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

February to April 2017

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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KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

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**Sixth Quarter Report for Design and Implementation of
Income Restoration Program**

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



February-April- 2017

Submitted to

General Department of Resettlement (GDR)

Ministry of Economic and Finance (MEF)

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)

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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 sixth-quarter report for design and implementation of Income Restoration Program presents a summary, community process accomplished for February- April- 2017. Constantly from the previous quarters, the survey has clearly provided every AH's detail information which can be used wisely in quarter sixth offer training programs that we think are suitable in their respective areas as well as in the current market. During this quarter, AHs were consulted on their living conditions, business and employment opportunities, personal needs and training course selections. Moreover, the AHs were also encouraged to actively participate in and fully support the program and to provide specific information pertaining to their socioeconomic situation regarding specific livelihood skills which may need to be developed or strengthened.

In quarter 6, IRP team has conducted monthly meetings with each group. However, prior to the first monthly meeting with each group, the team had conducted two 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 in the fund in the cashbook.

On the other hand, 16 AHs had attend of vocation training such as 1 AHs (Tailoring reparation), 1 AHs (Tractor reparation), 4AHs (Beauty Salon), 2AHs (Hair dressing & make-up), 2AHs (Tailoring), 4AHs (Motorbike reparation), and other 2AHs get vocation training are skill car driving. For all those courses are letting AHs to study till they could do it proficiently. After that they are planning to open their shop along the developement street that build by ADB (150B, 150B, NR53 and 151B)

In addition, during monthly meetings, the team asked the group members to repeat what they learnt 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 business regarding to current market.

To sum up, after forming 6 SHGs and conducting monthly meetings, the team can see that the group formations have brought out the hidden talent and leadership qualities among the members. More importantly, most of the SHG people reported that they feel they get more respect; not only in the community, but their own family members treated them more respectfully. Therefore, it can be concluded that after joining the SHG the members have improved their status in family, become helpful in family finance and some time helped others too.

I. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

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

II. SCOPE OF INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM

Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu province are the provinces to be covered under the income restoration program. The ToR has indicated that there are totally 198 households (Kampong Chhnang consisting of 194 AHs and Kampong Speu consisting of 4 AHs) which are severely affected by the rehabilitation of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and hence would need to be included under the design and implementation of income restoration program as shown in Table 1. The Project Team including the team leader, assistant team and field staff have already met the eligible AHs for assessing their socio-economic situation 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 consultation with local officials, commune and village leaders. The majority of the families were met and interviewed by the Team following the assistant from the local officials, commune leaders, village leaders, and other. Some families, however, could not be reached by the Team, even though the Team has tried very hard, spent a lot time waiting and used every possible means. And some other households could not be identified by the village leaders.

i. Geo-demographic Profile of the AHs

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

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

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

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 observe 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	53
	TeukPhos	Ah Phivath	42	
		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 diversified to generate or improve income while facilitate AHs with knowledge and skills for long-term livelihood production and management. Specifically, the income restoration program under the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project in the Cambodia (Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu), will be undertaken over a period of two years. The indicative work plan includes the design and implementation of the sustainable income restoration for affected people by the project, which together account for 181 affected households.

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

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

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 General Objective

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

3.2.2 Specific Objective

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

The main purpose of this report is to follow up and report for the IRP of the Project in the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B and evaluated 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 recommendation on way forward
- c. Prepare situational and needs assessment survey instrument and pre-test the instrument as well as submit the instrument to the project concern officers for endorsement.
- d. Conduct field visit to the respective areas of all 198 target APs within 2 different provinces (Kampong Chhnang: 198 APs, and Kampong Speu: 4 APs) to:
 - Analyze of their existing sources of livelihood to serve as a baseline data on pre-Project incomes and living standards and as an evaluation measure for the achievement of the project at its end.
 - Detail profiles of the severely affected households and their members including: information on gender, age group, education, productive skills, household size, and livelihood preference.
 - Identify of key socio-economic problems facing the participating AHs and suggestions on ways and means to help them overcome said problems.
 - learn about their needs and preferences in their living condition improvement and livelihood activities
 - Observe and witness their current living conditions, challenges and needs as well as to consider possible means that would allow them improve and generate incomes.
- e. Consult with key stakeholders in the designated provinces both provincial departments and NGOs in the project area for possible recommendations and effective intervention. The meeting and consultation aim at identification of employment opportunity & skills needed for APs in the project area and possible intervention in the rehabilitation of the railway project.
- f. Establish and form self-help groups (SHG) of the participating APs, the grouping could be people living in the same village or commune and/or nature of livelihood activities. Activities in the formation of the self-help groups will include:
 - Organize initial meeting to each location, each meeting consists of around 20 to 30 participants which prefer them to/as two groups to be setup. The meeting will facilitate all participants to initiate and identify their own group members. The meeting would preferably be with the women of the target group and discuss:
 - Objectives of Self Help Groups
 - What a Self Help Group is
 - Operating principles
 - Weekly meetings
 - Management Committee
 - Regulations
 - End of the year distribution of profit

