

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, CAMBODIA**

**THE STUDY ON GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT
IN
SOUTHERN CAMBODIA**

FINAL REPORT

**SUPPORTING REPORT
(2/2)**

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Appendix 1

List of Collected Data

The List of the collected Data in Phase I (1/3)

Author	Title	Year	Note
ADB, Queensland Education Consortium, Australia	The Royal Government of Cambodia : Education Sector Review 1994 Volume 2A : Education Sector Strategic	July, 1994	photocopy
ADB, Queensland Education Consortium, Australia	The Royal Government of Cambodia : Education Sector Review 1994 Volume 2B : Education Statistical Digest	July, 1994	photocopy
ADB, Queensland Education Consortium, Australia	The Royal Government of Cambodia : Education Sector Review 1994 Volume 1 : Executive Summary	August, 1994	photocopy
AICF/USA	Northeast Cambodia Community Development Program (NCCDP) : Detailed Program Description	16th, September, 1996	photocopy
American Red Cross-Cambodia	Infection Control : Kompong Speu Province Hospital : Quality of Care/Infection Control Committee and American Red Cross-Cambodia	1995	photocopy
Australian Red Cross	Situation Analysis of Health Service Delivery at Commune and Village-Level : Oudong District, Kompong Speu province, Cambodia : July - December 1993	March, 1994	photocopy
CARE International in Cambodia	Kratie Drinking Water Improvement Project : Final evaluation Report	July, 1995	photocopy
Cathy Zimmerman	Plates in a Basket Will Rattle : Domestic Violence in Cambodia	December, 1994	photocopies of some pages
Center of Advanced Study	Cambodia Report Vol. II No.3 : Gender Issues in Contemporary Cambodia	Nov-Dec, 1996	original
Christian Outreach	Agriculture, Business and Community Development Programme : Prey Veng, Cambodia : Report 1994-1995	-	photocopy
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	No.1 CCC Development Policy Notes	November, 1996	photocopy, papers
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	No.2 CCC Development Policy Notes	December, 1996	photocopy, papers
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	No.3 CCC Development Policy Notes	January, 1997	photocopy, papers
Cooperation Committee for Cambodia	Humanitarian Assistance in Cambodia : 1993	January, 1993	original
Council for the Development of Cambodia	The Royal Government of Cambodia : Development Cooperation Report (1995/1996) Main Report	May, 1996	photocopy
Dep. of Rural Water Supply, MRD	Water Base Report	-	photocopy
Dep. of Training & Research, MRD	Ministry of Rural Development Master Plan of Training : final Draft	August, 1996	photocopy

The List of the collected Data in Phase I (2/3)

Author	Title	Year	Note
ESCAP	Atlas of Mineral Resources of the ESCAP Region, Volume 10 Cambodia	1993	photocopy
Food for the Hungry Cambodia	Kampot Rural Water Supply Project Completion & Evaluation Report : April 1991 - June 1996	June, 1996	photocopy
Hanne Sophie Greve	Land Tenure and Property Rights in Cambodia	February, 1993	photocopy
Judy Ledgerwood	Analysis of the Situation of Women in Cambodia	June, 1992	photocopy
Khmer Women's Voice Center	Women and Child Rearing in the Socio Economic Transition	April, 1996	photocopy
Mekong Secretariat	Hydrogeological Map of Lower Mekong Basin : Scale 1:1,000,000	1992	2 sheets of maps
Michael J. Barcelona, Thomas R. Holm, Michael R. Schock, & Gregory K. George	Spatial & Temporal Gradients in Aquifer Oxidation-Reduction Conditions. in " <i>Water Rescues Research</i> ," Vol.25, No.5.	May, 1989	photocopy
Ministry of Women's Affairs	Household Survey on Domestic Violence in Cambodia	August, 1996	photocopies of some pages
MRD	The Concept on Rural Development Committee Organization	March, 1995	photocopy, papers
MRD / UNICEF	Drinking Water Program (in Khmer)	-	original booklet
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	Demographic Survey of Cambodia 1996	October, 1996	photocopy
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	Report on the Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia 1993/94 (All Rounds)	September, 1995	original
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	Consumer Price Index	October, 1996	photocopy
National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning	Demographic Survey of Cambodia : Summary Results	October, 1996	original
NGOs and the European Commission	Study on Differing Approaches to Development Assistance in Cambodia	August, 1996	photocopy
OXFAM	Water Use Education : Survey Report	May, 1994	photocopy
P.I.P Unit, Ministry of Planning	Royal Government of Cambodia : Public Investment Programme 1996-1998 Volume 1	-	photocopy
Planning & Statistics Unit, Ministry of Health	National Health Statistics Report 2nd Semester 1994	July, 1994	photocopy

The List of the collected Data in Phase I (3/3)

Author	Title	Year	Note
Sanyu Consultants Inc.	The Agricultural Development Study of the Mekong Flooded Area in Cambodia : Progress Report (I)	June, 1996	photocopy
Sanyu Consultants Inc.	The Agricultural Development Study of the Mekong Flooded Area in Cambodia : Progress Report (II)	October, 1996	photocopy
Seanglim Bit	The Warrior Heritage : A Psychological Perspective of Cambodian Trauma	1991	photocopy
Shimada, T.	Geo-environment of arsenic-containing groundwater - Examples in Southern Part of Fukuoka Prefecture. in "Proceedings of Geo-pollution Symposium on Hazardous Natural Sediments and Groundwater including Arsenic, etc." (in Japanese)	1996	photocopy
The Secretariat of State for Women's Affairs	Women : Key to National Reconstruction	March, 1995	original
UNICEF	Plan of Operations 1996-2000 : A Programme for Children and Women in Cambodia	-	original
UNICEF	The State of the World's Children 1996	-	photocopies of some pages
UNICEF	Towards a Better Future : An Analysis of the Situation of Children & Women in Cambodia	-	original
UNICEF	Developing Rural Cambodia : A background Study for Proposed Swedish Development Co-operation with Cambodia Part 1 : Main Report	-	photocopy
UNICEF	Joint UNICEF / OXFAM Evaluation : Rural Water Supply Projects : Cambodia	December, 1992	photocopy
UNICEF	Data Collection on Water & Sanitation : Prey Veng Province	June, 1995	photocopy
UNICEF	Maintenance and Repair for Hand-pump No. 6 in Village Level (in Khmer)	-	original booklet
Urban Sector Group	Women in the Urban Informal Sector : A Case Study in Phnom Penh	March, 1996	photocopy
Village Level Operation & Maintenance Project	National Workshop on Village Level Operation & Maintenance of Handpumps. 21st to 25th Feb., 1994 Workshop Report	February, 1994	photocopy

Appendix 2

Agreement of Water Supply System

Agreement
on
Public Hand Pump Construction
by
The Study on Groundwater Development in Southern Cambodia
among
Ministry of Rural Development (MRD),
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
and
Village _____, Commune _____, District _____, Province _____

Article 1. General Concept of the Agreement

- 1.1 This agreement is made for the close and positive participation among MRD, JICA, Village chairperson, Landowner of well site, Village Water Committee (VWC) members and Water Point Committee (WPC) members for the public hand pumps constructed by the JICA pilot study on groundwater development in southern Cambodia.
- 1.2 According to the concept of serving public interest, all families in the village have access to safe and clean water source. The new water source is considered as a pagoda for everybody. The maintenance and the expenditure for repair are responsibilities of villagers.
- 1.3 Agencies of MRD are severely prohibiting that somebody illegally collects some money from villagers and somebody treats new source privately. People can report to MRD if this case happened.

