

A Decade of NGO Research

Analyzing Development Issues
Publications 2001-2010



February 2011

ADI publications may be downloaded in Khmer and English
free of charge from the CCC website

Conducting a Small Research Study: Ten Steps to Analysis, 2nd Edition, 2006

This is a book about how to do a small research study in order to explore or analyze a problem or an issue. It is written for the staff of NGOs working in Cambodia and all others who are

often involved with assessing new situations, designing new projects, solving organizational problems and/or evaluating their program/project interventions. All these situations require study and analysis, and have paved the way for the development and further strengthening of this material. What it presents are small-scale research and problem solving principles that can be used in exploring or examining local, national or even international issues.



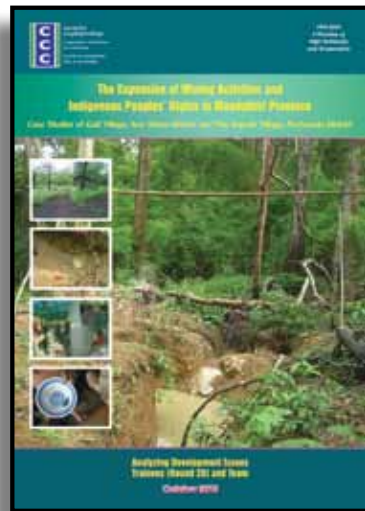
The book is not a manual on academic research, which could be a much longer and more thorough process. Neither is it about project planning, monitoring or evaluation, although the described methods can be used at any point during the project cycle or whenever more information is needed before a decision is made. Rather, the book

aims to be a practical guide and reference for those who are new to research or have undertaken such an endeavor but require an affirmation of their knowledge and experience. And, while research concepts, principles and procedures are presented to ease understanding, the book is not an attempt to oversimplify research and to create an impression that it is a mechanical and linear process. Research is a dynamic and iterative process and researchers will need to be creative in adapting the suggested procedures and steps in their search for answers to their questions and/or need for information.

The Expansion of Mining Activities and Indigenous Peoples' Rights in Mondulkiri Province: Case Studies of Gati Village, Keo Seima District and Pou Rapeth Village, Pechreada District, October 2010

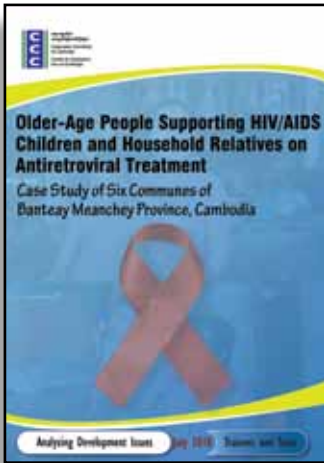
This study seeks to raise awareness about issues related to the expansion of mining activities and indigenous peoples' rights in Mondulkiri province. The research, conducted in May 2009, employed quantitative and qualitative methods. A survey questionnaire was administered to 32 Bunong households in Gati village in Keo Seima district and to 39 Bunong households in Pou Rapeth village in Pechreada district. Key informant interviews were conducted with village leaders and residents, commune authorities, and provincial officials. The researchers likewise consulted extensively with legal documents and secondary sources.

Bunong people in Gati and Pou Rapeth did not give their free, prior and informed consent to mining operations in their respective villages. Some Gati villagers were informed about the mining activities but only after the company came and started operations in the village. Generally Pou Rapeth villagers were not informed about the mining activities of the company before or after it started operations in the village. Even at this early stage of mining exploration households surveyed in both villagers reported adverse impacts of mining activities such as the reduction of wildlife in hunting and trapping, the reduction of fish catches, the reduction of forest products, vegetables and fruits gathered, and the destruction of resin trees. Meanwhile mining had not provided opportunities for alternative, more remunerative, work for local residents.



The existing 2001 *Mining Law* does not provide an adequate legal framework for dealing responsibly with mining in indigenous areas. A comprehensive national legal framework must be developed and enforced before mining companies embark on full scale mineral exploration and exploitation in hill tribe areas. Recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights as a preeminent principle of responsible mining can no longer be deterred.

Older-Age People Supporting HIV/AIDS Children and Household Relatives on Antiretroviral Treatment: Case Study of Six Communes of Banteay Meanchey Province, Cambodia, July 2010



This multi-method research focuses on older-age people supporting HIV/AIDS positive children and household relatives on Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) in six communes of Banteay Meanchey province in northwest Cambodia. In May 2008 a one page questionnaire was used to gather information on 382 ART recipients in six purposively selected communes of Banteay Meanchey province. In the same month and in the same communes a total 108 people 50 years and older with ART recipient children or household relatives were purposively selected and interviewed about their care giving experiences. In July 2008, 10 of the 108 survey respondents were approached again and interviewed in qualitative in-depth interviews.

