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Socio-economic Survey and Training Need Assessment for Design and Implementation of Income Restoration Program (150B, NR53 and 151B)

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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Submitted to



Ministry of Economic and Finance
Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC)
Resettlement Department

ABBREVIATION

AHs	: Affected Household
APs	: Affected Person
DMS	: Detail Measurement Survey
HHs	: Household Head
IBP	: International Best Practice
IRC	: Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
IRC-WG	: Inter-ministerial Resettlement Committee Working Group
IRP	: Income Restoration Program
MEF	: Ministry of Economics and Finance
MFI	: Micro Finance Institution
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organization
NR	: National Road
RGC	: Royal Government of Cambodia
RP	: Resettlement Plan
SHG	: Self-Help Group
TOR	: Term of Reference
USD	: United State Dollar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study of socio-economic survey and training need assessment is for comprehensive designing and effective implementation of Income Restoration Program (IRP) for those affected by the Rural Roads Improvement Project on PR150B, NR53, and PR151B located in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces. Based on the results of DMS conducted on March – December 2013, there are 198 AHs eligible for IRP; 19 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; 93 AHs headed by elder; 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. But this paper will adopt only 181 AHs for the study as the other of 17 AHs were doubled and certified as not residing in the concerned area by local authority.

The study found that among 181 AHs there are 95 AHs(52%) is male-headed households and 86 AHs(48%) is female-headed household. In addition, there are 111 AHs (61%) out of 181 AHs is headed by elder aged over 60 followed by those aged between 50 and 59 (24%). Moreover, they are divided into three different ethnicities, which 20% is Cham/Muslim, 1% is Vietnamese, and the rest is Khmer. Noteworthy, the education level of AH's family head is only 4% reached high school, 14% reached secondary school, and 44% is at just elementary level while about 38% have never been to school and very little AHs had vocational training. To more extent, their occupations are about 60%(109 AHs) is farmer, 14%(25AHs) is vendor, and 9%(16 AHs) is housewife/elder people supposing to stay at home look after their family, while very few of them is skilled worker.

Regarding AHs' resources, number of AHs having agricultural equipment and business facilities are 25 and 13 respectively, while just above half (51%) of AHs is possessing land for farming and livestock. In addition, there are significant number of AHs raising livestock; 48 AHs raising cows, 4 AHs raising buffalos, 79 AHs raising chicken/ducks, and 32 AHs raising pigs. Moreover, the study also reveals that around 52.3% of affected households has bicycles and 55.6% has motorbikes while only a small number of households have Vehicles at about 6.5%.

Concerning AHs' housing categories, 53% of the roofs are built of Zinc and Fibro. There is 34.3% of roofing tile and only 10.5% of thatch. The other components; 48.1% of walls are made of wood/plywood and only 3.9% are of brick and wood for the lower part and upper part, respectively. The structure's main supportive column; column as wood takes the largest proportion (33.7%), followed by small wooden pillar(31%). Then, there are five types of component used as floor of building including earth, plywood, bamboo, tile and mortar.

The accessibility to public and financial services is also an important variable for AHs socio-economic and training need assessment. Firstly, the commuting distance for school is about 1.57 km and for religious center is 1.5km in average, and other public destinations such as market, pharmacy, commune center, administrative post, and health center/referral hospital are not far (within 10km in average) except the district center and municipality hospital. Secondly, AHs could access financial services—loan from various agencies; 62.92% from Bank/Govt., 22.47% from Microfinance Institutions, 7.87% from Credit providers and 6.74% from their relatives. Specifically, the loan were spent on improving business, livestock, and farming (40.45%), repairing shelters (26.9%), daily expense and school fee (13.5%), health care (7.9%) and ceremony/wedding (5.6%).

One of the main study is the training need proposed by AHs. There are 106 out of 181AHs interested in on-farm training; growing vegetable is 60%, raising chicken/duck is 26.4%, raising pig is about 5%, and growing rice is about 8%. While off-farm training there are 24 APs to join courses such as tailoring, motorbike repairing and facial make-up/hairdresser training courses etc.

By comparing monthly income of AHs before project and on-going project, we found that the income of AHs earned less than \$100, between \$100 and \$200, and between \$200 and \$400 has increased significantly by about 158%, 26%, and 52% respectively, while those AHs earned from 400 USD monthly to more than 2000 USD has decreased by about 7%, 15%, 7%, and 13% respectively.

In this regards, based on interview with the 181 AHs, they have asserted the reason of both increase and decrease of their monthly income are as follow;

- The reasons of income increase are:
 - The convenient in accessing to market for trading product due to availability of new big road.
 - The outflow of human resource from village to factory due to its recent numerous growth.
 - The income increased by trading (on-farm) products thanks to knowledge from training.
 - The increase of passenger, which favoring for street-vendor, due to convenient road.
 - Running small-business, which learn from training course, by loaning from community.
- The reasons of income decrease are:
 - Migration of family member(youth) to Phnom Penh for new career and family income.
 - Too much competition between similar-business in local.
 - Shortage of market for farming and livestock product.
 - The price of cow decreases half from 3 million riel to 1.5 million riel.

Based on information of AHs' monthly income, this study has identified the (lower-income) group of its income restoration or improvement is indeed and required more attention. In this sense, the upcoming IRP's mechanism, specifically the provision of training and other supports will be focusing on those earned monthly less than \$ 200 in accordingly.

Last but not least, the key strategies to solve the capital shortage and sustainable development are mobilization of AHs to establish and functioning SHG. There are 104 (57.49%) of AHs are willing to join SHG. The recommendation is depicted on page 24.

1. Project Background

1.1 Project rationale

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 elder; 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. However, ultimately, there were only 181 AHs appointed as severely affected households (both from Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu Provinces) and eligible for IRP under the implementation of the project, since the other of 17 AHs were double, which are unable to be met or not residing in the project areas.

1.2 Overall program objective and strategy

The primary objective of the income restoration program (IRP) is to restore or to improve the socio-economic condition of severely affected and vulnerable households whose incomes are directly affected by the project; the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B. To what extent 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. In addition, it will also include capacity building interventions for local authorities and mass organizations in program management and implementation.

The main purpose of this report is 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 design and implementation of the income restoration program for the severely affected households (AHs) defined in the agreed 2014 project RP.

The IRP takes cognizant of the fact that these severely affected and vulnerable AHs live along PR150B, NR53, and PR151B as they already are, their chances of being able to re-establish themselves will be further compromised unless they are resettled in a way that will maintain their existing closeness and ties with one another. The IRP will capitalize on these existing ties among the APs and will, to the extent possible, formalize this into self-help groups that will serve as the catalyst within, which the APs would decide on the appropriate livelihood activities each shall pursue based on the knowledge and resources of each member, that of the other members of the self-help group, and what the IRP can provide. 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.

The income restoration program will be undertaken over a period of two years. The indicative work plan includes the design and implementation of the sustainable income restoration for people affected by the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project in the Cambodia, specifically in 2 provinces: Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu and 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. Thus, hopefully, by the end of the two-year IRP the participating APs through their self-help groups would restore their livelihood affected by the project. The APs and their self-help groups will be on their own, having been adequately prepared to pursue their self-help activities without the continued intervention of the development NGO/agency, the Government, and the ADB.

1.3 Program strategic goals

To archive above mentioned goals, pre-project implementation works including conducting socio-economic survey and training need assessment are needed, and the IRP will be carried out with strategic goals as follow:

1. Within the first year, the AP households shall have started their respective livelihood activities, while the self-help groups shall have been set up;
2. Within the first semester of the second year, the AP household shall have been able to find-tune their livelihood activities, while the self-help groups shall have stabilized the operation;
3. Within the second semester of the second year both AP household and self-help group are practically on their own with minimal and intermittent support from firm/agency;
4. The third year will ensure that the effected and vulnerable households are able to restore or even improve their income/sources of livelihood through backstop support (monitoring and supervision), if and when necessary.

II. Survey and training need assessment purposes and methodologies

2.1 Purposes of socio-economic survey and training need assessment

The main purposes of socio-economic survey and training need assessment are:

- To define the current socio-economic situation of AIs;
- To identify the actual training needs and livelihood improvement need of AHs; and
- To ensure the solution address the most needs and effectively focuses on the appropriate resources, time and effort toward targeted solutions of the income restoration program.

2.2 Key result

Various key results will be expected from the survey and training need assessment, which are as follow:

- Analyze the current existing sources of livelihood of the participating AP households to establish a baseline data on pre-project incomes and living standards, which at the end of the IRP, will be used to gauge the success of program.
- Detailed profiling of the AP households and their members that will cover information on gender, education, productive skills, household size, and livelihood preference.
- Identification of key socio-economic problems facing the participating APs and suggestion on ways and means to help them overcome said problems.

- Introduction about the basic information to AIs for building the relationship and confident for future collaboration in partnership to improve the livelihood.

