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Third Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of Income
Restoration Program (Road 150B, NR53 and 151B)

May to July 2016

Prepared by Social Development Consultant for Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC), Resettlement Department, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Cambodia and Asian Development Bank.

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Third Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program

CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project (150B, NR53 and 151B)



May to July 2016

Submitted to

General Department of Resettlement (GDR)

Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF)

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AHs	: Affected Households
APs	: Affected Persons
DMS	: Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	: Displaced Persons
DRSCs	: District Resettlement Sub-Committees
EA	: Executing Agency
EDPs	: Economically Displaced Persons
EMO	: External Monitoring Organization
FGDs	: Focus Group Discussions
GMS	: Greater Mekong Sub-region
GRC	: Grievance Redress Committee
HHs	: Households
IPP	: Indigenous Peoples Plan
IRC	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-RD	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee Resettlement Department
LARP	: Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
PDPs	: Physically Displaced Persons
PIB	: Project Information Booklet
PICs	: Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	: Provincial Management Unit
PRSC	: Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee
PRSC-WG	: Provincial Resettlement Sub-Committee Working Group
RCS	: Replacement Cost Survey
GDR	: General Department of Resettlement
GDR-MEF	: General Department of Resettlement of Ministry of Economy and Finance
ROW	: Right-of-Way
RP	: Resettlement Plan
RSC	: Resettlement Sub-Committee
SES	: Socioeconomic Survey
SHGs	: Self-Help Groups

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This third quarter report for design and implementation of Income Restoration Program presents a summary, an analysis of baseline survey results and community preparation activities accomplished during two quarters together from May to October 2016. This income restoration program or in-short IRP under the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project in the Cambodia, specifically in 2 provinces (Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu) will be undertaken over a period of two years. The indicative work plan includes the design and implementation of the sustainable income restoration for affected people by the project, which together account for 198 affected households. Under the implementation of the project, 181 appointed severely affected households who have been considered eligible for IRP were reached by IRP team with a good collaboration of local authorities to have completely conducted field interview of baseline survey by the beginning of quarter 3. Yet, 17 AHs were confirmed and legally certified by local authorities that they were double, ultimately unable to be met or not residing in the project areas.

Constantly from the previous quarters, the survey has clearly provided every AH's detail information which can be used wisely for further steps in offering training programs that we think are suitable in their respective areas as well as in the current market. During these quarters, AHs were consulted on their living conditions, business and employment opportunities, personal needs and training course selections. Moreover, the AHs were also encouraged to actively participate in and fully support the program and to provide specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened.

More importantly, the community preparation was started in this quarter as well. The IRP team met with the village authorities and explained them what Self Help Groups are. In addition, the team also mentioned that the groups would not receive any loans or grants from the project and that the Self Help Groups can best be composed of women. The reason is that women generally manage the household money in Cambodia. The team also met with the heads of households to discuss about objectives of Self Help Groups, what a Self Help Group is, operating principles, monthly meetings, Management Committee, internal regulations, agricultural and technical training programs and end of the year distribution of profit.

As a result, 6 Self Help Groups have been set up even though very little is known about why and how Self Help Groups can contribute to the community economy and to what extent Self Help Groups might underpin community self-reliance. However, after the groups were officially created, the participants hoped that attending the group would be advantages for themselves as well as for their next generation. They also hoped the group would be formed for mutual benefits amongst their members.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Rural Roads Improvement Project aims to rehabilitate an aggregate of approximately 176 km of provincial road (PR) 314D, national road (NR) 13, PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, located in Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Chhnang, and Kampong Speu provinces, to paved condition to provide a safer, cost-effective provincial road network with all-year access to markets and other social services for provincial centers of southeastern and mid-western Cambodia. The Project is financed through a loan from the Asian Development Bank (ADB). The Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) is the Executing Agency. The major impacts caused by the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B include demolition of structures used for residence and business, and acquisition of occupied land in the road right-of-way (ROW).

Based on the results of DMS conducted on March – December 2013, a total of 198 AHs will be eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program that will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures, landless AHs, and AHs falling under vulnerable group. Those are (i) 19 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 93 AHs headed by elderly; 33 AHs headed by women; 1 AH living under poverty line; 16 landless AHs; 2 AHs with disability and 34 AHs whose houses are entirely affected.

II. SCOPE OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu province are the provinces to be covered under the income restoration program. The ToR has indicated that there are totally 198 households (Kampong Chhnang consisting of 194 AHs and Kampong Speu consisting of 4 AHs) which are severely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and hence would need to be included under the design and implementation of income restoration program as shown in Table 1. The Project Team including the team leader, assistant team and field staff have already met the eligible AHs for assessing their socio economic situation as a consequence of the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and their inclusion in the income restoration program designed to address their specific needs.

The income restoration program (IRP) envisaged for the severely affected and vulnerable households will focus on the provision of alternative or supplemental livelihood activities that will be designed with the AHs by the NGOs/Agency to be hired for the program. Said alternative or supplemental livelihood activities will be supported with skills training.

The Project Team then undertook a comprehensive socio-economic and needs assessment with all affected people using the survey form prepared by IRP team and consultation with local officials, commune and village leaders. The majority of the families were met and interviewed by the Team following the assistant from the local officials, commune leaders, village leaders, and other. Some families, however, could not be reached by the Team, even though the Team has tried very hard, spent a lot time waiting and used every possible means. And some other households could not be identified by the village leaders.

i. Geo-demographic Profile of the AHs

Kampong Chhnang, with a population of 472,616, is a Cambodian province. It is a small province 91 Kilometres from Phnom Penh and it is in the alluvial plain of central Cambodia. It is drained by the Tonle Sap, a tributary of the Mekong River. As shown in Table 1, in Kampong Chhnang, 194 AHs have been affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, residing in 3 districts and 9 communes.

Regarding to its location next to the Tonle Sap Lake, Kampong Chhnang's population is predominantly in fishery and rice plantation involved. Especially the provincial capital Kampong Chhnang, which is an easygoing river port town that is worth a visit, focuses on fishery and therefore features a big fishery port. It is, easy to get to from Phnom Penh via national road number 5, passing by the former capital of Udong.

Kampong Chhnang's economy consists basically of fishery, rice and fruit cropping and several garment factories. Especially rural households depend on agriculture and its related sub-sectors.

Thnal Totoeng market and Teouk Phos market are the business areas that can provide various business opportunities to the people along project area. People can have small farm and rice plantation or grow some vegetable in their house area and bring product to the market. As a study with officers from micro-finance institutions, families in Kampong Chhnang province depend on their children to work in the factories which are not far from home.

Kampong Speu, with a population of 716,517, is a southwest province of the country, and its capital is Krong Chbar Morn. The province is bordered the provinces of Pursat and Kampong Chhnang to the north, Kandal to the east, Takeo to the southeast, Kampot to the south, and Koh Kong to the west. As shown in Table 1, in Kampong Speu, 4 AHs have been affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B, residing in 1 district (Thpung) and 1 commune (Am Laeng). See the Annex 7 about the project location map.

Kampong Speu's economy consists basically of rice and fruit cropping and fishery. It's also noted by its famous palm sugar and wine. Especially the rural households depend on agriculture and its related subsectors.

There are only 4 households in Kampong Speu province so they will be included to the group of household in Kampong Chhnang for training such as money savings, animal raising, rice farming and skill training, and observe for job placement.

Table 1: Number of Eligible Affected Households by Location

Province	District	Commune	Total	Road
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Trolach	Ta Ches Khang Keut	31	150BE
		Ta Ches Khang Lech	7	150BW
		Chhouk Sor	40	
	Samaki Meanchey	Khmar Chmar	31	
	Teuk Phos	Ah Phivath	42	53
		Khlong Porpok	2	

		Cheab	15	
		Toul Khpos	18	
		Khal Teuk	8	
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Am Laeng	4	151B
Total			198	

III. THE INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

3.1 Project Strategy

Generally, the overall strategy of the IRP is to stabilize the livelihood or sources of sustenance for AHs by focusing on diversified to generate or improve income while facilitate AHs with knowledge and skills for long-term livelihood production and management. Specifically, the income restoration program under the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project in the Cambodia (Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu), will be undertaken over a period of two years. The indicative work plan includes the design and implementation of the sustainable income restoration for affected people by the project, which together account for 198 affected households.

The indicative work plan includes carrying out situational and needs assessment surveys to be served as baseline studies to identify and substantiate key areas for action, as well as the means for achieving the desired outcomes, designing IRP and SHG establishment, SHG follow up and problem solving, the provision of training programs, practice & apply their training skills to actual business activities, conduct of SHG Audit and preparation of exit strategy, conduct of Post-Evaluation Survey (results framework), and follow up activities and final evaluation.

The Project Team is fully aware that a successful income restoration program requires the adoption of a holistic approach and that the training plan for the program must be well prepared. Thus, it is important that such a holistic approach is incorporated through better understanding as well as effective planning and budgeting. A comprehensive training program strategy for the income restoration program will address the needs of all the APs and be coordinated by various NGOs and other micro-finance agencies. It is extremely crucial that the project team must work closely with all parties involved in the program both at the policy level, donors, local authorities, NGOs, APs, and related individuals and organizations and under the supportive supervision of the General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 General Objective

Objective of the IRP are to (a) maximize the use of remaining productive lands for food production; (b) create occupational opportunities through vocational trainings and job creating; (c) provide technical advice for those who want to venture into business. It will also include capacity building interventions for local authorities and mass organizations in program management and implementation.