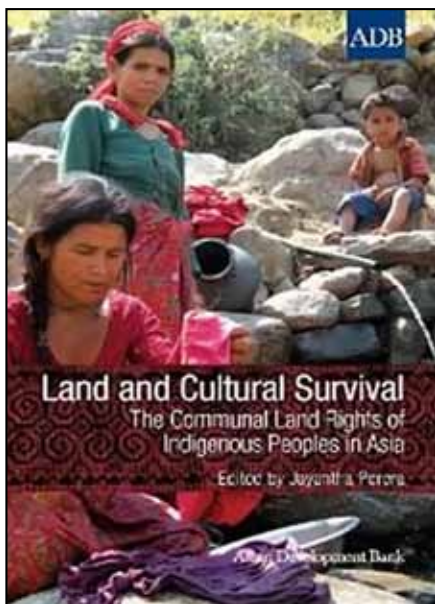
The older-age people's survey reveals that elderly respondents and/or their spouses in 101 (94 percent) of the 108 households interviewed provided care to HIV/AIDS positive children and household relatives. Moreover in these households elderly women comprised 82 percent of the primary care givers. The pronounced role of elderly women in care giving was striking considering their demographic and social characteristics. A majority were separated, divorced or widowed without partners to rely on, nearly half had never attended school, two-thirds were still working to support their households, and just over half were 60 years of age or over. Despite these constraints elderly women generally assumed primary responsibility for the care of HIV/AIDS positive children and household relatives.

The use of ART resulted in improved health for almost all of the elders' children/household relatives and enabled them to care for themselves. Nearly three-fourths of the respondents reported ART recipient children/household relatives who were able to return to work and more than half reported ART recipient children/household relatives who were able to contribute to the income of the elders' households. While the time spent by the elders in care giving dropped sharply after ART use, the elderly respondents remained actively involved in reminding the ART recipients to take their medications. The study reveals meaningful opportunities for involving elders more proactively in government and NGO programs designed for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment.

An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 14, Issue 3, July-September 2010.

Chapter 4, “Access to Natural Resources: Case Studies of Cambodian Hill Tribes,” in *Land and Cultural Survival*, Asian Development Bank, 2009

This book chapter draws on three studies of change among indigenous peoples of northeast Cambodia as a result of increased market activity and diminishing natural resources. The cases studies include data from two Tampuan villages of Ratanakiri province, two Bunong communes of Mondulakiri province, and two Stieng villages of Kratie province.



Development specialists who espouse the market economy sometimes see communal land ownership as a deterrent to the full participation of indigenous peoples in sharing benefits generated by the market economy. The research undertaken in Ratanakiri, Mondulakiri, and Kratie provinces suggests otherwise. Finding of studies indicate that given the opportunity, indigenous groups were eager to participate in sharing benefits brought about by the growth of local markets. By contrast, it was precisely the dismantling of and disregard for communal tenures by outsiders through the buying up of communal land for cash crops or future speculation and through

forest concessions, economic land concessions, and illegal logging that diminished the natural resources necessary for sustaining livelihoods. The authors argue that indigenous groups who retain control over their communal land and forest resources are in a stronger position to adapt to the rapid and inevitable changes brought by the market economy than those who do not. This demands that government policies, laws, and practices protect communal land rights and accommodate indigenous peoples in the development of northeast Cambodia.

Chapter 9 “Negotiating Tenure Conflict in Indigenous Villages of Ratanakiri Province” and Chapter 17 “Mobilizing Villagers to Stop Illegal Fishing along the Srepok River in Ratanakiri Province” in
Emerging Trends, Challenges and Innovations, CBNRM Learning Institute, Volume II, 2009

Chapter 9, Negotiating Tenure Conflict in Indigenous Villages of Ratanakiri Province, is based on research conducted from February to June 2008 by the participants of the Cooperation Committee of Cambodia (CCC) Analyzing Development Issues (ADI) community course with the ADI and Indigenous Community Support Organization (ICSO) teams. This research employs a participatory action research (PAR) method in an attempt to mobilize the people of three conflicting communities to solve their own problems regarding land issues. The paper provides in-depth detail of the land dispute between Pa Or, Leu Horn, and Leu Khuon with the objective to trace the historical roots of the conflict, to examine the consequences for the indigenous villages involved, and to explore possible reasons why the indigenous communities were unable to resolve the problem. The research results identified many factors that led to the failure of inclusive conflict resolution including polarization of intentions between local authorities and different claims to land possession. Overall the research concluded that the PAR method encounters major constraints in dealing with issues that involve powerful outside actors; in this case the transfer of indigenous land to Khmer outsiders placed the tenure disputes beyond the realm of traditional conflict resolution where an agreement could be reached.