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

3.5 Establishment of Self-Help Group (SHG)

3.5.1 Concept of SHG

The concept developed by various organizations in Cambodia for resettlement projects, for reintegration of migration groups and other vulnerable group to assist in restoring their livelihood and it found feasible for disadvantage community in all rural areas. Traditionally, SHGs have been set up by communities with different arrangement to support the community needs such as pagoda committee, an association of people formed to undertake specific tasks, and the traditional solidarity groups. They are usually formed on their own, and function based on certain norms 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 is small SHGs is not really savings in a conventional way. It is not money kept aside for a specific purpose. It is not even available to withdraw at all.
7. The team will assist the SHGs to make their rules that all members save regularly and equally.
8. Assist in establishing bookkeeping. Apart from help in maintaining records of the various activities of the group, the book also helps in making the group more transparent. These may include:
 - Saving book, to maintain the saving detail of members
 - Cash-book, to record all monetary transactions of the group
 - Loan ledger, to record loan particulars of each member
 - Individual savings and credit pass book, given to each member of the group

3.5.4 Training to SHG

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

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

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

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

IV. INCOME RESTORATION PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENT

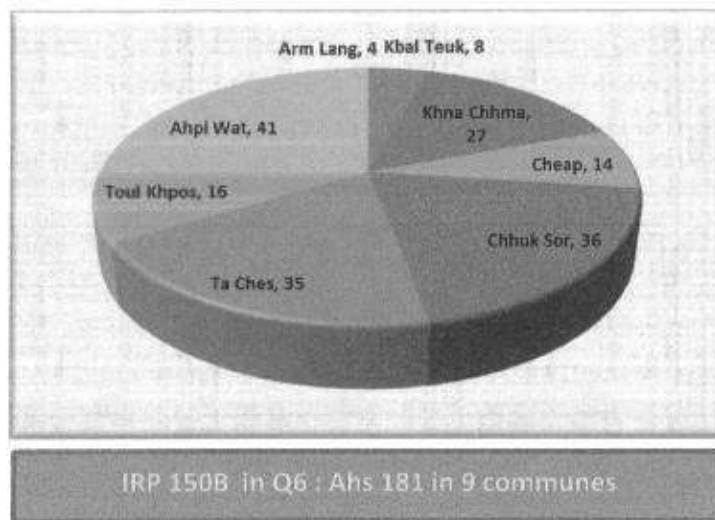
4.1 The Basic of Self Help Group

- 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 terms
 - 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)

4.2 Self Help Group Activities Achieved and on farm and Off-farm in the Quarter 6

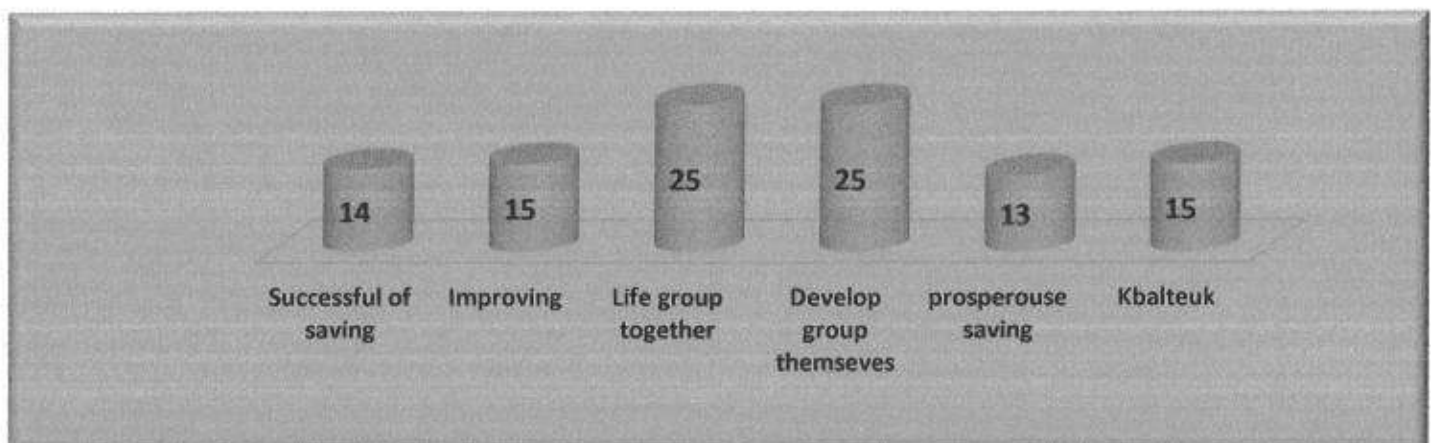
In this Q6 period the project would like to highlight updated a new activity is on-farm training was set by Q5 planned.