Article 2. The Responsibility of MRD

- 2.1 DRWS (Department of Rural Water Supply) of MRD cooperates with JICA Study Team of the Study on Groundwater Development in Southern Cambodia. The activities include, for example, test drilling, installation of hand pump, explanation and training for villagers and monitoring after the construction.
- 2.2 Training and education by DRWS and JICA include the training of minor repair of hand pump to caretakers and hygiene education to all hand pump users.

- 2.3 When VWC will request the cooperation of repairing hand pump through administrative system to DRWS in future, MRD will assist the repairing hand pump.
- 2.4 In consideration with possibility, property and desire of villagers, MRD will carry out more training to people for their capacity-building.

Article 3. The Responsibility of JICA

- 3.1 JICA will implement the test drilling, installation of hand pump, community participation program for O&M and monitoring after the construction of new well with cooperation of DRWS of MRD.
- 3.2 JICA will conduct a training program on O&M and Health education for VWC and WPC members.
- 3.3 JICA will implement monitoring for hand pumps installed by the pilot study by December 2001. The results of monitoring will be reported to MRD.
- 3.4 In case the test-drilling hole is dry or unsuccessful in any other reason, JICA has the right to abandon the construction of well in the village.

Article 4. The Responsibility of Village Chairperson and VWC Chairperson

- 4.1 Village Chairperson will cooperate the installation of hand pump by the cooperation between DRWS of MRD and JICA.
- 4.2 The MRD and JICA will never provide the hand pump for villagers, if VWC is not organized.

Article 5. The Responsibility of Land Owner

- 5.1 Because the new water source is considered as a pagoda for everybody, landowner of well site is respected permanently by everybody as the greatest contributor to public services in water supply.
- 5.2 Land provided for the new water source is the property of the landowner, but the facilities are the public property in the village.

- 5.3 If the landowner exclusively uses the hand pump and disturbs access of other villagers, MRD and JICA will remove the hand pump and seal the well after warning.

Article 6. The Responsibility of VWC

- 6.1 VWC will take care of water supply program at village level.
- 6.2 Villagers will select VWC members in a democratic way. The committee has at least 3 members and about half of them must be women. The 3 members of the committee are Chairperson, Secretary and Accountant. VWC will provide the list of members of VWC and will report it to MRD and JICA.
- 6.3 VWC will be take care of water supply program in a village and will be in charge with administrative support to WPC in O&M and Health Education activities. VWC will cooperate with all activities carried out by MRD and JICA at the new water source. VWC will have a meeting at least once a month and compile all activities in document by Secretary.

Article 7. The Responsibility of WPC

- 7.1 WPC will take care of O&M activities for hand pump.
- 7.2 WPC will consist of 2 pump caretakers and 2 pump maintenance. Each member will consist of 1 man and 1 woman.
- 7.3 Pump caretaker will inspect handpump and conduct minor repair. If damage of the pump is beyond repair-capability of caretaker, he or she will request support to VWC so that VWC will contact PDRD for technical support.
- 7.4 Pump maintenance will advise all users on proper hand pump-use and hygiene education on daily basis, making the hand pump, platform and its surroundings clean up by users.
- 7.5 WPC will make list of users of new water source. The list is used to collect charge for O&M of hand pump.
- 7.6 Under leadership of WPC, users have to support the following arrangement:

(1) People's contribution to well construction and hand pump installation:

- To supply labor work to assist drilling team and hand pump installation team by JICA.
- To prepare a suitable area for well site and improve road condition for better accessibility.
- To fence the hand pump and dig channel to drain wastewater away.

(2) Water Fund will be arranged for O&M activities. The rules of contribution to this fund will be set up by WPC. All users will contribute to water fund, which can be used only for O&M activities. The budget of the fund will be changed according as cost scale for repair. The fund will be controlled with a record book.

(3) People's contribution to O&M:

- All users will participate in cleaning up of the hand pump, platform and its surroundings, because the hand pump is public property.

7.7 The caretakers of WPC will be trained by PDRD through JICA Study Team and MRD support. When hand pump is broken, WPC caretakers will repair it. If caretakers can not repair it, he or she will contact PDRD through administrative system, which includes VWC or VDC, if there is.

7.8 In future, if Village Development Department (VDC) is organized, WPC and VWC will belong to VDC.

7.9 Villagers will participate in all MRD activities, particularly O&M and hygiene education.

Article 8. Resolution

8.1 After MRD, JICA, village chairperson, landowner, VWC and WPC representative agree with their roles and responsibilities, each concerning person or staff will hereunto sign or put thumb impression on the agreement.

Contact on Date _____ Month _____ Year _____

Signature by Staff of MRD

Name and Position	Signature	Date
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Name and Position	Signature	Date
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Signature by Staff of JICA

Name and Position	Signature	Date
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Signature by Village Chairperson

Name of village chairperson	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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Signature by Land Owner

Name of landowner	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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Signature by VWC members

Name of chairperson	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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Name of secretary	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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Signature by WPC members

Name of caretaker	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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Name of caretaker	Signature or thumb impression	Date
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កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង លើការសាងសង់អណ្តូងស្ទង់

សាធារណៈ

ដោយ

ការសិក្សា លើការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ប្រភពទឹកក្រោមដីក្នុងតំបន់ប៉ែកខាងត្បូង នៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

រវាង

ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ (អ. ជ. ប.)