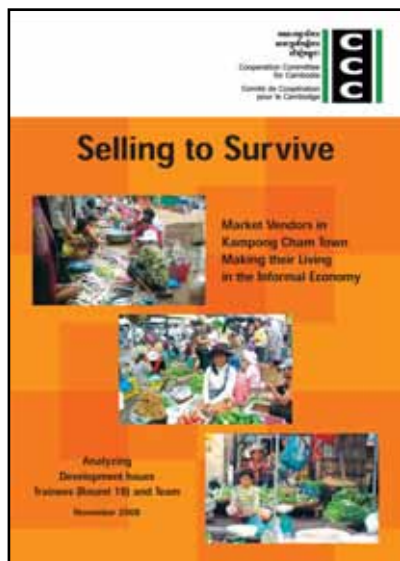


Chapter 17, Mobilizing Villagers to Stop Illegal Fishing along the Sepok River in Ratanakiri Province, is based on research conducted from March to July 2007 by the participants of the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC) Analyzing Development Issues (ADI) community course with the ADI and 3SPN (3 Rivers Protection Network) teams. Upon realizing that the use of illegal fishing techniques was endemic to the area, this paper describes a participatory action research (PAR) method to mobilize community members to take action against the destructive practices. The research focuses on (1) how can villages develop and implement community action plans to reduce destructive practices? And (2) how can villagers effectively coordinate with commune council and government officials to implement their plans? The research results conclude that villagers need to overcome fear, powerlessness, and confusion to act effectively, which requires ongoing support from each other as well as from outside stakeholders. The results also include the possibility of scaling up the approach within core areas of NGO programming.

Selling to Survive: Market Vendors in Kampong Cham Town Making Their Living in the Informal Economy, November 2008

This study seeks to understand how market vendors in Kampong Cham town make their living and confront challenges in the informal economy. More specifically, the research attempts to construct a profile of the market vendors, to examine their market activities and business

operations, and to investigate issues related to their vending space and market fees. In September 2007 a survey questionnaire was conducted with 215 vegetable, fruit and fish vendors in Kampong Cham's Boeung Kok, Kro Moun, and Sala Chen markets. In addition in-depth key informant interviews were taped with individual market vendors and market committee officials.



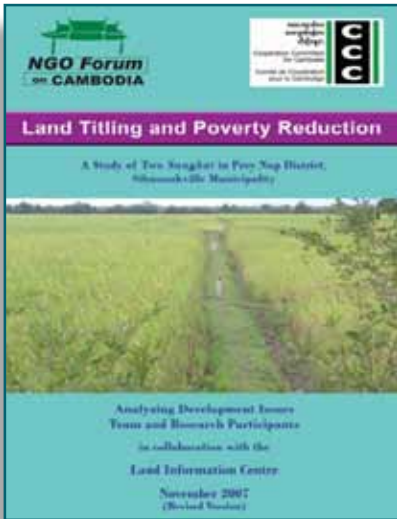
In large measure the findings of the present study are consistent with the literature on market vendors in Phnom Penh. While market vendors in Kampong Cham town work long hours and contribute significantly to household incomes their lack of education and skills, their lack of access to capital, and their lack of access to labor limit their productivity and profit margins and prevent most of them from moving beyond subsistence levels. Moreover, their uncertain legal status and exclusion from labor and social security legislation leaves them vulnerable to misuse and unprotected

against contingencies. The study argues that the government must develop policies and initiate processes to enable informal enterprises such as market vending to achieve a more formal state. Market vending activities are highly informal and therefore require concerted government and civil society action to improve their productivity and their coverage under universal worker rights.

An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 13, Issue 4, October-December 2009

Land Titling and Poverty Reduction: A Study of Two *sangkat* in Prey Nup District, Sihanoukville Municipality, November 2007

This ADI study undertaken in collaboration with the Land Information Centre seeks to understand the relationship between land titling and poverty reduction in two *sangkat* of Prey Nup District, Sihanoukville Municipality. More specifically, it attempts to document the manner of landholder acquisition and the land titling process of the Land Management and Administration Project (LMAP) in four villages of the two *sangkat*; to examine land sales and land transfer processes before and after titling; to explore the link between land titles and access to credit; and to assess the contribution of land titles to security of and tenure and the resolution of land disputes. A survey questionnaire was conducted with 264 households in four villages of the two *sangkat*. In addition key informant interviews were convened with villagers, LMAP officials, and district managers of lending institutions.



In the two *sangkat* villagers actively participated in the mapping and measurement of their lands for titling under LMAP and more than 90 percent of all agricultural plots owned by the households surveyed were titled under LMAP. This was a remarkable achievement. Land sales in the two *sangkat* were higher in the four and a half years since LMAP implementation than in the previous

fourteen years combined. While higher land values benefited village sellers, proceeds from land sales were spent mainly on health costs and rarely invested in productive pursuits. Meanwhile, the majority of land sales after LMAP were still transacted by making sales contracts with notification at village and commune levels without processing the transfers through the Land Registry. This practice of transferring land extra legally threatened to undermine the viability of the systematic land titling program. Of note, more than 90 percent of all households surveyed had never used an LMAP title as collateral for a loan. A major benefit conferred through LMAP was the stronger tenure security on LMAP titled lands. While LMAP titling did not immediately translate into poverty reduction for most of the recipients it did constitute a contributing component of development interventions and reforms with potential for moving people out of poverty and allowing them to share more equitably in economic growth.