• Regarding to 5 quarters of the IRP is a project has gone in Jan 2017, so the project has still continuing in Feb-Apr 2017 is the quarter 6 activities. The Ahs have saved are 181, they have been stand-up in 6 groups of saving at 9 Communes from four districts base at Kg.Chhnang Province. Furthermore, their have 107 members were invited to enjoyed with on-farm trining was conducted by Community Officer of company.

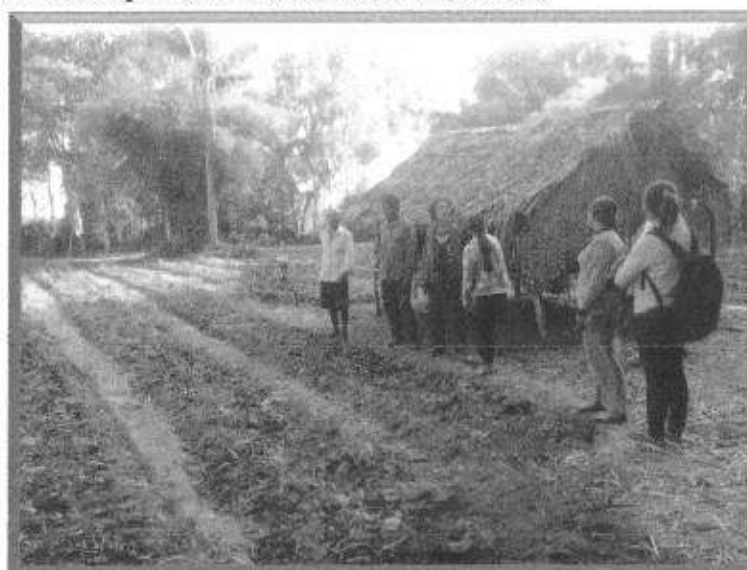
- The training was conducted in March 2017 base with three locations at Cheap, Ta Ches and Ahpi Wat Communes. Their have 95 participates were attendenced the whole training for 6 days. In addition, two subjects are checken raising, vegetables plant procedures were provided to the participatory

The 107 of SHGs is participations in list base On-Farm trining's activities



- For 95 participations were gotten training with two subjects as mention above. In the mission of traning focus on increasing their bussiness life in community. Furthermore, need them have skill into raise checken and plant vegetable. Especialy, the participatories have chance to shared experince during the training to improving they are knowglege.
 - The project activities in Q6 have expected the memebers are Ahs, and SHGs groups will be getting the new experinces such as: Saving, Raising and Plant vegetable skills.

An example: the result and achievement

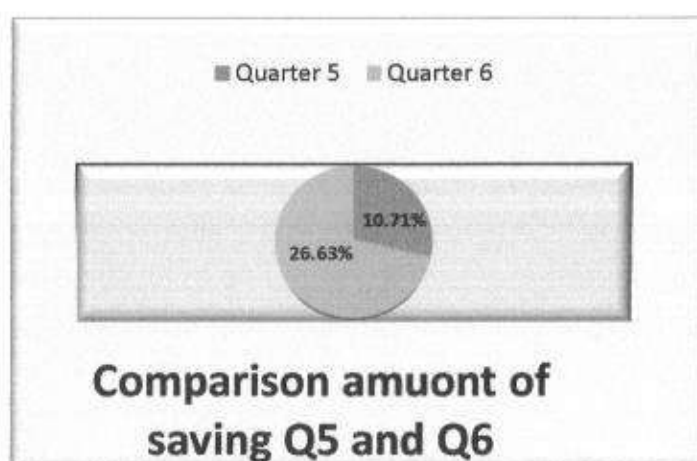


One group of SHGs in Ta Ches Commune has implemented to plant vegetable after they got trained. And one more group in Chhuk Sor has animal raised.

