	US\$	Total	Women
<b>I. Economic Aspect</b>									
1	Intensive farming	Natural Intensification System Course (VES)	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	course	4,000	1,000	270	135
2	Training on kale cultivation techniques	Family Mixed / Mixed Crops Course	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	1	Course/year	1,750	438	105	74
3	Technical animal husbandry training	Other animal husbandry techniques	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	time	4,000	1,000	160	45
4	Providing medicines and vaccinate animals	Vaccinating against all kinds of animal diseases	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	33	time	18,000	4,500	6,600	4,620
5	Disseminating the law on village animal health	Village Animal Health Agency Training / Strengthening Course	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	3	course	1,000	250	270	120
6	Providing high yield rice varieties	Providing rice seeds	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Ton	4,000	1,000	285	146
7	Promote the effects of chemotherapy	Provision of agricultural materials / fertilizers / pesticides	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Time	2,000	500	19,299	9,498
8	Constructing compacted earth road / laterite road	Constructing a compacted earth road	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	2	Line	70,000	17,500	3,865	1,910
9	Constructing a concrete bridge	Constructing a bridge (stone, iron, wooden)	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	1	Place	80,000	20,000	3,365	1,706

10	Repairing compacted earth road	Repairing compacted earth road	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Line	90,000	22,500	3,865	1,706
11	Constructing / repairing laterite road	Repairing laterite road / sandy road	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	9	Line	960,000	240,000	6,266	4,086
12	Road maintenance	Repairing Road / concrete road	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	8	Line	80,000	20,000	3,865	1,705
<b>II. Social Aspect</b>									
1	Providing study materials to poor students	Providing furniture to primary school	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	1	Time	1,000	250	40	15
2	Providing travel expenses to people with disabilities traveling to receive health services	Other health services	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Time	10,000	2,500	1,000	500
3	Providing travel expenses to poor elderly people to check their health at health centers	Other health services	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Time	10,000	2,500	1,000	500
4	Providing wheelchairs and equipment for people with disabilities	Providing / repairing prosthetic legs / wheelchairs for people with disabilities	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	45	Person	45,000	11,250	45	16
5	Providing technology and funding for people with disabilities	Establishing / supporting self-help communities for people with disabilities	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Course	4,000	1,000	45	16
6	Giving gifts to the homeless elderly	Supporting the homeless elderly	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Person	2,400	600	12	5
7	Giving a gift to widows	Supporting the family of poor widows	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	320	Person	64,000	16,000	320	320
8	Giving gifts to the poor	Providing food / supplies	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	562	Family	112,400	28,100	562	186
<b>III. Land use and Management of Natural Resources, Environment, Disaster, and Climate Change Aspect</b>									
1	Disseminating Law on Environment	Educating about environmental knowledge and Law on Environment	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	20	Time	8,000	2,000	7,886	3,903

2	Identifying natural resource conservation areas	Education / Dissemination of Natural Resources and the Environment	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	1	Place	1,000	250	7,886	3,903
3	Replanting mangroves	Planting mangrove forest	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Time	16,000	4,000	7,886	3,903
4	Establishing a mangrove conservation committee	Planting of trees / flooded forest / other mangroves	Toul Sra Ngam, Angkaol	2	Group	8,000	2,000	785	378
5	Building a tower to monitor fishing crimes	Establishing / supporting community fishing activities	Angkaol	1	Fishing Community	1,000	250	467	237
6	Demarcation of protected areas to protect and preserve flooded forests	Strengthening flood protection measures	Toul Sra Ngam, Angkaol	50	Tree	30,000	7,500	1,000	400
7	Strengthening fishing communities on protected areas	Demarcating fishing communities	Angkaol	1	Fishing Community	1,000	250	467	237
8	Making billboards to promote fishery resources	Protection of other fishery resources	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	8	Billboard	8,000	2,000	6,568	3,214
9	Promoting the separation, packaging, and managing solid waste	Waste management education	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	20	Time	8,000	2,000	7,886	3,903
10	Setting up a standard landfill	Creating / improving a dumping site	Angkaol	1	Place	4,000	1,000	467	237
11	Putting trash bins on the streets, in pagodas, and public places	Public trash bins	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	14	Bin	1,400	350	6,568	3,214
12	Putting nets to collect trash and solid waste in the area	Management of Waste / Pollution	Toul Sra Ngam, Angkaol	1,200	Meter	12,000	3,000	2,300	1,500
13	Providing equipment for toilet	Providing equipment for toilet	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	472	Place	472,000	118,000	6,568	3,214
14	Digging wells where possible	Digging/repairing other wells	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	70	Well	49,000	12,250	15,772	7,880
15	Restoring the ponds	Restoring the ponds	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Pond	96,000	24,000	1,545	597
16	Strengthening Crab Bank	Digging/repairing other ponds	Angkaol	1	Place	10,000	2,500	467	237