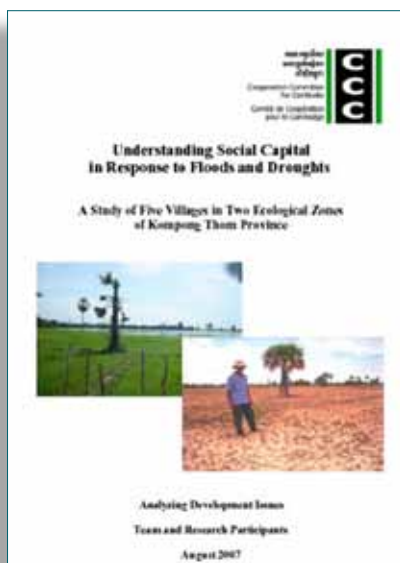
An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 12, Issue 1, January-March 2008

Understanding Social Capital in Response to Floods and Drought: A Study of Five Villages in Two Ecological Zones of Kompong Thom Province, August 2007

This ADI research seeks to understand social capital in response to floods and droughts in two ecological zones of Kompong Svay district, Kompong Thom province. More specifically it attempts to document the experience of natural disasters in villages within and outside the Tonle Sap floodplain; to examine the effects of the disasters on agricultural production and livelihood strategies; and to explore the role of social capital in enabling those affected deal with the exigencies of their situations. A survey questionnaire was conducted with 155 households in three villages of San Kor commune, and 100 households in two villages of Domrey Slab commune. In addition focus group interviews were convened with local authorities, local leaders, village men, and village women.

From 2000/1 to 2004/5 households in the San Kor villages experienced severe floods and droughts, while households in the Domrey Slab villages endured severe droughts. Rice yields during the five years of successive natural disasters were abysmally low and forced households in both communes to rely on sources of livelihood other than rain-fed wet season rice production. Households responded to the devastation caused by the severe floods and droughts through participation in networks of bonding social capital with relatives and neighbours, and through involvement in networks of bridging social capital with other villagers. At the same time households were virtually excluded from access to networks of linking social capital with powerful individuals and institutions needed to leverage resources for long-term benefits.

An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 11, Issue 4, October-December 2007



Growing Old in the Former Khmer Rouge Stronghold of Pailin, November 2006



This study attempts to document the experiences and prevailing situations of elderly persons in two communes of Pailin municipality. More specifically, with respect to these elders, it seeks to identify background characteristics, livelihood strategies and security, living arrangements and support networks, and to inquire into health and health care conditions. A survey questionnaire was conducted with 153 persons, 55 years and older, in 16 villages of the two communes. In addition key informant interviews were conducted with local authorities and selected elders, and focus group discussions were convened with elderly villagers.

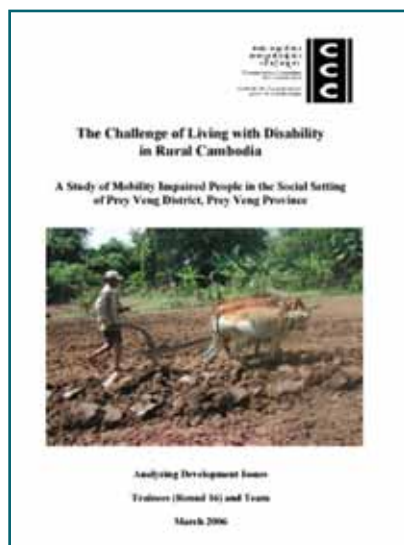
By and large, the elderly persons surveyed were a migrant population. Khmer Rouge forces retreating from Vietnamese troops moved into the area in early 1979. Another surge of in-migration occurred after integra-

tion in late 1996. As their main source of current income, the male elders in all age groups relied more on their own work, and the work of their spouses, while the female elders relied more on their children, and the spouses of their children. While health services were available, the research indicated that the provision of competent and affordable health care remained a priority issue for the aged. Despite the different backgrounds among those surveyed, with some elders former Khmer Rouge cadre and other elders victims of the revolutionary regime, most of those interviewed suffered poor health and lived in conditions of poverty. The Pol Pot debacle and the prolonged years of conflict had brought impoverishment and tragedy to all.

The Challenge of Living with Disability in Rural Cambodia: A Study of Mobility Impaired People in the Social Setting of Prey Veng District, Prey Veng Province, March 2006

This research inquires into the challenges experienced by mobility impaired people in Prey Veng district of Prey Veng province. More specifically, it attempts to examine the background differences of gender and age of those afflicted, the causes of their disabilities, the impact on their ability to move about, and the consequences for their households. It further inquires into household livelihood security, explores issues of social exclusion and discrimination, and assesses the services and assistance provided by government and NGOs.

The study was conducted in 23 villages of six communes in Prey Veng district. A survey questionnaire was purposively administered to 137 households with one disabled member. In addition key informant interviews were conducted with provincial government officials, community and village authorities, NGO staff, and disabled individuals.