Q6-Result/Saving from 6 SHG's groups			
Name of commune	Name of saving group	Amounts of saving	
		\$	R
Taches	Successful of saving	112.75	451,000
Chhuk Sor	Improving	58.5	234,000
Khna Chhma	Life group together	82.125	328,500
Aphi Wath	Develop group themselves	333	1,332,000
Cheap	Prosperous saving group	119.75	479,000
Kbal Teuk	Profit group	181.5	726,000
Grand Total Amount in Quarter6:		887.625	3,550,500

4.2.1 SHGs group saving

The project has been saving money activities SHGs; in Q6 the 15,9% from percentage

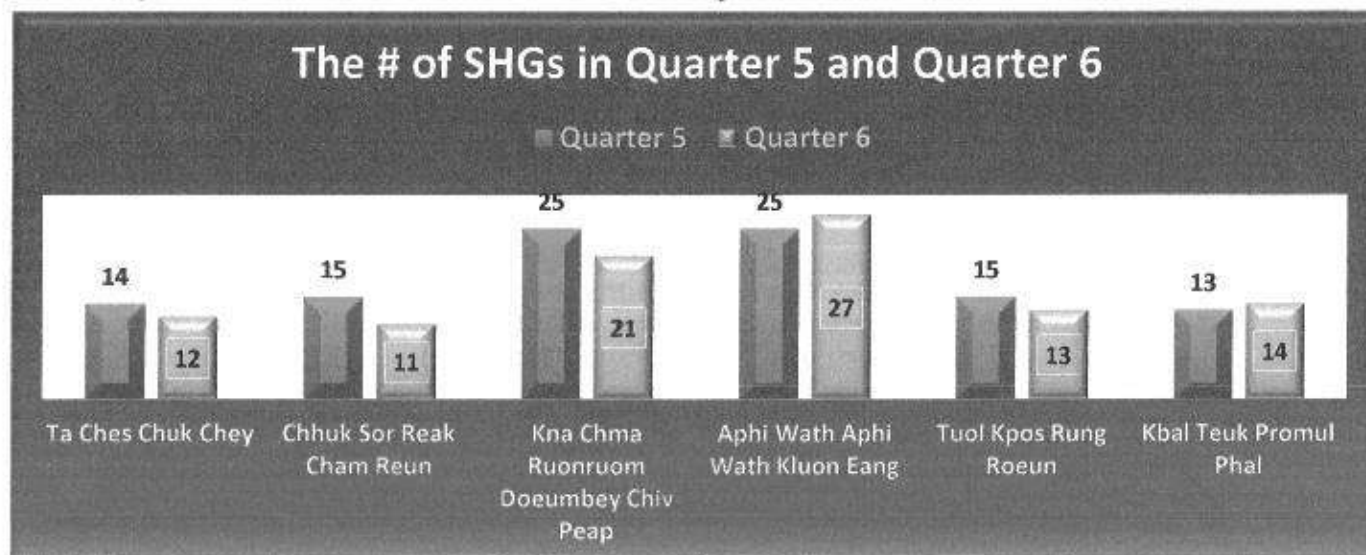


Note for case-flow of in the whole groups of amount has increase for of Q5.

4.2.2: The SHGs members

The SHGs members and committee level each position have been still work by flow-chart a last previous quarters. They have keep going to dealing with work-flow base on income and outcome procedure.

Regarding to information the project has got from committee to report during the meeting about cost amount of SHGs Saving, they have some left, but some have new registration.



***The SHGs amount had been cutdown, but percentage of saving cost are increasing.

4.2.3 (16 AHs) more who are joining Off-Farm vocation training

No	AHs Name	Sex/Age	Address	Skill training	Number of Ahs join in Q6
1	ផាន់ សុទី	Female, 27 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Beauty Salon	1
2	ណាង កញ្ញា	Female, 15 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Beauty Salon	1
3	ជួប ធីប	Male, 31 years old	ឃុំជៀប ស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Motorbike reparation	1
4	ជា ពិសិដ្ឋ	Male, 31 years old	ឃុំទួលខ្ពស់ ស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Motorbike reparation	1
5	សុខ ដាវ	Male, 30 years old	ឃុំទួលខ្ពស់ ស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Motorbike reparation	1

6	ពេជ្រ សារីម	Female, 15 years old	ឃុំឈូកស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Beauty Salon	1
7	ឈិន សុភី	Male, 21 years old	ឃុំខ្នារដា ស្រុកសាមគ្គីមានជ័យ ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Motorbike reparation	1
8	ដូន វី	Male, 33 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Car driving	1
9	ឈន សុភក្រី	Female, 23 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Beauty Salon	1
10	ជឿន គីណេង	Male, 41 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Car driving	1
11	វីង ណាប	Female, 15 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Hairdressing/ facial make-up	1
12	តៅ បាវង	Male, 24 years old	ឃុំក្បាលទឹក ស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Tractor reparation	1
13	ប៊ុត បុល	Male, 28 years old	ឃុំជៀប ស្រុកទឹកផុស ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Hair dressing & make-up	1
14	នៃ ឈីណា	Female, 24 years old	ឃុំឈូកស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Tailoring	1
15	លី អាហ្សីនី	Female, 15 years old	ឃុំឈូកស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Tailoring	1
16	គង់ ជីន្ទី	Male, 21 years old	ឃុំតាជេស ស្រុកកំពង់ត្រឡាច ខេត្តកំពង់ឆ្នាំង	Tailoring reparation	1
Total					16

