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Socio-economic Survey and Training Need Assessment for Design
and Implementation of Income Restoration Program
(NR13 and PR314D)

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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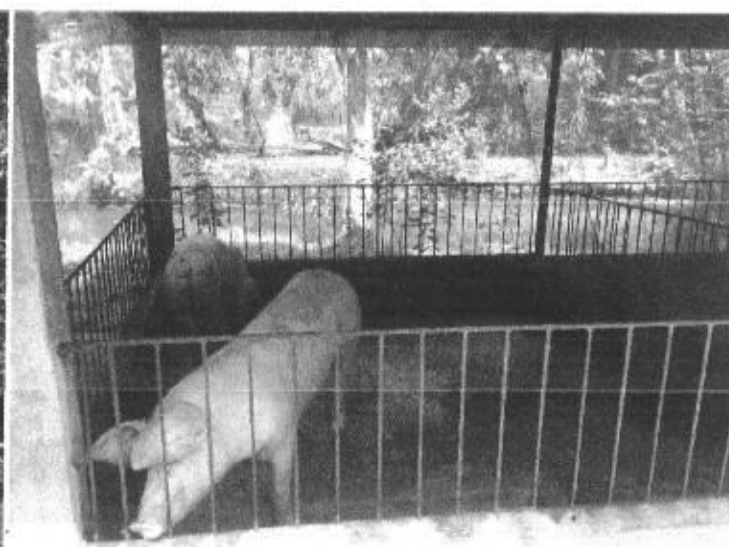
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CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project (NR13 and PR314D)



Ministry of Economic and Finance

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)

Resettlement Department

ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This second-quarter report for design and implementation of Income Restoration Program presents a summary, an analysis of baseline survey results and the meeting with local authorities accomplished from October to December 2016. This income restoration program or in-short IRP under the rehabilitation of NR13 and PR314D project in the Cambodia 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 120 affected households. Under the implementation of the project, 93 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, whilst the other 27 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders due to many critical reasons. However, IRP team in collaboration with local authorities will continue and try their best to meet with them in next quarter (quarter three) to conduct and complete final baseline survey. In this quarter, the newly interviewed AHs were also offered the consultations on their living conditions, business and employment opportunities, personal needs and training course selections.

After conducting in quarter one official meetings, discussions and consultations with local authorities in the appointed areas to introduce about the background, purposes, objectives and future activities of the program, the team in quarter two IRP team have continued to seek the challenges and recommendations in the concerned areas in order to know further information in addition to the result of baseline survey which provided every AH's detail information-that can be used wisely for further steps in offering training programs suitable in their respective areas as well as in the current market. This would be helpful for providing the APs with the training courses and with solutions in the next field trips/quarters.

As a result, the team have successfully conducted more meetings with the commune chiefs to find out in their areas the above-mentioned concerns. The main challenges are: lack of water resource, drought in dry season, flooded in rainy season, limitation of technical cultivation resulting in low yields which cause farmers not able to afford the transportation, fertilizers and other fees, poor infrastructures which result in difficulties for transportation, higher debt and cannot pay back which lead to the loss of properties, lack of jobs for the villagers resulting in adults immigrating to the neighboring countries, and remarkably drop out the class during at low grades in order to get a job for supporting family. Responding to these, the commune chiefs have recommended many solutions including offering more trainings on sewing, motorbikes repairing, beauty salon, technical of family planting and animal rising. They also recommended to add more affected households (AHs) to help make their living better because they found that there are more AHs who should be considered eligible to be under IRP.

Meanwhile, IRP team have found that there are some human resources in the community whom can be asked to be a role model in their community and to showcase their experiences relating to agricultural sectors including farming, vegetable planting and animals rising. It is reported that if the model farmers are able to succeed in the agricultural sectors, particularly vegetable planting, for whole commune, a non-government organization.

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 January – August 2014, a total of 120 HHs will be eligible to participate in the Income Restoration Program which will be developed and implemented for AHs severely affected by the loss of their productive assets or main structures, landless AH, and AH falling under vulnerable group. Those are (i) 2 HHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; (ii) 67 HHs headed by elderly; 51 HHs headed by women.

Figure 1: National Road 13 of 62.432km



Figure 2: Provincial Road of 25.469km



II. SCOPE OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

Svay Rieng and Prey Veng are the provinces to be covered under the Income Restoration Program. The Term of Reference (TOR) has indicated that there are totally 120 households (Svay Rieng consisting of 116 AHs and Prey Veng consisting of 4 AHs) which are severely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project in the rehabilitation of NR13 and PR314D 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 some of the eligible AHs for assessing their socio economic

situation as a consequence of the rehabilitation of NR13 and PR314D 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 the team and consultation with local officials, commune and village leaders as shown in *Annex 2*. 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

Svay Rieng, with a population of 482,785, is a province bordered by Prey Veng province to the West and surrounded by Vietnam to the north, east and south. It is geographically a Cambodian southeast province which is 124 Kilometres from Phnom Penh. As shown in Table 1, in Svay Rieng, 116 AHs have been affected by the rehabilitation of PR314D and NR13, residing in 5 districts and 15 communes. Those districts are Romeas Haek, Rumduol, Krong Svay Rieng, Svay Teab and Kampong Rou.