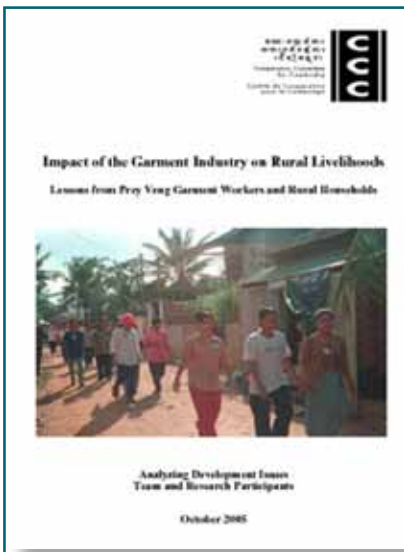


By far the main cause of disability among those surveyed was illness and disease, which for the most part were preventable impairments. While devices provided substantial benefits, mobility beyond immediate neighborhoods for most disabled persons dropped considerably. Most households of the disabled persons suffered from land scarcity and low rice yields. Social exclusion was evident in name-calling and imitating behavior, in low school attendance, in discrimination against becoming married, and in low participation in community development activities. While only 40 percent of the disabled persons surveyed received assistance, nearly all of the help came from the NGO Veterans International. In general, the current isolation of the disability sector from mainstream development did not augur well for the future of disabled people in rural Cambodia. Concerted action was called for to ensure that disabled people actively engaged in national poverty reduction programs and lived their lives as full Cambodian citizens.

Impact of the Garment Industry on Rural Livelihoods: Lessons from Prey Veng Garment Workers and Rural Households, October 2005

This Analyzing Development Issues' study inquires into the rise and long-term prospects of the garment industry in Cambodia, documents the experiences of garment workers from Prey Veng province, examines the contributions of garment factory work to household livelihoods in two provincial communes, and explores the effects of the garment industry on gender relations within Prey Veng households. Cambodia's transition to a market economy, preferential trade access to European Union (EU) and United States (US) markets, adherence to socially responsible labor standards, proactive involvement of government and Garment Manufacturers' Association of Cambodia (GMAC) officials, and the incidental effects of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) quota regime, all played a part in the rise of the country's garment industry. Although the expiration of the worldwide quota system at year-end 2004 threatened the future

of garment exports, the industry managed to hold its own in the first half of 2005. Still wide scale reforms were required in the post quota era to enable the industry to remain cost competitive.



Field research was conducted in September and October 2004. In Phnom Penh information was gathered from Prey Veng garment workers through a survey of 116 individuals and from focus group discussions. In Prey Veng province information was gathered in Lovea and Kraing Svay communes of Preas Sdech district from a survey of 218 households that had garment worker members and from focus group discussions with village leaders.

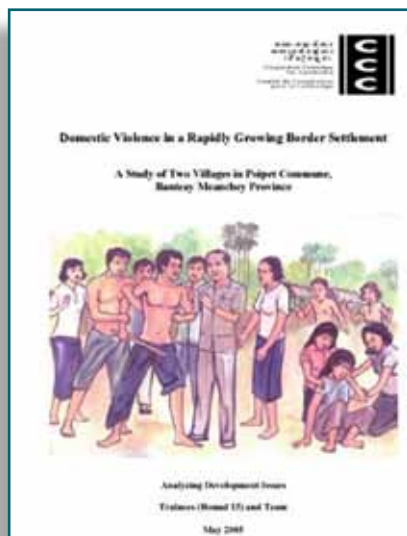
Successive floods and droughts from the year 2001 decimated rice yields and left rural households in Prey Veng with severe rice shortages and

large debts from crop production costs. Migrant work in the garment factories of Phnom Penh was an attractive source of alternative income. And while the status of women garment workers improved within their households, long hours of overtime required at job sites occasioned stress and health problems among them. Crucially, the remittances received from garment workers allowed disaster stricken rural households to purchase rice and other food, settle health expenses, invest in rice production, and pay off debts. Generally, remittances were spent to support recurrent costs of subsistence rather than to start small businesses. As a consequence rural livelihoods were sustained, although not transformed, by the garment industry.

Domestic Violence in a Rapidly Growing Border Settlement: A Study of Two Villages in Poipet Commune, Banteay Meanchey Province, May 2005

This ADI study seeks to explore the prevalence, types and consequences of domestic violence in Poipet commune, Banteay Meanchey province. The research likewise attempts to identify risk factors and gender relations and roles associated with domestic violence, examine the social acceptance of spousal abuse, and assess the contributions of various individuals and agencies in response to the problem.

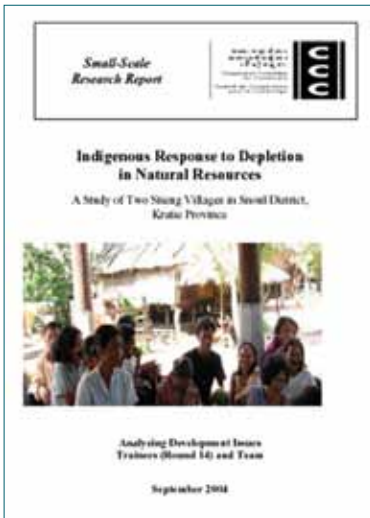
Two primary research methods were used: key informant interviews and a survey questionnaire. The key informant interviews were conducted with women in two villages of Poipet commune who had sought assistance from either Cambodian Women's Crisis Centre (CWCC) or local authorities after being physically hurt by their husbands. Key informant interviews were also conducted with women currently living a CWCC's confidential shelter. In addition key informant interviews were conducted with local authorities, village volunteers, police, and CWCC staff. The survey questionnaire was conducted in the two villages with 123 ever-married women 15 to 49 years of age chosen through purposive sampling.