2.3 Project Approach and Methodology

In order to find out the realistic result of socio-economic status and the needs of AIs, the following approaches were used:

- Desk reviewing on existing and relating documents of the rehabilitation of PR150B, NR53, and PR151B project and those severely affected households in all the two designated provinces: Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu.
- Consultation with relevant stakeholders at provincial district, commune level such as government department and offices, NGOs and MFIs.
- Conducting focus group discussion with key to identify the problem and solution.
- Designing socio-economic and need assessment questionnaire for individual household interview.
- Defining the socio-economic profile and training need assessment through individual interview.

2.4 Survey sampling

The situational and need assessment plan were designed to meet all 181 AIs, and as result all of the 181 AIs were made to meet up with project implementing team for an interview.

III. Key finding and result

3.1 Socio economic Profile of AIs

In order to understand the socio-economic impacts of the project, a socio-economic survey of all 181 AIs, in which 177 AIs living along PR150B and NR53 from 9 different communes of 3 different districts and 4 AIs living along PR151B from Am Laeng commune of Thpong district was conducted into 3 villages, which it is from Kork village to Thnol Toteng village. Detailly, In Kampong Chhnang province (of 177 AIs) and Kampong Speu province (of 4 AIs), 181 AIs out of the target 198 AIs have been interviewed and consulted while the other 17 households could not be reached by the team and village leaders after several tries and ultimately have been certified by the local authorities that they are not residing in the concerned areas. See Annex A, for the reasons and local authority's certification on AIs not residing in the concerned areas. As a result, 181 AIs out of total 198 AIs found in DMS were met and interviewed for the socio-economic survey and training needs assessment.

3.1.1 Geo-demographic Profile of the Affected Households

Kampong Chhnang, about 91 Kilometres from Phnom Penh, is a small province with a population of 472,616 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 AIs 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 from early 17th century to 19th century.

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.

ThnaTotoeng 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 with 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 commune (Am Laeng) of Thpong district.

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	Total	Road
Kampong Chhnang	Kampong Trolach	Ta ChesKhangKeut	31	150BE
		Ta ChesKhang Lech	7	150BW
		ChhoukSor	40	
	SamakiMeanchey	KhmarChmar	31	
	TeukPhos	Ah Phivath	42	53
		Khleng Porpok	2	
		Cheab	15	
		Toul Khpos	18	
		KbalTeuk	8	
Kampong Speu	Thpong	Am Laeng	4	151B
Total			198*	

*The 17 AHs certified as not residing in concerned area by local authority is not excluded from the figure

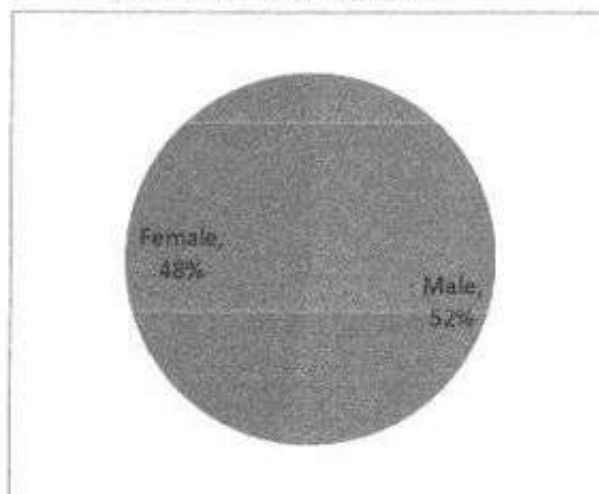
3.1.2 Gender of Affected Household

The sex ratio of 181 affected households interviewed during the field visit are as follow:

- 95 of AHs are headed by male which account for 52 %; and
- 86 of AHs are female-headed household which is equal to 48%.

As seen in the *figure 1*, the sex ratio of AHs residing in the project area is not big. What's more, with such a large proportion of female-headed family, it is very favorable in implementing IRP, specifically the Self-Help Groups because in most of rural development project female is comparably participate more and active than male. Especially when female is competency and choose for social activities the other members of family is highly likely to accompany those female-heads of family participating in IRP.

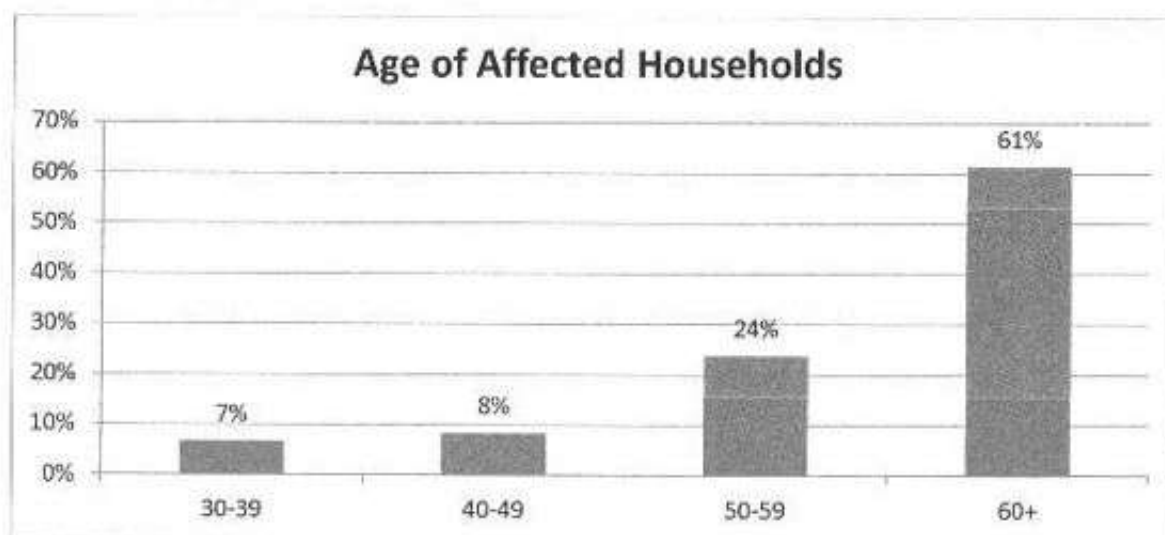
Figure 1: Sex Ratio of AHs



3.1.3 Age of affected households

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

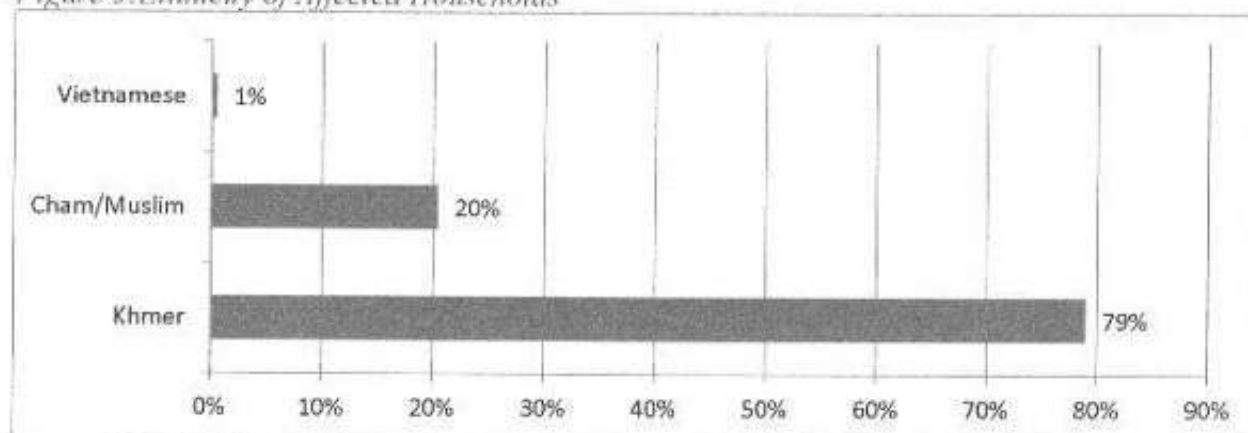
Figure 2: Age of Affected Households Head



3.1.4 Ethnicity of Affected Households

In terms of the ethnicity of the 181 interviewed AHs, we have found that 37 AHs and other 1 AH are Cham/Muslim and Vietnamese, respectively. Thus, we might use this information carefully to prepare training courses which are suitable for their potentials, especially the Cham/Muslim which is more sensitive in religious belief and conduct to contrive for no racism and mechanism unity of the community. (See *figure 3* below)