ភ្នាក់ងារសហប្រតិបត្តិការអន្តរជាតិជប៉ុន (នៃ ការ)

ភូមិ . ឃុំ ស្រុក ខេត្ត

មាត្រាទី 1 ព័ត៌មានទូទៅនៃកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀង

- 1.1 . កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនេះធ្វើឡើងក្នុងគោលបំណងរួមសហការយ៉ាងស្មោះស្ម័គ្រ និងជិតស្និទ្ធរវាងក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ អង្គការនៃការ ប្រធានភូមិ ម្ចាស់ដីដែលផ្តល់កន្លែងដឹកអណ្តូង និងគណៈកម្មការទឹក និង គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក លើការសាងសង់អណ្តូងស្ទង់សាធារណៈ សំរាប់កម្មវិធីសិក្សាជំហូរ នៃការសិក្សាស្រាវជ្រាវអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ទឹកក្រោមដី ក្នុងតំបន់ភាគខាងត្បូងនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។
- 1.2 . អនុឡោមតាមគំនិតបំរើផលប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈ គ្រប់គ្រួសារទាំងអស់ក្នុងភូមិត្រូវមានសិទ្ធិប្រើប្រាស់ ប្រភពទឹក ស្អាតនោះ ។ ប្រភពទឹកស្អាតថ្មីមួយប្រៀបបាននឹងទីអារាម ដែលជនានុជនគ្រប់រូបប្រើប្រាស់បាន ។ ការថែរក្សា និង ការចំណាយថវិកាក្នុងការជួសជុល ជាការកិច្ចទាំងស្រុងរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋក្នុងភូមិ ។
- 1.3 . ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទបានហាមឃាត់យ៉ាងតឹងរឹង ចំពោះការយកថវិការខុសច្បាប់ ពីអ្នកភូមិណាម្នាក់ ក្នុងគោល បំណងសាងសង់ប្រភពទឹកថ្មីជាលក្ខណៈឯកជន ឬ ក្នុងគោលបំណងផ្សេងៗទៀត ។ ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអ្នកភូមិមាន សិទ្ធិរាយការណ៍ទៅក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ ប្រសិនបើមានករណីនេះកើតឡើង ។

មាត្រាទី 2 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ

- 2.1. នាយកដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកជនបទ នៃក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ រួមសហការជាមួយក្រុមស្រាវជ្រាវ អង្គការ ឆែការ នៃការ ក្នុងសកម្មភាពសិក្សា អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទឹកក្រោមដី ក្នុងតំបន់ បំបែកខាងត្បូងនៃប្រទេសកម្ពុជា ។ សកម្មភាពសិក្សានោះ ឧទាហរណ៍ ដូចជា ខ្វែងអណ្តូងសាកល្បង តំលើងស្តាប់អោយប្រើប្រាស់ បណ្តុះបណ្តាលណែនាំ អ្នកភូមិ និងធ្វើ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដានក្រោយពេលសាងសង់រួច ។
- 2.2 . នាយកដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកជនបទ រួមសហការណ៍ ជាមួយអង្គការ ឆែការ បណ្តុះបណ្តាល សមាជិក គណៈកម្មការ ទឹក និង គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក ឱ្យចេះថែរក្សា និង ជួសជុលស្តាប់ ព្រមទាំងអប់រំប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអ្នកភូមិ អំពី អនាម័យ និង ការប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកផង .
- 2.3 . ក្នុងករណីមានការខូចខាតធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ បណ្តាញជួសជុលស្តាប់ នៃ នាយកដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកជនបទ នឹងចុះជួយធ្វើ អន្តរាគមន៍ តាមសំណើរបស់គណៈកម្មការទឹក និង អនាម័យភូមិ
- 2.4 . តាមលទ្ធភាពធនធានរបស់ភូមិ និងតាមបំណងរបស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋអ្នកភូមិ ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ នឹងផ្តល់ការ បណ្តុះបណ្តាលថែទាំទៀត ជួយអ្នកភូមិ ដែលមានសំណូមពរ ចង់ដោះស្រាយបញ្ហាជាអទិភាពដែលពាក់ព័ន្ធ និង ការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍មូលដ្ឋាន ។

មាត្រាទី 3 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់អង្គការឆែការ

- 3.1. អង្គការឆែការ នឹងខ្វែងអណ្តូងសាកល្បង តំលើងស្តាប់ ពន្យល់ណែនាំនិង បណ្តុះបណ្តាលអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងភូមិ រួចធ្វើ ការត្រួតពិនិត្យតាមដាន ក្រោយពេលសាងសង់រួច ។ ការងារនេះធ្វើឡើងដោយរួមសហការជាមួយ នាយកដ្ឋាន ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកជនបទ ។
- 3.2 . អង្គការឆែការ នឹងឧបត្ថម្ភកម្មវិធីបណ្តុះបណ្តាល ជួសជុលនិងថែរក្សាស្តាប់សំរាប់អ្នកថែរក្សាស្តាប់របស់ គណៈកម្មការ ។

មាត្រាទី 4 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ប្រធានភូមិ និង ប្រធានគណកម្មការ ទឹកភូមិ

- 4.1. ក្នុងការកំណើតស្ថាប័នអណ្តូង ប្រធានភូមិ និង រួមសហប្រតិបត្តិការជាមួយ នាយកដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកជនបទ និង អង្គការនៃការ ។
- 4.2. ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ និង អង្គការនៃការ នឹងមិនខ្វះអណ្តូងអោយអ្នកភូមិប្រើប្រាស់ឡើយ ប្រសិនបើមិនបានបង្កើតគណកម្មការជាមុន ។

មាត្រាទី 5 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់ម្ចាស់ដី

- 5.1. អាស្រ័យដោយប្រភពទឹកថ្មីមួយ ប្រៀបបាននឹងទីអារាម ដែលជំនាន់ជនគ្រប់រូប អាចប្រើប្រាស់បាន ដូច្នេះម្ចាស់ដីដែលបានធ្វើវិភាគទានដី សំរាប់កន្លែងអណ្តូង ដើម្បីបំរើផលប្រយោជន៍សាធារណៈ ក៏ត្រូវបានគេគោរពសរសើរ ក្នុងនាមជាអ្នករួមចំណែកដ៏ធំធេង ។
- 5.2. ពិតមែនតែដីកន្លែងអណ្តូងជារបស់ម្ចាស់ដី ប៉ុន្តែ អណ្តូងគឺជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិ សាធារណៈ របស់ប្រជាពលរដ្ឋរួមនៅក្នុងភូមិ ។
- 5.3. ប្រសិនបើម្ចាស់ដីប្រើប្រាស់ អណ្តូងស្ថាប័នក្នុងលក្ខណៈជាងកងហើយហាមឃាត់ ឬ ធ្វើឱ្យខ្វះខាតដល់អ្នកចូលទៅប្រើប្រាស់ដីទៅទៀតដោយរូបភាពណាមួយនោះ ស្ថាប័នអណ្តូងត្រូវដកចេញ និងលុបអណ្តូងចោល ក្រោយពីធ្វើការព្រមានរួច ។

មាត្រាទី 6 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់គណកម្មការ ទឹកភូមិ

- 6.1. គណៈកម្មការយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ ថែរក្សាចំពោះកម្មវិធីផ្គត់ផ្គង់ភូមិទឹកថ្នាក់ភូមិ ។