3.2.2 Specific Objective

The specific project objective is to restore or improve the socio-economic conditions of the total of severely affected and the vulnerable households by means of: (i) provide special assistance to severely affected & vulnerable households; (ii) provide opportunity of employment; and (iii) supplemental livelihood activities to be designed.

The main purpose of this report is to follow up and report for the IRP of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and valuated the training program that is suitable for the current situation of local market and their capability to join the new setting training IRP activities and to review the current socioeconomic conditions, skills, strengths and weaknesses of the affected persons (APs) losing out their household assets and capacities because of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and set out the strategy and key steps involved in the implementation of the income restoration program for the severely affected households (AHs) as defined in the agreed 2014 project RP. The report also specifies the various activities and actions commencing with the review of existing documents and development of tools and materials for training needs assessment, organization of the training programs and delivery of key project outputs based on the specific tasks specified in the project TOR. This Inception report describes the project approach and methodologies, self-help group formation and organization, organization of training program, financial bank credit assistant, a detailed work plan, and terms of reference for the project.

3.3 Activities

Main activities of the IRP are: (i) provide appropriate technology for AHs whose remaining lands are still viable to implement effective livelihood models or having demand to start their business/service; (ii) organize additional training courses to ensure full skill obtained and (iii) provide consultation on suitable training courses, job introduction, business opportunities to set the link between these mentioned-above factors. Other aids for enterprises/firms recruiting project labours, especially ones providing practical trainings to labours will also be taken into account. All the supports for conducting different activities of the IRP will be directly to the responsible organizations or agencies which the activities are taken place.

3.4 Project Approach & Methodology

The methodology proposed under the project is based on a combination of the needs assessment and income restoration approach, constant consultation with stakeholders, and implementation of best practices. In accordance with the terms of reference and the project proposal, the approach and methodology (see Figure depicted below) will utilize the needs assessment instrument, consultations, and training activities, focusing on the improvement of living conditions and provide necessary skills for the affected people. These include:

- a. Review all related and existing documents regarding the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project and those severely affected households in all the two designated provinces: Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.
- b. Consult and desk review with project-concern officers on project issues and seek possible recommendation on way forward

- c. Prepare situational and needs assessment survey instrument and pre-test the instrument as well as submit the instrument to the project concern officers for endorsement.
- d. Conduct field visit to the respective areas of all 198 target APs within 2 different provinces (Kampong Chhnang: 198 APs, and Kampong Speu: 4 APs) to:
 - analyze of their existing sources of livelihood to serve as a baseline data on pre-Project incomes and living standards and as an evaluation measure for the achievement of the project at its end.
 - detail profiles of the severely affected households and their members including: information on gender, age group, education, productive skills, household size, and livelihood preference.
 - identify of key socio-economic problems facing the participating AHs and suggestions on ways and means to help them overcome said problems.
 - learn about their needs and preferences in their living condition improvement and livelihood activities
 - observe and witness their current living conditions, challenges and needs as well as to consider possible means that would allow them improve and generate incomes.
- e. Consult with key stakeholders in the designated provinces both provincial departments and NGOs in the project area for possible recommendations and effective intervention. The meeting and consultation aim at identification of employment opportunity & skills needed for APs in the project area and possible intervention in the rehabilitation of the railway project.
- f. Establish and form self-help groups (SHG) of the participating APs, the grouping could be people living in the same village or commune and/or nature of livelihood activities. Activities in the formation of the self-help groups will include:
 - Organize initial meeting to each location, each meeting consists of around 20 to 30 participants which prefer them to/as two groups to be setup. The meeting will facilitate all participants to initiate and identify their own group members. The meeting would preferably be with the women of the target group and discuss:
 - Objectives of Self Help Groups
 - What a Self Help Group is
 - Operating principles
 - Weekly meetings
 - Management Committee
 - Regulations
 - End of the year distribution of profit
 - Provide technical support to each group in the formulation of internal groups' regulation, principles, and its vision with the participation of all group's members from each group.
 - Facilitate the meeting to support the each SHG in the formulation of internal group regulation, principles, and its vision. The meeting consists of one day for each group. Support the group in electing their management committee by ballot.

- Explain that the group will write its own regulation. Guide them through the example regulation and make them decide on
 - the amount savings that the members will deposit every month
 - the loan term
 - the interest rate on loans
 - the time and place of the monthly meeting
- Provide training to all SHGs' committees on the group management, leadership and organizational and financial management for officers;
- Provide training to all SHGs' committees on simple bookkeeping, capital management, and minutes taking and group's report writing.
- Provide needed guidance and support to the officers of the self-help groups
- SHG follow up, monitoring and support
- g. Identify the appropriate livelihood activities for all severely APs to participate in the program.
- h. Provide training program and activities to all participating APs.
- i. Assist in identifying and encourage the appropriate livelihood activities for each AP household based on the skill acquired, knowledge and resources of each member and that of their self-help groups and that will ensure that the household has the capacity to provide for its daily sustenance.
- j. Identify existing or planned programs of the Government, NGOs, and other agencies operating in the project area for possible link-up to the IRP.
- k. Prepare a gender strategy that will enhance opportunities for women to participate in the decision-making process and to learn new skills for use in their chosen livelihood activities.
- l. Assist APs in setting-up their respective financial and credit management policy, system and procedures.
- m. Continue to provide follow up activities & on-going support to APs in applying their skills to business activities to make sure that APs are self-sustain and self-dependent in generating their incomes.

3.5 Establishment of Self-Help Group (SHG)

3.5.1 Concept of SHG

The concept developed by various organizations in Cambodia for resettlement projects, for reintegration of migration groups and other vulnerable group to assist in restoring their livelihood and it found feasible for disadvantage community in all rural areas. Traditionally, SHGs have been set up by communities with different arrangement to support the community needs such as pagoda committee, an association of people formed to undertake specific tasks, and the traditional solidarity groups. They are usually formed on their own, and function based on certain norms which are developed themselves.

SHG is defined differently for different purposes. For the purpose of resettlement activities, the SHG could be defined as a small autonomous, non-political group of people living in the

same vicinity of near each other and sharing common concerns, who come together voluntarily to work for their mutual personal, social and economic development.

All members are responsible for the obligation of their groups and needs to participate actively in the group activities. The SHG can be last very long or short depending on dynamic of socio-economic conditions.

3.5.2 Main characteristics of SHGs

Small Group: The concept encourages formation of small groups in order to enable effective participation of all members. Generally, groups with members ranging from 15 - 20 have found to be very effective. If the size is too small, it may result in less seriousness among members of the group.

Homogeneous: If the members belong to the same social and economic strata, if they have similar concerns, and if there is a natural affinity among them, it becomes very easy to work as a group.

Functional and fully participation: The group has to meet regularly, at least twice a month. All members need to attend all meetings.

Autonomous: The groups are autonomous in their functions. They operate base on their own bylaws, rules and regulation. All members meet together and decided the rules and regulation based on concerns. The group is accountable to itself in terms of its functioning.

Collective Leadership: Though the groups have a Representative, Assistant and Treasurer, the office bearers cannot take any involvement in on their decision. All decisions are made in the group meetings when all members are present. All decisions are therefore made in consensus. The position of the office bearers is seen more as responsibility than as power. Nevertheless, the office bearers are rotated regular basis to avoid concentration of power in the hands of a few.

Membership Voluntarily: The group forms on its own based on the concept explained to them. Membership in a group is to be decided between the prospective member and the other members of the group, and not by anybody else.

Non-Political: The SHGs expressly state that they will not discuss any political agenda. Here politics means party-related politics. Members are free to have their own political affiliation, which may differ from member of member within the group. Their issues however, are not discussed in the group meeting.

Mutual Help: The SHGs strive for the personal social and economic development of the members, though mutual help.

Regular Savings: The SHGs focuses on savings and credit activities for mutual help. Saving is not from surplus, but from whatever little the members can put aside from their consumption. The group members collectively decide the size of the amount saved and the frequency of saving.

Interests of SHGs vary depending on their needs. It is necessary to introduce interests of at least at two levels:

- Community level needs which shall include collective interests for community such as water and sanitation, health, education and improvement of other social activities.

- Household and individual needs which may include food security, clothing, shelters, and access to credit, self-confidence and social recognition which can be addressed by small group rather than whole community.