16 AHs had attend of vocation training such as 1 AHs (Tailoring reparation), 1 AHs (Tractor reparation), 4AHs (Beauty Salon), 2AHs (Hair dressing & make-up), 2AHs (Tailoring), 4AHs (Motorbike reparation), and other 2AHs get vocation training are skill car driving. For all those courses are letting AHs to study till they could do it proficiently. After that they are planning to open their shop along the developement street that build by ADB (150B, 150B, NR53 and 151B)

4.2.4 The step-up next quarter

- Follow up on-farm group
- Encouragement on-farm group for strengthening procedure
- Push members SHGs to get opportunity off-farm

V. CONCLUSION

Focus on Q6 the project has intention for Ahs and SHGs received life skill, and then become to increasing their business in the communities. The project has tried pay attention for created and provided any ideas to them based on sit-down, catch-up or verbal technical, so they have more upgreat ideas to spread out then practice.

The subjects that project have provided in the target groups, they could taken then they have mixed together what they have before, so they have happens with this, because they have been open mind to learning more based on they were got bad lesson learn, thus far this time they will be improve experiences and general knowledge also.

Annex

ANNEX 1: NAME LIST OF ON-FARM TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

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	អ៊ុន ចាន់ថា	49	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ជួន 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 ភីស	44	ស្រី	សំព័រ	តាជេសកើត	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ពេជ្រ សាណន	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	អ៊ិន សះ	60	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	គង់ សៀម	66	ប្រុស	ស្កុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	តឹក ឡឺន	49	ស្រី	ស្កុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ង៉ែត កេង	59	ស្រី	ស្កុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	សេង អេម	55	ស្រី	ស្កុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ឃួន សារ៉ៀម	49	ស្រី	ស្កុកលិច	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	អុល លាប	32	ស្រី	ស្កុកលិច	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	ពះ ម៉ូត	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	ឈូកស	កំពង់ត្រឡាច	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំឈូកសមានចំនួន ១៥ គ្រួសារ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាដើម្បីជីវភាព (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 ឃៀន	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	ខ្លឹម សារ៉េត	24	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	អួន សារឿន	45	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាឆ្មារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

12	យឹម ផាន	67	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ប៉ុក ខែម	79	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	កែវ ជឿន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	ស្វាយ រ៉ន	70	ស្រី	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	យឹម ហៃ	67	ប្រុស	ត្រជក់ពង	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	សំ ឡុំ	44	ស្រី	ខ្នាកណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	នួន សុភ័ណ	53	ស្រី	ខ្នាកណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ឌី ហឿន	84	ប្រុស	ខ្នាកណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ប៉ែន ម៉ែន	41	ប្រុស	ខ្នាកណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	ប្រាក់ រុំ	60	ប្រុស	ខ្នាកណ្តាល	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	ម៉ៅ សាកៀន	59	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	អុង អឿន	53	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ប៉ែន រ៉េត	48	ស្រី	ជ្រៃកោងកើត	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	គឹម សំអាន	61	ប្រុស	ជ្រៃកោងលិច	ខ្នាត្នារ	សាមគ្គីមានជ័យ	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំខ្នាត្នារមានចំនួន ២៥ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	សូរ ណាវ	73	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	សៅ យាន	64	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	សូ នឿន	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	ញើប គិន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ញើប 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	រោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ឯក សៀន	70	ប្រុស	រោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ស៊ីវ មឿន	58	ស្រី	រោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	កែ អិន	68	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ឃួន ងន	74	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	កង ក្រូច	66	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	ឃួន មិន	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ញឹក យ៉ាន់	67	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងព្រីង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ឃួន យិន	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 សារុំ	59	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ដួង ជឿន	68	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ជឿម ណារី	28	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានចំនួន ២៥ គ្រួសារ							

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ជុំ ឃឿន	28	ស្រី	តាកាប	ខ្ពង់ពពក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ឌុយ 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	ធីម ថេត	62	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	ញ៉ាំង ចេង	74	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	ពៅ ចម	77	ប្រុស	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

8	ពៅ នាង	65	ប្រុស	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ពៅ ម៉ាច	70	ប្រុស	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ទេព សូ	59	ស្រី	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	យ៉ែម គ្រប់	70	ស្រី	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ជា ណាន	55	ស្រី	ទ័ពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ប៊ែន ហន	67	ប្រុស	គោកពេញ	ជៀប	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 ហម	31	ស្រី	រកាទង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	នួន ហ៊ី	60	ស្រី	ឡ	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ទឹម ទីម៉ះ	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ម៉ម សារី	64	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	រះ ណា	40	ស្រី	ស្រែបាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	រះ ភាស់	46	ស្រី	ស្រែបាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ខ្ចី ខ	54	ស្រី	ស្រែបាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ផែង អ៊ិន	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 នី	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
បានប្រព្រឹត្តិទៅថ្ងៃទី២៥ដល់៣០ខែមិនាឆ្នាំ២០១៧