- 6.2. សមាជិករបស់គណៈកម្មការ សុទ្ធតែត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសឡើងពីប្រជារាស្ត្រក្នុងភូមិ ដោយប្រជារាស្ត្រក្នុងភូមិខ្លួនឯង តាមការប្រជុំជាលក្ខណៈប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ។ គណៈកម្មការមានសមាជិកយ៉ាងហោចណាស់ 3 នាក់ ដែលមាននារី ប្រហែលពាក់កណ្តាលក្នុងចំណោមនោះ ។ សមាជិកគណៈកម្មការនោះរួមមាន : ប្រធាន លេខាធិការ ។ ក្រោយពេលបង្កើតគណៈកម្មការរួច ត្រូវបញ្ជូនឈ្មោះសមាជិកគណៈកម្មការទៅអោយក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ និង អង្គការនៃការ ។
- 6.3. គណៈកម្មការទឹកត្រូវទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះ តើកម្មវិធីផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក និង ជួយដល់អណ្តូងទឹករាល់សកម្មភាព ការថែរក្សា ជួសជុល និង អប់រំសុខភាពហើយត្រូវរួមសហការរាល់សកម្មភាពជាមួយក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ និង អង្គការនៃការដែល ទាក់ទងទៅនឹងប្រភពទឹកថ្មី គណៈកម្មការតប្បីរួមប្រជុំយ៉ាងហោចណាស់មួយខែម្តង និង ចងក្រងរាល់សកម្មភាពជា ឯកសារ ដោយលេខាធិការ ។

មាត្រាទី 7 ការទទួលខុសត្រូវរបស់គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក

- 7.1. គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ចំពោះ ការប្រតិបត្តិថែរក្សា និង ការជួសជុលស្នប់អណ្តូង ។
- 7.2. គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក ត្រូវមានអ្នកជួសជុល 2 នាក់ និង អ្នកថែរក្សា 2 នាក់ ។ សមាជិកនេះគួរ បុរសម្នាក់ និង ស្ត្រីម្នាក់ ។
- 7.3. ក្រុមអ្នកជួសជុលត្រូវពិនិត្យស្ថានភាពស្នប់អណ្តូង និង ធ្វើការជួសជុលតូចតាច ប្រសិនបើមិនអាចជួសជុលបាន ត្រូវរាយការណ៍ទៅឱ្យគណៈកម្មការទឹកភូមិ និង ធ្វើការទាក់ទងទៅនឹងអ្នកបច្ចេកទេសមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្ត ។
- 7.4. ក្រុមអ្នកថែរក្សាត្រូវផ្តល់គំនិត និង អប់រំអនាម័យដល់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ បើកាលណាពួកគេធ្វើឱ្យស្នប់អណ្តូង ឬ ខឿន អណ្តូង និង បរិវេណជុំវិញមិនស្អាត ។
- 7.5. គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹកត្រូវធ្វើបញ្ជីអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ប្រភពទឹកថ្មី ហើយបញ្ជីនេះប្រើក្នុងការប្រមូលថវិការ សំរាប់ថែ រក្សា និង ជួសជុល និង យោងតាមបញ្ជីនេះគណៈកម្មការកំណត់អ្នកសំអាត និង ផ្លាស់ប្តូរថេរណសំអាតឱ្យបានទៀង ទាត់ ។

7.6. ក្រោមការដឹកនាំរបស់គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ត្រូវជួយទំនុកបំរុងការងារមួយចំនួនដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

- (1). ការចូលរួមចំណែករបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់សាងសង់ និង តំលើងស្តាប់អណ្តូង
 - ជួយផ្តល់កំលាំងពលកម្មដល់ក្រុមខ្វែង និង តំលើងស្តាប់តាមសំនូមព័ត៌មានការងារ ។
 - រៀបចំកន្លែងខ្វែងអណ្តូងឱ្យបានសមរម្យ ទៅនឹងផ្លូវចេញចូលក្នុងភូមិឱ្យប្រសើរឡើង ។
 - ធ្វើរបងព័ទ្ធជុំវិញអណ្តូង ពេលសាងសង់រួច និង ដឹកប្រលាយបង្ហូរទឹក កាកសំណល់ឱ្យទៅឆ្ងាយពីអណ្តូង ។
- (2). មូលនិធិទឹកត្រូវប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់តែដំណើរការជួសជុល និង ថែរក្សាស្លាប់ប៉ុណ្ណោះ ។ ច្បាប់នៃការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ត្រូវធ្វើឡើងដោយគណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក ។ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកទាំងអស់ ត្រូវចូលរួមបង្កើនភាពទាន់បង្កើនថវិកានេះឱ្យឆ្លើយតបតាមតំលៃនៃការជួសជុល ។ ថវិកាពិនិត្យឱ្យបានសមរម្យ និងច្បាស់លាស់សំរាប់ក្នុងបញ្ជីចំនូលចំណាយរបស់គណៈកម្មការ ។
- (3). ការចូលរួមរបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ក្នុងការថែរក្សា ៖
 - អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទាំងអស់ ត្រូវចូលរួមក្នុងការសំអាតស្តាប់ ខឿនអណ្តូង និង បរិវេណជុំវិញ ឱ្យបានស្អាតជានិច្ច ព្រោះវាជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈ របស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងភូមិ ។

7.7. ក្រុមអ្នកថែរក្សាជួសជុលរបស់គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹកត្រូវបានទទួលការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលពីអង្គការនៃការនិង ក្រសួងជនបទ ។ ក្រុមអ្នកជួសជុលត្រូវធ្វើការជួសជុលខ្លួនឯងកាលណាស្តាប់អណ្តូងខូច តែបើមិនអាចជួសជុលបានទេនោះ ត្រូវធ្វើការទាក់ទងជាមួយ មន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្ត តាមរយៈសាលារៀន និង មន្ទីរសាលាស្រុកជាដើម ។

7.8. ក្នុងពេលអនាគត ប្រសិនបើគណៈកម្មការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ និង ត្រូវបានរៀបចំឡើងដោយក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទនោះ គណៈកម្មការទឹកភូមិ និង គណៈកម្មការអណ្តូងទឹកគឺជាផ្នែកមួយរបស់គណៈកម្មការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ ។

7.9. អ្នកភូមិទាំងអស់ត្រូវចូលរួម រាល់សកម្មភាពរបស់ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ ជាពិសេស ការអប់រំសុខភាព និង អនាម័យ ។

មាត្រា ៩ បំណោះស្រាយ

8.1. ក្រោយចុះហត្ថលេខារួច ភាគីក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ ដង្ការនៃការប្រធានភូមិ ម្ចាស់ដី និង គនៈកម្មការទឹកភូមិ. គណៈ
កម្មការអណ្តូងទឹក ត្រូវទទួលខុសត្រូវអនុវត្តន៍តាមតួនាទីរៀងៗខ្លួន ហើយតំណាងភាគីទាំងអស់ ត្រូវចុះហត្ថលេខា
ឬ ផ្ដិតមេដៃលើកិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនេះ ។