Compared with the national surveys previously undertaken in 1996 and 2000, the prevalence of domestic violence in the study area was high. Characteristics identified as major risk factors were a husband's frequent alcohol consumption, a husband's drug taking, and a husband's lack of education. With respect to gender relations the research revealed that women whose husbands manifested controlling behaviours were much more likely to experience abuse than women whose husbands did not manifest these behaviours. In large measure, domestic violence persisted because it was viewed as a private issue rather than as a public concern. Moreover, domestic violence was not seen as a crime committed by a husband perpetrator against a wife victim, but as the outcome of conflict between mutual protagonists. Given the multidimensional aspects of domestic violence successful interventions were observed to require responses on several levels.

Indigenous Response to Depletion in Natural Resource: A Study of Two Stieng Villages in Snoul District, Kratie Province, September 2004

This ADI research traces the depletion of natural resources in two indigenous Stieng villages in Snoul District of Kratie province and to document the responses that have emerged as a result. This includes an assessment of land tenure and land productivity, livelihood strategies, and market participation. The study situates the historical trends in the two villages within a broader discussion of forest decline in Cambodia, Kratie province, and Snoul district.



Three primary research methods were used: focus group interviews incorporating participatory rural assessment (PRA) approaches, survey questionnaires, and key informant interviews. The survey was conducted through purposive sampling with 59 Stieng household in Mil and 61 Stieng households in Thmar Hal Veal.

The experiences of Mil and Thmar Hal Veal villages reveal a downward turn in the quality of their resource bases and the sufficiency of their natural resources. At the same time, villagers in both areas remained dependent on land and forest resources for their subsistence. To some extent, Mil village, located within the Snoul Wildlife Sanctuary, responded more creatively to the challenge of resource management. By forming supportive links with NGOs and the Ministry of Environment, Mil villagers were able to establish a community protected area within the sanctuary. This enabled them to deal more effectively with the further deterioration of their natural environment. By contrast, Thmar Hal Veal village, located within the Samling forest concession and near the Vietnam border, lacked contacts with NGOs and government officials needed to effectively counter the endemic illegal logging in the area. The downward slide in the quality of their natural resource base was likely to continue

Understanding Drug Use as a Social Issue: A View from Three Villages on the Outskirts of Battambang Town, April 2004

This ADI study sets out to understand the social implications of drug use in three villages just outside of Battambang town. More specifically, the research explores the trends of drug use among young people, examines its causes and consequences, and assesses its impact on family and community life.

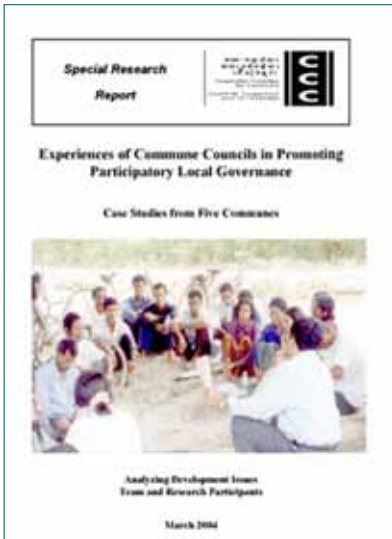
The field research was conducted in February 2004 in three villages on the outskirts of Battambang town. Two primary research methods were used: focus group interviews and survey questionnaires. The survey questionnaires, conducted through purposive sampling, included 30 drug users, 33 drug user households, and 60 non-drug user households.

The study reveals that most of the drug users were young single men who had been introduced and sustained in their habits by their friends. Peer group influence was a major reason why youth started, and continued, to take drugs. Invariably drug users suffered adverse effects from their addictions such as ill health, losing self-control, and dropping out of school. Families of drug users experienced a loss of economic productivity and conflicts among members. Community residents reported more thefts, more fighting, and a general lessening of security. Since parents and local authorities lacked in-depth knowledge about drug addiction, actions taken by them were largely ineffective. The study suggests that as long as law enforcement remained weak and community residents stayed immobilized, drug use in the three villages was likely to continue.



An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 9, Issue 1, January-March 2005

Experiences of Commune Councils in Promoting Participatory Local Governance: Case Studies from Five Communes, March 2004



This Analyzing Development Issues' study examines the experiences of Commune Councils in promoting participatory local governance. Five case studies are presented. Areas for investigation include changes in commune administration, processes undertaken in planning and implementing development activities, partnerships between Commune Councils and civil society, and Commune Council relationships with national government representatives and agencies and with political parties. The study documents achievements that have occurred in each of these areas, and identifies challenges in each that need to be addressed.

The field research was conducted in August and September 2003 and focused on five communes receiving strong support from external agencies.

The agencies providing support were GTZ, CIDSE,

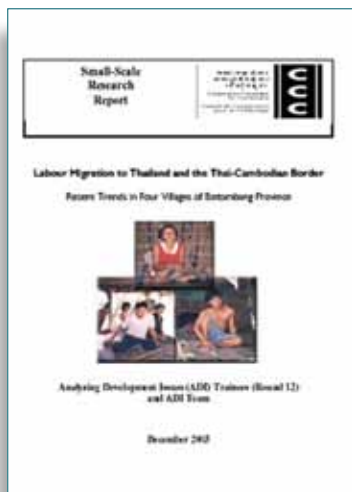
Partnership for Local Governance (PLG), Concern Worldwide, and World Vision Cambodia.

