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CAM: Provincial Roads Improvement Project

Seventh Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of Income
Restoration Program (150B, NR53 and 151B)
November 2018 – January 2019

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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Seventh Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program

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



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General Department of Resettlement (GDR)

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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 seventh-quarter progress report for design and implementation of Income Restoration Program, presents a summary and community process accomplished for May-July -2017. The training programs were provided completely to vulnerable groups that we think is suitable to their respective areas to be skillful with both agriculture and vocational training, and to also be applied in their local market. During this quarter, AHs were consulted on their living conditions, business and employment opportunities, personal needs and training course selection and registration. Moreover, the AHs were also encouraged to actively participate-in and fully support the program and provide specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened.

IRP team has conducted monthly meetings with each group. However, prior to the first monthly meeting with each group, the team had conducted meetings with the members of the management committee to discuss about SHG policy, roles and committee responsibilities. Moreover, the team also trained them how to write down the monthly savings of all members in a book, the loans and loan repayments in a book, and the total amount of money on the fund in the cashbook.

In this quarter, 16 AHs out of 29 AHs had follow-up more on vocational training such as 1 AH (Tailoring reparation), 1 AH (Tractor reparation), 4AHs (Beauty Salon), 2Ahs (Hair dressing & make-up), 2AHs (Tailoring), 4AHs (Motorbike reparation), and other 2AHs get vocational training are skill car driving. The courses are offered to the AHs until they are proficient in their newly acquired skills. Afterwards, they have plans to build shops along the development street that is being build by ADB (150B, 150B, NR53 and 151B)

According to 6 SHGs and on-farm follow-up trainees, there 107 participates who are now practice on live-stock raising and vegetable plantation. For 50 AHs (47%) who are feeding animal for monthly. And for the other 57 AHs (53%) are daily growing vegetables in seasony that have such as long coriander, mint, lemon grass, chili, and cucumbers. Their monthly income rate between 50\$ to 100\$.

To sum up, after forming 6 SHGs and conducting monthly meetings, the team can see that the group formations has brought out the hidden talent and leadership qualities among the members. More importantly, most of the SHG members reported that they feel they get more respect; not only in the community, but their own family members as well. Therefore, it can be concluded that after joining the SHG, the members have improved their status in life, family's status, and on rare occasions, they are able to help others too.

In addition, during monthly meetings, the team asked the group members to repeat what they've learned last month and made sure that all the points mentioned a month ago were repeated and understood, and to explain how to make savings, to reduce unnecessary expenses and to choose suitable, successful businesses regarding to current market.

To add up, in regard to Off-farm trainees, their families have planned to open up their business once the training is over, or, if they are able to find an occupation themselves

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, SvayRieng, 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 because 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 consultations 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 and identified by the villagers. This has been the case after a series of trials in reaching out by the team members.

i. Geo-demographic Profile of the AHs

Kampong Chhnang, with a population of 472,616, is a small province 91 Kilometres from Phnom Penh, and 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, including several garment factories. Especially rural households depend on agriculture and its related sub-sectors.

ThnalTotoeng market and TeoukPhos 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 KrongChbar 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 households in Kampong Chhnang for training such as money savings, animal raising, rice farming and skill training, and observation for job placement.

Table 1: Number of Eligible Affected Households by Location

Province	District	Commune	Affected person	Road
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Trolach	Ta ChesKhangKeut	31	150BE
		Ta ChesKhang Lech	7	150BW
		ChhoukSor	40	
	SamakiMeanchey	KhmarChmar	31	
	TeukPhos	Ah Phivath	42	53
		KhlongPorpok	2	
		Cheab	15	
		ToulKhpos	18	
		KbalTeuk	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 diversity to generate or improve income while facilitating 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 181 affected households.

The characteristics of the work plan includes carrying out on situations and does 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 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 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 recommendations 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 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 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 in 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.

*****Comments Table from ADB as set for reference reply as below**

No.	Type of document	Title of document/Period Covers	Date ADB Received	Remarks/Comments	Reply to comments
1	IRP Inception Report (Reviewed by Vouth)	Inception Report for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program (150B, NR53, and 151B)	18 th Oct 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 198 Ahs are entitled for IRP as per TOR - 119 AH were reached and interviewed during this inception stage - Name list of 198 Ahs prepared in the annex documents with DMS number - SES and TNA questionnaire attached to the report - 	<p>November 2015 to January 2016 (both review documents activities and field work meeting)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Already have 198 AHs from IRC list 2. Already met 19 authorities to discuss and inform about IRP program (AHs information, area resources, market and job opportunity)
2	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Vouth)	First Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of IRP (150B, NR53, and 151B) Nov 2015 to Jan 2016	29 th Mar 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only 118 Hs interviewed as per report Q1 which is different from the Inception said it was 119 Ahs. - Preliminary result of SES/TNA presented in the report - The same annexes of list of Ahs attached with the report - 	<p>November 2015 to January 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 118 AHs had been interviewed 2. 19 Authorities more have met and have meeting with survey team 3. Market side have been found for supporting on-farm program 4. Found out the good resources from field such as good at on-farm farmer (Feed chickens, pig and young team to support SHGs planning) <p>***For SHGs preparation have been set-up for next quarter (6 SHGs)</p>