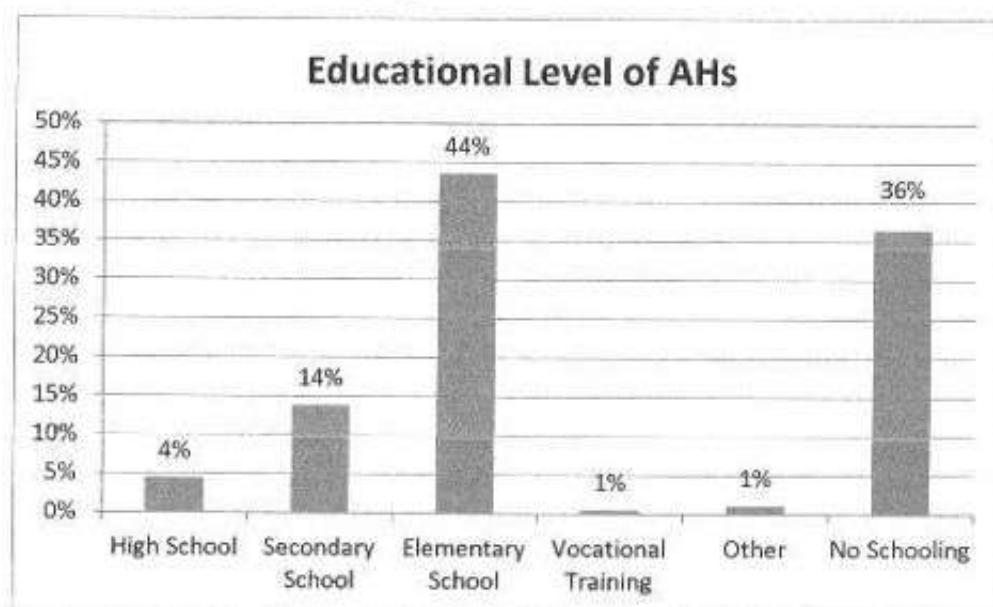
Figure 3: Ethnicity of Affected Households



3.1.5 Education Level of Affected Households

As indicated in *figure 4* the education levels of AHs are over half of interviewed AHs having low education, which should the training for AHs shall be very simple and easy to understand. Of all the heads of household, there are only 4% who have reached high school and 14% who have reached secondary school while 44% are at elementary level followed by the significantly lower levels (38%) who were educated at the pagoda or offered vocational training or completely illiterate.

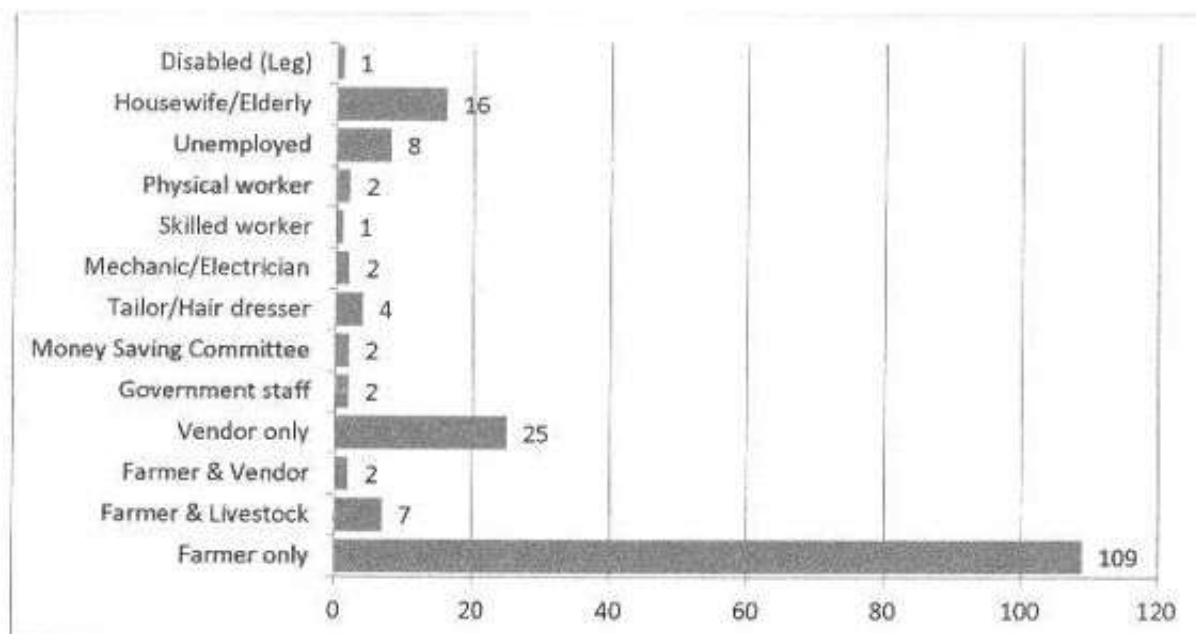
Figure 4: Education Level of Affected Households



3.1.6 Occupation of Affected Households

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

Figure 5: Occupation of Affected Households



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

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

3.1.7 Monthly Income of AHs

Based on the study in the areas affected by the implementation of the project, a significant number 96 out of 181—more than half of affected households have earned monthly income less than USD 100, while 36 out of 181 have been reported that their monthly income is between USD 100 and USD 200. While the number of AHs earned monthly between 200 USD and 1000 USD is about 40 out of 181, while the number of AHs, who can make income more than 1000 USD a month is as small as 9 AHs only out of 181 AHs.

However, by presuming that with the project starting AHs' livelihood could accordingly affected, especially their monthly income. Based on interview with the 181 AHs in the course of on-going project, there is decrease of number of AHs earned monthly less than USD 100 from 96 AHs to 85 AHs, which is positive sign that other—better income category of AH's income has been also increased. For those earned between 1000-2000 USD a month, AHs' number of this category has deducted half from 6 AHs to 3 AHs, specifically they earned less than 1000 USD per month when the project was implementing. The category of those earned between 200 USD to 400 USD is increase, in which number of AHs increased from 26 to 36 AHs. The increase number mostly from the category of lower income, those who earned less than 400 USD per month.

Table 2: Monthly Income of AHs and its status before and on-going project in USD

Income Category (USD)	AHs' Number (before Project)	AHs' Number (On-going Project)	Number of AHs Change in %	AHs' Income Change in %
<100**	96	85	-11.46%*	158.67%
100 – 200**	36	37	2.78%	26.76%
200 – 400**	26	36	38.46%	52.48%
400 – 600***	6	9	50.00%	-7.05%
600 – 1,000***	8	9	12.50%	-15.48%
1,000 – 2,000****	6	3	-50%	-7.73%
2,000+****	3	3	0.00%	-13.49%

n: 181

* Positive sign as the number of lowest-income group decreased.

** Considering that AHs with income lower than \$400 per month is lower-income category.

*** Considering that AHs with income between \$400 and \$1000 is medium-income category.

**** Considering that AHs with income more than \$1000 is higher-income category.

To greater extent, the income of AHs earned up to 400 USD per month has increased significantly by about 158%, 26%, and 52% resulting in increasing number of AHs earned between 200 USD to 400 USD respectively. However, during the course of on-going project income of AHs earned from 400 USD monthly to 2000 USD has decreased by 7.05%, 15.48%, and 7.73% respectively. The detail list of AHs comparing income see the **Annex B**. However, even though the number of those AHs earned more than 2000 USD per month did not change their income has decreased about 13%.

As seen in *table 2*, the income of AHs in lower-income category has increase while those in the category of medium and high income has decreased after the project started implementation.

In this regards, based on interview with the 181 AHs, they have asserted the reason of both increase and decrease of their monthly income as follow;

- The reasons of income increase are:
 - The convenient in accessing to market for trading product due to availability of new big road.
 - The outflow of human resource from village to factory due to its recent numerous growth.
 - The income increased by trading (on-farm) products thanks to knowledge from training.
 - The increase of passenger, which favoring for street-vendor, due to convenient road.
 - Running small-business, which learn from training course, by loaning from community.
- The reasons of income decrease are:
 - Migration of family member(youth) to Phnom Penh for new career and family income.
 - Too much competition between similar-business in local.
 - Shortage of market for farming and livestock product.
 - The price of cow decreases half from 3 million riel to 1.5 million riel.

However, since the primary goal of the study is to identify AHs' socio-economic condition and to utilize the information for designing and implementing income restoration program (IRP), which is to restore or to improve the livelihood of severely affected and vulnerable households whose incomes are directly affected by the project by making the most use of AHs' existing resources, creating occupational opportunities through provision of vocational trainings and job

creating, and providing technical consultation to AHs' indeed. In this sense, AHs belonging to category of lower-income, particularly those income under \$ 200 per month, to what extent will be targeted and prioritized as group of its livelihood restoration and improvement concerning utmost. Thus IRP's mechanism will be utilized for the betterment of their income and ultimately for their livelihood development.

In short, the project affects livelihood of those has better income (by earning monthly more than 400 USD) while those in lower income category got benefit, partly if not all, from the project. However, the IRP implementation will be even focusing on those group in lower income, particularly those monthly income are still below \$ 200, and especially because of the more very likely of joining training—both on-farm and off-farm training and saving activity in SHG of those in lower-income category, while the possibility of those with better income to join training is relatively low due to the large proportion number of those AHs are living closed to market and already running business—literally neither have interest nor time to join training.

3.1.8 Recourses of Affected Households

In *Table 3*, only just about half of the AH possesses land for farming while only 14% of AH has modern equipment to facilitate its agricultural production. Among 181 AHs, there are 61 AHs equivalent to 34% of AHs are owning animals for domestic consumption and extra income.