With respect to challenges, several key findings emerge. Specially, the Commune Councils had largely failed to establish rapport with ordinary villagers. The projects financed by the commune funds had limited impact on poverty reduction. NGO parallel programs had the potential to disable Commune Council efforts. Party loyalties had undermined the effectiveness of some Commune Councils. Gains in local democracy ultimately required broad societal change. Despite these drawbacks, the study concludes that the early experience of the Commune Councils offered much enthusiasm for broad based support of the decentralization reform program. While progress to date had been uneven and less than inclusive, much had been achieved in a relatively short period of time.

Labour Migration to Thailand and the Thai-Cambodian Border: Recent Trends in Four Villages of Battambang Province, December 2003

This ADI study assesses recent trends in labor migration to Thailand and the Thai-Cambodian border from four villages of Tapong commune, Thmar Korl district, Battambang province. In examining these trends, the study explores the local context that has given rise to migration, identifies problems arising from migration for both the migrants and their households and considers how the livelihoods of migrant households have been affected by migrant work.

The fieldwork, undertaken in the four villages in October 2003, included focus group interviews with various village leaders and returned migrants, and survey questionnaires purposively conducted with 61 returned migrants and with 58 household members of migrants still away from home. The similarity of the survey questionnaires allowed the research team to combine, in some cases, the responses of all 119 respondents.

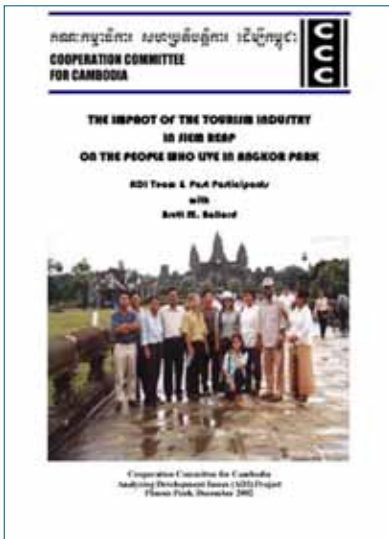


The research reveals that large percentages of village households have participated in migrant work and that the large bulk of the trips have occurred in the past three years from 2001 to 2003. While higher wages available in Thailand and along the border constituted significant “pull” factors, “push” factors from Cambodia played a more determining role. Successive floods in the past three years in the study area resulted in the demise of rice farming and led villagers to seek employment elsewhere. Most migrant workers encountered problems at their work sites and upon their return home.

By and large, the migrant workers were not able to invest their earnings into productive assets or activities to improve their livelihoods. Still, in the context of the conditions they faced and the opportunities available to them, migrant work remained a viable, if not attractive, livelihood strategy to many households. Given the exigencies of the market economy, the mobility of the Cambodian labor force, and the relatively open borders between Cambodia and Thailand, the volume of migrant labor into Thailand along the border was likely to persist.

The Impact of the Tourism Industry in Siem Reap on the People Who Live in Angkor Park, December 2002

The primary purpose of this study was to develop a better understanding of how people who live in Angkor Park are affected by the tourism industry so that government agencies, donors, and NGOs may better plan and target development assistance in the future. A second goal was to provide the ADI trainees with an opportunity to observe and then analyze how local people anywhere integrate into labour and trade markets that emerge as a result of large-scale economic development in or around their communities.



research used semi-structured questionnaires to collect quantitative and qualitative data in nine of the 20 villages located in Angkor Park

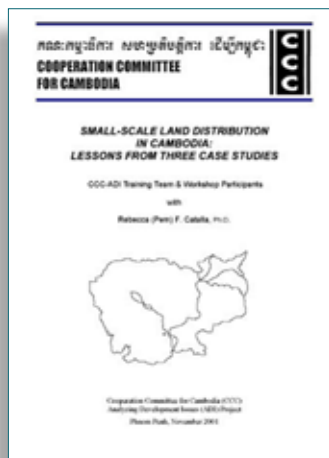
Location appears to play a significant role in terms of the social impact of tourism. Villages located along roads or near markets and popular temple sites reported a greater number of children who were engaged in selling handicrafts or other items to tourists than those villages located somewhat further away. The researchers argue that the Royal Government of Cambodia, including Apsara (l'Autorite pour la Protection du Site et L'Amenagement de la Region d'Angkor) and the provincial government of Siem Reap, and civil society organizations can promote positive benefits while reducing the negative consequences of rapid growth in the tourism industry through pro-active planning and close collaboration.

An article from this study was published in the *Cambodia Development Review*, Volume 7, Issue 1, January-March 2003

Small-Scale Land Distribution in Cambodia: Lessons from Three Case Studies, November 2001

This ADI research examines three case studies of small-scale land distribution to inform policy on social concessions. These include: 1) A NGO-initiated scheme in a village in Siem Reap, 2) A government-facilitated initiative in two villages in Battambang, and 3) A community-led endeavor in a village in Kompong Thom. In all 99 household interviews and 4 group interviews were conducted in four villages.