Prey Veng, with a population of 947,357, is a province is bordered by Kampong Cham to the northwest, Tbong Khmum to the northeast, Kandal to the west, and Svay Rieng to the east and by Vietnam to the south. It is crossed by two major rivers of the country namely the Mekong River and Tonle Bassac. As shown in Table 1, in Prey Veng province, Kamchay Mea district, Krabao commune, only 4 AHs have been considered eligible for the IRP program due to their affected properties by the project of NR13.

Table 1: Number of Eligible Affected Households by Location

Province	District	Commune	Total	Road
Prey Veng	Kamchay Mea	Krabao	4	NR13
Svay Rieng	Romeas Haek	Andong Trabek	2	
		Kampong Trach	19	
		Andong Pou	3	
		Angk Brosrae	4	
	Rumduol	Kampong Ampel	3	
		Chrong Popel	7	
		Sangke	4	
		Kampong Chork	5	
	Krong Svay Rieng	Sangkhor	15	
	Svay Teab	Kandiang Reay	3	PR314D
		Brosotr	9	
	Kampong Rou	Preah Ponlea	2	
		Kho	22	
		Ksetr	3	
		Thmei	15	

Total	120	
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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 NR13 and PR314D project in the Cambodia (Svay Rieng and Prey Veng) 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 120 severely 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 NR13 and PR314D 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 NR13 and PR314D 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 labors, especially ones providing practical trainings to labors 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 NR13 and PR314D project and those severely affected households in all the two designated provinces: Svay Rieng and Prey Veng.
- 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 120 targeted APs within 2 different provinces (Svay Rieng: 116 APs, and Prey Veng: 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 developed by 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 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.

3.5.3 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.

3.5.4 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 (See *Annex 3* for Saving Book sample)
 - 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

3.5.5 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

The Project Team undertook a comprehensive socio-economic and needs assessment with the affected people by using the survey form prepared by the team attaching in *Inception Report* and consultation with local officials, commune and village leaders as shown in *Annex 2*. The majority of the families were met and interviewed by the Team following the assistant from the local officials, commune leaders, village leaders or sometimes deputy village chiefs. Some families, however, could not be

reached by the Team even though the Team had tried very hard, spent a lot of time waiting and used every possible means.

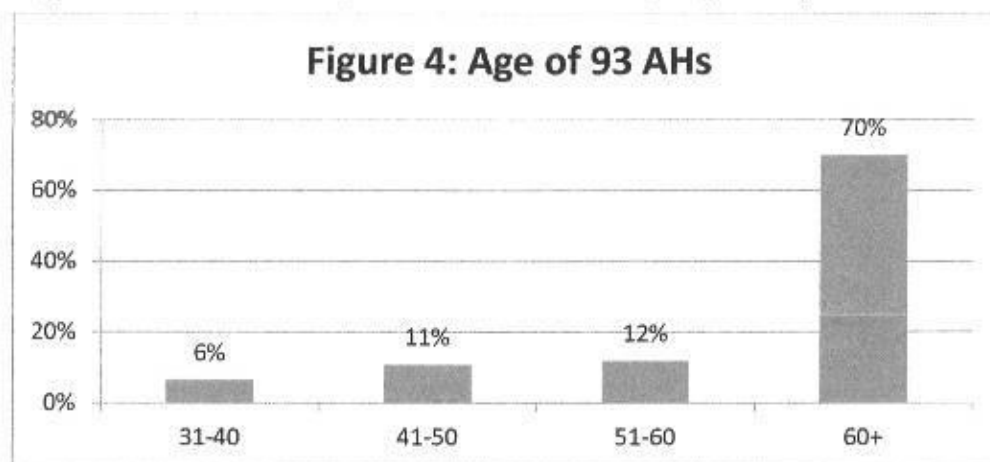
Concerning the real proportion of the AHs in Svay Rieng province (of 116 AHs) and Prey Veng province (of 4 AHs), 93 AHs out of the targeted 120 AHs have been interviewed and consulted whilst the other 27 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders due to some reasons including extremely terrible roads (muddy roads and roads under construction) during the rainy season, APs being busy working at the garment factory, going to their paddy rice fields and farms or doing their other business. However, IRP team in collaboration with local authorities will continue and try to meet with them in next quarter (quarter three) to conduct and complete final baseline survey.

4.1.1 Gender of AHs

Of 93 affected households who were interviewed, 39 AHs which is equal to 42% are male-headed households while 58% (or 54 AHs) are female-headed households. (See [figure 3](#))

4.1.2 Age of AHs

With regards to AHs' age, the number of elderly headed households has significantly surpassed over AHs who are aged below 60. As shown in the [figure 4](#), 70% or 65 AHs of 93 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, only 6 AHs (6%) aged below 40 are currently leading the family, while the other leading 10 AHs (11%) and 11 AHs (12%) are aged between 41 and 50, and between 51 and 60, respectively.