Table 3: Resources of AHs

Resources of 181 AHs	Number of household	Percentage (%)
Landholding	93	51%
Household facilities	76	42%
Animal owning	61	34%
Tree	67	37%
Agricultural equipment	25	14%
Business facilities	13	7%
None Possession	3	2%

3.1.9 Livestock of Affected Households

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

Table 4: Number of AHs Possessing Livestock and Animal's Number

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

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

3.1.10 Household Assets of AHs

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

Table 5: Affected Household's Asset

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

3.1.11 House Type of Affected Households

Concerning AHs' housing categories, 53% of the roofs are built of Zinc and Fibro. There is 34.3% of roofing tile and only 10.5% of thatch. Regarding to other components, 48.1% of walls are made of wood/plywood and only 3.9% are of brick and wood for the lower part and upper part, respectively. Following that, brick walls comprise of 6.1% of all households while 26% and 11.6% are of thatch and zinc/fibro in its order. However, 6 houses or 3.4% of walls of all AHs are left free.

Table 6: Building Materials

Construction Material	Roof		Wall		Column		Floor	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
None/Earth	-	-	6	3.4%	-	-	28	15.5%
Thatch	19	10.5%	47	26.0%	-	-	-	-
Zinc/Fibro	96	53.0%	21	11.6%	-	-	-	-
Small wooden pillar	-	-	-	0.0%	56	30.9%	-	-
Wood/Plywood	-	-	87	48.1%	61	33.7%	108	59.7%
Bamboo	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	11.6%
Roofing Tile	62	34.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floor Tile	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.7%
Mortar	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	9.9%
Concrete	-	-	-	-	31	17.1%	-	-
Brick	-	-	11	6.1%	-	-	-	-
Brick& Wood	-	-	7	3.9%	-	-	-	-
Concrete & Wood	-	-	-	-	30	16.6%	-	-

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

3.2 Public and Financial Services Accessing

3.2.1 Accessing to Public Service

The accessible to public service of AHs shown in *table 7* could demonstrate their living condition accordingly. School is about 1.57km and religious center or pagoda is only 1.5km far in average distance from their AHs residency to the destination, which are very close; and so are other locations, where are not far than 10km in average, except the district center and municipality hospital normally locating in downtown. The distance's figure demonstrates their uses and, simultaneously, accessibility to those public services of AHs.

Table 7: Distance of Public Service Center

Location	n* of AHs	<100m	100m-1km	1km-5km	5km-15km	15km-30km	30km+	Mean (km)
School	167	13	83	64	7	-	-	1.57
Pharmacy	160	21	49	47	35	7	1	4.15
Health Center/Referral Hospital	157	4	16	72	62	3	-	5.91

Market	159	13	37	46	49	12	2	6.52
Religious Centre	164	18	72	73	1	-	-	1.50
Municipality Hospital	181	-	3	2	38	38	100	30.61
Commune Centre	157	3	28	82	33	7	4	5.62
District Centre	151	1	2	9	68	53	18	18.08
Police Administrative Post	161	3	35	86	37	-	-	3.64

*n:181; some missing information were excluded for some AHs.

3.2.2 Accessing to Financial Service

(1) Loan Sources of AHs

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

Table 8: Sources of loan

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

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

(2) Loan Purposes of AHs

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

Table 9: Purposes of Loan

Purposes of Loan	Number of HHs	Percentage (%)
Food Consumption	12	13.48%
Health Care	7	7.87%
Schooling Costs	12	13.48%
Building/Repairing house	18	20.22%

Ceremony/Wedding	5	5.62%
Improving Business/Livestock/Farming	36	40.45%
Supporting family members/Buying equipment	24	26.97%
Buying Land	3	3.37%

It is important to find out whether the AHs have accessed to loan for designing the proper strategy in helping them with sustainable and independent development. According to the result in the following *Table 9*, most households (40.45%) receive loans for expanding or improving their businesses, buying and taking care of their livestock and dealing with farming expenses, which is followed by 26.97% of supporting family members and buying appliances or equipment for the sake of their family members while other remarkable purposes are of 20.22% which are for building or repairing shelters.

However, they also receive loan to cope with their daily expense including food and school fee which possess the same needs of 13.48%. Similarly, health care is also crucial to compulsorily think of which is found 7.87%, followed by ceremony/wedding and buying land, 5.62% and 3.37%, respectively.

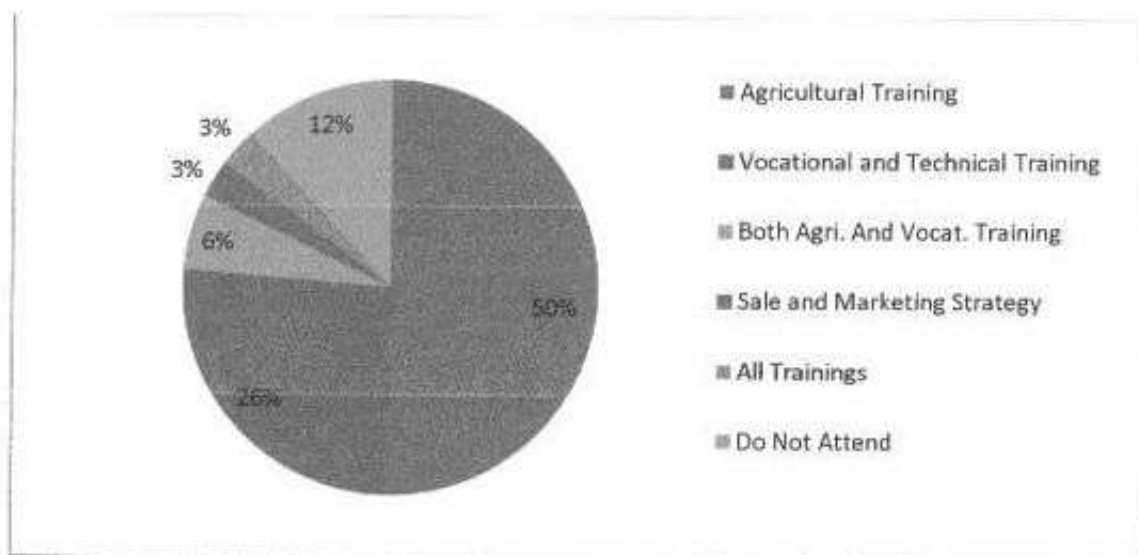
Constantly if not always, they need basic skills in addition to knowledges related to financial management. For instance, they would have their credit system by releasing loan with low interests within their community associated with improving and sustaining their livelihood. Not too far in the future, they would experience how to manage their finance situation once Self-Help Group established.

3.3 Strategic development options: Training Need for livelihood improvement

Based on primary interview with all the eligible 181AHs, the team has collected the information of the training program needs, which AHs proposed with the faith that it would improve their livelihood. As shown in the *figure 6*, 50% of AHs are interested in Agricultural Training or On-Farm training since they own some plots for growing agricultural crops and a number of livestock. Second main interesting training program is Vocational and Technical Training so called Off-Farm Training, which is made up of 26%. On the other hand, though the team had explained all the above-mentioned training programs to the AHs, some of them still have not decided to choose a specific one which resulted in some (6%) choosing both agricultural and vocational training programs and a small number (3%) chose all the training programs. Yet, they confirmed that they would clarify to choose only one later on when they have already discussed with their family members as well as the one who is going to attend the training.

However, there is only 3% who are interested in Sale and Marketing Strategy, which is actually very essential to do or expand their business. The affected people have less interest in sale and money management strategies because they do not understand how useful and helpful it is for their daily life in terms of budget management. Consequently, the training team needs to encourage and explain to AHs about the sale and money management strategy to understand that it is part of how to save their incomes and reduce other unnecessary expenses.

Figure 6: The Needs of AHs for Training Program



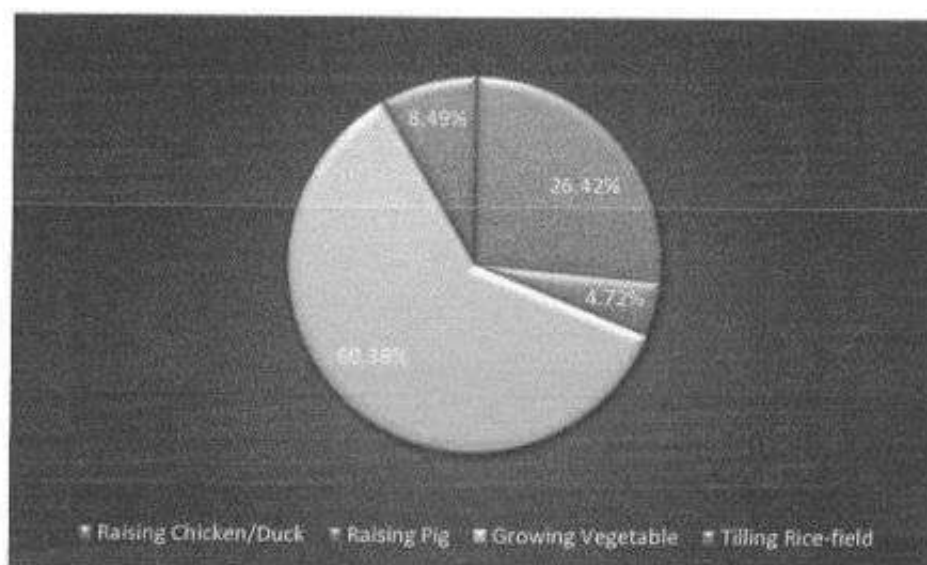
Whatsoever, 12% have been reported that they would not attend the training program due to some reasons as follows:

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

3.3.1 On-farm Training for Affected Households

After having discussed with affected households, we have learnt that AHs are really interested in the training courses which have been explained. In on-farm training, we found that there are 106 AHs to join. They are interested in growing vegetable the most which accounts for about 60% followed by 26.4% in raising chicken/duck while, even in the same category of livestock, only almost 5% is looking for the training of raising pig. In addition, there is a proportion of about 8% interested in joining training tilling rice-field.