3	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Vouth)	Second Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of IRP (150B, NR53, and 151B) Feb to Apr 2016	18 th Oct 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 38 Ahs interviewed thus the IRP team has reached to 156 out of 198 Ahs during this second quarter - The report has incorporated the result of the interview with local authorities, relevant government department and local NGOs/IOs working within the affected areas. 	<p>February-April 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 38 AHs had been interviewed during this quarter 40 Authorities more have met and have meeting with survey team such as chief of communes, district governors and provincial sectors. 2. We could provide information and discussed with authorities for SHGs preparation but can't create SHGs yet as APs are still concern of finding out from survey team 3. 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 can succeed in the agricultural sectors, particularly vegetable planting, for whole commune, a non-government organization. 4. We also have been cooperated with partners such as Prasac, MFI and
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					WaterSHED by changing some experience in target areas.
4	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Vouth)	Third Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of IRP (150B, NR53, and 151B) May to July 2016	29 th Mar 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 181 Ahs out of 198 Ahs were reached and interviewed. - 17 Certification letters of the 17 unreachable Ahs were attached in the reports. It was to formally documents that Ahs could not be reached by the IRP team which already cognized by local authorities - 6 SHGs have been formed as of this Q3 - 	<p>May – July 2016</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25 AHs had been interviewed during this quarter 2. ***6 SHGs are already set up which 185 AHs are joining to vote for their committees (13-17 June 2016). <p>For 6 SHGs have their own name are Sonsom Prak Choukchey Khum Ta Ches (35AHs), Reak Chamroern Khum Chhouk Sar (37AHs), Ruob Ruom Dermbey Chivakpheab (27AHs), Akphivadth Chouy Kluon Eng (42AHs), Bro Maul Phol (16AHs) and Sonsom Rongroeurng (28AHs)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. While 6 SHGs are already have each committee, we are start providing set the SHGs policy and rules (11-15 July 2016) 4. Community team are also providing the basic of on-farm information and AHs feedback of their experience 5. **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
5	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Vouth)	Fourth Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of IRP (150B, NR53, and 151B) Aug to Oct 2016	29 th Mar 2017	- Monthly meetings with 6 SHG were conducted to strengthen the Committee management	<p>August – October 2016</p> <p>1. 88 AHs out of 181 are joining with SHGs Procedure (such as set together of policy setting up, rules, SHGs responsibility both SHGs committee and members)</p> <p>2. After done SHGs policy and rules, we provide the basic information of financial business information, decrease expense and increase income lesson learn and set monthly meeting</p> <p>3. ** Management Committee of SHGs attending the meeting with IRP team from 28-29 August 2016 as the other absent in some result such as elder age, far distant, sickness, dumpy and flooded road.</p>
6	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Sokha)	Fifth Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program (150B, NR53, and 151B) Nov. 2016- Jan 2017	11 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project background indicated 198AHs entitled to IRP?? - -but the scope of IRP is only 181AHs without explanation?? - 6 SHGs established (15-30 members/group). - Off-farm 13 AHs (electrician, repair vehicle's machine, hair dressing and make-up, tailoring, beauty salon, repair motorbike, and 	<p>November 2016– January 2017</p> <p>1. **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 as confirm by third quarterly</p> <p>2. 107 AHs out of 181 are joining with SHGs Procedure (Monthly meeting, starting to progress</p>

				<p>wedding embellishment), no schedule of the training provided.</p>	<p>the saving money, set for business places and find more market side for SHGs</p> <p>3. ****Result of saving money in each SHGs are Ta Ches (84.50\$), Chhurk Sor (24\$), Khnachhma (34.63\$), Aphiwath (146\$), Cheap (51.75\$), Kbalteuk (16\$). All total 6 SHGs money are 356.88\$.</p> <p>4. Follow up more financial business information providing, decrease expense and increase income lesson learn, monthly meeting of general knowledge of sickness, hospitality and build committees knowledge of SHGs document preparation.</p> <p>5. ***Follow up more practice on-farm lesson and home visit some SHGs members from 12 to 16 December 2016</p> <p>6. For off-farm participates are 13 AHs had attended of vocation training such as 1 AHs (Electrician), 1 AHs (Beauty Salon), 4 Ahs (Hair dressing & make-up), 1 Car machines reparation, 3 AHs (Tailoring), 2 AHs (Motorbike reparation) and the least one Ahs is Wedding Embellishment</p> <p>7. ***09-23 Jaunary 2017 are SHGs follow up on & off-farm training, monthly meeting, home visit SHGs</p>
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					members and discussed authorities update more human resource information.
7	IRP Quarterly Report (Reviewed by Sokha)	Sixth Quarterly Report for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program (150B, NR53, and 151B) February- April 2017	11 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training was conducted on chicken raising and vegetable plant in March 2017 for 6 days, 95AHs attended. - Off-farm 16AHs attended vocational training, but no timing of the training provided. 	<p>February – April 2017</p> <p>1. Still 98 AHs out of 181 are joining with SHGs Procedure (Monthly meeting, starting to progress the saving money, set for business places and find more market side for SHGs</p> <p>2. ****Result of continue saving money in each SHGs are Ta Ches (from 84.50\$ to 112.75\$), Chhurk Sor (from 24\$ to 58.50\$), Khnachhma (from 34.63\$ to 82.12\$), Aphiwath (from 146\$ to 333\$), Cheap (from 51.75\$ to 119.75\$), Kbalteuk (from 16\$ to 181.50\$). All total 6 SHGs money are increase from 356.88\$ to 887.62\$.</p> <p>3. Follow up more financial business information providing, decrease expense and increase income lesson learn, monthly meeting of general knowledge of sickness, hospitality and build committees knowledge of SHGs document preparation.</p> <p>4. ***Follow up more practice on-farm lesson, loan management policy, financial management lesson and business planning and home visit some SHGs members from 07 to 26 February 2017</p>

					<p>5. For off-farm participates are increase from 13 to 29 AHs had attended of vocation training</p> <p>6. *** (05-24 March), (05-09, 18-22 April) 2017 are SHGs follow up on & off-farm training, monthly meeting, home visit SHGs members and discussed more about human resource information, loan management policy, financial management lesson and business planning with SHGs and authorities.</p> <p>**** <u>The community team request to postpone the training date as the team faced some problems such as</u></p> <p>The roads are difficult for Ahs to travel to,</p> <p>It's rice harvest time, therefore many of them are hustling.</p> <p>A few of the Ahs have been sick, or facing family issues, resulting to not being able to attend.</p> <p><u>So, we decide to postpone our program for about 6 months</u></p> <p>** - Follow up more with SHGs by home visit to support business planning</p> <p>- On & Off-farm progresing</p>
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					<p>- SHGs committees training ability and quality</p> <p>***There needs more time to edit, change some missing parts and in cooperation to reply more with ADB comments and IRC team</p>
8	Socio-Economic Survey (Reviewed by Sokha)	Socio-Economic Survey and Training Need Assessment for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program (150B, NR53, and 151B)	11 May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 181 AHs (60% farmers, 14% vendors, and 9% housewife/old ages persons) - Training needed of 181 AHs confirmed that 58% on-farm, 13% off-farm, 29%?? - We understand that only 104 AHs participated the IRP (on-farm and off-farm), but the report confirming on assessment of 181 AHs??? 	<p>2016-2017</p> <p>1. For first SES report, we got only 118 AHs but for this final, the team found more 63 AHs (181AHs) by study their economic information such as living standard, human resources and family condition</p> <p>2. 181 AHs are interesting in on-farm such as</p> <p>50% Agricultural Training, 26% Vocational and Technical Training, both agricultural and vocational training 6%, for 3% is Sale and Marketing Strategy, all training 3% and the final one is 12% whom not attend the courses.</p> <p>3. Follow up 29 off-farm participates whom had attended of vocational training</p>

**** Tables atop are the reply to the ADB comment from the previous quarter. Stated here are the answer for unanswered and unclear information in each report. Also, the reason for late submission of the report is because more time is needed for editing and adding information in cooperation with the ADB comments and the IRC team.