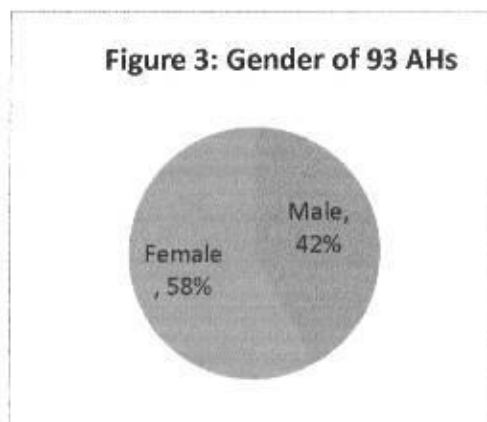


4.1.3 Citizenship of AHs

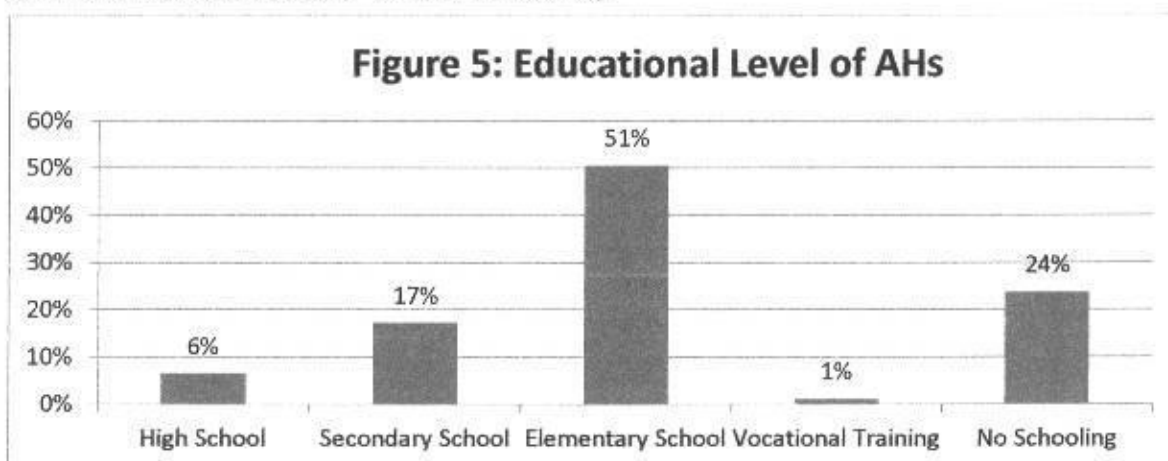
In terms of the citizenship of the 93 interviewed AHs, we have found that they are all Khmer and follow Buddhism. Hence, we might use this information easily to prepare suitable training courses for their potentials regardless of religions or cultures.

4.1.4 Level of Education of AHs

With the education of AHs indicated in [figure 5](#), IRP team has found that more than 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

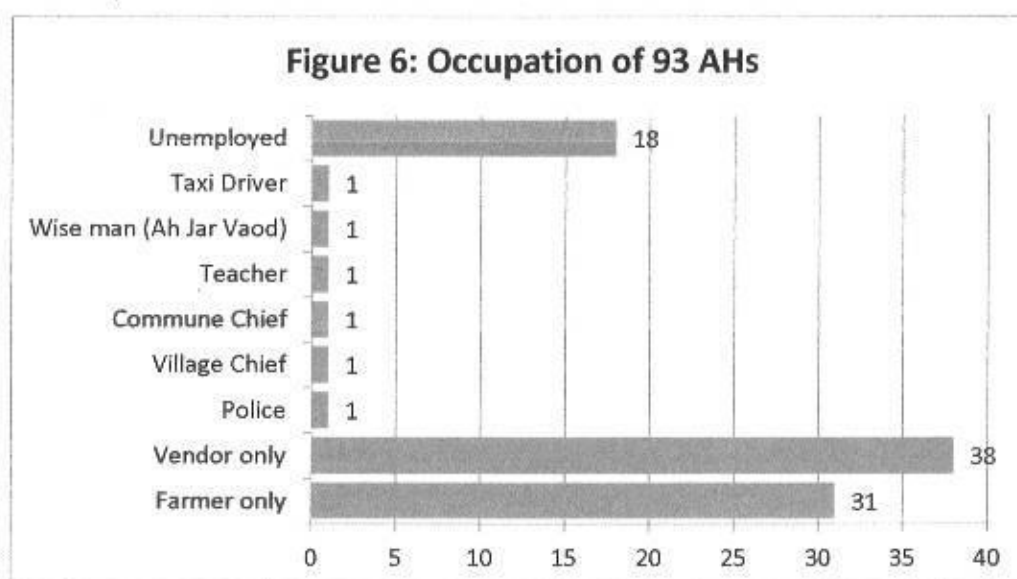


only 6% of AHs who have reached high school and 17% who have reached secondary school while most of them (51%) are at elementary level followed by 24% who did not attend school and 1 AH was offered only vocational training.



4.1.6 Occupation of AHs

In the **figure 6**, 38 of 93 AHs are vendors or doing small businesses which can make their living condition just a bit better and 31 AHs of 93 AHs are farmers who rely on rice farming and livestock. Yet, only 4 AHs are government staff (teacher, village chief, commune chief and policeman) whereas 2 other AHs are Taxi driver and wise man.



However, 18 AHs have been found as housewives, elderly and unemployed who only stay at home, look after their children/grandchildren, and are unable to earn money or to help ease their family's burden. As a result, they are mostly relying financially on their children or other members in the family.

4.1.7 Monthly Income of AHs

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.