IV. Administration Security and Public Order Aspect									
1	Disseminating Land Law and land disputes	Dissemination of knowledge of Land Law	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Time	4,800	1,200	7,886	3,903
2	Disseminating Construction Law	Disseminating Construction Law	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	11	Time	4,000	1,000	550	300
3	Dissemination of the Cadastral Commission	Strengthening the Land Dispute Resolution Committee	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	11	Time	4,000	1,000	550	300
4	Preventing and suppressing drug trafficking and uses	Measures to prevent drug trafficking / uses	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Time	4,000	1,000	7,886	3,903
5	Preventing and suppressing all kinds of illegal gambling	Increasing crime suppression activities	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Time	2,000	500	7,887	3,903
6	Disseminating Traffic Law	Other traffics	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Time	8,000	2,000	7,886	3,903
7	Disseminating laws widely to the people	Disseminating laws / instructions to people	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	4	Time	4,000	1,000	7,886	3,903
8	Promoting the provision of ID cards, K2 book and K4 book to the people	Promoting the provision / making of family books / residence books	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	12	Time	4,800	1,200	7,886	3,903
9	Strengthening the promotion of safe villages and communes	Strengthening various local security	Am Peng, Toul Sra Ngam, Koh Som, Angkaol	420	Time	20,000	5,000	19,299	9,498
10	Opening an investment training course	Strengthening the local planning system	Angkaol	1	Course	1,000	250	50	25
11	Basic Data Training	Strengthening the collection / management of village-commune statistical data	Angkaol	1	Course	1,000	250	50	25
12	Organizing the integration of commune-level investment programs at the district level	Other planning work	Angkaol	1	Course	1,000	250	200	100

### 33. ANNEXES

#### 33.1 ANNEX 1: SUMMARY PROVINCIAL EXISTING PROGRAMS AT COASTAL PROVINCE INCLUDING KEP CITY

No	Donor	Official Title	Project Status	Program Number	Start Date	Completion Date	Budget	Own Disbursement (USD) (All Projects)			Planned Disbursement (USD) (All Projects)		
								2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>► Kep ( 4 Projects )</b>													
1	ADB	LN 3194-CAM: GMS Tourism Infrastructure for Inclusive Growth Project	On-going	3194-CAM(SF)	30-Mar-2015	30-Jun-2020	18,770,000 USD	176,750	355,293	618,870	1,785,000	2,809,175	
2	China	The 230 KV Loop Transmission Line Project in South Western Part of Cambodian National Grid (Phase I)	On-going		1-Jan-2016	1-Jan-2021	159,155,400 USD	92,310,132	10,711,317	16,711,317	18,711,317		
3	Germany	Social Health Protection Programme III (FC) (Voucher for Reproductive Health Services III)	On-going	2011.65547	20-Jun-2013	30-Dec-2017	7,000,000 EUR	1,216,806	108,721				
4	USA	Water Kiosks: a social enterprise and market-based approach Washington D.C.	On-going		2-Jan-2017	30-Sep-2019	500,000 USD		5,550	22,200			

Source: The Cambodia Development Council (CDC) 2020



33.2 ANNEX 2: ONGOING PROJECTS OF THE KEP CITY ADMINISTRATION

No.	Project Name	Meet target	Location	Results		Period	Estimate cost	Sources of fund	Fund (Million Riel)				Responsible units	Remarks
				Quantity	Unit				2019	2020	2021	Total		
<b>1. Economy</b>														
1	Laterite Road Construction	1.3.1	Kampong Tralarch Village	850	Meters	3	90.60	Gov't	90.60			90.60	City administration	Project 2018
<b>2. Social Work</b>														
<b>3. National resources, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation</b>														
<b>4. Administration And Security And Public Order</b>														