IV. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 Self Help Group Meeting on Business Plan

To build more trust and get used to the business criteria to the local villagers, business sharing still be the hot topic that project implementation was set with business plan monthly meeting. This meeting established the stage of local business discussion and analysis in order to avoid high risk business which people might continuously run business that lead high expense confront with the low income as well as APs were needed to understand the cash flow basically in the family.

Objectives of the SHG Meeting

- To update monthly SHG project implement from SHGs' members
- To update progression on off-farm and on-farm registration
- To analyze on root-causes of poor and rich standard of living
- To continuously install raising awareness on business plan
- To consume well of saving budget, SHG budget, and loan
- To introduce saving book procedure step by step
- To review on expense and income per day/month/year

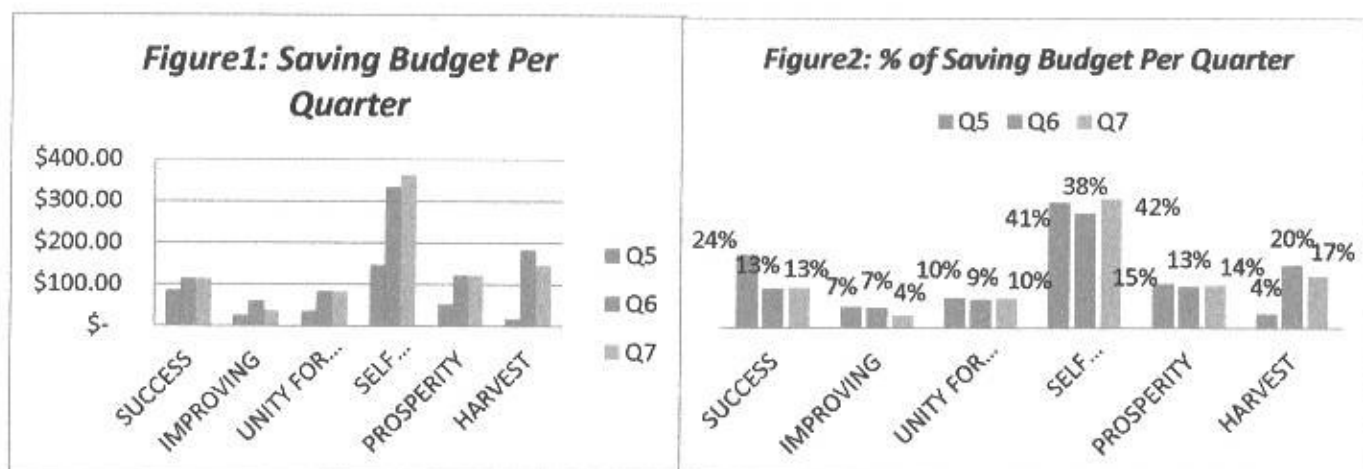
4.2 Self Help Group /On-farm/Off-farm Activities Achieved

4.2.1 Self Help Group Activities

SHGs still keep progressing with savings and supporting programs. Meanwhile, six self help groups such as Success, Improving, Unity for Living, Self Development, Prosperity, and Harvest, are enjoying the savings project implementation. They practically did save and rescue budget to help each in the group from 5th quarter to 7th quarter. Among the whole groups, Self Development Savings Group reached the highest amount and it's basically equal to 41%-42% in 5th quarter, 6th quarter, and 7th quarter. It means to show that this group (Self Development) created a strong trust with each other for well-off standard of living (they're living in downtown). For the similar ranks from 9% to 15% were referred to Prosperity, Unity for Living which they all had common points of economic mind set. To look at the decrease amount per quarter, Success Saving Group is in this rank which they started from 24% in 5th quarter, 13% in 6th quarter, and 13% in 7th quarter, but it doesn't mean they are in budget trouble; in contrast they just allocated budget well based on internal rule of loan provision in their group. Also, the increasing rank one is Harvest Saving Group that they are building more trust and financing oriented in the group. After all, Improving Saving Group is in the smallest percentage of 4% which caused by the condition of living is far from downtown, so it makes them had low investment in the activities of Saving Project (SHGs program).

Table 1: Quarterly Saving Budget and Its Percentage

Commune	Name of saving group	Q5	%Q5	Q6	%Q6	Q7	%Q7
Taches	SUCCESS	\$ 84.50	24%	\$112.75	13%	\$112.75	13%
Chhuk Sor	IMPROVING	\$ 24.00	7%	\$ 58.50	7%	\$ 35.75	4%
Khna Chhma	UNITY FOR LIVING	\$ 34.63	10%	\$ 82.13	9%	\$ 82.13	10%
Aphi Wath	SELF DEVELOPMENT	\$146.00	41%	\$333.00	38%	\$362.50	42%
Cheap	PROSPERITY	\$ 51.75	15%	\$119.75	13%	\$119.75	14%
Kbal Teuk	HARVEST	\$ 16.00	4%	\$181.50	20%	\$145.00	17%



Progressive Story of Each Group

- A. ***Success Saving Group (Taches):*** In one year and half, there have been 2 members that recieved 300,000 riel as project loan, namely Mrs. Oum Samorat and Mrs. Sout Sareong in purpose of business extention in rainy season. This season is a big obstacle that lower their income, so they've decided to have additional income such pasted fish trading, porridge selling and noodle soup. It was such a great applause because they have already returned their previous loan to the group. Another managerial budget was agreed upon and have kindly offered 30,000 riels as rescue budget for Mrs. Doung Sopheap for mourning with her husband's funeral (her husband drowned) and another case was offered to the saving group chef Pich Sanorn who had Hepatitis.
- B. ***Improving Saving Group (Chhouk Sor):*** There's only one member whose name Uncle Kong Seun has borrowed 20,000 riels to purchase rice seed for his seasonal paddy field.
- C. ***Unity for Living Saving Group (Knar Chma):*** They all had strong commitment to remain in budget for aging parents (included themselves). Yet, they already supported 30,000riels to SHG of his chronic sickness.
- D. ***Self Development Saving Group (Akpi Wath):*** It is such a success story that this group has around 1million and half riels, excluded allocated budget to five members already. Their two families borrowed to purchase piglets; 100,000 riels for Uncle Doung Chheon and 200,000 riels for Uncle Korng Krouch. Whereas, two more families borrowed for business extention, which is to buy Khmer noodle materials and another one to buy rice seed for seasonal paddy field. The loan has already been paid off to the group.
- E. ***Prosperity Saving Group (Cheap):*** One member borrowed for business extention in amount 200,000 riels for making rice soup and to purchase the shop's structure. For rescue case was provided 30,000 riels to to SHG of his chronic sickness.
- F. ***Harvest Saving Group (Kbal Teuk):*** Savings budget was provided to three members with the purpose of business extention. The 1st case, belong to Uncle Toch Yun in amount of 300,000 riels, to build new Khmer noodle stall and materials. Secondly, Uncle Sam Leoun

borrowed 100,000 riels to buy piglets. The last member, Mrs. Reoun Mint loaned an amount 100,000 riels for business extension.