Table 2: Monthly Income of AHs in USD

Monthly Income of AHs (USD)	Number of AHs	Percentage (%)
<100	32	34.4%
100 - 200	21	22.6%
200 - 400	24	25.8%
400 - 600	7	7.5%
600 - 1,000	5	5.4%
1,000 - 2,000	4	4.3%
Total	93	100%

Based on the study in the areas affected by the implementation of the project, a significant number (34.4%) of 93 affected households have earned monthly income less than USD 100, while 22.6% have been reported that their monthly income is between USD 100 and USD 200. On the other hand, regardless of the project impact, 38.7% of all AHs can earn between 200 USD and 1000 USD a month and only 4.3% can make more than 1000 USD every month. (See [Table 2](#))

4.1.8 Recourses of AHs

In [Table 3](#), all of the 93 interviewed AHs own house for staying while 60% out of them own other land for farming or growing rice to count on and only 10% possess agricultural equipment. Similarly, 83% of AHs own household facilities while only 19% own business facilities. However, animals and trees which sometimes can be sold to deal with daily expense or any urgent needs are possessed by just over half of them (51% and 53% respectively).

Table 3: Resources of AHs

Resources of 93 AHs	Number	Percentage (%)
House/Shelter	93	100%
Landholding	56	60%
Household facilities	77	83%
Animal owning	47	51%
Tree	49	53%
Agricultural equipment	9	10%
Business facilities	18	19%

4.1.9 House Type of AHs

Coming to the AHs' housing categories, we found many different components used for the shelters. As in the table 4, 68.8% of the roofs are built of Zinc and Fibro. There is 26.9% of roofing tile and only 3.2% of concrete while there is only 1.1% or one house with thatch roof.

Table 4: Building Materials

Construction Material	Roof		Wall		Column		Floor	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None/Earth	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	11	11.8%
Thatch	1	1.1%	8	8.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Zinc/Fibro	64	68.8%	23	24.7%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Small wooden pillar	-	0.0%		0.0%	18	19.4%	-	0.0%
Wood/Plywood	-	0.0%	15	16.1%	19	20.4%	35	37.6%
Bamboo/Low quality wood	-	0.0%	10	10.8%	-	0.0%	6	6.5%
Roofing Tile	25	26.9%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Floor Tile	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	16	17.2%
Mortar	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	25	26.9%
Concrete	3	3.2%	-	0.0%	14	15.1%	-	0.0%
Brick	-	0.0%	29	31.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Brick & Wood	-	0.0%	6	6.5%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Concrete & Wood	-	0.0%		0.0%	42	45.2%	-	0.0%
Mixed Materials	-	0.0%	2	2.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%

Regarding to other component, brick walls comprise of 31.2% of all households while 33.3% are of thatch and zinc/fibro and 16.1% of walls are made of plywood. Only 6.5% are of brick and wood for the lower part and upper part of its walls. Following that, 10.8% of walls are made of bamboo while 8.6% and 2.2% are of thatch and mixed materials, respectively.

Concerning the structure supports, concrete-wood column takes the biggest proportion which equals 45.2% of all studied structures, followed by wooden pillar which comprises approximately 20.4%. Not quite different, the columns made of small wooden pillar are around 19.4% while column made of concrete are just 15.1%. 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 37.6% while the smallest number is bamboo/low quality plywood which are built for only 6.5%. The remaining 11.8%, 17.2% and 26.9% are thatch, tile and mortar respectively.

4.1.10 Household Assets of AHs

In terms of household assets 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, of 93 households, around 69.9% have motorcycles and 61.3% own bicycles. Only a small number of Households have vehicles, at about 9.7%, and 4.3% have personal computers. The survey also indicated that most of the AHs have TV/VCR and cell phones while just 23.7% have tape recorder. However, there is no bamboo rail train, Tuk Tuk and horse cart belonged to AHs in those areas. Also, all the interviewed AHs confirmed that they do not use washing machine and sewing machine in their daily life.

Table 5: Household Assets

Household Assets (of 93 HHs)	Number of HHs possessing assets	Percentage (%)	Number of Assets
Vehicles	9	9.7%	32
Bamboo rail train	0	0.0%	0
Motorbike	65	69.9%	93
Bicycle	57	61.3%	6782
TV/VCR	77	82.8%	84
Computer	4	4.3%	4
Mobile phone	75	80.6%	141
Tape recorder/Radio	22	23.7%	22
Washing Machine	0	0.0%	0
Sewing Machine	0	0.0%	0
Horse cart/Tuk Tuk	0	0.0%	0
Followed tractor	1	1.1%	1

4.1.11 Livestock of AHs

At rural area, people rely on feeding animal for a part of their earnings. 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	21	22.58%	88
Buffalo	9	9.68%	22
Chicken/Duck	43	46.24%	486
Pig	8	8.60%	91

As seen in the [table 6](#), the number of households raising chicken and duck is 43 of 93 AHs or 46.24% who possess in total 486 chickens/ducks, followed by the number of AHs feeding cows which are 21 households or just 22.58%. Remarkably, pig is also one of the main livestock which they count on for once easing their burden. As studied, 8 households have pigs and similarly 9 households have buffaloes which equal 9.68% 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. In this survey upon to the second quarter for 93 AHs, there are 28 of them who have had access to the loan from different sources for various purposes.