Figure 7: On-farm Training Participation of AHs



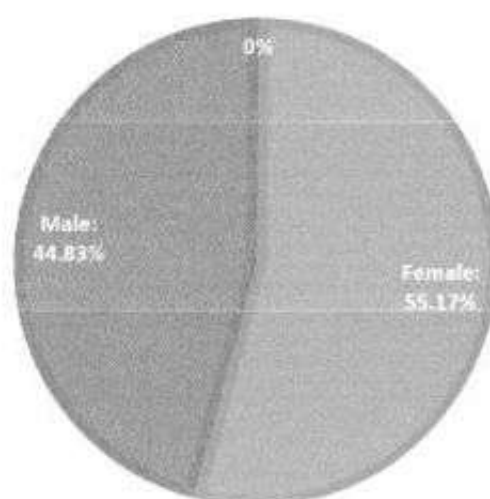
3.3.2 Off-farm Training for AHs

For off-farm training courses, the opportunity of training participation was given to a member of each affected household, not absolutely the household head. The household head could manage and decide who will really needs the training skills for improving the household livelihood status. Specifically, some affected households found that it is very necessary to their community in some concerning fields; particularly motorbike repairing, tailoring, and facial make-up, have not been served. As result, there are 26 AHs (11 female—see Annex D) among 181 AHs to join training such as tailoring, motorbike repairing and facial make-up/hairdresser training courses.

Table 10: Off-farm Training Participation by Skills

No	Skill Training	Number of AHs
1	Electrician	1
2	Tailoring reparation	1
3	car driving	3
4	Beauty Salon	3
5	Hair dressing & make-up	7
6	Tailoring	4
7	Motorbike reparation	6
8	Wedding Embellishment	2
9	Tractor reparation	2
Total		29

Figure 8: Off-farm Training Participation by Sex



As shown in *figure 9* above, the sex ratio of the participants in off farm training are quite equally distributed between male and female accounting for 53% and 47 % respectively. Female are likely to choose softer skills or famine skill like tailoring, hair designer, or wedding organizer while male is predominant by skills which are masculine related to machinery substance reparation like phone, motor, or vehicles.

3.3.3 Self Help Group (SHG)

a. SHG basic formation

- 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)
 - To take the savings and profit home and start again.

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

b. AIs to participate in SHG

Self Help Group is a development strategy applied by many agencies, communities and countries with the experience brought with success and fail. However, the SHG program in this project there are 77 persons (42.5%) refuse to join SHG with vary reasons as about 14.3% (26 persons) having better condition of household economy, 7.7% (14 persons) has no interest in SHG regardless of its advantages, 7.7% (14 persons) has no time, 6.6% (12 persons) is aged to join, and some other reasons are moving to other province, running business, travelling frequently, and long commuting distance for SHGs meeting. The specific detail information is further showing in table 11 but the noteworthy is there are no jobless refused joining the training. Ultimately, these reasons could be used for preparing the program and explanation during the awareness raising of AIs session before SHG establishing process.

Table 11: Respondent of reasons refused to participate in SHG

		Province								
		Kompong Chhnang						Kompong Speu	Total	
		Kampong Trolach		Samaki Manchey	Tock Phos			Thpung		
		Ta Ches	Chouk Sor	Khna Chhmar	Akphiwat	Cheb	Kbal Tock	Am laeng	n	%
If not, why	Better Condition of Household Economy	9	7	1	8	-	-	1	26	14.36
	Have no Interest	4	5	-	2	1	1	1	14	7.73
	No time	3	5	-	4	-	1	1	14	7.73
	Aged	2	6	1	2	1	-	-	12	6.63
	Fear of cheating	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No Job/business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moving house to the other province	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.55
	Have own business & frequent travelling	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	2.2
	Helping family business	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.55
	Long commuting distance to join SHGs	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	2.76
	Total	21	25	2	17	3	5	4	77	42.51

At the same time, we also found that out of 181 AHs there are 104 AHs (57.49%) are willing to join the SHG when there are enough information and proper instruction regarding the SHG activities. However, after time when SHGs were setting up, with the effort of explanation and engagement to those AHs refused to participate in SHGs, we somehow could manage to bring some of them back to group discussion on SHGs but still their participation is reluctant.

IV. Challenges

The road to meet AHs for interview was still under construction and the staffs had to turn back because of some reasons such as road block, raining, or unavailable AHs.

There was no available contact for some AHs and even some local authorities so that the project officers had to visit the AHs many times to have interview.

The family members in the study area have migrate to work in Thailand that's why it is a challenge to reschedule to have interview with the AH members especially for their children who have been selected to join the training.

Many AHs couldn't decide the training that provided for their family members and had requested to have many training as possible. On the other hand, some HHs had changed their mind to request different type of training.

V. Conclusion

The study of socio-economic survey and training need assessment is for comprehensive designing and effective implementation of Income Restoration Program (IRP) for those affected by the Rural Roads Improvement Project on PR150B, NR53, and PR151B located in Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces. Based on the results of DMS conducted on March – December 2013, there are 198 AHs eligible for IRP; 19 AHs losing 10% or more of their productive agriculture land; 93 AHs headed by elder; 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. But this paper will adopt only 181 AHs for the study as the other of 17 AHs were double and certified as not residing in the concerned area by local authority.

The study found that among 181 AHs there are 95 AHs(52%) is male-headed households and 86 AHs(48%) is female-headed household. In addition, there are 111 AHs (61%) out of 181 AHs is headed by elder aged over 60 followed by those aged between 50 and 59 (24%). Moreover, they are divided into three different ethnicities among the group of affected households, which 79%, 20%, and 1% of AHs are Khmer, Cham/Muslim, and Vietnamese, respectively. What's more, the education level of head-family of AHs is only 4% reached high school, 14% reached secondary school, and 44% are at elementary level while about 38% have never been to school and very little AHs had vocational training. To more extent, their occupation profiles are about 60%(109 AHs) is farmer, about 14%(25AHs) is vendor and 9%(16 AHs) is housewife/elder people supposing to stay at home look after their family, while very few of them is skilled worker.

Regarding AHs' resources, number of AHs having agricultural equipment and business facilities are 25 and 13 respectively, while just above half (51%) of AHs is possessing land for farming and livestock generally. In addition, there are significant number of AHs raising livestock; 48 AHs raising cows, 4 AHs raising buffalos, 79 AHs raising chicken/ducks, and 32 AHs raising pigs. Moreover, the study also reveals that around 52.3% of affected households has bicycles and 55.6% has motorbikes while only a small number of households have Vehicles, at about 6.5%.

In terms of household facilities in the studied areas, we have found that motorcycles are conveniently and commonly used in urban and rural areas nowadays. In the study, it reveals that around 52.3% of interviewed households have bicycles and 55.6% have motorbikes. Only a small number of Households have Vehicles, at about 6.5%, and 0.7% have bamboo rail train. However, even with the trend of globalization is advancing, the number of AHs having mobile phone and TV is surprisingly low compared to number of AHs which is at respectively 84 and 65 out of 181 AHs.

Concerning AHs' housing categories, 53% of the roofs are built of Zinc and Fibro. There is 34.3% of roofing tile and only 10.5% of thatch. The other components; 48.1% of walls are made of wood/plywood and only 3.9% are of brick and wood for the lower part and upper part, respectively. Following that, brick walls comprise of 6.1% of all households while 26% and 11.6% are of thatch and zinc/fibro in its order. The structure's main supportive column; column as wood takes the largest proportion which is equal to 33.7%, followed by small wooden pillar which comprises approximately 31%. Not quite different, the column made of concrete are around 17% while column made of concrete and wood are just 16.6%. There are five types of component used as floor of building including earth, plywood, bamboo, tile and mortar.

The accessibility to public and financial services is also an important variable for AHs socio-economic and training need assessment. Firstly, the commuting distance for school is about 1.57 km and for religious center is 1.5km in average, which is near, and so are other public destinations such as market, pharmacy, commune center, administrative post, and health center/referral hospital not far—the distance is within 10km, except the district center and municipality hospital normally locating in downtown. Secondly, AHs could access financial services so called loan from various

agencies; 62.92% from Bank/Govt., 22.47% from Microfinance Institutions, 7.87% from Credit providers and 6.74% from their relatives. However, the loan were spent on improving business, livestock, and farming (40.45%), repairing shelters (26.9%), daily expense and school fee (13.5%), health care (7.9%) and ceremony/wedding (5.6%).