3.5.3 Specific Approach for Setting up SHGs

1. Public awareness of benefits of SHGs: It is important to inform community about the benefit of SHG to encourage their participation in the process. A guideline for public communication and awareness will be developed using simple Khmer words easy to understand by all type of people in Community. The general principle of the SHG will be included in the public communication guideline.
2. Identification of membership in the group shall be voluntary. All members of a group have to mutually agree to work with each other. The team will facilitate identification of membership but will avoid influent in the process.
3. Building leadership for group leader is essential. The whole group is responsible and accountable all decisions which need to ensure that all functions are performed out smoothly. It needs to ensure that the group leader will not make any decisions unilaterally in the leadership; it should be in consensus through meeting with majority of members attended. The leadership group could include a Chief, Secretary and Accounts. Detail tasks and responsibilities of the leadership group and members will be defined and communicated to all SHGs.
4. Assist in establishing bylaws and norms to carry out their tasks smoothly and with greater efficiency. Bylaws are made for their own convenience and not to create obstacles. The SHGs formulate their own rules and regulations. This is an expression of the group's autonomy.
5. Assist each SHG to identify purpose and goals by providing them as much as possible most relevant information.
6. Assist in setting up savings and credit activities appropriate for SHGs because they meet important needs of the members and foster a high level of self-reliance. It generally needs revolving funds to help establish saving/credit funds for each SHG. These revolving funds will be managed through a commercial bank account, possibly ACLEDA bank and the team will help to negotiate with the Bank to get most benefit on fee charges and minimum deposit. In fact, this saving is small SHGs is not really savings in a conventional way. It is not money kept aside for a specific purpose. It is not even available to withdraw at all.
7. The team will assist the SHGs to make their rules that all members save regularly and equally.
8. Assist in establishing bookkeeping. Apart from help in maintaining records of the various activities of the group, the book also helps in making the group more transparent. These may include:
 - Saving book, to maintain the saving detail of members
 - Cash-book, to record all monetary transactions of the group
 - Loan ledger, to record loan particulars of each member

- Individual savings and credit pass book, given to each member of the group

3.5.4 Training to SHG

Training is an important for capacity building. This will include both informal and formal ways of training. Informal training takes place in the routine meetings of the SHGs, in the form of on-the-job learning, of book keeping, facilitation group meeting, and through discussion on topics of interest.

Formal training, on the other hand, is deliberately planned sessions, based on a joint analysis of the training needs. The training may involve sessions on various aspects of the group dynamics such as meeting facilitation, decision making, leadership, problem solving and conflict resolution, and on credit management and book keeping.

Curriculum for training will be developed based on the needs identified during the needs assessment. Some curriculums already exist but may need to adapt to knowledge of participants.

It is also aimed at creating awareness on the social and personal development aspect. Basic knowledge of human rights, gender, ecology and environment, and any other issues will also provide to the members as appropriate.

3.6 Ensure Financial Sustainability Through Networking With Local Financial Institutions

The team will help to establish network with financial institutions to allow SHGs to access affordable credit as required for their group. It will be necessary to explain requirement for accessing credit from financial institutions, helping them to prepare proper documents, show transparency management. It is unavoidable that additional funds are needed when the groups are grown up.

IV. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 Field Interview with AHs

In Kampong Chhnang province (of 194 AHs) and Kampong Speu province (of 4 AHs), 181 AHs out of the target 198 AHs have been interviewed and consulted whilst the other 17 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders after several tires and ultimately have been certified by the local authorities that they are not residing in the concerned areas. See [Annex 2](#) for the reasons and local authority's certification on AHs not residing in the concerned areas!

4.1.1 Gender of AHs

Of 181 affected households who were interviewed, 95 AHs which is equal to 52% are male-headed households while 48% (or 86 AHs) are female-headed households. (See [figure 1](#))

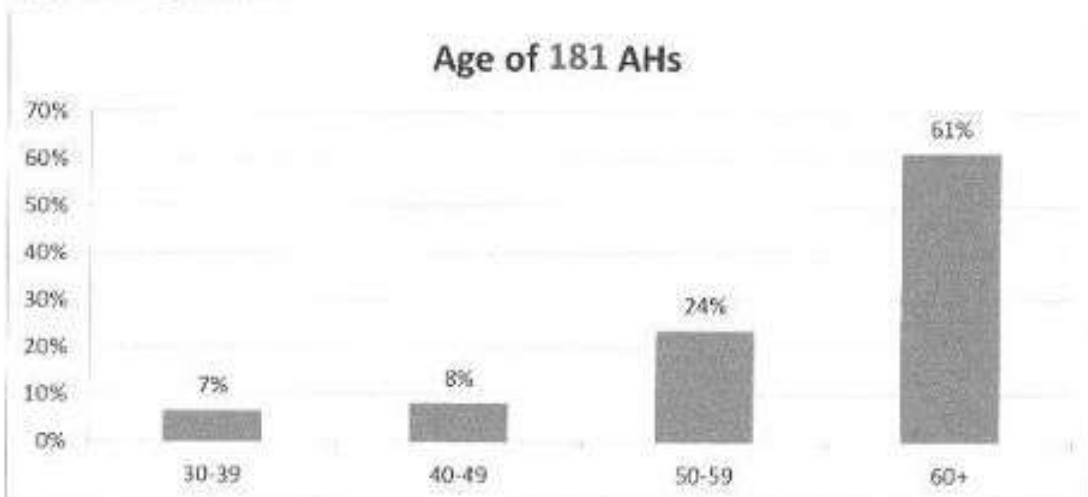
Figure 1: Gender of 181 AHs



4.1.2 Age of AHs

With regards to AHs' age, the number of elderly headed households has constantly come over that of who are aged below 60. As shown in the *figure 2*, 61% or 111 AHs of 181 AHs are elderly who mostly stay at home just to take care of their grandchildren and to do some housework or are completely unable to do anything. Apart from that, 12 AHs (7%) aged below 40 are currently leading the family, while the other leading 15 AHs (8%) and 43 AHs (24%) are aged between 40 and 49, and between 50 and 59, respectively.

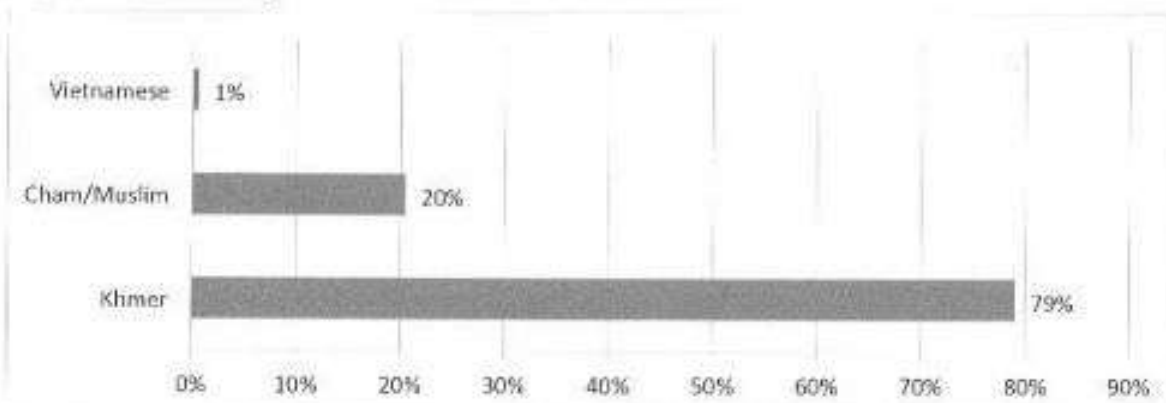
Figure 2: Age of HHs



4.1.3 Citizenship of AHs

In terms of the citizenship of the 181 interviewed AHs, we have found that 37 AHs and other 1 AH are Cham/Muslim and Vietnamese, respectively. Thus, we might use this information carefully to prepare training courses which are suitable for their potentials. (See *figure 3*)

Figure 3: Citizenship of HHs

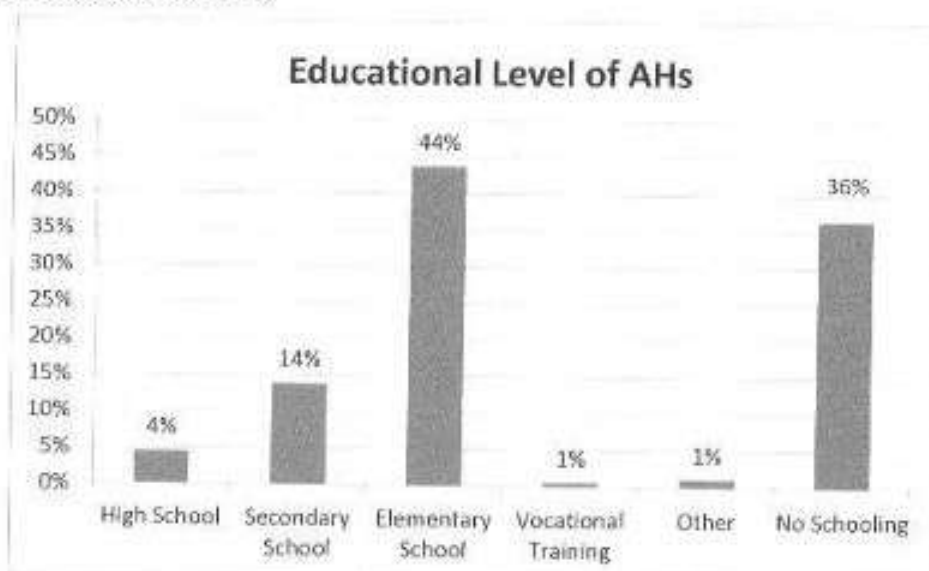


With the education of AHs indicated in *figure 4*, IRP team has found that over half of interviewed AHs have low education, which should result in the training for AHs having to be very simple and easy to understand. Of all the heads of household, there are only 4% who have reached high school and 14% who have reached secondary school while 44% are at

elementary level followed by the significantly lower levels (38%) who were educated at the pagoda or offered vocational training or completely illiterate.