កិច្ចព្រមព្រៀងនេះចុះហត្ថលេខានៅថ្ងៃទី..... ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ

ហត្ថលេខីភាគីក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍សង្គម

ឈ្មោះនិងមុខងារ	ហត្ថលេខា	ថ្ងៃខែ
ឈ្មោះនិងមុខងារ	ហត្ថលេខា	ថ្ងៃខែ

ហត្ថលេខីភាគីអង្គការនៃការ

ឈ្មោះនិងមុខងារ	ហត្ថលេខា	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ហត្ថលេខីប្រធានកម្ម

ឈ្មោះ	ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ហត្ថលេខីម្ចាស់ដី

ឈ្មោះម្ចាស់ដី	ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ហត្ថលេខីភាគីគណកម្មការនៃកម្ម

ឈ្មោះប្រធានគណៈកម្មការ	ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ឈ្មោះលេខាធិការនៃគណកម្មការ

ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ហត្ថលេខីភាគីគណកម្មការអន្តរាគ្គន៍

ឈ្មោះអ្នកជួសជុលស្នប់នៃគណកម្មការ	ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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ឈ្មោះអ្នកថែរក្សាស្នប់នៃគណកម្មការ

ហត្ថលេខាឬ ស្នាមមេដៃ	ថ្ងៃខែ
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Appendix 3

Social Survey Questionare

၁။ **ရွာတည်ရာနှင့် ရွာတည်မှု**
VILLAGE BRIEF HISTORY
 နေရာတည်ရာ: ဘယ်တော့မှ တည်ရာမရှိဘူးလား?
 -When people started settling in?

2. **VILLAGE GOVERNMENT/DECISION MAKING SYSTEM**

-How is the village government system? *តើប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងភូមិមានឈ្មោះយ៉ាងណា?*
-When the village has problems, how do you take decision? *នៅពេលមានបញ្ហា, តើអ្នកកំណត់សម្រេចដោយរបៀបណា?*
-Is there any traditional Khmer decision making system? *តើមានប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងការសម្រេចចិត្តបែបបុរាណដែរឬទេ?*
-How the village chairman was selected? Is he/she elected by people or appointed by somebody?
តើប្រធានភូមិត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសដោយរបៀបណា? តើគាត់(វា)ត្រូវបានជ្រើសរើសដោយប្រជាជនឬត្រូវបានតែងតាំងដោយអ្នកដទៃ?
(Organization/decision making chart with key persons)

3. **Seasonal Calendar of agriculture and other economic activities**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
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VILLAGE RULES

Rules on natural resources (ရှာသလိမ္မော်အကျဉ်းချုပ်)

Land (b)

- [illegible]

ဒီက (ကုမ္ပဏီ) ကာကွယ်ရေးနှင့် ကာကွယ်ရေး
Water(water use and maintenance/operation)

- Is there any rules on water use (ex. during dry season, people cannot use pagoda pond, etc.)
 តើមានការចတ်តាប់អ្វីឡើយលើការប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក (ឧ: ក្នុងរដូវប្រាំង មិនអនុញ្ញាតឱ្យប្រើប្រាស់
 ទឹកស្រះវត្ត, ។ល) ។ល
- Is there any rules on well/hand pump maintenance/operation (ex. everybody who uses well/hand pump have to
 លាង/ស្អាត វា, etc.) តើមានការចတ်តាប់អ្វីឡើយលើ អ្នកប្រើ/អ្នកថែទាំប្រាង្គ/អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ (ឧ: អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ប្រាង្គ/
 ប្រាង្គ/ស្រះ/ប្រាង្គ/ស្រះ, ... ។ល) ។ល
- Is there any CO-operative works in village? (ex. during transplantation people have to help each other, etc.)
 តើមានការងារសហប្រតិបត្តិការអ្វីៗនៅក្នុងភូមិ (ឧ: ក្នុងពេលប្រែប្រួល មនុស្សម្នាក់ៗ ត្រូវជួយគ្នា ។ល) ។ល

- What would happen if people break the rules? *ရန်သူများက ချီတက်လာရင် ဘာလုပ်ရမလဲ?*
- Is there any other village rules? *ကျေးရွာထဲမှာ အခြား ချီတက်မှု ရှိလား?*

Group Interview and PRA
ကျွန်ုပ်တို့နှင့် ပူးပေါင်း PRA

1. Village Mapping (Men and Women together)

Village Mapping (Men and Women together)
ကလေးငါးယောက် (ကျေးလက်အဖွဲ့အစည်းတို့မှ ၁၆ နှစ်အောက် ကလေးများ)

- (၁) General view of village (roads, houses, schools, hospitals, pagodas and other facilities)
ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၏အမြင်ပုံ (ဗဟို၊ အနောက်၊ အရှေ့၊ အတောင်၊ အနီးရှိ ကျောင်း၊ ဆရာမတိုက်၊ ရွာထဲရှိ လမ်းများ)

- (2) **Social information**
စာနာမှုဆိုင်ရာ

- a. Which are female-headed households? **តើផ្ទះលក់ដីដែលមានស្រ្តីជាអ្នកដឹកនាំ?**
- b. Which are returned families from other areas? **តើគ្រួសារដែលបានត្រឡប់មកពីតំបន់ដទៃទៀត?**
- c. Which are resettled families from other areas? **តើគ្រួសារដែលបានផ្លាស់ទីពីតំបន់ដទៃទៅតំបន់នេះ?**
- d. Which are ethnic minorities and foreigners? **តើគ្រួសារជាតិស្រុកតំបន់នេះមានជនជាតិស្រុកតំបន់ដទៃទៀត?**