Table 7: Sources of loan

Loan Provider	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Bank/Government	12	42.86%
Microfinance/NGOs/Society	11	39.29%
Credit provider	4	14.29%
Relatives	1	3.57%
Total	28	100.00%

The credit sources of the 28 AHs include: 42.86% from Bank/Govt., 39.29% from Microfinance Institutions or NGOs, 14.29% from Credit providers and just 3.57% 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

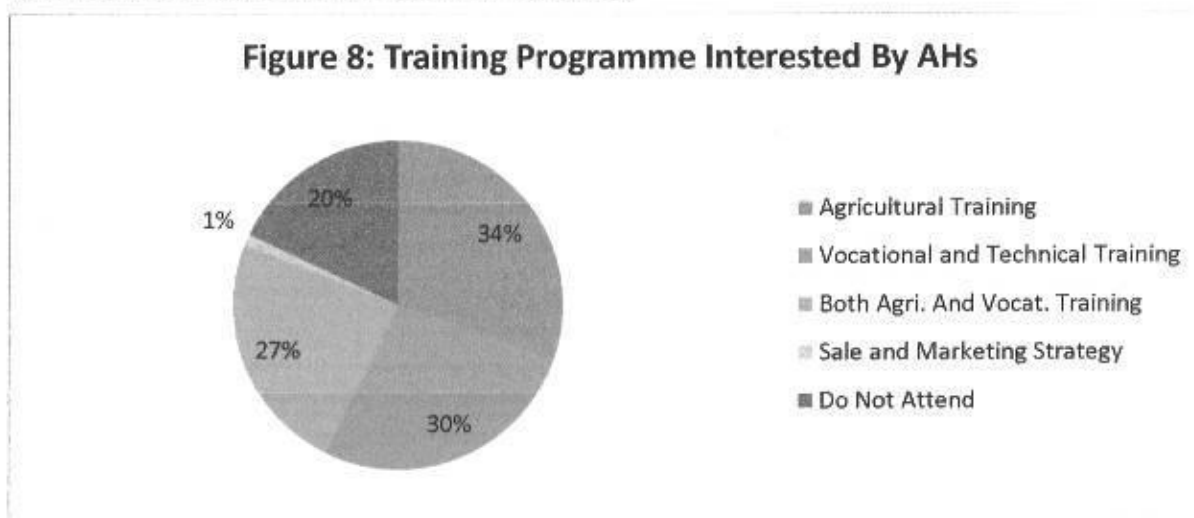
Purposes of Loan	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Food Consumption	2	7.14%
Health Care	4	14.29%
Schooling Costs	3	10.71%
Building/Repairing house	5	17.86%
Ceremony/Wedding	2	7.14%
Improving Business/Livestock/Farming	15	53.57%
Supporting family members/Buying equipment	3	10.71%
Restoring income due to project impact	4	14.29%

As shown in Table 8, most households (53.57%) get access to loans for expanding or improving their businesses, buying and taking care of their livestock and dealing with farming expenses, while 10.71% are the purposes of supporting family members and buying appliances or equipment for the sake of their family members while other purposes are of 17.86 % which are for building or repairing shelters. However, they also receive loan to cope with their daily expense including food and school fee which together comprise of 17.85%. Similarly, health

care is also crucial to compulsorily think of which is equal to 14.29% and it was found the same needs to restoring AHs' income due to project impact followed by ceremony/wedding, 7.14%.

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.

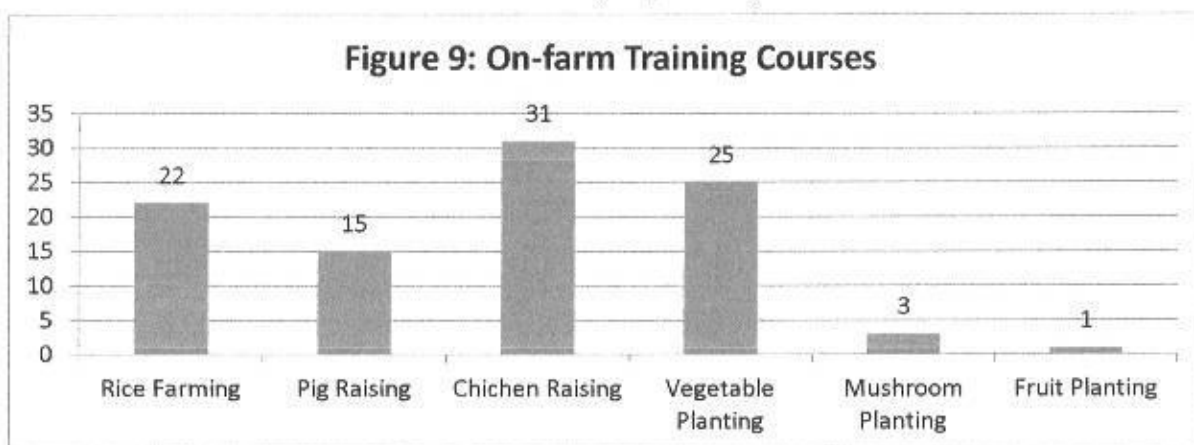


As a result, the team has collected the information related to the training program which AHs are interested in. As shown in the **figure 8**, 34% of AHs are interested in Agricultural Training or On-Farm training since they own some plots for growing agricultural crops and a number of livestock. Second main interesting training program is Vocational and Technical Training, so called Off-Farm Training, which is made up of 30%. However, there is only 1% 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 (27%) choosing both agricultural and vocational 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, 20% 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 or they live alone.
- 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 up to this quarter, we have learnt that AHs are really interested in the training courses which have been explained. Some of them were interested in more than one training course while some were not sure yet. Thus, we found that they are so much interested in chicken/duck raising and rice farming training courses which account for 31 households and 22 households, respectively.



Likewise, they also have great interest in breeding pig and planting vegetable for both commercial purpose and private needs. We can see that, in the **figure 9**, there are 15 households choosing pig breeding training course while the vegetable training course is interested by 25 AHs. The remaining households have more interest in planting mushroom and fruit planting which together account for 4 households. Therefore, they requested to offer them with such on-farm training courses in order for them to improve 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. The detail information of off-farm participants name in **Annex 2**.