4.1.4 Level of Education of AHs

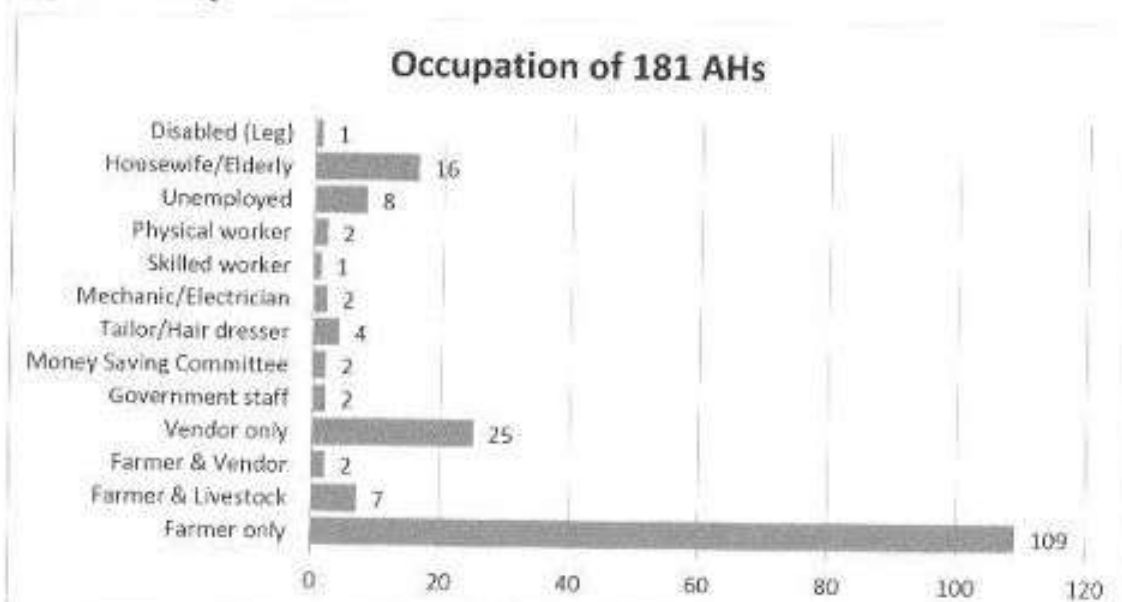
Figure 4: Education of AHs



In the figure 5, 64 percent of 181 concerned AHs are farmers who rely on rice farming and livestock, and 15 percent only are vendors or doing small businesses which can make their living condition just a bit better while only 4 percent are government staff, tailor and barber.

4.1.6 Occupation of AHs

Figure 5: Occupation of AHs



However, there are 3 percent of them are skilled and physical workers, including mechanic and electrician, who can use their skill for revenue or only make money (low income) for their own living, but not able to support the other members in their family. More severely, 14 percent of AHs are housewives, elderly or disabled who only stay at home, look after their children/grandchildren, and are incapable to work, unable to earn money as well as to ease their family's burden; therefore, they are mostly relying financially on their children or other members in the family.

Under the survey purposes the affected household income included earning and receipts from all sources received by all households. Participants in the economic activity include employers own account workers, employees or unpaid family workers, rentals (house, land, equipment, etc.) or recipient of pensions, grants etc.

4.1.7 Monthly Income of AHs

Table 2: Monthly Income of AHs in USD

Monthly Income of AHs (USD)	Number of AHs	Percentage (%)
<100	99	54.7%
100 - 200	29	16.0%
200 - 400	25	13.8%
400 - 600	8	4.4%
600 - 1,000	8	4.4%
1,000 - 2,000	8	4.4%
2,000+	4	2.2%
Total	181	100%

Based on the study in the areas affected by the implementation of the project, a significant number (54.7%) of 181 affected households have earned monthly income less than USD 100, while 16% have been reported that their monthly income is between USD 100 and USD 200. On the other hand, regardless of the project impact, 22.6% of all AHs can earn between 200 USD and 1000 USD a month and 6.6% can make more than 1000 USD every month. (See *Table 2*)

4.1.8 Recourses of AHs

In *Table 3*, only just over half of the AHs have other land for farming or growing rice to count on while only 14% have agricultural equipment.

Table 3: Resources of AHs

Resources of 181 AHs	Number	Percentage (%)
Landholding	93	51%
Household facilities	76	42%
Animal owning	61	34%
Tree	67	37%

Agricultural equipment	25	14%
Business facilities	13	7%
None Possession	3	2%

4.1.9 House Type of AHs

Concerning AHs' housing categories, 53% of the roofs are built of Zinc and Fibro. There is 34.3% of roofing tile and only 10.5% of thatch while 0.6% is none. Regarding to other components, 48.1% of walls are made of wood/plywood and only 3.9% are of brick and wood for the lower part and upper part, respectively. Following that, brick walls comprise of 6.1% of all households while 26% and 11.6% are of thatch and zinc/fibro in its order. However, 5 houses or 2.8% of walls of all AHs are left free.

Table 4: Building Materials

Construction Material	Roof		Wall		Column		Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None/Earth	1	0.6%	5	2.8%	-	-	28	15.5%
Thatch	19	10.5%	47	26.0%	-	-	-	-
Zinc/Fibro	96	53.0%	21	11.6%	-	-	-	-
Small wooden pillar	-	-	-	0.0%	56	30.9%	-	-
Wood/Plywood	-	-	87	48.1%	61	33.7%	108	59.7%
Bamboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11.6%
Roofing Tile	62	34.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floor Tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.7%
Mortar	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9.9%
Concrete	-	-	-	-	31	17.1%	-	-
Brick	-	-	11	6.1%	-	-	-	-
Brick & Wood	-	-	7	3.9%	-	-	-	-
Concrete & Wood	-	-	-	-	30	16.6%	-	-

Regarding to the supports of the structure, column of wood takes the largest proportion which is equal to 33.7% of all studied houses, followed by small wooden pillar which comprises approximately 31%. Not quite different, the column made of concrete are around 17% while column made of concrete & wood are just 16.6%. Last component to be considered is its floor which has been found five types including earth, plywood, bamboo, tile and mortar. Of all floors, wood/plywood takes the largest number which is of 59.7% while tile has come only 1.7%. The remaining 9.9%, 11.6% and 15.5% are mortar, bamboo and earth floor, respectively.

4.1.10 Household Assets of AHs

In terms of household facilities in the studied areas, we have found that motorcycles are conveniently and commonly used in urban and rural areas nowadays. In the study, it reveals that around 52.3% of interviewed households have bicycles and 55.6% have motorbikes. Only a small number of Households have Vehicles, at about 6.5%, and 0.7% have bamboo rail train.

Table 5: Household Assets

Household Assets (of 181 HHs)	Number of HHs possessing assets	Percentage (%)	Number of Assets
Vehicles	9	5.0%	15
Bamboo rail train	2	1.1%	2
Motorbike	84	46.4%	108
Bicycle	73	40.3%	97
TV/VCR	65	35.9%	81
Computer	7	3.9%	7
Mobile phone	84	46.4%	165
Tape recorder/Radio	39	21.5%	39
Washing Machine	1	0.6%	1
Sewing Machine	1	0.6%	1
Horse cart	1	0.6%	1
Followed tractor	1	0.6%	1
Tuk Tuk	1	0.6%	1

4.1.11 Livestock of AHs

At rural area, people rely on feeding animal for a part of their earning. Chickens and cows play a big part in improving income of people along the affected area.

Table 6: Livestock

Livestock	Number of HHs possessing animals	Percentage (%)	Number of animals
Cow	48	26.52%	182
Buffalo	4	2.21%	14
Chicken/Duck	79	43.65%	565
Pig	32	17.68%	78

As seen in the *table 6*, the number of households raising chicken and duck is 43.65% or 79 of 181 AHs, followed by the number of AHs feeding cows which are 48 households or just around 26%. Somehow, pig is also one of the main livestock which they count on for once easing their burden. Just below the number of households raising cow, 32 households have pigs and only 4 households have buffaloes which equal 2.21% of all the interviewed AHs.

4.1.12 Loan Sources of AHs

Generally, living conditions of people in the rural are different from one to another due to many causes including project impact. Therefore, households in the project area have access to credits or loans from various agencies, both private/official and non-official credit institutions to improve their daily life or to deal with daily expenses.

Table 7: Sources of loan

Loan Provider	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Bank/Government	56	62.92%
Microfinance/NGOs / Society	20	22.47%
Credit provider	7	7.87%
Relatives	6	6.74%
Total	89	100.00%

The survey showed that 49% or 89 of the 181 AHs have received credits from different agencies. The credit sources of the 89 AHs include: 62.92% from Bank/Govt., 22.47% from Microfinance Institutions, 7.87% from Credit providers and 6.74% from their relatives.

4.1.12 Loan Purposes of AHs

In general, households require loans for various purposes such as for farming, health treatment, starting/expanding business and supporting family.