33.3 ANNEX 3: ONGOING PROJECTS OF SANGKAT'S ADMINISTRATION

No.	Project Name	Meet target	Location	Results		Period	Estimate cost	Sources of fund	Fund (Million Riel)				Responsible units	Remarks
				Quantity	Unit				2019	2020	2021	Total		
<b>Economy</b>														
1	Concrete road	1.2.2	Kep village	216	Meter	3 Months	67.62	Gov't	67.62			67.62	Sangkat Kep	Sangkat's Admin
2	Laterite road and 1 drainage	1.2.2	Tamnak & Chambak villages	1650	Meter	3 months	73.95	Gov't	73.95			73.95	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat's Admin
3	Laterite road	1.2.2	Kampong Tralarch village	650	Meter	3months	85.00	Gov't	85.00			85.00	Sangkat Preythom	Sangkat's Admin
<b>Social Work</b>														
<b>Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change Adaptation</b>														
<b>Administration And Public Security</b>														

### 33.4 ANNEX 4: PROJECTS OF KEP CITY WITH ALLOCATED BUDGET

No.	Project Name	Meet target	Location	Results		Period	Estimate cost	Sources of fund	Fund (Million Riel)				Responsible units
				Quantity	Unit				2019	2020	2021	Total	
<b>Economic</b>													
1	Building concrete road	1.3.1	Sanfkat Au Krsar	600	Meter	5 months	100.00	Gov't	100.00			100.00	The City's administration
2	Laterite road improvement	1.3.1	Sangkat Prey Thom	500	Meter	Months	60.00	Gov't	60.00			60.00	The City's administration
<b>Social work</b>													
1	Provide fund to poor elder people, widower without dependences in a family, or their families get chronic illness, death, and affected from natural disaster	2.9.1	A whole city	10	time	12 months	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	The City's administration
<b>Natural resources, environment and climate change adaptation</b>													
1	Solid waste management in the City	3.1.1	3 Sangkats	12	month	12 months	209.00	Gov't	209.00			209.00	The City's administration
2	Dissemination of law on solid waste management	3.1.1	3 Sangkats	2	Time	2 days	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	The City's administration
3	Raise awareness of packaging and variety of solid waste management	3.1.1	3 Sangkats	2	Time	2 days	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	The City's administration
4	Raising awareness of climate change	3.1.1	3 Sangkats	3	Time	3 days	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	The City's administration
<b>Administration, security and public order</b>													
1	Disseminating the importance of new updated Khmer ID Card and family books	4.1.1	7 villages	7	Time	7 days	7.00	Gov't	7.00			7.00	The City's administration
2	Disseminating the benefit of resident book	4.1.1	7 Villages	7	Time	7 days	7.00	Gov't	7.00			7.00	The City's administration
3	Advocacy of one window service	4.1.1	As whole City	1	Time	1 day	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	Office of check-point
4	Disseminating implementing village-commune safety policy	4.1.1	7 villages	12	time	12 months	12.00	Gov't	12.00			12.00	The City's administration

33.5 ANNEX 5: SANGKAT'S PROJECTS WITH ALLOCATED BUDGET

No.	Project Name	Meet target	Location	Results		Period	Estimate cost	Sources of fund	Fund (Million Riel)				Responsible units	Remarks
				Quantity	Unit				2019	2020	2021	Total		
<b>Economic</b>														
1	Laterite road improvement	1.4.1	Au Krasar	100	Meter	1 month	1.38	Gov't	1.38			1.38	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
2	Laterite road improvement	1.4.1	Tamnak Chambak	800	Meter	1 month	1.38	Gov't	1.38			1.38	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
3	Laterite road improvement	1.4.1	Tamnak Chambak	1,500	Meter	8 month	120.00	Gov't	120.00			120.00	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
4	Laterite road improvement	1.4.1	Au Krasar	830	Meter	8 months	60.00	Gov't	60.00			60.00	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
5	Building drainage crossing road	1.4.1	Au Krasar	5	Site	12 months	60.00	Gov't	60.00			60.00	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
6	Fine overload driver on rural road	1.4.2	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	8	line	03 years	1.80	Gov't	1.80	1.80	1.80	5.40	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
7	Building Laterite road crossing village	1.1.1	Tamnak Chang Eu	600	Meter	6 months	60.00	Gov't	60.00			60.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
8	Building Laterite road crossing village	1.1.1	Kampong Tralarch	550	Meter	6 months	55.00	Gov't	55.00			55.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
9	Building Laterite road crossing village	1.1.1		500	Meter	6 months	60.00	Gov't	60.00			60.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
10	Improvement of laterite road	1.1.1	Tamnak Chang Eu	550	Meter	1 month	55.00	Gov't	55.00			55.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
11	Building concrete	1.4.1	Kep	300	Meter	5 months	80.00	Gov't	80.00			80.00	Sangkat	Sangkat Kep
<b>Social Work</b>														
1	Strengthening community kindergarten in village	2.1.1	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	3	Room	12 months	0.10	Gov't	0.10			0.10	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
2	Provide financial support to community kindergarten teacher	2.1.1	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	3	Room	12 months	3.60	Gov't	3.60			3.60	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
3	Awareness raising of the importance of education among parents	2.1.1	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	2	time	1 day	0.10	Gov't	0.10			0.10	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar