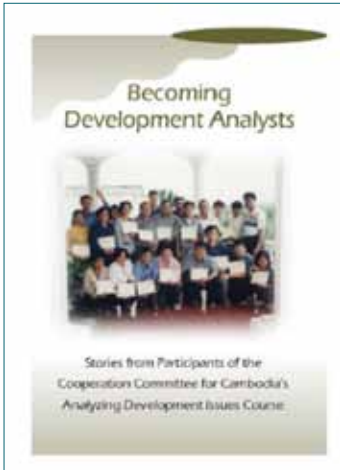
The three examples depict differing degrees of success and failure. Success was viewed in terms of beneficiaries' participation in the key phases and process of land distribution, types and size of land handed out, proofs of ownership or rights over the land, as well as support obtained from governmental offices and non-governmental organizations prior to, during and after the giving away of the land.



The NGO initiative in Siem Reap illustrates a successful collaborative initiative of two international organizations and local government to provide land to returnees and other marginalized groups with land certificates and support services. In the government initiative in Battambang land distribution came about in one village because of the efforts of local authorities' to expand the commune's land area, and in another because migrants from other provinces requested and received parcels of land from their former military commander. In the community initiative in Kompong Thom land distribution took place when the Prime Minister intervened in response to the protest actions of former soldiers who were being intimidated and tricked into selling land that they had been given.

The study cites common problems that lead to difficulties: 1) legal framework was weak, 2) patronage, corruption and/or competing interests, 3) lack of clear procedures/eligibility guidelines or those were not followed, 4) poor quality or not enough land for rice, and 5) lack of technical skills in implementing the schemes. The study also notes key factors that can lead to success: 1) beneficiaries committed to action, 2) clear authority and eligibility guidelines followed, 3) beneficiaries involved in the planning and distribution of land, 4) technical skill during distribution process, 5) require proof of ownership (title papers), and 6) additional development/infrastructure support from NGOs.

Becoming Development Analysts: Stories from Participants of the Cooperation Committee for Cambodia's Analyzing Development Issues Course, December 2004



This volume represents an attempt to capture the experiences of 11 selected past participants of the ADI course through their own first person accounts. As such, it is an effort to view ADI from the perspective of the participants themselves. It seeks to better understand what leads Cambodians to become involved in NGO development work and how the ADI course contributes to this purpose. Moreover, it seeks to provide a better appreciation of how they have woven what they have learned from the course into their life experiences. Efforts were made to achieve a representative sample of male and female respondents from various age groups, sectors of work, and affiliation with both local and international NGOs.

One of the most striking themes that emerge from these stories concerns the way participants are applying their ADI skills and information in their everyday work. Nearly all of them have referred to feeling more confident in their work and job performance and their ability to link local issues with broader national, and in some cases international issues. Generally, the participants emphasized the research side of the ADI course. Nearly all of the participants referred to data collection techniques, designing questionnaires, and sampling methods, and using the analytic tools they learned from the course. The ADI training on research provides specific and concrete tools that they can use in their work. Of note, the participants devoted considerable time and effort to their course break assignment (CBA) and are justifiably proud of their achievements. Many of the participants did CBAs on topics that were specifically related to their work.

How to Access to CCC/ADI Publications?

Online Access

Please go to <http://www.ccc-cambodia.org>, open the CCC projects menu, and select ADI project and then click ADI Research Downloads

Direct Access

Please visit the CCC office:

House #9-11, Street 476, Sangkat Toul Tom Pong I, Phnom Penh. Postal Address: PO Box 885, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

Access via email

adi@ccc-cambodia.org
info@ccc-cambodia.org

Analyzing Development Issues (ADI) Goal and Objectives

ADI Goal: Cambodian NGO managers and fieldworkers have increased their critical thinking skills and capacity to analyze development issues, to conduct small research studies, to initiate and make improvement in their programs, and to raise awareness on policy issues.

Objective 1: Participants will develop research skills to analyze development issues in Cambodia's rapidly changing society for the empowerment of the communities with which they work.

Objective 2: Participants will increase their understanding of how micro issues experienced in local situations link to macro development affecting Cambodia.

Objective 3: Participants will raise awareness on policy issues in their own organizations and in public fora.

Vision:

A strong and capable civil society, cooperating and responsive to Cambodia's development challenges.

Mission:

As a professional association of non-government organisations in Cambodia, the Cooperation Committee of Cambodia provides high quality services to civil society and influences Cambodia's development partners with our collective voice.

Values:

- ☞ Integrity
- ☞ Cooperation
- ☞ Responsiveness
- ☞ Quality

CCC/ADI's Donors:



House #9-11, Street 476, Sangkat Toul Tom Poung I, Phnom Penh.
Postal Address: PO Box 885, Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
Telephone: (855-23) 214 152
ADI Mobile: 012 480 068
E-mail: adi@ccc-cambodia.org
Website: www.ccc-cambodia.org