One of the main study is the training need proposed by AHs. There are 106 out of 181AHs interested in on-farm training, specifically growing vegetable is 60%, raising chicken/duck is 26.4%, raising pig is almost 5%, and growing rice is about 8%. While for off-farm training, there are 24 APs to join some courses such as tailoring, motorbike repairing and facial make-up/hairdresser training courses etc.

By comparing monthly income of AHs before project and on-going project, we found that the income of AHs earned less than \$100, between \$100 and \$200, and between \$200 and \$400 has increased significantly by about 158%, 26%, and 52%, while those AHs earned from 400 USD monthly to more than 2000 USD has decreased by about 7%, 15%, 7%, and 13% respectively. The income of AHs in lower-income category has increase while those in the category of medium and higher income has decreased after the project started implementation.

In this regards, based on interview with the 181 AHs, they have asserted the reason of both increase and decrease of their monthly income as follow;

- The reasons of income increase are:
 - The convenient in accessing to market for trading product due to availability of new big road.
 - The outflow of human resource from village to factory due to its recent numerous growth.
 - The income increased by trading (on-farm) products thanks to knowledge from training.
 - The increase of passenger, which favoring for street-vendor, due to convenient road.
 - Running small-business, which learn from training course, by loaning from community.
- The reasons of income decrease are:
 - Migration of family member(youth) to Phnom Penh for new career and family income.
 - Too much competition between similar-business in local.
 - Shortage of market for farming and livestock product.
 - The price of cow decreases half from 3 million riel to 1.5 million riel.

Based on information of AHs' monthly income, this study has identified the (lower-income) group of its income restoration or improvement is indeed and required more attention. In this sense, the upcoming IRP's mechanism, specifically the provision of training and other supports will be focusing on those earned monthly less than \$ 200 accordingly.

Last but not least, the key strategies to solve the capital shortage and sustainable development are mobilization of AHs to establish and functioning SHG. There are 104 (57.49%) of AHs are willing to join SHG.

VI. Recommendations

Based on above study, the agent to implement income restoration program should taking into account the following recommendations:

General Recommendations:

- Having contacts of AHs and local authorities to help make the project easier to implement
- Having committed local authorities to help to contribute to the project implementation
- Putting more effort in explaining and engaging with AHs to bring more participants in SHG and to elevate from reluctant to regular participation of AHs.

- Helping to establish networking with financial institutions to allow SHGs accessing affordable credit as required for their group.
- Developing a mechanism for capacity building with practice with various topics and close follow up and coaching participants in a regular bases in order to ensure the effectiveness of capacity provided.
- Considering education level of AIs, training shall be very simple and easy to understand.
- Considering ethnicity as mechanism, risk, and challenges while implementing IRP.
- Facilitating female-led community for women empowerment and gender equality.
- Synergizing SHG and training participants as the mechanism for future sustainability.

Specific Recommendations:

- Facilitating Sale and Marketing Strategy training to improve capacity of budget and financial management for AIs.
- Utilizing IRP's mechanism to the max in order to improve AIs monthly income, particularly by paying more attention on those earned less than \$ 200 per month.
- Providing capital assistance to SHGs in order to motivate not only the group members but also to reduce high interest charged by moneylenders, MFIs and banks.
- Advancing off-farm training by collaborating with vocational training organizations/institutions/ schools to organize training for AIs' vocational skills development and high participation.
- Facilitating SHG monthly meeting not only to discuss about SHG business but also about other issues such as health, agriculture, gender mainstreaming, women empowerment, domestic violent prevention, education etc. with collaboration with existing structure such as village livestock agent, village gender focal persons, health center staff and other relevant actors.
- Developing exit strategies and implement it from the early year 2 of the program in order to prepare possibly in advance before program ending.

Annex A: Reasons and Local Authorities' Certification on Non-residing AHs

ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

លើទឹកបញ្ជាក់

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ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ

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ចូរចុះឈើដុំថាវាជាអ្នកប្រកាស សូមបញ្ជាក់ថា ប្រជាជនរដ្ឋបាល៖ ២០.០២.២០
 ៩៩.២២ ប្រជាជនរដ្ឋបាលរដ្ឋ កំណត់សំណួរនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះ
 ប្រជាជនរដ្ឋបាល



၁၇/၁၈/၂၀၁၆
 ၁၇/၁၈/၂၀၁၆
 ၁၇/၁၈/၂၀၁၆

លើកិច្ចបញ្ជាក់

ព្រះបាទនរោត្តមរៀនសូត្រនេះនៅក្នុងរាជធានីភ្នំពេញ ក្នុងឈ្មោះស្ថានីយ៍ព្រះបាទនរោត្តមរៀនសូត្រ ដែលស្ថិតនៅក្នុងតំបន់បឹងកេងកង ភ្នំពេញ។

[illegible]