Table 8: Purposes of Loan

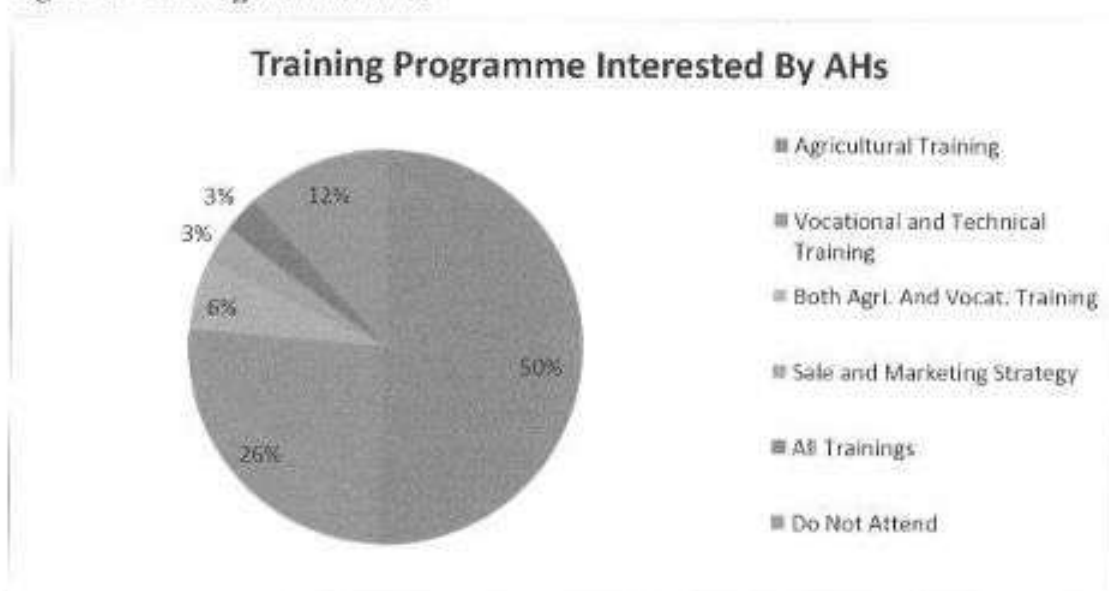
Purposes of Loan	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Food Consumption	12	13.48%
Health Care	7	7.87%
Schooling Costs	12	13.48%
Building/Repairing house	18	20.22%
Ceremony/Wedding	5	5.62%
Improving Business/Livestock/Farming	36	40.45%
Supporting family members/Buying equipment	24	26.97%
Buying Land	3	3.37%

As shown in Table 8, most households (40.45%) receive loans for expanding or improving their businesses, buying and taking care of their livestock and dealing with farming expenses, which is followed by 26.97% of supporting family members and buying appliances or equipment for the sake of their family members while other remarkable purposes are of 20.22% which are for building or repairing shelters. However, they also receive loan to cope with their daily expense including food and school fee which possess the same needs of 13.48%. Similarly, health care is also crucial to compulsorily think of which is found 7.87%, followed by ceremony/wedding and buying land, 5.62% and 3.37%, respectively.

4.1.12 Training Need for AHs

The affected people have less interest in sale and money management strategies because they do not understand how useful and helpful it is for their daily life in terms of budget management. Consequently, the training team needs to encourage and explain to AHs about the sale and money management strategy to understand that it is part of how to save their incomes and reduce other unnecessary expenses.

Figure 6: Training Need for AHs



As a result, the team has collected the information related to the training program which AHs are interested in. As shown in the **figure 6**, 50 percent of AHs are interested in Agricultural Training or On-Farm training since they own some plots for growing agricultural crops and a number of livestock. Second main interesting training program is Vocational and Technical Training, so called Off-Farm Training, which is made up of 26%. However, there is only 3% who are interested in Sale and Marketing Strategy which is actually very essential to do or expand their business. On the other hand, though the team had explained all the above-mentioned training programs to the AHs, some of them still have not decided to choose the specific one which resulted in some (6%) choosing both agricultural and vocational training programs and in some (3%) choosing all the training programs. Yet, they confirmed that they would clarify to choose only one later on when they have already discussed with their family

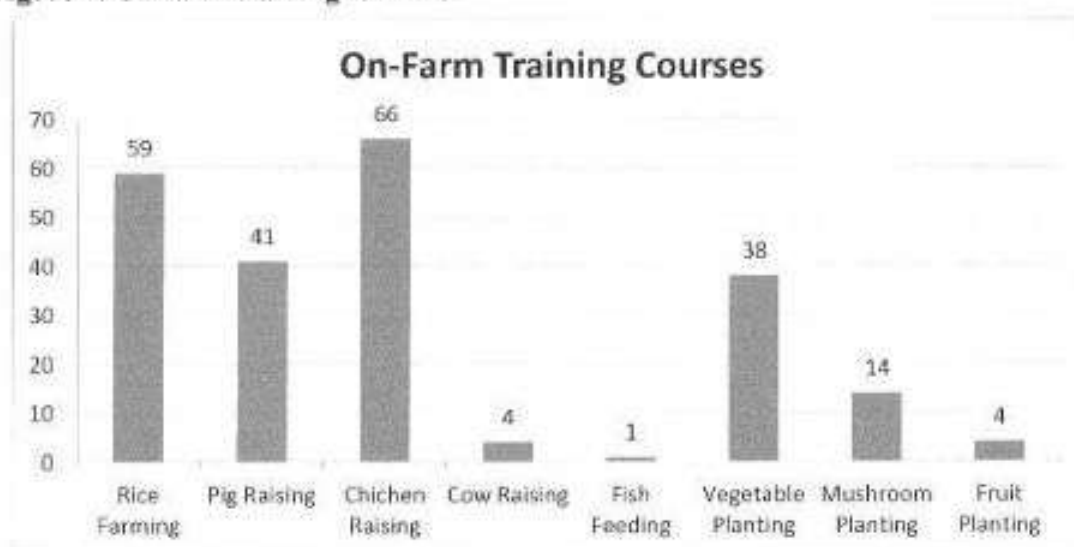
members as well as the one who is going to attend the training. Whatsoever, 12% have been reported that they would not attend the training program due to some reasons as follows:

- There is no available member to join the training.
- The heads of household themselves are aged so that they could not be capable in being trained.
- Their family members are already employed or have their own business, which led to have no available time or no interest in the training.
- Their living conditions are already much better or improved regardless of the project implementation.

4.1.13 On-farm Training for AHs

After having discussing with affected households, we have learnt that AHs are really interested in the training courses which have been explained. Thus, we found that they are so much interested in chicken/duck raising and rice farming training courses which account for 66 households and 59 households, consecutively.

Figure 7: On-farm training for HHs



Likewise, they also have great interest in raising pig and planting vegetable for both commercial purpose and private needs. We can see that, in the [figure 7](#), there are 41 households chose pig breeding training course while the vegetable training course is interested by just below 40. The remaining households have more interest in planting mushroom, fruit planting, cow raising and fish feeding. Therefore, they requested to offer them with such on-farm training courses in order for them to better their living.

4.1.14 Off-farm Training for AHs

Regarding to off-farm training courses, affected households found that it is very necessary to their community as some concerned fields, particularly motorbike repairing, tailoring and facial make-up, have not been served. Therefore, as shown in the below figure, tailoring, motorbike repairing and facial make-up/hairdresser training courses are much more interesting to the households in the studied areas.

Figure 8: Off-farm training for HHs



Statistically, 35 AHs are interested in motorbike repairing; 37 AHs in tailoring, 32 AHs in hairdresser/facial make-up, and the remaining in cellphone repairing, driving, machine fixing, air-con fixing, electricity technician and craft producing.

4.2 Self Help Group Formation and Activities

4.2.1 The basics of Self Help Groups

- Self Help Groups are groups of 15 to 30 women or men who want to improve their living conditions by setting up their own savings and loan fund.
- The fund is owned by the group and consists of the savings of the members. The fund is used to make short-term loans with interest to members. The profit of the fund (i.e. the interest on loans plus fines) is divided to the members of the group at the end of the year.
- The group comes together every month to collect savings and to give out loans. The members of the group choose where the meetings are held. The important thing is that the location is big enough for all the members and quiet. The meetings should be short and at a convenient time for everyone.
- The participation of all the members in the meeting is important. The attendance of all the members guarantees the correctness of the accounts and the success of the group.
- The members of the group will elect a management committee of at least 3 members: a president, a person responsible for the savings and loan administration, and a person responsible for agricultural and vocational training.
- The project will train the management committee in basic accounting:
 - A book in which the monthly savings of all members are written down
 - A book in which the loans and loan repayments are written down
 - A cashbook in which the total amount of money in the fund is written down
- Apart from this, all the members will have their individual savings and loan book.
- It is the responsibility of all members:
 - To deposit the same amount of savings every month

- To pay their loans plus interest back on time
- If the members cannot carry this responsibility, the group will not be successful. It is therefore important to select members who are reliable.
- The group will make some decisions, which will be written down in the group regulation, such as:
 - The amount of savings that all members will contribute every month
 - The loan term
 - The interest rate on loans
 - The amount of fine for late repayment
 - The amount of fine for non-attendance without good reason
- The group will keep some cash at hand at all times for emergency loans. Emergency loans are loans that can be given any day of the month to group members who have a sick person or an accident in the family, and need money urgently. Emergency loans are free of interest.
- At the end of the year, all of the loans need to be paid back. During the last meeting of the year, the members will receive their part of the profit. They can jointly decide:
 - To keep the savings plus profit in the fund
 - To keep the savings in the fund and take the profit home (recommended)
 - To take the savings and profit home and start again.