- (3) **Water sources**
ရေအရင်းအမြစ်

၁၂၂၁၇၃၁၈၁၉၂၀၂၁၂၂၂၃၂၄၂၅၂၆၂၇၂၈၂၉၃၀၃၁၃၂၃၃၃၄၃၅၃၆၃၇၃၈၃၉၄၀၄၁၄၂၄၃၄၄၄၅၄၆၄၇၄၈၄၉၅၀၅၁၅၂၅၃၅၄၅၅၅၆၅၇၅၈၅၉၆၀၆၁၆၂၆၃၆၄၆၅၆၆၆၇၆၈၆၉၇၀၇၁၇၂၇၃၇၄၇၅၇၆၇၇၇၈၇၉၈၀၈၁၈၂၈၃၈၄၈၅၈၆၈၇၈၈၈၉၉၀၉၁၉၂၉၃၉၄၉၅၉၆၉၇၉၈၉၉၁၀၁၁၁၂၁၃၁၄၁၅၁၆၁၇၁၈၁၉၂၀၂၁၂၂၂၃၂၄၂၅၂၆၂၇၂၈၂၉၃၀၃၁၃၂၃၃၃၄၃၅၃၆၃၇၃၈၃၉၄၀၄၁၄၂၄၃၄၄၄၅၄၆၄၇၄၈၄၉၅၀၅၁၅၂၅၃၅၄၅၅၅၆၅၇၅၈၅၉၆၀၆၁၆၂၆၃၆၄၆၅၆၆၆၇၆၈၆၉၇၀၇၁၇၂၇၃၇၄၇၅၇၆၇၇၇၈၇၉၈၀၈၁၈၂၈၃၈၄၈၅၈၆၈၇၈၈၈၉၉၀၉၁၉၂၉၃၉၄၉၅၉၆၉၇၉၈၉၉၁၀၁၁၁၂၁၃၁၄၁၅၁၆၁၇၁၈၁၉၂၀၂၁၂၂၂၃၂၄၂၅၂၆၂၇၂၈၂၉၃၀၃၁၃၂၃၃၃၄၃၅၃၆၃၇၃၈၃၉၄၀၄၁၄၂၄၃၄၄၄၅၄၆၄၇၄၈၄၉၅၀၅၁၅၂၅၃၅၄၅၅၅၆၅၇၅၈၅၉၆၀၆၁၆၂၆၃၆၄၆၅၆၆၆၇၆၈၆၉၇၀၇၁၇၂၇၃၇၄၇၅၇၆၇၇၇၈၇၉၈၀၈၁၈၂၈၃၈၄၈၅၈၆၈၇၈၈၈၉၉၀၉၁၉၂၉၃၉၄၉၅၉၆၉၇၉၈၉၉

- i. Which type? pond, river, dugwell, borehole, etc.
အမျိုးအမည်? : ပင်, ခင်း, သွယ်, ချက်, ချက်, ချက်
- ii. Are they public or private?
အဲဒါတို့က ပတ်ဝန်းကျင်ဆိုင်ရာ သို့မဟုတ် ပုဂ္ဂလိကဆိုင်ရာ?
- iii. How is the condition? good or bad, broken, water is not clear, dries, etc.
အခြေအနေအထားမှာ မှန်ကန်သလား? ပိုက်, ချက်, ချက်, ချက်, ချက်, ချက်, ချက်
- b. Which house uses each water sources? How far they have to go?
အဲဒါတို့က မိမိတို့တို့တို့တို့တို့တို့ (အိမ်တို့) ကို အသုံးပြုသော ရေရင်းမြစ်များကို အသုံးပြုရန် ဘယ်အကွာအဝေးကို ရောက်ရှိရမည်?
- c. Which houses don't have nearby water sources?
အဲဒါတို့က မိမိတို့တို့တို့တို့တို့တို့ (အိမ်တို့) ကို အသုံးပြုသော ရေရင်းမြစ်များကို အသုံးပြုရန် ဘယ်အကွာအဝေးကို ရောက်ရှိရမည်?
- d. Where do you need new well?
အဲဒါတို့က မိမိတို့တို့တို့တို့တို့တို့ (အိမ်တို့) ကို အသုံးပြုသော ရေရင်းမြစ်များကို အသုံးပြုရန် ဘယ်အကွာအဝေးကို ရောက်ရှိရမည်?

(Group interview)
(ဣန္ဒြေအိမ်ကန်)

1. **Water Use**
ကားရဉ်/ရုဉ်

- (1) Are there enough water sources in village? Is there enough water for you?
 ခရီးအေးရွာအတွင်း ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များ လုံလောက်သလား? ခရီးအေးရွာအတွင်း ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များ လုံလောက်သလား?

- (2) Does everybody have an equal access to water sources? Are there any families which have difficulties in getting water?

- (3) Is water quality good? Are you happy about water which you use?
 ရေအရသာကောင်းလား? ရေကောင်းလို့ပေးတာကို ချစ်မလား ?

- (4) When water sources which you usually use dry up, what do you do?
 ဧကန်တရား ရေအရင်းအမြစ်များ ခြောက်သွေ့သွားလျှင် ဘာလုပ်မည်၊ နေရာအသစ်သို့ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွားမည်။

- (5) How do you operate and do maintenance of hand pumps? Who is taking care of hand pumps? Do you help each other in operation/maintenance?

- (6) Do you have to pay for using hand pumps? If yes, how much do you pay? Are you happy about paying? Can you pay that amount? Do you think it is reasonable price?
 តើអ្នកមានបង់ប្រាក់សម្រាប់ប្រើប្រាស់ប្រព័ន្ធគ្រប់គ្រងទឹកដែរឬទេ? ប្រសិនបើបង់, តើបង់ប្រាក់ប៉ុន្មាន?
 តើអ្នកស្រឡាញ់បង់ប្រាក់នេះឬទេ? តើអ្នកអាចបង់ប្រាក់នេះបានដែរឬទេ? តើអ្នកគិតថាតម្លៃនេះសមស្របឬទេ?

(7) How do you use the collected money? Are you happy about the way of use?
 3-3
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ? ကံရည်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(8) If some families cannot pay, what do you do with them?
 ၇
 ငါတို့သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(9) Is it very easy for everybody in village to use hand pump? Is there any difficulty in terms of use hand pumps?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(10) What do you do when hand pumps have broken?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(11) Who repairs hand pumps? Do you know how to repair them? Can women also repair them?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(12) Are there any problems in repairing hand pumps?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(13) Are there any other problems in water use?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(14) What are your needs in terms of water?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

2. Health/Hygiene
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(1) What kind of health/hygiene problems do you have in village?
 ၇
 ကံရည်သေသင်လေ့လာယူသေသင်သေ ?

(2) When you get sick, what do you do?
ရောဂါခံစားရင်၊ နေ့စဉ်နဲ့ပဲ ၁

(3) How do you store water?
နေ့စဉ်ရေသိုလှောင်ထားလေ့ရှိသလား?

(4) How do you drink water? (boiling, etc.)
နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်လေ့ရှိသလား? (သောက်ရေဖျော်၊ ချက်ရေ၊ ချက်ရေ၊ ချက်ရေ)

(5) Do you wash your hands before eating?
နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား?

(6) How often do you bathe? Where and how?
နေ့စဉ်ရေချိုးလေ့ရှိသလား? ဘယ်အခါ၊ ဘယ်အခါ၊ ဘယ်အခါ?

3. Hand pump platform: what do you think the new type of platform?
ကန်ပလက်ဖောင်း : နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား? (ကန်ပလက်ဖောင်း)

(7) Do you have latrines? How do you treat/use discharged objects? (compost, etc.)
နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား? နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား/ပြုပြင်ဆင်ဆင် (ကန်ပလက်ဖောင်း၊ ချက်ရေ၊ ချက်ရေ)

(8) Who is responsible for hygiene education? How do they do that?
နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား? နေ့စဉ်ရေသောက်ခင်လေ့ရှိသလား?