គោលបំណង

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

ការរំពឹងទុក

- ១/ សមាជិកចូលរួមទទួលបាននូវមេរៀននិងបទពិសោធន៍ល្អៗពីការដាំដុះ ការផលិតជី និងការការពារសត្វ ពីគ្នាទៅវិញ។
- ២/ សមាជិកនិងទទួលបានជំនាញបន្ថែមទៀតក្នុងកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនេះ។
- ៣/ សង្ឃឹមថាសមាជិកចូលរួមនឹងយកមេរៀននិងបទពិសោធន៍ទៅអនុវត្តក្នុងគ្រួសាររបស់ពួកគាត់។

លទ្ធផលសកម្មភាព

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

កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់បណ្តុះបណ្តាល

បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ ទា និងស្តួនបន្លែជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារ

+ បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ និងទា

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	I. សេចក្តីផ្តើម
	II. សារៈប្រយោជន៍
	III. បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់

១. ការសាងសង់ទ្រុង

- ១.១ ការជ្រើសរើសទីតាំង
- ១.២ សម្ភារសាងសង់ទ្រុង
- ១.៣ ការធ្វើទ្រុងសម្រាប់កូនមាន់
- ១.៤ ការធ្វើទ្រុងសម្រាប់មាន់ពេញវ័យ

២. ការជ្រើសរើសពូជ

- ២.១ អំពីពូជមាន់
- ២.២ របៀបជ្រើសរើសបាពូជ
- ២.៣ របៀបជ្រើសរើសមេពូជ
- ២.៤ ការពិនិត្យពីអត្តចរិតមាន់

៣. ការបង្កាត់ពូជមាន់

- ៣.១ ការកំណត់ចំនួនមេ និងបា
- ៣.២ ការធ្វើសំបុកមាន់ពង
- ៣.៣ ការថែទាំពង

៣.៤ ការភ្ជាស់កូន

៣.៥ ការថែទាំកូន

៤. ការធ្វើអាណាម័យទ្រុង

VI. ជំងឺសំខាន់ៗដែលកើតមានលើមាន់

១. ជំងឺអាសន្នរោគ

- ១.១ រោគសញ្ញា
- ១.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ
- ១.៣ វិធានការការពារ
- ១.៤ ការព្យាបាល

រសៀល

២. ជំងឺញូកាសមាន់

- 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. ជំងឺរាករាចម័ស
- ៤.១ រោគសញ្ញា
- ៤.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ
- ៤.៣ វិធានការការពារ
- ៤.៤ ការព្យាបាល
- ៥. ជំងឺផ្តាសាយមាន់
- ៥.១ រោគសញ្ញា
- ៥.២ មូលហេតុនៃជំងឺ
- ៥.៣ វិធានការការពារ
- ៥.៤ ការព្យាបាល

ថ្ងៃទី២

- ព្រឹក** **v. ចំណី និងការថែទាំ**
- ១. រូបមន្តនៃការផ្សំចំណីកូន និងមេ
 - ២. រូបមន្តចំណីសម្រាប់មេមាន់ពង
 - ៣. ការធ្វើចំណីផ្គាប់តាមបែបធម្មជាតិ.....

កម្មវិធីសម្រាប់បណ្តុះបណ្តាល

បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ ទា និងស្ករស្រូវបង្កើនជីវភាពក្រីក្រ

⊕ បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់ និងទា

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	I. សេចក្តីផ្តើម
	II. សារៈប្រយោជន៍
	III. បច្ចេកទេសចិញ្ចឹមមាន់

	<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 ការពិនិត្យពីអត្តចរិតមាន់</p> <p>៣. ការបង្កាត់ពូជមាន់</p> <p>៣.១ ការកំណត់ចំនួនមេ និងបា</p> <p>៣.២ ការធ្វើសំបុកមាន់ពង</p> <p>៣.៣ ការថែទាំពង</p> <p>៣.៤ ការភ្ជាស់កូន</p> <p>៣.៥ ការថែទាំកូន</p> <p>៤. ការធ្វើអាណាម័យទ្រុង</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. ជំងឺរាករាចម័ស</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>
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ថ្ងៃទី២

ព្រឹក	<p>V. ចំណី និងការថែទាំ</p> <p>១. រូបមន្តនៃការផ្សំចំណីកូន និងមេ</p> <p>២. រូបមន្តចំណីសម្រាប់មេមាន់ពង</p> <p>៣. ការធ្វើចំណីផ្គាប់តាមបែបធម្មជាតិ.....</p>
រសៀល	<p>IV. ការអនុវត្តជាក់ស្តែងនៃការផ្សំចំណី</p>