4.2.2 Formation Steps Achieved by IRP Team

Step 1: Meeting with local authorities for establishing SHGs

The IRP team met with the village authorities and explained them what Self Help Groups are. In addition, the team also mentioned that the groups would not receive any loans or grants from the project and that the Self Help Groups can best be composed of women. The reason is that women generally manage the household money in our country, Cambodia. Because of this, they have more experience in managing money wisely. During this step, the IRP team also met with the men of the target group and explained them what Self Help Groups are and mentioned that, for the success of the Self Help Groups, women need their husband's support and understanding. More importantly, the team asked for cooperation from the authorities including district officials, commune officials and village officials in order to smoothly implement the program.

§ See Annex 3.1 for the attendance of authorities attending the meeting with IRP team!



Fig. 9: Meeting with Chhouk Sar Commune Officials



Fig. 10: Meeting with Cheab Commune Officials

Step 2: Meeting with Affected Heads of Household

The team met with the heads of households, especially the women who had decided to form a Self Help Group. Meeting with the heads of households of, the targets were to discuss:

- Objectives of Self Help Groups
- What a Self Help Group is
- Operating principles
- Monthly meetings
- Management Committee
- Regulations
- Agricultural and technical training programs
- End of the year distribution of profit



Figure 11: Meeting with AHs in Ta Ches commune



Figure 12: Meeting with AHs in Tuol Khpuos commune

☞ See **Annex 3.2** for the attendances of authorities and AHs meeting for SHGs set up!

After having gathered all the AHs in each commune to discuss all the above-mentioned points, 6 Self Help Groups have been formed as listed in the table below.

Table 9: List of Self-Help Groups created in 6 different communes

No.	Name of Self Help Group (SHG)	Central Location
1	Sonsom Prak Choukchey Khum Ta Ches Group (SHG 1)	Ta Ches
2	Reak Chamroern Khum Chhouk Sar Group (SHG 2)	Chhouk Sar
3	Ruob Ruom Dermbey Chivakpheab Group (SHG 3)	Khna Chhmar
4	Akphivadh Chouy Kluon Eng Group (SHG 4)	Akphivadh
5	Bro Maul Phol Group (SHG 5)	Cheab
6	Sonsom Rongroerng Group (SHG 6)	Tuol Khpuos

Furthermore, IRP team explained that in this meeting the group would elect its management committee and decide on its internal regulation. The team also clearly explained the different positions in the management committee: what is the role and what is the desired profile of the president, the person responsible for the savings and loan administration, and the person

responsible for agricultural and vocational training. The selection characteristics of each position are as follows:

Table 10: Positions, Roles, Characteristics and Qualities of SHG Management Committee

No.	Position	Roles	Characteristics and qualities
1	President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the leader of the group • Leads meetings and facilitate the group • Represents the group to outsiders • Ensures that the regulation is respected • Finds solutions to conflicts between the women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A person of strong character - Present and visible in the community - Capable of running a group - Honest and intelligent - Patient, available, dynamic
2	Savings and Loan Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records the savings of each member on the members' savings and loan book • Counts the total amount of savings received • Records the loans given in the loan book • Records the loans and interest paid back in the loan book • Records the loans given and paid back on the members' savings and loan cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capable of recording savings transactions - Capable of recording loan transactions - Literate - Reliable and intelligent
3	Training Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine training courses applied to group members' needs • Write a report of the training and submit to the president • Note and write down in every meeting and submit to the president • Write all the related letters if needed • Help organize the report for budgeting in the group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acknowledging in agricultural and technical fields - Literate - Reliable and intelligent

Consequently, we supported the group in electing their management committee by ballot. All the committees are allowed to be elected for two mandates of two years. As a result, the management committee consisting of at least three members have been created and listed in the table below.

Table 11: Self Help Group Management Committee

No.	Self-Help Group	SHG Management Committee		
		President of SHG	Saving & Loan committee	Training Committee
1	SHG 1	Mr. Pech Sanorn Tel: 095 72 17 47	Mrs. KEO Sam An Tel: 097 55 12 193	Mr. NGUON Vy Tel: 096 99 85 723
2	SHG 2	Mr. Kung Soeum Tel: 097 52 17 986	Mr. CHOU Sokha Tel: 017 61 87 88	Mr. RES Maut Tel: N/A
3	SHG 3	Mr. KEO Doeun Tel: 066 78 91 23	Mrs. VOR Lang Tel: 031 22 21 456	Mrs. VONG Thorn Tel: N/A
4	SHG 4	Mr. SOK Sothy Tel: 071 63 67 865 Mrs. KUNG Sorn (Dep.) Tel: N/A	Mr. KORNG Kroch Tel: 077 501 671	Mr. DUONG Choeun Tel: 097 42 95 393
5	SHG 5	Mr. POUV Neang Tel: 097 39 13 931	Mr. THIM Thet Tel: N/A	Mrs. CHEA Norn Tel: 092 31 15 02
6	SHG 6	Mr. CHEA Piseth Tel: 096 66 74 737	Mrs. TOUCH Yon Tel: 096 38 79 120	Mrs. SOS Srey Aun Tel: 097 61 857 61

§ See Annex 1 for the complete list of SHG members.



Figure 13 & 14: Elected management committee in Akpivadh commune (Left) and in Khna Chhnor commune (Right) together with commune officials attending the election and verifying that the groups have been officially created.

V. CONCLUSION

Under the implementation of the project, 181 appointed severely affected households (both from Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces) who have been considered eligible for IRP, except 17 AHs, were totally reached by IRP team with a good collaboration of local authorities to have completely conducted field interview of baseline survey by the beginning this quarter. However, those 17 AHs were confirmed by local authorities that they were in double names, not ultimately able to be met nor residing in the project areas. Moreover, they also have been officially certified by commune chief (see Annex 2) ruling in their areas in order to keep moving forwards on the project implementation.

The survey has clearly provided AHs' detail information which can be used wisely for further steps in either suggesting or determining training programs that we think are suitable in their respective areas as well as in the current market. During this quarter, AHs were offered the consultations on their living conditions, business and employment opportunities, personal needs and training course selections. Particularly, the AHs were also encouraged to actively participate in and fully support the program and to provide specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened.

Community preparation and facilitation is a crucial aspect which is often not done well because very little is known about why and how Self Help Groups can contribute to the community economy and to what extent Self Help Groups might underpin community self-reliance. Somehow, to date, 6 Self Help Groups have been officially created, which are legally recognized in their community whereas the monthly meetings will be held from the next quarter.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of SHG participants