*** Improvement of SHGs' committees such as

1. Committees' capacity of their knowledge,
2. SHGs leadership team
3. Group sharing and supporting consultations
4. Family and social dealings by experience
5. Business planning ideas and support groups

4.2.2 Off-farm Participants Follow-up story

Table 2: Listing Off-farm Trainee and their Capability

No	Name	Sex	Age	Skill	Commune	Progressive Note
1	Pan Soty	F	27	Beauty Salon	Ta Ches	She was able to do make up on herself and customers, but she's still learning to progress
2	Nang Kanha	F	15	Beauty Salon	Ta Ches	She was able to do make up on herself and customers, but she's still learning to progress
3	Chuob Thim	M	30	Motor Repair.	Cheab	He can repair a few motor errors that deals with the engine. He's still learning to progress
4	Chca Piseth	M	31	Motor Repair.	Tuol Kpos	He can repair a few motor errors that deals with the engine. He's still learning to progress
5	Sok Dara	M	30	Motor Repair.	Tuol Kpos	He can repair a few motor errors that deals with the engine. He's still learning to progress
6	Pich Sarim	F	15	Beauty Salon	Chhouk Sor	She can learn faster in a group set up, with better results on make up. However, there are still a lot to learn from the teacher.
7	Chhin Sophy	M	21	Motor Repair.	Khna Chmar	He can repair a few motor errors that deals with the engine. He's still learning to progress
8	Nguon Vy	M	33	Car Driving	Ta Ches	He can partially drive and still needs time and supervision. Still waiting on licensure date.
9	Chhorn Sopheak	F	23	Beauty Salon	Ta Ches	She is a bit slow in catching up with the lessons, however, with more supervision, she will be able to catch up.
10	Ycoun Kineng	M	41	Car Driving	Ta Ches	He can partially drive and still needs time and supervision. Still waiting on licensure date
11	Sok Sousdey	M	19	Electrician	Ta Ches	He is a fast learner and catches up with the lesson quite easily. He is now ready to learn the next lessons

12	Noun Sreypich	F	18	Hair dressing & make-up	Toul Kpos	She can follow what the teacher is teaching, the results to her make up skills being better. However, she needs extra time for hair dressing.
13	Phol Sreymom	F	21	Hair dressing & make-up	Toul Kpos	She is a little slow in her make up skills but is catching up on hair dressing very well.
14	Phou Chantrea	F	15	Tailoring	Chhouk Sor	Apart from being young, she works extra hard on her tailoring skills. Because of this, she can now sew simple clothes (night clothes) for her family members.
15	Vong Kolob	F	15	Tailoring	Chhouk Sor	A very young person but has really worked hard her tailoring skills which resulted to her making lady dresses (set clothes) for her parents.
16	Vorn Thorn	F	59	Tailoring	Kna Chmar	Even though she has aged, her desire to learn how to make clothes is not too late. She is a fast learner in making skirts and T-shirts.
17	Sok Sothy	M	30	Motor repair	Awpitwat	He loves learning this skill. He may be busy with his business, but he still learns pretty fast. He has learned how to repair the broken motor, motor styling and in learning some kind of modern motor such as Zoomer, Scoopy and Dream. Moreover, he is also planning to open his own motor repair shop in his new house along the development road. He is the head of SHG that could lead good improvement point for his group.

*** The other 12 trainees are still in follow up by the field team because some of them are busy on their daily earning resulting for their absences. So, we are still trying harder to encourage them to join the training for their life-skills.**

4.2.3 On-farm Follow-up by groups

A. 14 APs in Taches Commune

In this quarter, there's 40% that were done with plantation enhancement after training; and their popular vegetables are long coriander, mint, lemon grass, chili, and green spinach. There are two model families who did very well. Uncle Sok Sokhon had cucumber plantation field that he can harvest two times per year, and he got constantly income from 1.7 million to 2 million riels per year. Whereas, Uncle Mao Nub raise chickens successfully that he gets an income of 500,000 riels to 600,000 riels per year. Moreover, he changes cage style to be better way and protective cage. He also knows how cure chicken with sickness by offering food chain and vaccination protection to treat the sickness.

B. 15 APs in Chouk Sor Commune

Similarly, to Taches commune, Chouk Sor commune group reached 35% success with local vegetable growth for long coriander, sweet basil, mint, lemon grass, chili, and garlic leaves. For this group, there are three families that are in profitable results with their plantation as well as Mrs. Slos Saos, who plants morning glory and gets constant daily income from 5000 riels to 8000 riels. For two other cases, Uncle Socun got sale increase from pigs and chickens and income is from 300,000 riels to 400,000 riels. Besides, he understands much in process

for sickness protection and vaccination. For business extension budget, Uncle Soeun was gotten 200,000 riels to buy rice seed for his own paddy field.

C. 25 APs in Khna Chma Commune

There are 70% who were elderly in this group; which vegetable plantation is more for only family supply and there's 20% raised animal while majority of the group, they are vegetarians, so what they can do is to share their knowledge through their reading for animal care, food chain offering, and virus protection.

D. 25 APs in Apiwat Commune

There are 45% were elderly for this group which vegetable plantation is more for only family supply and there's 15% raised animal while majority of the group, they are vegetarians, so what they can do is to share their knowledge through their reading for animal care, food chain offering, and virus protection.

E. 13 APs in Cheab Commune:

Most of APs here are older age so they got support from their family member which 80% are growing vegetables in their free-land.

F. 15 APs in Tuol Kpos Commune

For this group, 50% of them are muslim, so most of them are growing vegetable and feed only chicken. For the other 50%, they are busy for growing rice, feed pigs and little grow vegetables.