 1977
 1977
 1977

Annex B: Monthly Income Comparison before and on-going Project

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសន្សំប្រាក់ជោគជ័យឃុំតាជេស						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេក្រុមសា	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	មាន ស៊ីរឿន	55	ស្រី	ស្វាយត្រាម	1925\$	1955\$
2	នួន សុផាត	64	ប្រុស	ស្វាយត្រាម	4286\$	4100\$
3	ប្រេម ឈឿត	51	ស្រី	ស្វាយត្រាម	750\$	800\$
4	ជាន ចន្ទា	32	ស្រី	ស្វាយត្រាម	200\$	340\$
5	ឯល ជុំ	62	ប្រុស	ស្វាយបាភាវ	313\$	350\$
6	ជី ហ៊ឹម	62	ប្រុស	ស្វាយបាភាវ	419\$	415\$
7	មុត ភីន	52	ស្រី	សំព័រ	483\$	510\$
8	ឆេង គី	56	ស្រី	សំព័រ	200\$	340\$
9	មេរី នុប	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	1731\$	1245\$
10	ហែម សុភាព	55	ស្រី	សំព័រ	600\$	550\$
11	ភ៉ន់ យ៉ន	60	ស្រី	សំព័រ	209\$	184\$
12	សុខ សុខន	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	918\$	625\$
13	យឿន គីណេង	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	225\$	280\$
14	អ៊ុង ចាន់ថា	49	ស្រី	សំព័រ	25\$	70\$
15	ង៉ែត សុខលី	56	ស្រី	សំព័រ	706\$	810\$
16	ដូង សុភាព	36	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	150\$	184\$
17	រស់ ចែម	71	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	168\$	230\$
18	កង ផ័ត	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	78\$	90\$
19	ជីវ សុហេង	60	ស្រី	សំព័រ	1500\$	1550\$
20	ហួត យូ	69	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	121\$	125\$
21	តាំង តិច	62	ប្រុស	សំព័រ	70\$	120\$
22	នី ភីស	44	ស្រី	សំព័រ	30\$	45\$
23	ព្រហ្ម ហៃ	61	ប្រុស	សំរោង	75\$	110\$
24	ហ្វឹយ យ៉ាងឡឹយ	53	ប្រុស	តាជេស	79\$	100\$
25	ឡេង ហ៊ាង	35	ប្រុស	តាជេស	327\$	312\$
26	ពេជ្រ សាណន	45	ប្រុស	តាជេស	700\$	150\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមសង្ឃប្រាសាទជាតិយុត្តាធិការ						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេត្រូសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
27	សុត សារ៉ាន	55	ស្រី	តាជេស	225\$	240\$
28	ចាប ឃៀន	73	ស្រី	តាជេស	221\$	225\$
29	ស៊ី សាខន	64	ប្រុស	តាជេស	355\$	400\$
30	ចាន់ ធាយ	64	ប្រុស	តាជេស	227\$	300\$
31	ហាំង ឃៀន	63	ស្រី	តាជេស	125\$	136\$
32	តឹក ឃៀន	51	ស្រី	តាជេស	130\$	150\$
33	ឆេង នាង	67	ស្រី	សំរោង	235\$	260\$
34	ជុំ ឃៀន	58	ស្រី	បឹងកក់	307\$	332\$
35	អ៊ូ កៀត	77	ប្រុស	បឹងកក់	46\$	100\$
36	ឡុំ ឡី	69	ប្រុស	បឹងកក់	128\$	240\$
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងយុត្តាធិការមានចំនួន ៣៥ គ្រូសារ						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមវិទ្យាស្ថានប្រឹក្សាស្ថាប័ន						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេត្រូសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	ជាន សុផាតិ	60	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	2470\$	2030\$
2	ទុំ យ៉ុ	63	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	38\$	45\$
3	នោ យ៉ុ	53	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	30\$	50\$
4	កើត ម៉ាត់	75	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	300\$	500\$
5	គឹម ឆន	63	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	175\$	210\$
6	អ៊ុន សះ	60	ស្រី	ក្រសះថ្មី	120\$	125\$
7	ងណ ត្រឹម	80	ប្រុស	ក្រសះថ្មី	162\$	190\$
8	តឹម ឈុំ	66	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	675\$	580\$
9	គង់ សៀម	66	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	157\$	254\$
10	តឹក ឃៀន	49	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	130\$	250\$
11	គុជ វីង	60	ប្រុស	ស្អាតលិច	14\$	25\$
12	វ៉ៃត កេង	59	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	240\$	312\$
13	សេង អេម	55	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	38\$	45\$
14	ឃួន សារ៉ាម	49	ស្រី	ស្អាតលិច	181\$	310\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមភូមិកងច្រើនឃុំឈូកស						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
15	អុល លាប	32	ស្រី	ស្តុកសិច	75\$	80\$
16	លីម សុនីម	43	ស្រី	ស្តុកសិច	250\$	210\$
17	ជូ សុខា	40	ប្រុស	ព្រៃពាន	55\$	65\$
18	ស្រង់ ទាំលីម	70	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	75\$	100\$
19	ទាំ ស្មាន	61	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	50\$	50\$
20	ទាំ ក្រឹម	66	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	68\$	70\$
21	គុប ស៊ីស	62	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	225\$	290\$
22	សឹម ស្មាន	73	ប្រុស	ឈូកក្រញាស់	178\$	165\$
23	ទុំ សារី	60	ប្រុស	ទួល	1185\$	985\$
24	ម៉ូត ស្រះ	64	ស្រី	ទួល	138\$	200\$
25	ម៉ាន យ៉ាន	60	ប្រុស	ទួល	5\$	10\$
26	ម៉ូត ហឹម	66	ប្រុស	ទួល	32\$	50\$
27	ឆេះ ម៉ូត	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	196\$	120\$
28	ស្មាន នោ	62	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	87\$	120\$
29	ទាំ ស្មាន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	50\$	150\$
30	ឡឹប ទាំ	70	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	84\$	240\$
31	ផោក សេន	49	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	237\$	350\$
32	ស្តេច សាស់	80	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងខ្ញុំ	50\$	50\$
33	សុះ ទាំ	65	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្រមូង	30\$	50\$
34	តេះ សាន់	69	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្រមូង	116\$	110\$
35	ឈ្មោះ សេន	61	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្រមូង	20\$	30\$
36	ទាំ ស្រីន	61	ប្រុស	អណ្តូងត្រមូង	54\$	50\$
37	ម៉ៅ លាប	59	ស្រី	អណ្តូងត្រមូង	8\$	20\$
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំឈូកសមានចំនួន ៣៧ គ្រួសារ						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រធានដើម្បីជីវភាព (ឃុំខ្នាត្នាប)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	អូន ខន	53	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	56\$	83\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាដើម្បីជីវភាព (ឃុំខ្នាត្នារ)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
2	ឆន ថន	53	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	253\$	250\$
3	ដែក ឃៀន	65	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	25\$	29\$
4	ញឹក ម៉េត	54	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	10\$	30\$
5	ស៊ឹម ឃៀន	70	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	45\$	70\$
6	កែ សាត	76	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	5\$	10\$
7	សោម រៀន	74	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	4\$	150\$
8	សៅ ជិន	69	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	5\$	20\$
9	នៃ សី	69	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	30\$	50\$
10	ខ្លឹម សាវ៉ាត	24	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	20\$	50\$
11	អូន សារ៉ាន	45	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	30\$	42\$
12	យឹម ផាន	67	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	125\$	210\$
13	ប៉ុក ខែម	79	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	43\$	100\$
14	កង ទត	67	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	2\$	10\$
15	កែវ រៀន	61	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	150\$	250\$
16	ស្វាយ រិន	70	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	40\$	75\$
17	យឹម ហៃ	67	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	100\$	90\$
18	សរ ភៃ	81	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងកំពង់	13\$	25\$
19	សំ ផុំ	44	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	46\$	92\$
20	នួន សុភ័ណ	53	ស្រី	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	125\$	100\$
21	ឪ ហៀន	84	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	6\$	25\$
22	ប៉ែន ម៉ែន	41	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	Support by pagoda	
23	ប្រាក់ រុំ	60	ប្រុស	ខ្នាតណ្តាល	160\$	125\$
24	មៅ សារ៉ាន	59	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	295\$	250\$
25	ស្វាយ ឯក	79	ប្រុស	ព្រៃកោងកើត	75\$	100\$
26	អ៊ុង រៀន	53	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	108\$	120\$
27	ប៉ែន ជិត	48	ស្រី	ព្រៃកោងកើត	50\$	60\$
28	គឹម សំអាង	61	ប្រុស	ព្រៃកោងកើត	128\$	168\$
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំខ្នាត្នារមានចំនួន ២៨ គ្រួសារ						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	ម៉ក់ ឃិន	75	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	50\$	30\$
2	ជួន គឿន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	50\$	50\$
3	សួរ ណាវ	73	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ចី	40\$	35\$
4	សៅ យាន	64	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	92\$	100\$
5	សូ ឡឿន	67	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ចី	63\$	100\$
6	សំ សាម៉ុន	48	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	29\$	55\$
7	មី សៀក	61	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ចី	257\$	345\$
8	អារប ផេង	54	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	4\$	25\$
9	កោះ ឃៀង	60	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	13\$	25\$
10	អ៊ូង ហ៊ាស់	62	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ចី	138\$	200\$
11	កែ សៀម	65	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	25\$	78\$
12	ញ៉ែប គិន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ចី	25\$	50\$
13	ស៊ីវ សុំ	63	ប្រុស	ស្រែខ្ចី	163\$	100\$
14	ញ៉ែប កន	76	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	83\$	60\$
15	ចាន់ សុបិន	39	ស្រី	ទឹកជុំ	229\$	250\$
16	ឯក ឈឿន	67	ប្រុស	ទឹកជុំ	12\$	30\$
17	ពត ហើ	67	ស្រី	ពោក	3\$	15\$
18	ឃួន ឯន	74	ស្រី	ពោក	25\$	100\$
19	ឯក សឿន	70	ប្រុស	ពោក	59\$	68\$
20	ស៊ីវ មឿន	58	ស្រី	ពោក	12\$	127\$
21	កែ អិន	68	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	Child support everything	
22	ឃួន ឯន	74	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	25\$	100\$
23	កង ក្រុច	66	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	63\$	50\$
24	ឃួន អិន	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	12\$	30\$
25	ឆាយ ឡឿន	55	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	31\$	50\$
26	ញឹក យ៉ាន់	67	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	13\$	45\$
27	ឃួន ឃីន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	79\$	100\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
28	គង់ សន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	31\$	60\$
29	កែ លន	61	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	35\$	36\$
30	សូ ទ្រី	60	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	67\$	70\$
31	អរាម អៀង	67	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	100\$	125\$
32	ម៉ៅ សារ៉ុ	59	ស្រី	ដំរីប	758\$	650\$
33	ដូង ជឿន	68	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	238\$	300\$
34	ជឿម ណារី	28	ស្រី	ដំរីប	376\$	550\$
35	ចាន់ សយ	49	ស្រី	ដំរីប	148\$	200\$
36	អរាម អេន	67	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	24\$	40\$
37	ចាន់ អ៊ុន	76	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	126\$	70\$
38	ជឿក សៀង	65	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	275\$	300\$
39	ឡាច ស្នាក់	65	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	635\$	700\$
40	ប៉ែន ណារី	33	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	50\$	70\$
41	ហាម គឹមសាន	29	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	39\$	113\$
42	សែ ស្រង	60	ប្រុស	ស្រែតាជ័យ	216\$	310\$
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានចំនួន ៤២ គ្រួសារ						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	ជុំ ឈឿន	28	ស្រី	តាកាប	93\$	100\$
2	សេក ខាត់	93	ស្រី	តាកាប	18\$	25\$
3	ឌុយ ពោច	51	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	900\$	750\$
4	ស្រី ខុន	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	59\$	68\$
5	ប៉ែន សារី	63	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	67\$	125\$
6	ជុំ គឹម	47	ស្រី	ជីប្រង	34\$	70\$
7	ជឹម ថេត	62	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	106\$	100\$
8	ញ៉ុង ចេង	74	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	104\$	95\$
9	ពៅ ចម	77	ប្រុស	ទំពាឡាត់	4\$	20\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
10	ពៅ នាង	65	ប្រុស	ទំពាឡាត់	38\$	200\$
11	ពៅ ម៉ាច	70	ប្រុស	ទំពាឡាត់	88\$	55\$
12	ទេព សូ	59	ស្រី	ទំពាឡាត់	5\$	25\$
13	យ៉ែម គ្រប់	70	ស្រី	ទំពាឡាត់	15\$	15\$
14	ជា ណាន	55	ស្រី	ទំពាឡាត់	38\$	135\$
15	យ៉ក់ សឹម	45	ស្រី	ឆកកណ្តាល	458\$	358\$
16	ប៊ែន ហន	67	ប្រុស	គោកពេញ	50\$	100\$
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំក្បាលទឹកមានចំនួន ១៦ គ្រួសារ						