GENDER ANALYSIS

ကားဒီအချက်အလက်တွေ

Date: // 1997

မြို့နယ်:

Name of village:

ရွာ-အုပ်စု:

Interviewee(s):

အချက်အလက်ပေးသူ:

1. Women's self-image အိမ်ထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း

-How do women see themselves (I.e. women must obey their husband, etc.)

အိမ်ထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်းအတွက် (အိမ်ထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ အိမ်ထောင်ရေးအဖွဲ့အစည်း၊ ...)

2. Gender division of labor and workload (productive activities, reproductive activities, communal activities)

ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု၊ ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု)

Men's Work ကားဒီအချက်အလက်	Women's Work ကားဒီအချက်အလက်

3. Access to/control over resources/social services (land, water, trees, crops, animals, credit, transport; extension services, education, health services, etc.) ကားဒီအချက်အလက်, ကားဒီအချက်အလက်, ...)

(1) Ownership ကားဒီအချက်အလက်

Those which belong to Men ကားဒီအချက်အလက်	Those which belong to Women ကားဒီအချက်အလက်

(2) Equality of Access of Women to Village and Household Resources

ကားဒီအချက်အလက် (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ...)

A. Do women have equal access to village resources such as water, land, forest, etc.?

ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ...)

Yes No

If No, why? (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု)

B. Do women have equal access to household resources such as money, land, farm products, etc.?

ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု, ...)

Yes No

If No, why? (ကျွန်းသစ်ကျေးရွာအုပ်စု)

4. ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်
Access to/control over income and expenditures at household

(1) Do women have equal access to/control over income and expenditures at household level?
ခေါ် (သို့မဟုတ်) အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်
Yes No

If No, why? ဘာကြောင့်လဲလို့ ပြောရမယ်လို့

(2) Do women have their own income? If yes, how do they make the money and how much? Can you decide
ခေါ် (သို့မဟုတ်) အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်
how to use it by your self? ဘယ်အခါမှာမှ အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်

(3) Use of family income (what do you use the family income for?)
ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်

Men ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်	Women ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်

5. Women's participation in decision making (who decide what?)
ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်

Men ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်	Women ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်	Men and Women ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်
I. Village Level ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်		
II. Household Level ကမ္ဘာလုံးဆိုင်ရာအဆင့်ရှိသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်		

6. Other traditions and customs on gender issue
အခြားသော အသက်အရွယ် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက် အရပ်အကွက်

7. Water use
 ကားပြန်ကြည့်ရအောင်

(1) How do you fetch and carry water?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့ယူဆောင်ကြသည်? (ယူပုံ၊ ခံပုံ...)

(2) How long and how far do you have to go to fetch water?
 ရေရအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး၊ မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး?

(3) When do you usually fetch water: morning, afternoon, night, etc.?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး : မနက်၊ နေ့လယ်၊ ဝမ်းလျှောက်၊ ... ?

(4) How often do you fetch water?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး?

(5) What are problems in water use?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ပြဿနာများ?

(6) What do you do when there is not enough water in the water source?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး (လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး, မနက်, ဝမ်းလျှောက်, ...)

(7) Are women responsible for water storage for family? If so, how do you store water and how do you use it, especially for drinking? လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး (လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး, မနက်, ဝမ်းလျှောက်, ...)

(8) What do you think is problem of hygiene in water use?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ပြဿနာများ

(9) Do women and men have equal access to water source?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး

(10) Is there any problem when you fetch water from a private well of other people?
 ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး ရေရရှိအောင်မည်သို့လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး

8. Needs of women in the village/household
 လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး

Village Level လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး	Household Level လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး
I. Needs for Water လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး	
II. Other Needs လမ်းကမ္ဘာကြီး	

9.

Women's groups and activities

-What kind of formal/informal women's groups and activities are there in the village?

-What do they do?

-What are the achievement and obstacles

မိမိတို့ကွယ်လွန်သောအခါ

- နေရာအားလုံးမှာလည်းကောင်း၊ အခြားအချို့မှာလည်းကောင်း နေထိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထားမှာ မည်သို့ရှိသနည်း ?
- နေရာအားလုံးမှာလည်းကောင်း၊ အခြားအချို့မှာလည်းကောင်း နေထိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထားမှာ မည်သို့ရှိသနည်း ?
- နေရာအားလုံးမှာလည်းကောင်း၊ အခြားအချို့မှာလည်းကောင်း နေထိုင်မှုအခြေအနေအထားမှာ မည်သို့ရှိသနည်း ?

ကောသလနိုင်ငံ နတ်ကောသလဘုရား

(Village)
 ၄၃

2. Year of establishment:
 ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯ ವರ್ಷ:

3. Number of members: ಸಸ್ಕ, Total:
 ಕೆಸ್ಕ ಸಾಡಾನಿಕ ಧ್ವನಿ Male:
 ಒನ್ Female:

4. Who are members of the group? (criteria: e.g. male or female, age, geographical category, etc.)
 සහභාගීන්ගේ සාමාජිකයන් (ලක්ෂණ : ඉන්ද්‍රියයන්, වයස, භූමිකා, භූගෝලීය, ආදිය)

3-9

5. Purpose of group formation (how, by whom and why)
 කොමිෂන්‌ය (අනුමැතිය ලබාදීම සඳහා) : (උද්දේශය, කාර්යය, කාර්යයන්, කාර්යයන්?)

6. Organization chart with key persons: සුභානන්ද්‍රයෝග්‍යානන්දප්‍රියංකර්ණික

7. Decision making process: စံစေးအကောင်အထည်ဖော်မှု

8. **Main activities and achievements**

9. **Source of funding, if any** ပြည်သူ့ငွေကြေး, ပြည်သူ့ငွေကြေး

10. **Do the members regularly participate in activities?**

11. ^{භේදානුකූලව} Do they stay for a long period in the group?