4.2 Meeting with and Getting Report from Local Authorities

4.2.1 Meeting with Local Authorities

Like in the first quarter, the team however made the official appointment with the leaders of concerning areas including district governors and commune chiefs and asked them to invite their village leaders to attend the meetings. The IRP team kept providing them with a mission letter issued by Ministry of Economic and Finance for IRP team to seek assistance and support, and to work in collaboration with local concerning authorities in the further steps for the success of the project.

In this second quarter, IRP team have continued to introduce themselves to the local areas in order to get collaboration in the next steps and to conduct official meetings, discussions and consultations with other local authorities who had not been met in the first quarter. All the authorities the team have met with during these two quarters are listed down in **Annex 1**. The team continued to inform that two training programs including agricultural training program

and vocational training program, known as on-farm and off-farm trainings, will be offered to every affected household when they have already been formed in a Self Help Group.

4.2.2 Report from Local Authorities

Apart from the meeting, the team also met with village chiefs individually to check and clarify APs' name if they are correct, double or not in attendance in the area. IRP team also discussed closely with village leaders to explore and know more about living conditions and life style of their people and to ask them to help encourage their people to provide specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened. As a result, the village leaders reported that the garment workers along PR314D were usually late to work at Bavet town in rainy season because they went to work by truck every day and sometimes their salary is deducted unless they arrive at their workplace on time. Therefore, the drivers have to drive very fast even though the roads were so much terrible which could be so dangerous to the passengers and the drivers themselves.

Regarding to the training programs which IRP team had informed the concerning authorities and explained to the APs, the officials recommended that the team should arrange on-farm training courses more than off-farm training courses because most of the in-the-twenties people or adults are much more willing to go to the garment factories. In addition, the commune officials informed the team that Provincial Department of Agriculture had distributed agricultural seeds and explained about the farming methods and techniques very well to the people in order to productively cultivate and grow. In addition, all agricultural products were best sold out in the local markets regardless of imports from Vietnam. Finally, they concluded that it would be very helpful if more agricultural training courses were offered to the people in their areas because there is adequate water for growing.

4.3 Seeking Challenges and Recommendations in the Areas

In this quarter, IRP team have continued to seek the challenges and recommendations in the concerned areas in order to know further information which would be helpful for providing the APs with the training courses and with solutions in the next field trips/quarters.

As a result, the team have successfully conducted other 10 meetings with the commune chiefs to find out in their areas the above-mentioned concerns which are described below:

- **Challenges in the areas**
 - Lack of water resource. Inadequate water supply. More irrigation systems required.
 - In some areas it is so drought in dry season; yet, it is flooded in rainy season.
 - Limitation of technical cultivation. Low yields which cause farmers not able to afford the transportation, fertilizers and other fees.
 - Poor infrastructures which result in difficulties for transportation.
 - The debt gets higher every year and people cannot pay back which lead to the loss of properties.
 - Not enough jobs for the villagers. They have to immigrate in the neighboring countries including Vietnam and Thailand.
 - Drop out the class during at low grades in order to get a job for supporting family. The jobs they popularly get are (garment) factory workers and casino staff at the border.
- **Recommendations/Solutions from the Commune Chiefs**

- Chiefs of commune suggested that more trainings should be provided to his communities on sewing, motorbikes repairing, beauty salon, technical of family planting and animal rising. Moreover, NGO should consider on supporting on business capital.
- Chiefs of commune request to add more affected households (AHs) because they found that there are more AHs who should be considered eligible to be under IRP.
- There are human resources in this community who is the best farmer which can ask them for help on the training.
 - Duk Saron: Teacher of agriculture.
 - So Dort: A farmer role model on agriculture.
 - Som Tan and Khoun: Chicken rising
 - Prak Sokhorn: A role model on rising pig and fish.
- It is suggested that Mr. Pich Sok who lives in Orm village, along PR 314D is the best farmer who can ask for help to offer the on-farm training.
- Chiefs of commune request IRP team to provide the villagers more seeds for growing.

V. CONCLUSION

The survey result has provided AHs' detail information which can be used wisely for further steps in either suggesting or determining training programs suitable in their respective areas as well as in the current market. In 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.

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, related individuals and organizations and under the supportive supervision of General Department of Resettlement (GDR) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Consequently, to ensure that the process of the project is more successful and concise, IRP team have conducted more meetings with the commune chiefs to find out in their areas the above-mentioned concerns. The main challenges are: lack of water resource, drought in dry season, flooded in rainy season, limitation of technical cultivation resulting in low yields which cause farmers not able to afford the transportation, fertilizers and other fees, poor infrastructures which result in difficulties for transportation, higher debt and cannot pay back which lead to the loss of properties, lack of jobs for the villagers resulting in adults immigrating to the neighboring countries, and remarkably drop out the class during at low grades in order to get a job for supporting family. Responding to these, the commune chiefs have recommended many solutions including offering more trainings on sewing, motorbikes repairing, beauty salon, technical of family planting and animal rising. They also recommended to add more affected households (AHs)

to help make their living better because they found that there are more AHs who should be considered eligible to be under IRP.