Improvement Point

Although, skillful trainers from Phnom Penh trained them on agriculture, local facilitators still kept watching, set up new strategies to have plantation protection, livestock to their teammates. The outreach obstacle for farmers is relevant to insect pest invasion and 30% of dying chicken. Pigs are not yet in the good condition in market and the price is still low. However, these six groups still contain strong commitment to strike for fruitful result.

The on-farm training is running better because trainee started to have their skill be useful even, they got less supporting budget. They open a discussion about future plan which they aim to have along the road stalls.

4.3 Next Plan Follow-up

- On and Off-farm less participation.
- Progressive point and obstacle in the future
- Support more business planning for their SHGs' member

V. CONCLUSION

In this 7th quarter, the most active implementation is glad to see SHG growing or keep running flow of their budget activities. The most appreciated point, they are in supportive mindset that they were kindly enough to provide sad member who met with losing her husband, and other case to support serious sickness. However, the activities of SHG saving budget is in the good routine with fairly division to start up business extension in the right time.

SHG's savings cash flow for each group that started from 35.75\$, is the most economic one based on their standards of living and living conditions. While, the savings budget reaches the highest one

is 362.50\$, they have become serious because they thought it's useful, they trust each to other, and truly helping a lot in family business criteria. For their ages (average age is 25-year-old), they're mostly in off-farm registration in order to be trained in beauty salons, motorbike reparation, car driving, and engine reparation. In this quarter, they are considered as mid-way for all trainees because they've started to have practical skills with real customers of these 16 off-farm trainees. In contrast, on-farm is also stable and they're willing to reach the good plantation; which the most reachable success was in 40% and afterward is 35% which they constantly got both daily and seasonal income.

Through the member's understanding, project is running straight forward to help their local living and growing mindset of budget management and how to use money to earn more. Totally, SHGs, off-farm and on-farm bring the good challenge to create a routine of savings and opportunities for vulnerable family to start up their businesses.

Annex

ANNEX 1: NAME LIST OF ON-FARM TRAINING PARTICIPANTS FOLLOW-UP

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសន្សំប្រាក់ជោគជ័យឃុំតាជេស							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ម៉ៅ នុប	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ហែម សុភាព	55	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	វ៉ាន់ យ៉ន	60	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	សុខ សុខន	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	យឿន គីណេង	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	អ៊ុំ ចាន់ថា	49	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ដួង សុភាព	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ហួត យូ	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	តាំង តិច	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	នី ភ័ស	44	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ពេជ្រ សាណាន	45	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	សុត សារ៉េន	55	ស្រី	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ស៊ូ សាខន	64	ប្រុស	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ម៉ាង រឿន	63	ស្រី	តាជេស	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំតាជេសមានចំនួន ១៤ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមរីកចម្រើនឃុំឈូកស							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	នោ យ៉ុ	53	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	កើត ម៉ាត់	75	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	គឹម ឆន	63	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	អ៊ុន សះ	60	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

5	គង់ សៀម	66	ប្រុស	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	តឹក នឿន	49	ស្រី	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ផៃ័ត កេង	59	ស្រី	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	សេង អេម	55	ស្រី	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ឃួន សារ៉ៀម	49	ស្រី	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	អុល លាប	32	ស្រី	ស្តុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ជូ សុខា	40	ប្រុស	ព្រៃពាន	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ទាំ ក្រឹម	66	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ម៉ាន យ៉ាន	60	ប្រុស	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ម៉ូត ហ៊ឹម	66	ប្រុស	ទួល	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	រេះ ម៉ូត	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំឈូកសមានចំនួន ១៥ គ្រួសារ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រធានដើម្បីជីវភាព (ឃុំខ្នាឆ្មារ)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	អួន ឧន	53	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	វង់ ថន	53	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	ដែក ឃឿន	65	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ញឹក ម៉េត	54	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ស៊ឹម ញឿន	70	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	កែ សាត	76	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	សោម រឿន	74	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	សៅ វ៉ែន	69	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	វ៉ែន លី	69	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ខ្ចឹម សារ៉េត	24	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	អួន សារ៉ៀន	45	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	យឹម ផាន	67	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

13	ប៉ុក ខែម	79	ប្រុស	ត្រជាក់ពង	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	កែវ ជឿន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រជាក់ពង	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ស្វាយ រ៉ន	70	ស្រី	ត្រជាក់ពង	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	យឹម ហៃ	67	ប្រុស	ត្រជាក់ពង	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	សំ ទុំ	44	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	នួន សុភ័ណ	53	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ឌី ហឿន	84	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ប៉ែន ម៉ែន	41	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	ប្រាក់ រុំ	60	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	ម៉ៅ សារឿន	59	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	អ៊ុន អឿន	53	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ប៉ែន រ៉េត	48	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	គឹម សំអាន	61	ប្រុស	ជ្រៃកោងលិច	ខ្មាចារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំខ្មាចារមានចំនួន ២៥ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	សួរ ណាវ	73	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	សៅ យាន	64	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	សូ ឡឿន	67	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	សំ សាម៉ែន	48	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	អោម ផេង	54	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	កោះ យឿង	60	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	កែ សៀម	65	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ញ៉ែប គិន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ញ៉ែប កន	76	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

10	ចាន់ សុបិន	39	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ឯក ឈឿន	67	ប្រុស	ទឹកជុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ពត ហ៊ី	67	ស្រី	រពាក់	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ឯក សឿន	70	ប្រុស	រពាក់	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ស៊ីវ មឿន	58	ស្រី	រពាក់	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	កែ អិន	68	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	យួន ឆន	74	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	កង ក្រុច	66	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	យួន មិន	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ញឹក យ៉ាន់	67	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	យួន យ៉ិន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	គង់ សន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	កែ លន	61	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	ម៉ៅ សារ៉ុ	59	ស្រី	ដំរិប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ដូង ជឿន	68	ប្រុស	ដំរិប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ជឿម ណារី	28	ស្រី	ដំរិប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានចំនួន ២៥ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ដុំ ឈឿន	28	ស្រី	តាកាប	ខ្ពង់ពពក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ខុយ ចោច	51	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	ស្រី ខុន	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ប៉ែន សារី	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ជឹម ថេត	62	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	ញ៉ង់ ចេង	74	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ពៅ ចម	77	ប្រុស	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