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអង្គការសហគមន៍ប្រាក់បោកដំណើរការ							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះអង្គការ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	មាង សុំរៀន	55	ស្រី	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	នួន សុផាត	64	ប្រុស	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	ព្យុម ឈឿត	51	ស្រី	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ពាន ពន្លា	32	ស្រី	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសលិច	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ងល ជុំ	62	ប្រុស	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	ជី ហ៊ឹម	62	ប្រុស	ស្វាយប្រាម	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	អុត ភីន	52	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ឆេង គី	56	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ហៅ នុយ	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ហែម សុភាព	55	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	កន់ យ៉ន	60	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	សុខ សុខន	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ឈឿន គីលាង	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	អ៊ុង បាទី	49	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ង៉ែត សុខលី	56	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ជួង សុភាព	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	រស់ ចែម	71	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	កង ធីត	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ជីវ សុភាព	60	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ហួត ឃូ	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	តាំង ពិត	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសង្ឃប្រារព្ធធនាគារធនាគារ							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
22	នី ភីសា	44	ស្រី	សំរោង	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	ព្រហ្ម ហៃ	61	ប្រុស	សំរោង	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ប៊ុយ អៀងឡី	53	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ឡេង ហ៊ាង	35	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
26	ពេជ្រ សាណន	45	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
27	សុត សារ៉េន	55	ស្រី	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
28	ចាប មៀន	73	ស្រី	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
29	ស៊ី សាខន	64	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
30	ចាន់ ឆាយ	64	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
31	ម៉ាង រៀន	63	ស្រី	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
32	ឆេង ខាង	67	ស្រី	សំរោង	តាជេសលិច	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
33	ជុំ រៀន	58	ស្រី	បឹងកក់	តាជេសលិច	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
34	អ៊ូ កៀត	77	ប្រុស	បឹងកក់	តាជេសលិច	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
35	ជុំ ឡី	69	ប្រុស	បឹងកក់	តាជេសលិច	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំតាជេសមានចំនួន ៣៥ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមវិភាគប្រើប្រាស់ឃុំឈូកស							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ចាន់ សុដានី	60	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ជុំ ឃុំ	63	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	នោ ឃុំ	53	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	កើត ម៉ាត់	75	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	គឹម ឆន	63	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	អ៊ុន សៈ	60	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាប្រឹក្សាប្រឹក្សាប្រឹក្សា							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះរដ្ឋបាល	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
7	ឈ ត្រីម	80	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	តឹម ឈុំ	66	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	គង់ ពេជ្រ	66	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	តឹក ឆៀន	49	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	គុជ វិង	60	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ឆៃត កេង	59	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	សេង អេម	55	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ឃួន សារ៉ុម	49	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	អុល ឈាម	32	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ពិម សុនីម	43	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	ជូ សុខា	40	ប្រុស	ព្រៃពាន	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	ស្រង់ ទាំពិម	70	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ទាំ ស្មាន	61	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ទាំ ប្រឹម	66	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	ពុប ស៊ីស	62	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	សឹម ស្មាន	73	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	ទុំ សារី	80	ប្រុស	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ម៉ុត ស្រះ	64	ស្រី	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ម៉ាន យាន	60	ប្រុស	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
26	ម៉ុត ហ៊ឹម	66	ប្រុស	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
27	ពះ ម៉ុត	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
28	ស្មាន នៅ	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
29	ទាំ ស្មាន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
30	ឡឹម ទាំ	70	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះមេសាសនាប្រតិបត្តិការប្រើប្រាស់ឃុំឈូកស							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេសាសនា	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
31	ជោក សេន	49	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
32	ស្មោះ សាស	80	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
33	សុះ ទាំ	65	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្របង	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
34	តេះ សាន់	69	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្របង	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
35	ឈ្មោះ សេន	61	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្របង	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
36	ហ៊ាំ ធុន	61	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្របង	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
37	ម៉ើ សាម	59	ស្រី	អណ្តូងត្របង	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំឈូកសមានចំនួន ៣៧ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះមេសាសនាប្រតិបត្តិការប្រើប្រាស់ឃុំខ្នាត្នា							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេសាសនា	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	អូន ឧន	53	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	វង់ ថន	53	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	យ៉ែក ឈៀន	65	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ញឹក ម៉េត	54	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ស៊ីម ឈៀន	70	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	តែ សាត	76	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	សោម រៀន	74	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	សៅ រៀន	69	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	វ៉ែន សី	69	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ខ្លឹម សាមីត	24	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	អូន សាមីត	45	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	យីម ធាន	67	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ប៉ុក ខែម	79	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងថ្មី	ខ្នាត្នា	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះបេសកកម្មប្រឆាំងជំងឺឆ្លង (ឃុំខ្នាត្នាវ)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
14	កង់ ឧត	67	ប្រុស	ត្រដក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	កែវ ជឿន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រដក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ស្វាយ វ៉ន	70	ស្រី	ត្រដក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	យ៉ឹម ហៃ	67	ប្រុស	ត្រដក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	សំ គុំ	44	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	នួន សុភ័ណ	53	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ឌី អឿន	84	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	ប៉ែន ប៉ែន	41	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	ប្រាក់ រ៉ុ	60	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	មៅ សារឿន	59	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ស្វាយ ឯក	79	ប្រុស	ព្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	អ៊ុង អឿន	53	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
26	ប៉ែន ឆត	48	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
27	គឹម សំអាត	61	ប្រុស	ព្រៃកោងលិច	ខ្នាត្នាវ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំខ្នាត្នាវមានចំនួន ២៨ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះបេសកកម្មអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួរមុខ (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ម៉ក់ យ៉ិន	75	ស្រី	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ជួន ឌឿន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	ស្ករ ណារ	73	ប្រុស	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	សៅ យាន	64	ស្រី	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ស្ន ឌឿន	67	ប្រុស	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	សំ សាម៉ុន	48	ស្រី	ស្រែថ្មី	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (អភិវឌ្ឍន៍)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
7	ម៉ី លៀក	61	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	អោម ផេង	54	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	កោះ យឿង	60	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	អ៊ុយ ម៉ាស់	62	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	តៃ លៀម	65	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ញ៉េប គីន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ស៊ីវ សុំ	63	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្នុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ញ៉េប កន	76	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ចាន់ សុបិន	39	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ឯក លៀន	67	ប្រុស	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	ពត ហ៊ី	67	ស្រី	ពោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	ហួន ឯន	74	ស្រី	ពោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ឯក លៀន	70	ប្រុស	ពោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ស៊ីវ អៀន	58	ស្រី	ពោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	តៃ អិន	68	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	ហួន ឯន	74	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	កង ក្រុច	66	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ហួន មីន	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	គយ ខឿន	55	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
26	ញឹក ហាន	67	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
27	ហួន មីន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
28	គង់ សន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
29	តៃ ពន	61	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
30	សូ ទ្រី	60	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកថ្កល	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
31	អោម រឿង	67	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
32	មៅ សារ៉ុ	59	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
33	ធួង ជឿន	68	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
34	ជឿម ណាវី	28	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
35	ចាន់ សយ	49	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
36	អោម អេន	67	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
37	ចាន់ អ៊ុន	76	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
38	ជឿក សៀង	65	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
39	ឡាច សុភា	65	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
40	ហែន ណាវី	33	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
41	ហេម គឹមសាន	29	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
42	សែ អៀង	60	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានចំនួន ៨២ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ជុំ រឿន	28	ស្រី	តាកាប	ខ្ពង់ពពក	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	លោក ខាត់	93	ស្រី	តាកាប	ខ្ពង់ពពក	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	ខុយ ចោច	51	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ស្រី ខុន	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ប៉ែន សារី	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	ជុំ គឹម	47	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ជីម ចេត	62	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ញ៉ុង ចេង	74	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកជុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
9	ពៅ ចម	77	ប្រុស	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ពៅ នាង	65	ប្រុស	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ពៅ ម៉ាច	70	ប្រុស	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ទេព សូ	59	ស្រី	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	វិប គ្រប់	70	ស្រី	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ជា លាន	55	ស្រី	ទំពនាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ប៉ាត់ លីម	45	ស្រី	ឆកកណ្តាល	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ម៉ែន ហាន	67	ប្រុស	គោកពេញ	ជៀប	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹកមានកំនួន ១៦ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសន្សំរៀង (ឃុំទួលខ្ពស់)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ជេត សុន	60	ស្រី	កោង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ប៉ាត ហាម	31	ស្រី	កោង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	នួន ហ៊ុំ	60	ស្រី	ឡ	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ទឹម ទីម៉ះ	59	ស្រី	ត្រកាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ម៉ម សាវី	64	ប្រុស	ត្រកាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	សុះ ទាំ	63	ប្រុស	ត្រកាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	កែ ម៉ាត់	71	ប្រុស	ត្រកាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	រះ ណា	40	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	រះ គាស	46	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ឡើ ន	54	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ស្មាន ជះ	68	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ផែង រ៉ិន	54	ស្រី	ស្បែង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះអស់ក្រមសន្សំរៀង (ឃុំទួលខ្ពស់)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
13	គេវ សី	63	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ឌឿ សារុន	34	ស្រី	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ឡេង សៀងសី	65	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	តឹក ដាន	86	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	ស្រី រៀន	62	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	សេ ហ៊ុន	69	ស្រី	តាំងឡា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ស្រី ឌី	52	ស្រី	តាំងឡា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	កូច យ៉ុន	50	ស្រី	តាំងឡា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	សំ អៀល	63	ស្រី	តាំងឡា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	រៀង មិន	47	ស្រី	តាំងឡា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	មៅ ថៃល	70	ប្រុស	ក្រសាំងដុះឡើង	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	លុះ យះ	64	ស្រី	ក្រសាំងដុះឡើង	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកថ្លា	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ជីម ងួន	31	ប្រុស	គោក	អមពាំង	ថ្ពង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ
26	ភូ ភឹម	41	ប្រុស	ស្វាយ	អមពាំង	ថ្ពង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ
27	ជិន សារឹម	46	ប្រុស	ថ្នល់បំបែក	អមពាំង	ថ្ពង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ
28	លៀក រតនៈ	31	ប្រុស	ថ្នល់បំបែក	អមពាំង	ថ្ពង	កំពង់ស្ពឺ
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំទួលខ្ពស់មានចំនួន ២៨ គ្រួសារ							

4. Cheab & Kbal Teuk Commune

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

សេចក្តីសន្និដ្ឋាន[illegible]

ឈ្មោះអធិបតី ឯកឧត្តម អគ្គនាយក អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន អនុវត្តន៍គោលនយោបាយ កសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រដ្ឋបាលនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត លេខ (១២) ផ្ទះបាត់ដំបង រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ដឹកនាំដោយ ឯកឧត្តម អគ្គនាយក អគ្គនាយកដ្ឋាន អនុវត្តន៍គោលនយោបាយ កសិកម្ម រុក្ខាប្រមាញ់ និងនេសាទ រដ្ឋបាលនៃគណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត លេខ (១២) ផ្ទះបាត់ដំបង រាជធានីភ្នំពេញ



5. Tuol Khpous Commune

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

សិរីរ័ត្ន ឧត្តរាភិ

[illegible][illegible]

ထိုသို့ဆက်လက်လုပ်ဆောင်ရာတွင် အထူးသတိပြုရမည့်အချက်မှာ အထွေထွေအားဖြင့် အမျိုးသမီးများသည် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများကို ရရှိရန် အားလုံးကတော့ အားပေးကြသည်။ သို့သော် အချို့သော အမျိုးသမီးများသည် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများကို ရရှိရန် အားပေးကြသည်။ သို့သော် အချို့သော အမျိုးသမီးများသည် အလုပ်အကိုင်အခွင့်အလမ်းများကို ရရှိရန် အားပေးကြသည်။