Meanwhile, IRP team have found that there are some human resources in the community whom can be asked to be a role model in their community and to showcase their experiences relating to agricultural sectors including farming, vegetable planting and animals rising. However, more role model in the communities will be sought to be a role model for their community. Fortunately, it is reported that if the model farmers are able to successfully improve in the agricultural sectors, particularly vegetable planting, for whole commune.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: *Monthly Income Comparison before and on-going Project*

No	AHs Name	Village	Commune	Income before the project	Income During the project work
1	រស់ អាន	ទួលត្របែក	ប្រសូត	\$400.00	\$430.00
2	នាង សំណាង	ទួលត្របែក	ប្រសូត	\$153.00	\$205.00
3	នេត រិន	ទួលត្របែក	ប្រសូត	\$484.00	\$460.00
4	សួស សារី	ទួលត្របែក	ប្រសូត	\$160.00	\$204.00
5	ហេង សំអាង	ទួលត្របែក	ប្រសូត	\$80.00	\$93.00
6	កុយ ភ៉ាត់	ពូជផ្សំ	ប្រសូត	\$98.00	\$221.00
7	ម៉ា ភូមិរា	ពូជផ្សំ	ប្រសូត	\$203.00	\$305.00
8	គង់ សុផល	អង្គតាម៉ាក	ប្រសូត	\$314.00	\$390.00
9	ស សាវៀន	អង្គតាម៉ាក	ប្រសូត	\$70.00	\$78.00
10	ដួន សុខ	ត្រពាំងត	ព្រះពន្លា	\$425.00	\$460.00
11	កៅ យ៉េត	ត្រពាំងរុន	ព្រះពន្លា	\$95.00	\$110.00
12	ប្រាក់ លន់	ត្រពាំងឈូញ	ញ៉ែវ	\$300.00	\$290.00
13	កែវ ផាត់	ត្រពាំងឈូញ	ញ៉ែវ	\$190.00	\$230.00

14	ថោង យ៉ែម	ត្រពាំងឈ្មួញ	ញ៉ូវ	\$388.00	\$397.00
15	យស សាង្សីន	ត្រពាំងឈ្មួញ	ញ៉ូវ	\$225.00	\$330.00
16	ម៉ុល ម៉ុល	ត្រពាំងឈ្មួញ	ញ៉ូវ	\$30.00	\$46.00
17	ឈូក សាវីន	អាទី	ញ៉ូវ	\$193.00	\$210.00
18	ចាន់ ទឹម	អាទី	ញ៉ូវ	\$80.00	\$120.00
19	ញឹក ចាន់	អាទី	ញ៉ូវ	\$50.00	\$170.00
20	ទេព ជីម	អាទី	ញ៉ូវ	\$769.00	\$830.00
21	អ៊ុយ ថន	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$640.00	\$692.00
22	សរ ទិត	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$408.00	\$430.00
23	ចាន់ ថែម	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$1400.00	\$1530.00
24	កង ឈិន	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$417.00	\$448.00
25	គន ឡៃ	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$75.00	\$84.00
26	គង់ សាខន	ស្វាយអាណាត	ញ៉ូវ	\$40.00	\$110.00
27	អ៊ុន យ៉ែម	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ូវ	\$129.00	\$234.00

28	ព្រំ ភ័ក់	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$153.00	\$330.00
29	តូច សាវុត	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$230.00	\$290.00
30	សោម ឆៀន	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$281.00	\$356.00
31	សំ សន	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$238.00	\$410.00
32	ជា យង់	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$310.00	\$330.00
32	យស សាងៀន	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	\$255.00	\$310.00
33	មាស សាដ៏ន	ឬស្សីអោម	ខ្សែត្រ	\$1050.00	\$759.00
34	ផុន ណារី	ឬស្សីអោម	ខ្សែត្រ	\$263.00	\$299.00
35	ផូ សារិន	ឬស្សីអោម	ខ្សែត្រ	\$198.00	\$220.00
36	សៅ សាដ៏ន	ច្រែវ	ឆ្នុរ	\$80.00	\$96.00
37	គឹម សាម៉ាត់	ច្រែវ	ឆ្នុរ	\$130.00	\$260.00
38	ខៀវ ទុំ	ច្រែវ	ឆ្នុរ	\$210.00	\$256.00
39	ណែ សុន	ច្រែវ	ឆ្នុរ	\$730.00	\$790.00
40	សុន សេង	ច្រែវ	ឆ្នុរ	\$625.00	\$672.00

41	សេវា សាងសង់	ប្រតិបត្តិ	ថ្មី	\$90.00	\$99.00
42	អំពី យ៉ាង	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$610.00	\$560.00
43	ចក្ខុ ធន	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$80.00	\$110.00
44	សេវា ហាន	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$60.00	\$98.00
45	គីម អ៊ុត	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$430.00	\$510.00
46	កង ស៊ីម៉ង់	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$130.00	\$230.00
47	សៀ សាវ័ន	អភិបាល	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$78.00	\$95.00
48	ឡុង គួយ	ព្រះ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$308.00	\$375.00
49	ប្រើម ចិន្តា	ប្រះ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$386.00	\$395.00
50	សោម សំបាត	ផ្គុំ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$708.00	\$775.00
51	ព្រំ សុខ	ផ្គុំ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$71.00	\$125.00
52	អ៊ុក ចន្ទី	ផ្គុំ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃ	\$98.00	\$125.00
53	អ៊ុម សៀន	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$312.00	\$345.00
54	កើត ស៊ីនៀន	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$308.00	\$375.00