⊕ បច្ចេកទេសដំណាំស្ទួនបន្លែជាលក្ខណៈគ្រួសារ

ថ្ងៃទី១	
ពេលវេលា	កម្មវិធីសិក្សា
ព្រឹក	<p>I. បច្ចេកទេសដាំដុះ</p> <p>១. ការជ្រើសរើសពូជ</p> <p>២. ការរៀបចំដី</p> <p>៣. ការក្លរដី</p> <p>៤. របៀបលើករង</p> <p>៥. ការថែទាំ</p>

	៦. ការប្រមូលផល
រសៀល	១. ការកែប្រែជីវជាតិដី ២. ការធ្វើដី ៧ ៣ ៣ ៣. ដីកំប៉ុស្តិ៍ទឹក និងគោត ៤. ថ្នាំបណ្តេញសត្វល្អិត
ថ្ងៃទី២	អនុវត្តន៍ជាតិស្តង់ដារនៃការផ្សំដី



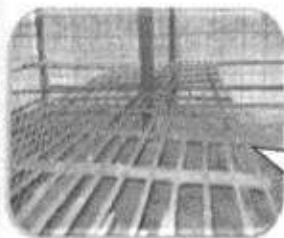
ឧបករណ៍សំរាប់ផ្តល់វគ្គសិក្សាស្តីអំពីការចិញ្ចឹមសត្វ



តម្រាងបង្ហាញបង្អួចវិទ្យុដើម្បីបង្កើនផលិតភាពជុំវិញតំបន់ទន្លេសាប (TSTN)



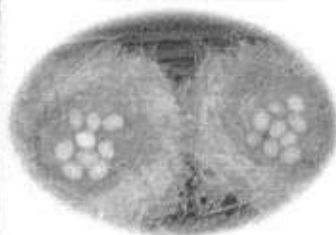
សំយាបសម្រាប់រក្សាកូនមាន់
ប្រវែង ២,៥ម គុណ ៥ម



ធ្វើសម្រាប់មាត់ដេក៖ កំពស់ពីដី
 ០,៧ម បន្ទា ០,៧ម និង០នោះ
 បង្កើនដេកនិយាយ ០,៦៥ម



- ចំនួនសំបុកត្រូវសមស្របតាមចំនួនមេម៉ាន់
- កុំឲ្យមានស្រមើរត្រូវដាក់បាតសំបុក៖ ថ្នាំជក់ ស្លឹកចេក ស្លឹកសាវម៉ាវព្រៃ ស្លឹកស្ពៅ ស្លឹកត្រៃ ស្លឹកទាប ឬស្លឹកទន្សាយផ្លែ



ស្តុកថ្មីឆ្នាំមាត់



គុណសម្បត្តិស្នូកចំណីធ្វើឱ្យចុងជ័រ៖

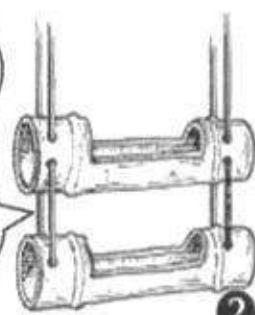
- មិនធ្វើឲ្យចំណីកំពប់ ខ្លះខ្លាចដោយការចឹកចំណីចោល និងមិនឲ្យកកាយ
- ចំណាយលុយតិចសម្រាប់ទិញ ឬធ្វើ
- អនាម័យល្អ