4	Provide financial support to poor women who come to give a birth at health center	2.5.1	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	10	time	12 months	0.50	Gov't	0.50			0.50	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
5	Provide financial to poor elder people, widower without dependences in a family, or their families get chronical sickness, death	2.5.1	Au Krasar Tamnak Chambak	10	time	12 months	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
6	Build gradient way for disable people at Sangkat Au Krasar	2.6.2	Sangkat office	1	site	1 month	0.99	Gov't	0.99			0.99	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
7	Strengthening health centre management committee meeting	2.5.2	Au krasar	12	time	12 months	0.60	Gov't	0.60			0.60	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
8	Establish more community kindergartens	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	3	room	12 months	15.00	Gov't	15.00			15.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
9	Improvement of community kindergarten	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	2	room	1 month	8.00	Gov't	8.00			8.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
10	Building gradient way for disable people at the public place	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	1	Site	12 months	5.00	Gov't	5.00			5.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
11	Save victims of natural disaster	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	10	Family	12 months	10.00	Gov't	10.00			10.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
12	Help poor women give a birth	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	50	person	12 months	20.00	Gov't	20.00			20.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
13	Help poor people's treatment at health center	1.2.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	50	Family	12 months	12.00	Gov't	12.00			12.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom

14	Provide financial support to teachers at community kindergartens	2.1.1	Sangkat Kep	3	room	12 months	3.60	Gov't	3.60			3.60	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
15	Provided financial support to elder people, widowers without dependence, poor children from poor family with sick people or death	2.3.1	Keo Krasang Kep	10	time	12 months	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	Sangkat kep	Sangkat kep
<b>Natural Resources, Environment And Climate Change Adaptation</b>														
1	Informal solution of land dispute	3.3.1	Aukrasar Tamnak Chambak	20	time	12 months	0.20	Gov't	0.20			0.20	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
2	Raising awareness of house construction	3.4.4.	Aukrasar Tamnak Chambak	4	time	12 months	0.05	Gov't	0.05			0.05	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
3	Dissemination and prevention of land grabbing (river, channels)	3.2.1	Aukrasar Tamnak Chambak	2	time	2 days	0.05	Gov't	0.05			0.05	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
4	Provided support to families affected by natural disaster	3.4.1	Aukrasar Tamnak Chambak	10	family	12 months	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
5	Transferred land ownership in place	3.1.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	500	Lot	12 months	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
6	Installation of drainage	3.1.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	6	Site	12 months	36.00	Gov't	36.00			36.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
7	Provided support to a family affected by natural disaster	3.1.1	Keo Krasang Kep	90	Family	12 months	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Sangkat kep	Sangkat kep
<b>Administration and Security and Public Order</b>														
1	Dissemination of the benefit of resident books	3.1.1	Au krasar	2	time	2 days	0.10	Gov't	0.10			0.10	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
2	Dissemination of new updated ID Card	3.1.1	Au krasar	2	time	2 days	0.10	Gov't	0.10			0.10	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar

3	Dissemination of family book, especially for new couples	4.1.1	Au krasar	1	time	1 day	0.05	Gov't	0.05			0.05	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
4	Dissemination of village-commune safety policy	4.1.2	Au krasar	36	time	12 months	0.60	Gov't	0.60			0.60	Sangkat Aukrasar	Sangkat Aukrasar
5	Dissemination of village-commune safety policy	4.1.1	Tamnak Chang Eu New Kampong Tralarch	12	time	12 months	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Sangkat Prey Thom	Sangkat Prey Thom
6	Dissemination of village-commune safety policy	4.1.1	Keo Krasang Kep	12	time	12 months	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Sangkat kep	Sangkat kep