8	ពៅ នាង	65	ប្រុស	ទីពតាឡាត់	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ពៅ ម៉ាច	70	ប្រុស	ទីពតាឡាត់	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ទេព សូ	59	ស្រី	ទីពតាឡាត់	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	យ៉ែម ត្រប់	70	ស្រី	ទីពតាឡាត់	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ជា ណាន	55	ស្រី	ទីពតាឡាត់	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ប៉ែន ហាន	67	ប្រុស	គោកពេញ	ជឿប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹកមានចំនួន ១៣ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសន្សំរៀង (ឃុំទួលខ្ពស់)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ជេត សុន	60	ស្រី	រកាទង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ប៉ាត ហាម	31	ស្រី	រកាទង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	នួន ហ៊ី	60	ស្រី	ឡ	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ទឹម ទីម៉ែ	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ម៉ម សារី	64	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	រះ ណា	40	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	រះ ភាស់	46	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ខ្ចី ខ	54	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ផែង អិន	54	ស្រី	ស្វែង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ខ្ចី សារុន	34	ស្រី	ស្វែង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ស្រី ជឿន	62	ប្រុស	ស្វែង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ព្រំ ទី	52	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	តូច យ៉ុន	50	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	សំ អឿល	63	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	រឿង មិន	47	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំទួលខ្ពស់មានចំនួន ១៥ គ្រួសារ							

The total for 107 who were joined training.

Annex2: On-Farm Lesson

វគ្គបំណងវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលស្តីពីការចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ និងការដាំដំណាំ

គោលបំណង

- ១/ ជំរុញនិងលើកទឹកចិត្តសមាជិកក្រុមអោយមានការដាំដុះដំណាំនិងការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារតាមគ្រួសារនីមួយៗអោយមានចំនួនកាន់តែច្រើនឡើងដើម្បីកាត់បន្ថយការចំណាយ។
- ២/ ដើម្បីអោយសមាជិកក្រុមមានជំនាញក្នុងការដាំដំណាំនិងការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ ថែមទាំងការផលិតជីកំប៉ុស្ត៍និងការការពារជំងឺផ្សេងៗអោយមានប្រសិទ្ធិភាព។
- ៣/ ចែករំលែកបទពិសោធន៍ដល់គ្នាទៅវិញទៅមកពីសមាជិកចូលរួម។

ការរំពឹងទុក

- ១/ សមាជិកចូលរួមទទួលបាននូវមេរៀននិងបទពិសោធន៍ល្អៗពីការដាំដុះ ការផលិតជីនិងការការពារសត្វ ពីគ្នាទៅវិញ។
- ២/ សមាជិកនិងទទួលបានជំនាញបន្ថែមទៀតក្នុងកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះ។
- ៣/ សង្ឃឹមថាសមាជិកចូលរួមនឹងយកមេរៀននិងបទពិសោធន៍ទៅអនុវត្តក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់ពួកគាត់។

លទ្ធផលសកម្មភាព

មានអ្នកចូលរួមក្នុងវគ្គសរុបចំនួន.....នាក់ ក្នុងនោះស្រីចំនួន.....នាក់មានការចូលរួមទាំង៦ក្រុមជួយខ្លួនឯង។
លោក គង់ ភារិន វាទគ្គិនបណ្តុះបណ្តាលផ្នែកកសិកម្មបានលើកយកនូវមេរៀននិងបទពិសោធន៍ជាក់ស្តែងរួមមាន៖

កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់បណ្តុះបណ្តាល

បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ ទា និងស្តូនបន្លែជាងគ្រួសារ

⬇ បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ និងទា

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	<p>I. សេចក្តីផ្តើម</p> <p>II. សារៈប្រយោជន៍</p> <p>III. បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់</p> <p>១. ការសាងសង់ទ្រុង</p> <p>១.១ ការជ្រើសរើសទីតាំង</p> <p>១.២ សម្ភារសាងសង់ទ្រុង</p> <p>១.៣ ការធ្វើទ្រុងសម្រាប់កូនមាន់</p> <p>១.៤ ការធ្វើទ្រុងសម្រាប់មាន់ពេញវ័យ</p> <p>២. ការជ្រើសរើសពូជ</p> <p>២.១ អំពីពូជមាន់</p> <p>២.២ របៀបជ្រើសរើសបាពូជ</p> <p>២.៣ របៀបជ្រើសរើសមេពូជ</p> <p>២.៤ ការពិនិត្យពីអត្តចរិកមាន់</p> <p>៣. ការបង្កាត់ពូជមាន់</p> <p>៣.១ ការកំណត់ចំនួនមេ និងបា</p> <p>៣.២ ការធ្វើសំបុកមាន់ពង</p> <p>៣.៣ ការថែទាំពង</p> <p>៣.៤ ការភ្ជួរកូន</p> <p>៣.៥ ការថែទាំកូន</p> <p>៤. ការធ្វើអាវាមីយទ្រុង</p> <p>VI. ជំងឺសំខាន់ៗដែលកើតមានលើមាន់</p>

	១. ជំងឺអាសន្នរោគ ១.១ រោគសញ្ញា ១.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ ១.៣ វិធានការការពារ ១.៤ ការព្យាបាល
រសៀល	២. ជំងឺញួរកាសមាន់ ២.១ រោគសញ្ញា ២.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ ២.៣ វិធានការការពារ ២.៤ ការព្យាបាល ៣. ជំងឺអុចមាន់ ៣.១ រោគសញ្ញា ៣.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ ៣.៣ វិធានការការពារ ៣.៤ ការព្យាបាល ៤. ជំងឺរាកអាចម៍ស ៤.១ រោគសញ្ញា ៤.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ ៤.៣ វិធានការការពារ ៤.៤ ការព្យាបាល ៥. ជំងឺផ្កាសសាយមាន់ ៥.១ រោគសញ្ញា ៥.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ ៥.៣ វិធានការការពារ ៥.៤ ការព្យាបាល
ថ្ងៃទី២	
ព្រឹក	v. ចំណី និងការថែទាំ ១. រូបមន្តនៃការផ្សំចំណីកូន និងមេ ២. រូបមន្តចំណីសម្រាប់មេមាន់ពង

កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់បណ្តុះបណ្តាល

បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ ទា និងស្កូវបន្លែជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារ

⊕ បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ និងទា

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	I. សេចក្តីផ្តើម
	II. សារៈប្រយោជន៍
	III. បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់
	១. ការសាងសង់ទ្រុង
	១.១ ការជ្រើសរើសទីតាំង