ស្តុកទឹកមាត់



សូកទឹកធ្វើពី
កំប៉ុងផ្លែ

ស្រុកទឹកធ្វើ
ដើមបុស្សី

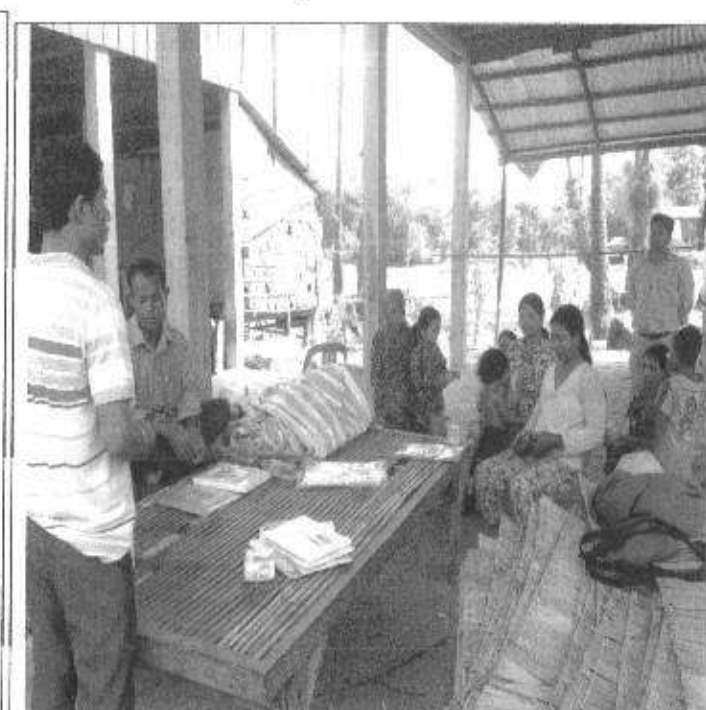


ANNEX 3: PICTURES ACTIVITIES

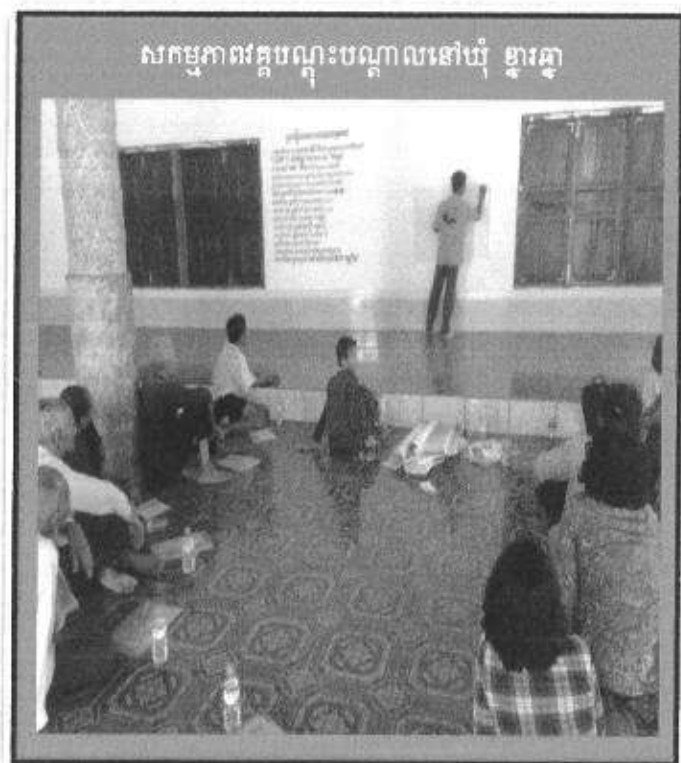
សកម្មភាពវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៅឃុំតាជេស



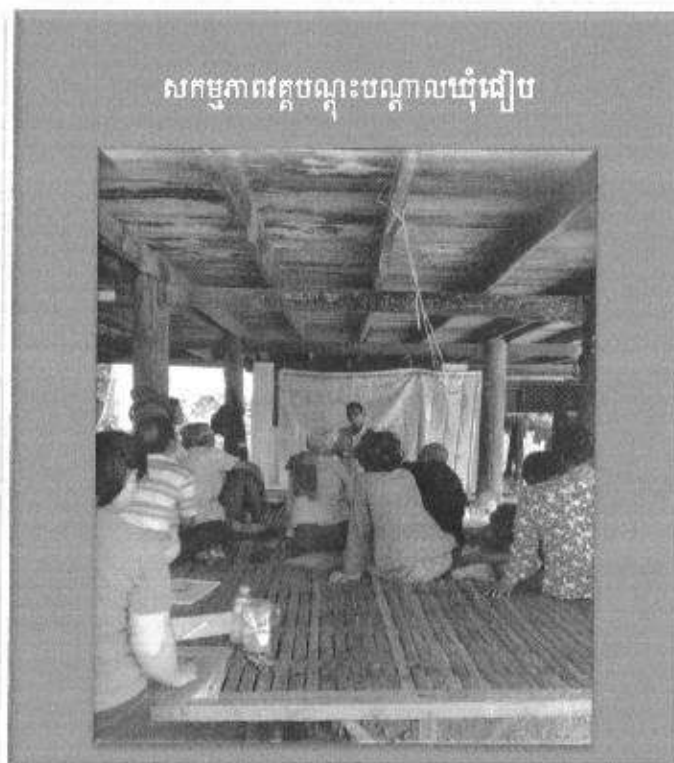
សកម្មភាពវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៅឃុំឈូកស



សកម្មភាពវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលនៅឃុំ ខ្នារគ្នា



សកម្មភាពវគ្គបណ្តុះបណ្តាលឃុំជៀប



សាកលវិទ្យាល័យប្រជាជនក្រុងភ្នំពេញ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍



Attendance List of SHGs Members

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