**33.6 ANNEX 6: KEP CITY OFFICES/UNITS' PROJECT WITH ALLOCATED BUDGET**

No.	Project Name	Meet target	Location	Results		Period	Estimate cost	Sources of fund	Fund (Million Riel)				Responsible units
				Quantity	Unit				2019	2020	2021	Total	
<b>Economic</b>													
<b>Office of industry and handicraft</b>													
1	Training on handicraft	1.1.1	Kep city hall	1	time	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
2	Dissemination meeting on handicraft standard	1.1.1	Kep city hall	1	time	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
<b>Department of public work and transport</b>													
1	Dissemination of traffic law		Kep city hall	2	time	2 days	2.20	Gov't	2.20			2.20	Kep's Admin
2	Dissemination of road use		Kep city hall	2	time	2 days	3.20	Gov't	3.20			3.20	Kep's Admin
<b>Department of tourism</b>													
1	Establishment of Phnom Sasie		Phnom Sorsea pagoda	1	group	3 days	4.00	Gov't	4.00			4.00	Kep's Admin
2	Establishment of inf-centre on tourism, souvenir shop, and WC		Phnom Sorsea pagoda	1	Site	6 months	32.00	Gov't	32.00			32.00	Kep's Admin
3	Improvement of rock cave structure		Phnom Sorsea pagoda	1	site	3 months	12.00	Gov't	12.00			12.00	Kep's Admin
<b>Department of commerce</b>													
1	Prepared statistic of business location in Kep	1.6.1	Kep city hall	150	location	30 days	655,200.00	Gov't	655,200.00			655,200.00	Kep's Admin
2	Prepared potential products of Kep	1.6.1	Kep city hall	15	Items	10 days	655,200.00	Gov't	655,200.00			655,200.00	City's Admin
<b>Social work</b>													
<b>Office social work</b>													
1	Provided financial support to elder people	2.9.1	Kep city hall	1	time	12 months	3.00	Gov't	3.00			3.00	Kep's Admin
2	Provided support to vulnerable people suffered from HIV	2.9.1	Kep city hall	6	time	12 months	8.00	Gov't	8.00			8.00	Kep's Admin



3	Provided support to hunger people and the poor	2.9.1	Kep city hall	100	time	12 months	50.00	Gov't	50.00			50.00	Kep's Admin
4	Met with elder people without dependences	2.9.1	Kep city hall	12	time	12 months	25.00	Gov't	25.00			25.00	Kep's Admin
<b>Office of cults and religion</b>													
1	Dissemination of concept of culture at various schools	2.10.1	Secondary school	4	time	4 days	2.00	Gov't	2.00			2.00	Kep's Admin
<b>Department of culture and fine arts</b>													
1	Developed landownership and demarcation of Angkor	2.10.1	Prey Au Krasar	2	time	1 year	18.00	Gov't	18.00			18.00	Kep's Admin
2	Improvement of Phnom Sasie resort	2.10.1	Sangkat Aukrsar	3	time	1 year	20.00	Gov't	20.00			20.00	Kep's Admin
3	Disseminated inter-ministries' Sarachor to prevent all form of traditional constructions, arts, and traditional items	2.10.1	Whole City	3	time	1 year	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
4	Primarily data collection of cultural heritage	2.10.1	Whole City	3	time	1 year	2.40	Gov't	2.40			2.40	
5	disseminated tourism service among businessmen	2.10.1	Whole City	36	time	1 day	1.80	Gov't	1.80			1.80	
<b>Natural resource, environment and climate change adaptation</b>													
<b>Administration, and security and public order</b>													
<b>Department of planning</b>													
1	Training on information sharing, concept of investment development plan	4.3.1	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
2	Training on data collection of villages	4.3.1	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
3	Workshop on integration of 3 yea- rolling plan and development plan of Sangkat	4.3.1	Kep city hall	1	Time	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
4	Training on development plan and investment of the City	4.3.1	Kep city hall	1	Phase	1 day	1.00	Gov't	1.00			1.00	Kep's Admin
<b>Department of Information</b>													
1	Installing billboard for banner	4.1.2	Kep city hall	1	Luxury	12 months	30.00	Gov't	30.00			30.00	Kep's Admin

					constr uction								
2	Building office of information, Kep	4.1.2	Kep city hall	New building	72 m	12 months	300.00	Gov't	300.00			300.00	Kep's Admin
3	Developed banner	4.1.2	Kep city hall	12	Month	12 months	7.00	Gov't	7.00			7.00	Kep's Admin

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