Rolang Chrey Village, Kaheng commune, Samrong tong district, Kampong Speu Province

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GENERAL CONDITION

- Population: around 70 households => 350 people, more women than man
- Hazard: flash floods, drought
- Rain patterns changed: season, rainfall
- No electricity
- No pipe water
- Income level average of 1USD/day/household



CHALLENGES to HH

- Lack of water access to potable water
- Lack of information/skill on DRR
- Lack of water and sanitation
- Drive for urbanization
- Neglected fertile land
- High incidence of primary/secondary school dropouts – girl – cholid labor – they've targeted to work in factories (denied of access to education)





CHALLENGES to HH

- Girl not recognized in decision making
- High number of HH under the poverty line
- Women have unequal access to microfinance



CHALLENGES to LGU

- Disintegration of development, DRR, CCA program
- Lack of infrastructure
- Less support mechanism
- Less budget for DRR/CCA
- Operationalize CCDM (commune committee for disaster management)
- Not in place mechanism to discourage migration to the city
- EWS to villages/households



CAPACITIES to HH

- Knowledge of how to grow vegetables in demand at PP hotels, also organized means of collecting and selling in bulk (livelihoods during dry season)
- Traditional houses are flood resistant (raised on stilts)
- Coping mechanism using big jar
- Water resource
- Land ownership
- Have own toilet
- Information (radio/TV)
- Access for microfinance from NGO



CAPACITIES to LGU

- Warning system
- Equipments: hydraulic, facilities
- Shelters, food storage
- Competent village head
- Microfinance working in the villages
- Communication to district provicncial level during disaster happened



GAPS in HH

- Women involvement in decision making
- Children participation
- Lack of access to social services i.e. health
- Low capacity on DRR + CCA
- Low demand for vegetable products capital
- The using of fertile land for productive agriculture and environment conservation



GAPS in LGU

- Village level no disaster coordinating council
- Lack of capacity of DRR + CCA
- Early warning system at village level
- Not much cooperation/coordination with local NGOs, organizations, private sector
- Lack of information on the market price for agriculture products



Proposed solution to the GAPs at HH

- Animal husbandry project
- Rice crop and vegetables training
- Financial support for vegetable cultivation and product marketing
- Community survaillance group for floods and droughts
- Knowledge of DRR and CCA
- Marketing & cooperative training for women and men



Proposed solution to the GAPs at HH

- Education: ALS (alternative learning system)
 where girls/older women who were unable to
 study/finish school get the chance to
 have/attend classess
- Mainstream DRR + CCA into the education sector



Proposed solution to the GAPs at LGU

- Training for village leader/ToT (training of Trainors) then mainstream to other sector, women, children, elderly – for the disaster coordinating council
- To improve network and competency
- To improve and strengthen government institution as well as staff capacity (CCDM)
- Preparedness program: before/during/post disaster
- Allocate budget for DDR+CCA, capacity building: LGP + Community leaders



Proposed solution to the GAPs at LGU

- Contingency plan: water and food storage
- Establish partnership/strengthen coordination with NGOs, Private sector for e.g. agri concerns, DRR, CCA
- Another education strategy for young firls who work at the factory
- Information
- Village task for Mitigation
- DRR+CCA Plan at the community level
- Search and Rescue Team at the village level