55	ម៉ី ចាន់ថន	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$58.00	\$72.00
56	អ៊ី សារុដ	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$72.00	\$175.00
57	ខៀវ ជា	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$408.00	\$675.00
58	ស៊ិន សុភាព	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$1513.00	\$1505.00
59	ម៉ីង សាមាន	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$1270.00	\$1376.00
60	ចិន សៀន	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$86.00	\$123.00
61	អ៊ុក សារុត	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$321.00	\$355.00
62	ព្រំ ពៅ	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$328.00	\$415.00
63	ស្រីង យ៉ាន	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$608.00	\$673.00
64	អៀន ទួច	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$318.00	\$425.00
65	អ៊ី ជាគង់	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$168.00	\$275.00
66	សេក សុទ្ធ	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$133.00	\$175.00
67	ព្រំ សង្ឃតិ	តាកែវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$58.00	\$115.00
68	ព្រំ ឡី	អារក្សស្វាយ	អណ្តូងពោធិ៍	\$68.00	\$85.00

69	ពេជ សុខ	អារក្សស្វាយ	អណ្តូងពោធិ	\$108.00	\$215.00
70	អ៊ុក វ៉ាន	សំរោង	អង្គប្រឹក្ស	\$308.00	\$365.00
71	សៅ ឆាន់	សំរោង	អង្គប្រឹក្ស	\$511.00	\$475.00
72	ហឹម យ៉ែម	សំរោង	អង្គប្រឹក្ស	\$88.00	\$135.00
73	សឹង សាវ៉ាន	ត្រពាំងដំរី	កំពង់អំពិល	\$127.00	\$203.00
74	អ៊ុន ពៅ	ត្រពាំងដំរី	កំពង់អំពិល	\$206.00	\$213.00
75	គឹម ណារី	ត្រពាំងដំរី	កំពង់អំពិល	\$78.00	\$229.00
76	ប្រាក់ សារីម	ក្រូច	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$504.00	\$495.00
77	លាស់ សាផុន	ក្រូច	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$198.00	\$214.00
78	កូរ នាង	ក្រូច	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$78.00	\$142.00
79	សុខ ចាន់ឌី	ត្រពាំងក្រែត	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$101.00	\$234.00
80	ស្រី សំអាត	ត្រពាំងក្រែត	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$512.00	\$365.00
81	ពៅ យ៉យ	ត្រពាំងគ្រួស	ជ្រុងពពេល	\$108.00	\$218.00
82	ហាំ សារ៉ុន	ពោន	សង្កែ	\$173.00	\$179.00

83	រាំង សុភាព	គោកស្រម៉	សង្កែ	\$156.00	\$181.00
84	សូ ឈីន	គោកស្រម៉	សង្កែ	\$104.00	\$1945.00
85	សូ សៀន	ព្រៃគាវ	កំពង់ចក	\$183.00	\$197.00
86	សុក សាងៀន	ព្រៃគាវ	កំពង់ចក	\$328.00	\$369.00
87	ចាប ឱន	ព្រៃគាវ	កំពង់ចក	\$47.00	\$115.00
88	ប៉ាត សុខុម	ចក	កំពង់ចក	\$300.00	\$310.00
89	ចិន សៀន	តាត្រាវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	\$37.00	\$65.00
90	ឡុង គួយ	ពស្វា	សង្កាត់សង្ឃវ	\$117.00	\$215.00
91	ញ៉ែម ចិន្តា	ព្រះទន្លេ	សង្កាត់សង្ឃវ	\$129.00	\$262.00
92	សោម សំបាត	ផ្លក	សង្កាត់សង្ឃវ	\$85.00	\$95.00
93	ព្រំ សុខ	ផ្លក	សង្កាត់សង្ឃវ	\$524.00	\$558.00

Annex 1: Off-farm Participants

No	Ahs Name	Sex	Child Name	Age	Course	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	កុយ វ៉ាត់	ប្រុស	កូនប្រសារស្រីអ៊ុត ស៊ីថាវី	23	សំអាងការ	ពោធិ៍វង្ស	ប្រសូត	ស្វាយទាប	ស្វាយរៀង
2	កង ឈិន	ប្រុស	លោកកង សំអាង	23	ទួរសង្កែ	ស្វាយអាណេត	ញ៉ែ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	ស្វាយរៀង
3	កើត ស៊ីឡឺន	ស្រី	កញ្ញា ឈឹម ស៊ីណា	20	កាត់ដេរ	កំពង់ត្រាច	កំពង់ត្រាច	រមាសប៉ៃលក	ស្វាយរៀង
4	អ៊ី ជាតង់	ប្រុស	កញ្ញាឆាយ ស្រីតូច	20	អ៊ុតសក់	តាត្រាវ	កំពង់ត្រាច	រមាសប៉ៃលក	ស្វាយរៀង
5	ស សាឡឺន	ស្រី	លោក សុខ សុភាព	26	ជុំសង្កែលទួរសង្កែ	អង្គតាម៉ោក	ប្រសូត	ស្វាយទាប	ស្វាយរៀង
6	អ៊ុន យ៉ែម	ស្រី	លោក ម៉ែន ដាវាប	15	ជុំសង្កែលទួរសង្កែ	ត្រពាំងត្រាវ	ញ៉ែ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	ស្វាយរៀង
7	មាស សាវ៉ែន	ស្រី	លោក នៅ គឹម ហុង	18	កាត់ដេរ	ឬស្សីអោម	ខ្សែត្រ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង	ស្វាយរៀង