	<p>២. ការធ្វើអាណាម័យទ្រង់</p> <p>VI. ជំងឺសំខាន់ៗដែលកើតមានលើមាន់</p> <p>១. ជំងឺអាសន្នរោគ</p> <p> ១.១ រោគសញ្ញា</p> <p> ១.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ</p> <p> ១.៣ វិធានការការពារ</p> <p> ១.៤ ការព្យាបាល</p>
រសៀល	<p>២. ជំងឺញូកាសមាន់</p> <p> ២.១ រោគសញ្ញា</p> <p> ២.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ</p> <p> ២.៣ វិធានការការពារ</p> <p> ២.៤ ការព្យាបាល</p> <p>៣. ជំងឺអុចមាន់</p> <p> ៣.១ រោគសញ្ញា</p> <p> ៣.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ</p> <p> ៣.៣ វិធានការការពារ</p> <p> ៣.៤ ការព្យាបាល</p> <p>៤. ជំងឺរាកអាចម៍ស</p> <p> ៤.១ រោគសញ្ញា</p> <p> ៤.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ</p> <p> ៤.៣ វិធានការការពារ</p> <p> ៤.៤ ការព្យាបាល</p> <p>៥. ជំងឺផ្តាសសាយមាន់</p> <p> ៥.១ រោគសញ្ញា</p> <p> ៥.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ</p> <p> ៥.៣ វិធានការការពារ</p> <p> ៥.៤ ការព្យាបាល</p>
ថ្ងៃទី២	

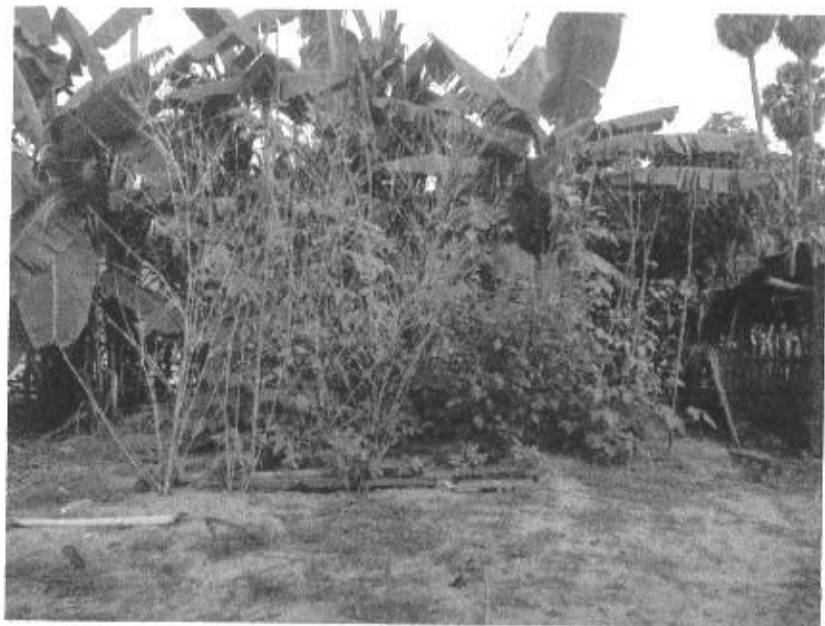
ព្រឹក	V. ចំណី និងការថែទាំ ១. រូបមន្តនៃការផ្សំចំណីកូន និងមេ ២. រូបមន្តចំណីសម្រាប់មេមាន់ពង ៣. ការធ្វើចំណីផ្គាប់តាមបែបធម្មជាតិ.....
រសៀល	IV. ការអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងនៃការផ្សំចំណី

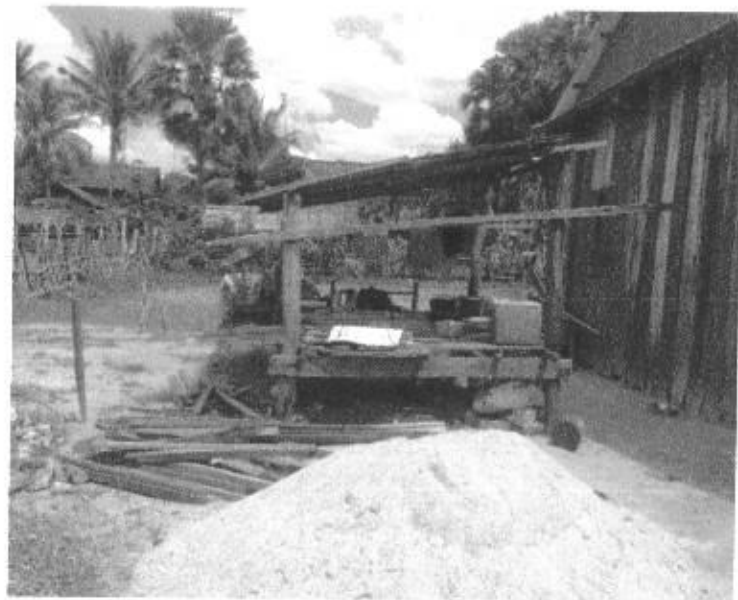
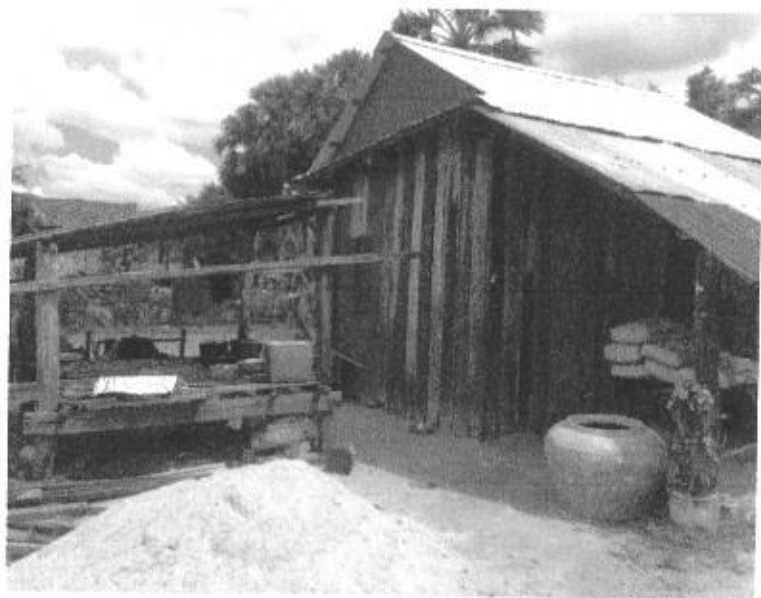
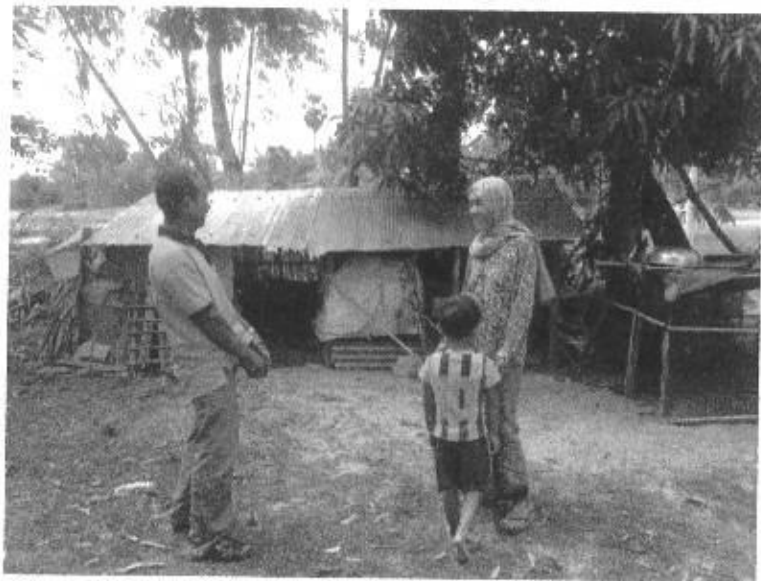
✚ បច្ចេកទេសដំណាំស្ពានបន្លែជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារ