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំខ្នងខ្ពស់)						
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ចំណូលមុនគំរោង	ចំណូលពេលចាប់ផ្តើមគំរោង
1	ជេត សុន	60	ស្រី	រកាទង	50\$	38\$
2	ប៉ាត ហាម	31	ស្រី	រកាទង	67\$	35\$
3	នួន ហ៊ី	60	ស្រី	ឡ	76\$	125\$
4	ទឹម ទឹម៖	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	7650\$	6250\$
5	ម៉ម សារី	64	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	75\$	136\$
6	សុះ ទាំ	63	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	1021\$	997\$
7	កែ ម៉ាត់	71	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្មាច់	100\$	205\$
8	រះ ណា	40	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	53\$	370\$
9	រះ ភាស់	46	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	384\$	480\$
10	ខ្លី ខ	54	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	188\$	258\$
11	ស្មាន ជះ	68	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	500\$	465\$
12	ផែង រ៉ិន	54	ស្រី	ស្ទឹង	130\$	197\$
13	សៅ សី	63	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	235\$	150\$
14	ខ្លី សារុន	34	ស្រី	ស្ទឹង	0	25\$
15	ឡេង សៀងលី	65	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	29\$	45\$
16	គឹក ផាន	86	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	5\$	30\$
17	ស្រី ជឿន	62	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	8\$	40\$

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជួយខ្លួនឯង (ឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
8	ញ៉េប គិន	59	ស្រី	ស្រែខ្ញុំ	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ញ៉េប 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 ឈឿន	70	ប្រុស	រោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	ស៊ីវ ឈឿន	58	ស្រី	រោក	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	កែ អិន	68	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
16	ឃួន ឯន	74	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
17	កង ក្រុច	66	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
18	ឃួន មិន	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
19	ញឹក យ៉ាន់	67	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
20	ឃួន យ៉ិន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
21	គង់ សន	49	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
22	កែ លន	61	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងត្រឹង	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
23	មេរី សារ៉ុ	59	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
24	ដូង ជឿន	68	ប្រុស	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
25	ជឿម ណារី	28	ស្រី	ដំរីប	អភិវឌ្ឍន៍	ទឹកផុត	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មានចំនួន ២៨ គ្រួសារ

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)

ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
1	ជុំ ឈឿន	28	ស្រី	តាកាប	ខ្ពង់ពពក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ឌុយ ចោត	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	ញ៉ុង ចេង	74	ប្រុស	ជីប្រង	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះរបស់ក្រុមប្រមូលផល (ឃុំក្បាលទឹក)							
ល.រ	ឈ្មោះមេគ្រួសារ	អាយុ	ភេទ	ភូមិ	ឃុំ	ស្រុក	ខេត្ត
7	ពៅ ធម៌	77	ប្រុស	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ពៅ នាង	65	ប្រុស	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ពៅ ម៉ាច	70	ប្រុស	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ទេព សូ	59	ស្រី	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	យ៉ែម គ្រប់	70	ស្រី	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ជា ណាន	55	ស្រី	ទំពតាឡាត់	ជៀប	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	ប៉ែន មាន	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	រោងង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
2	ប៉ាត ហម	31	ស្រី	រោងង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
3	នួន ហ៊ី	60	ស្រី	ឡ	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
4	ទឹម ទីម៉ះ	59	ស្រី	ត្រពាំងស្អាត	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
5	ម៉ម សារី	64	ប្រុស	ត្រពាំងស្អាត	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
6	រះ ណា	40	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
7	រះ កាស់	46	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
8	ខ្មៅ ខ	54	ស្រី	ស្រែចាន	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
9	ផែង អ៊ិន	54	ស្រី	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
10	ខ្មៅ សារុន	34	ស្រី	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
11	ស្រី ជឿន	62	ប្រុស	ស្ទឹង	ទួលខ្ពស់	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
12	ព្រំ នី	52	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
13	តូច យ៉ុន	50	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
14	សំ អៀល	63	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
15	រៀង មីន	47	ស្រី	តាំងខ្សា	ក្បាលទឹក	ទឹកផុស	កំពង់ឆ្នាំង
សរុបសមាជិកនៅក្នុងឃុំទួលខ្ពស់មានចំនួន ១៥ គ្រួសារ							

No	AHs Name	Participators information (sex)	ភូមិ	Skill training	Place and schedule
1	សុខ សុខ	His son name is សុខ ស្នួល (M). He is 19 years old. His phone number is 081 74 51 61.	តាជេស	Electrician	He wants to study at Vimean Teup School. He could study for weekend of full day. The contact center number is 010/097/093 91 94 93 (Price: 350\$)
2	ពេជ្រ សាណា	His son name is គង់ ជីវ័ន្ត (M). He is 21 years old. His phone number is 095 721 747.	តាជេស	Tailoring reparation	He wants to study for weekend for full day at Phnom Penh. He could study for weekend of full day. The center name Ros Bosa and contact number is 016 87 83 70. (Price: 300\$)
3	ជួន វី	He is 33 years old. His phone number is 096 99 85 723.	តាជេស	car driving	He may study at សុវត្ថិភាពបើករថ. The study time is weekend of full day. The contact number is 077 58 84 85/096 661 66 11/096 9 473 473. (Price: 120\$-180\$)
4	ណែម សុភាព	Her child name is ផាន់ សុទី(F). She is 27 years old. Her contact number is 088 20 77 352.	តាជេស	Beauty Salon	She could study at Sala 5 market which is along national Road 5. She could study on Sunday of full day. The center contact number is 011 41 11 33/016 27 77 67/016 700 077. (Price: 450\$-one lunch free) – (500\$ to stay at Beauty Salon house).
5	ម៉ាង រៀន	Her child is name ឈន់ សុភ័ក្ត្រ (F) is 23 years old. Her neighbor contact number is 088 20 77 352.	តាជេស	Beauty Salon	She could study at Thnol Torten along the national road 5. She could study for Sunday of full day. The shop contact number is 016 100 106. (Price: 150\$)
6	ម៉ាង ឃ្លីន	Her grand child is name តែត ម៉ាង ឥ (F) is 15 years old. Her mother contact number is 017 30 86 28.	តាជេស	Hair dressing & make-up	She could study at Thnol Torten along the national road 5. She could study for Sunday of full day. The shop contact number is 016 100 106. (Price: 150\$)
7	ស៊ុត សាឃ្លីន	Her grand child is name ណាង កញ្ញា (F) is 15 years old. Her neighbor contact number is 017 30 86 28.	តាជេស	Hair dressing & make-up	She could study at Thnol Torten along the national road 5. She could study for Sunday of full day. The shop contact number is 016 100 106. (Price: 150\$)
8	យឿន គីរណាង	He is 41 years old. His contact number is 097 76 76 689.	តាជេស	Car driving	He may study at សុវត្ថិភាពបើករថ. The study time is weekend of full day. The contact number is 077 58 84 85/096 661 66 11/096 9 473 473. (Price: 120\$-180\$)
9	គង់ សៀម	His grandchild name is សៀម ឃ្លា(M). He is 16 years old. His contact number 097 48 12 759.	ឈូកស	Car driving	He may study at សុវត្ថិភាពបើករថ. The study time is weekend of full day. The contact number is 077 58 84 85/096 661 66 11/096 9 473 473. (Price: 120\$-180\$)
10	ជួន សុភា	His daughter name ជួន ច័ន្ទា(F). She is 15 years old. Her contact number 093 67 07 90.	ឈូកស	Beauty Salon	She could study at Sala 5 market which is along national Road 5. She could study on Sunday of full day. The center contact number is 011 41 11 33/016 27 77 67 / 016 700 077.(Price: 450\$-one lunch free) – (500\$ to stay at Beauty Salon house).

Annex E: Financial table for request AHs' Off-Farm training Expense

No	Skill training	Total of AHs join training	Amount of money request
1	Electrician	1	350\$
2	Tailoring reparation	1	300\$
3	car driving	3	540\$
4	Beauty Salon	3	1350\$
5	Hair dressing & make-up	7	1050\$
6	Tailoring	4	1000\$
7	Motorbike reparation	6	1200\$
8	Wedding Embellishment	2	900\$
9	Tractor reparation	2	700\$
Total		29	7390\$



ព្រះរាជាណាចក្រកម្ពុជា
ជាតិ សាសនា ព្រះមហាក្សត្រ
KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

attn. Sokha.
J. 14.5.

ក្រសួងសេដ្ឋកិច្ច និង ហិរញ្ញវត្ថុ

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

N° 16 MEF/ ២០១៨

Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
General Department of Resettlement
Fax: 855 23 426 682

Phnom Penh, 11 May 2018

Ms. Sokha Ouk

Social Safeguard Officer
ADB Cambodia Resettlement Mission
Tel: 855 23 215 805
Fax: 855 23 215 807

Subject: Submission of Social Economic Survey and Training Need Assessments, Fifth and Six Quarterly Reports of IRP for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR53, PR150B, PR151B) Loan 2839-CAM (SF).

Dear Ms. Sokha Ouk,

Reference is made to the above subject; I would like to send you the Social Economic Survey and Training Need Assessments, Fifth and Six Quarterly Reports of IRP for the Provincial Road Improvement Project (NR53, PR150B, PR151B) Loan 2839-CAM (SF) prepared by Social Development Consultant (SDC) under contract with Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee for your information.

I thank you for your kind cooperation.

Regards, 



YEN SOPHAN

Deputy Director General
General Department of Resettlement
Ministry of Economy and Finance

Cc: H.E Nhean Leng, Under Secretary of State and Chairman of IRC
H.E Im Sethyra, Director General of General Department of Resettlement