[illegible]

01	04	08	12	16	20
01	04	08	12	16	20



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

សិទ្ធិក្រុមប្រឹក្សា

[illegible]

ប្រភព៖ គណនេយ្យកម្ពុជា ខែកញ្ញា ឆ្នាំ២០១២ ទំព័រ ១២១
 (ឧប្បត្តិហេតុនៅតាមព្រំដែន។)

អរិយធម៌ជាតិខ្មែរ គួរតែប្រកួតប្រជែងជាមួយអរិយធម៌បរទេស ដើម្បីកសាងជាតិកម្ពុជាឱ្យបានរឹងមាំ។

[illegible][illegible]

Annex 3: Attendance of Authorities, management committee and AHs

Annex 3.1: Authorities responsible for affected areas Attending the meeting with IRP team from 11-15 July 2016

➤ Ta Ches Commune

No	Authority	Position	First Name	Last Name	Signature	Phone Number
1	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
2	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
3	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
4	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
5	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
6	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
7	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
8	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
9	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
10	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
11	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
12	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
13	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
14	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
15	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001

➤ Chhouk Sar Commune

No	Authority	Position	First Name	Last Name	Signature	Phone Number
1	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
2	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
3	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
4	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
5	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
6	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
7	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
8	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
9	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
10	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
11	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
12	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
13	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
14	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001
15	Commune	President	Phou	Phou	[Signature]	0972212001

➤ Khna Chhmar Commune

ST	NO	DATE	TIME	LOCATION	TYPE	STATUS	REMARKS
1	101	10/10/2010	10:00	101	101	101	101
2	102	10/10/2010	10:00	102	102	102	102
3	103	10/10/2010	10:00	103	103	103	103
4	104	10/10/2010	10:00	104	104	104	104
5	105	10/10/2010	10:00	105	105	105	105
6	106	10/10/2010	10:00	106	106	106	106
7	107	10/10/2010	10:00	107	107	107	107
8	108	10/10/2010	10:00	108	108	108	108
9	109	10/10/2010	10:00	109	109	109	109
10	110	10/10/2010	10:00	110	110	110	110

➤ Cheab and Khlong PorPork Communes

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Rate	Amount	Remarks	Total
1	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
2	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
3	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
4	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
5	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
6	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
7	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
8	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
9	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
10	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
11	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
12	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
13	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
14	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
15	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
16	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
17	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
18	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
19	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
20	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
21	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
22	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
23	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
24	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
25	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
26	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
27	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
28	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
29	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
30	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
31	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
32	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
33	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
34	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
35	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
36	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
37	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
38	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
39	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
40	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
41	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
42	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
43	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
44	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
45	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
46	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
47	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
48	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
49	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
50	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
51	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
52	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
53	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
54	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
55	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
56	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
57	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
58	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
59	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
60	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
61	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
62	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
63	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
64	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
65	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
66	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
67	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
68	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
69	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
70	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
71	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
72	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
73	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
74	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
75	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
76	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
77	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
78	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
79	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
80	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
81	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
82	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
83	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
84	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
85	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
86	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
87	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
88	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
89	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
90	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
91	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
92	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
93	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
94	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
95	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
96	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
97	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
98	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
99	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000
100	1000 kg. of rice	kg.	1000	1000		1000

NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS
14	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
15	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
16	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
17	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
18	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
19	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
20	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
21	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
22	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
23	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
24	1000 1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

➤ Commune Officials from Chhouk Sar Commune

Sl. No.	Particulars	Debit	Credit	Balance
1	By Balance b/d			100000
2	To Cash	5000		95000
3	To Bank	10000		85000
4	By Cash		2000	83000
5	To Cash	1000		82000
6	To Bank	10000		72000
7	By Cash		5000	67000
8	To Cash	1000		66000
9	To Bank	10000		56000
10	By Cash		1000	55000
11	To Cash	1000		54000
12	To Bank	10000		44000
13	By Cash		5000	39000
14	To Cash	1000		38000
15	To Bank	10000		28000
16	By Cash		1000	27000
17	To Cash	1000		26000
18	To Bank	10000		16000
19	By Cash		5000	11000
20	To Cash	1000		10000
21	To Bank	10000		0

➤ AHS from Chhouk Sar Commune

Sl. No.	Particulars	Rs.	Paise	Total	Remarks
1	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
2	To Cash	—	—	—	—
3	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
4	To Cash	—	—	—	—
5	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
6	To Cash	—	—	—	—
7	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
8	To Cash	—	—	—	—
9	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
10	To Cash	—	—	—	—
11	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
12	To Cash	—	—	—	—
13	By Cash	1000	00	1000	1000
14	To Cash	—	—	—	—

[illegible]

➤ Commune Officials from Khna Chhmar Commune

Pemeriksaan Curah Hujan dan Salju Selama 1 Tahun								
No	Tempat	Curah Hujan	Salju	Angin	Kelembaban	Kelembaban	Kelembaban	Kelembaban
1	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
2	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
3	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
4	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
5	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
6	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
7	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
8	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
9	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
10	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
11	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
12	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
13	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
14	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
15	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
16	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
17	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
18	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
19	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
20	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
21	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
22	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
23	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
24	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
25	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
26	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
27	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
28	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
29	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm
30	Bandung	1000 mm	0 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm	1000 mm

➤ AHs from Khna Chhmar Commune

క్ర.సం.	నామ	తేదీ	సం.	సం.	సం.	సం.	సం.
1	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
2	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
3	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
4	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
5	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
6	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
7	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
8	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
9	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
10	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
11	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
12	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
13	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1
14	మ. గాంధీ	1947-01-01	1	1	1	1	1

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំ	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	លេខសម្គាល់
15	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	១៩៩១	—	—	—	១៥
16	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៦
17	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៧
18	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៨
19	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៩
20	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២០
21	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២១
22	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២២
23	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៣
24	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៤
25	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៥
26	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៦
27	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៧

➤ Commune Officials from Akphivadh Commune

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ថ្ងៃខែឆ្នាំ	ស្រី	ប្រុស	សរុប	លេខសម្គាល់
1	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១
2	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២
3	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៣
4	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៤
5	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៥
6	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៦
7	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៧
8	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៨
9	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៩
10	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១០
11	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១១
12	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១២
13	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៣
14	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៤
15	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៥
16	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៦
17	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៧
18	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៨
19	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	១៩
20	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២០
21	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២១
22	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២២
23	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៣
24	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៤
25	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៥
26	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៦
27	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៧
28	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៨
29	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	២៩
30	ឈ្មោះ អៀង	ស្រី	—	—	—	—	៣០

➤ AHS from Akphivadh Commune

NO.	DATE	TIME	PLACE	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS
1	10/10	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30	10:30
2	10/10	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30	11:30
3	10/10	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30	12:30
4	10/10	13:30	13:30	13:30	13:30	13:30	13:30
5	10/10	14:30	14:30	14:30	14:30	14:30	14:30
6	10/10	15:30	15:30	15:30	15:30	15:30	15:30
7	10/10	16:30	16:30	16:30	16:30	16:30	16:30
8	10/10	17:30	17:30	17:30	17:30	17:30	17:30
9	10/10	18:30	18:30	18:30	18:30	18:30	18:30
10	10/10	19:30	19:30	19:30	19:30	19:30	19:30
11	10/10	20:30	20:30	20:30	20:30	20:30	20:30
12	10/10	21:30	21:30	21:30	21:30	21:30	21:30
13	10/10	22:30	22:30	22:30	22:30	22:30	22:30
14	10/10	23:30	23:30	23:30	23:30	23:30	23:30

NO.	NAME	AGE	SEX	REL.	DATE	TIME	PLACE
1	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
2	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
3	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
4	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
5	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
6	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
7	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
8	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
9	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
10	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
11	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
12	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
13	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
14	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
15	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
16	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
17	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
18	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
19	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
20	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
21	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
22	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
23	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
24	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
25	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
26	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
27	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
28	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
29	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100
30	John Doe	25	M	Wife	10/10/10	10:00	100

DATE	NAME	AGE	SEX	REL	RES	REMARKS
1941-11-10	John Doe	25	M	Head	123 Main St	Good
1941-11-15	Jane Doe	22	F	Wife	123 Main St	Good
1941-11-20	Bob Doe	18	M	Son	123 Main St	Good
1941-11-25	Charlie Doe	15	M	Son	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-01	Frank Doe	12	M	Son	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-05	Grace Doe	10	F	Daughter	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-10	Henry Doe	8	M	Son	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-15	Irene Doe	6	F	Daughter	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-20	Joseph Doe	4	M	Son	123 Main St	Good
1941-12-25	Karen Doe	2	F	Daughter	123 Main St	Good

➤ Commune Officials from Cheab, Khlong Porpork, Tuol Khpous and Kbal Teuk Communes

[illegible]

➤ AHs from Cheab, Khlong Porpork, Tuol Khpous and Kbal Teuk communes

[illegible]

Photos of Activities

IRP team met with commune officials and AHs.