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	I. បច្ចេកទេសដាំដុះ ១. ការជ្រើសរើសពូជ ២. ការរៀបចំដី ៣. ការកួរដី ៤. របៀបលើករង ៥. ការថែទាំ ៦. ការប្រមូលផល
រសៀល	II. ការកែប្រែជាតិដី ១. ការធ្វើជី 7 3 3 ២. ជីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍ទឹក និងគោគ ៣. ថ្នាំបណ្តោញសត្វល្អិត
ថ្ងៃទី២	អនុវត្តន៍ជាតិស្តែងនៃការផ្សំដី

Photos of On-farm Follow up with SHGs

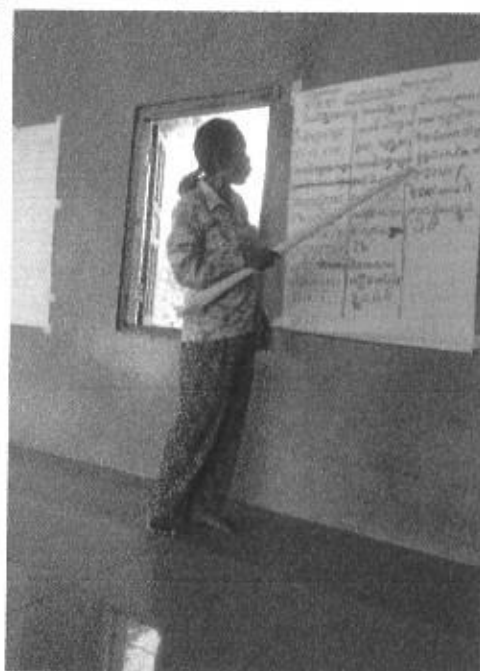






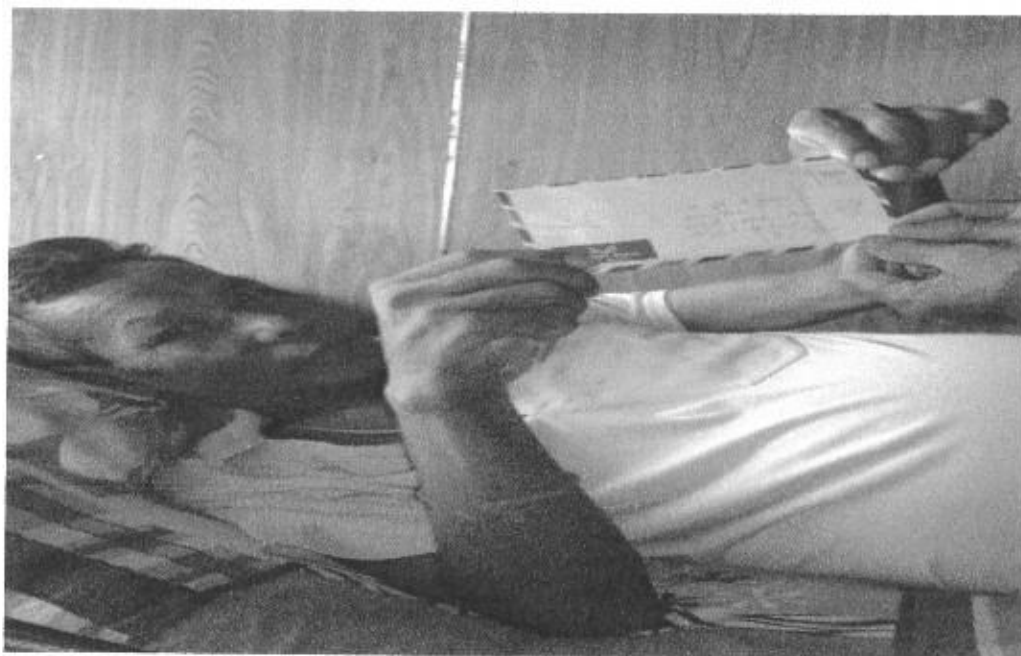


Improvement of SHGs' committees training days



***** Speical Support of rescue budget to Group (30,000 Riels per-person)**

Mrs. Doung Sopheap got support because of her husband drowned in water and Chief of SHG, Mr. Pich Sanorn had Hepatitis (Ta Ches Team)



Off-farm Participants Follow up

1. New house of Mr. Sok Sothy is planning to open motor repair shop



2. Team Make-up are trying their best for training skill



3. New house of Mrs. Srey Oun that her husband is open repair phone shop



**** For the other participants are not yet to find the place for their open shop as they are shortage of budgets.

The community team are trying to find out some deal such as

1. Will cooperate more with Shop owners to receive their student to work as staff
2. During their study in shop owner, they could support small money to help students to get month income
3. Will find some budget from any resources as possible

So, the community team and all Head SHGs will have next meeting disucssion more for solution in the next quarter.