12. Rules of group: ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ

13. What are problems and needs of the group?
 ພຶ້ນຖານ, ພຶ້ນຖານຂີ້ (ວິຊາ ສາມາດແກ້ໄຂ: ?)

Appendix 4

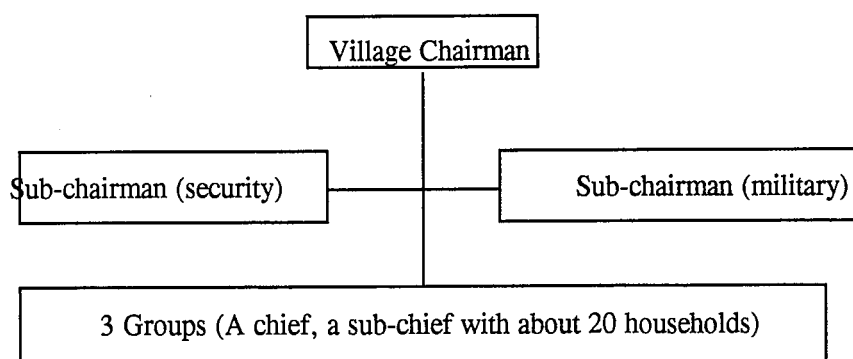
PRA Findings

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Prey Sala (No. 6)	Date	18 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Phnom Penh	District	Dangkao	Commune	Kakab
Name of Village Head	Leung Hout	Population (No. of family)	377 (70)	No. of Female Headed Households	7
No. of families returned from exile	5	No. of families resettled from other areas	8	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access to Village**	A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, Sugar making(production 50-100 litter/day, 7,000-15,000Riel/day), building and factory worker in dry season. Most people sold their firm land. They can produce rice in those sold rice farms until when the owners have sold them to others.				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village - 8 families moved into live in the village in 1992. 2 families moved out.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in a private land, people don't have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use. -No rule on operation/maintenance of wells/hand pumps.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (0.7 km)				
School Attendance	Don't know				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Don't know				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	Don't know			
	Women over 18 ys	Don't know			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (15 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2 km) (x) Buy medicine (3 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0					
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1					
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0					
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	0	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0			
	Other fevers (for children)	3	Cough (for aged people)	3	Gyneco infection	0			
	Diarrhoea (for children)	3	Measles (for children)	1	Others	0			
IV. Water Use									
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water		
	No.	5	1	0	0	3	x		
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking () Washing () Others ()		
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G		
No. private hand pump	0								
Purchase of water	Yes (1500 Riel/ 200 litter)								
Water Use Amount	(110) litter/day/ family								
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men		1	Children	Boys	2			
					Girls	3			
	Women		2	Aged people		0			
Hand Pump	Type	MK III	Status	Good operation					
Village Water Committee	Not-exist								
Name of the Head of VWC									
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0				
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0				
Water Charge for maintenance	No								
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable						

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One well is shared by 10 families. 2. Distance to the pond from the village is about 3km. 3. It is Tanganan Pagoda pond (400x300x3m) 4. Bacteria, colitis contained. 5. 3 dug well are private 6. 1 hand pump is public. All people takes care of it. 7. People collect money when hand pump is broken. 8. All dug wells are private but other families can use them with the permission of owners. 9. All the wells are not for drinking because well water contains salt and iron. Only one pond is for drinking. 10. Some people fetch pagoda pond's water and bring it to the village to sell it. 11. Most people sold their rice field and work in Phnom Penh.
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(Village Government Structure)



- Village chief was voted by people.
- Sub-chief was appointed by people
- Chief of group was appointed by people.

(Seasonal Calender of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>(Rice cultivation)</p> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 30%; margin-top: 20px;"></div> <p>(Sugar making)</p>
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Nº 6 (Prey Sala, Peri-Urban)

S → N

There are 3 Ponds

- One for drinking
- Two for bath, washing, other
- Some time for Irrigation


~~Rice field (Some Rice to be sold)~~

FHH
Resettle

2500

Dug well (Private)
for drinking

Village chairman's House

Public Hand Pump Well -
Grief from 

Sub National
Assembly Chairman
(N-100 SIM CHHENG)

Dugwell (Privat)

V.C. Interview

New Well

Road Sub Village Chairman's House

444

Rice field
(obe sold)
(some)

- All dogs well are Privat but other families can use them with the permission of owners.

- a. Some people buy water (Pond water) for use.

- Some body fetch Pagoda shat and bring it to the village to sell it

- All the well are not for drinking, not good

(they want big tast, Salty, Iron
new house)

- Most people sold their land to Cambodian Businessman
- Many people work in factory
- But people still using sold Land

When Businessman need the land to sell to other people
people must give up rice field.

4-4

Page 102

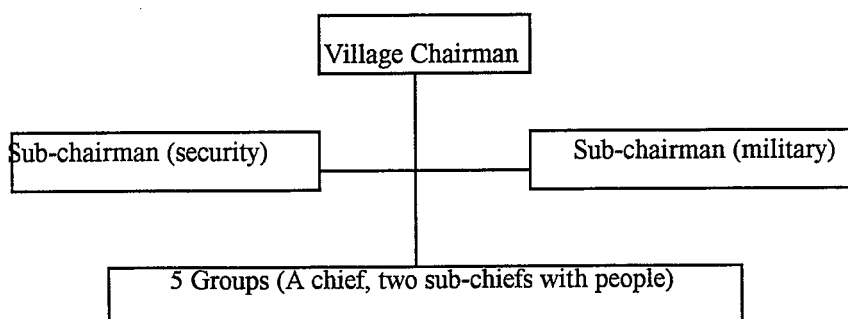
- clear
- drink
- Not dry up

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Kab Srov Thom (No. 19)	Date	13 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Phnom Penh	District	Dangkao	Commune	Koul Rokav
Name of Village Head	Sam Loun	Population (No. of family)	722 (130)	No. of Female Headed Households	38
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	1	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Farmers help each other when they need more labour force.				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979				
Land	-No common land -Village has a piece of land to construct a village office. -In case that a well is built in a private land, people don't have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-During dry season, if pagoda pond has not enough water, people cannot use it. -Everybody takes care of hand pumps.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (0.2 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	80%			
	Women over 18 ys	60%			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()						
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (2 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.2 km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) () Buy medicine (km)						
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	0			
	Midwife	0		Traditional Birth Attendant	2			
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	4			
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	0		Malnutrition	0		Skin infection	0
	Other fevers	3		Cough	0		Gyneco infection	0
	Diarrhoea	3		Measles	0		Others Beriberi	3
IV. Water Use								
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond/lake	Lake Rain water	
	No.	0	2	0	0	2	x	
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	
No. private hand pump	Nil							
Purchase of water	Yes (1000 Riel/ 200 litter)							
Water Use Amount	(40) litter/day/ person							
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3		Children	Boys	1		
	Women	2		Aged people	Girls	1		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes						0		
Hand Pump	Type	MK II		Status	1 good operation 1 no-operation			
Village Water Committee	Exist							
Name of the Head of VWC	Mr. Sam Loun							
No. Caretaker/Cleaner of	Caretaker	Male		1	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male		0	Female		0	

Water Charge for maintenance	No	
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing	Affordable
Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are two hand pumps by UNICEF, but one is broken. 2. One pond is in pagoda. 3. Everybody in the village is responsible for maintenance when the hand pump is broken. 4. People do not drink well water because taste is not good and they cannot cook rice with it. 5. During dry season, pond and lake water dry up. People have to go as far as 2 km to another village. 6. Pagoda pond in another village, which is normally used by 4 villages, cannot be used during dry season. Only for monks. 	

(Village Government Structure)



-Village chief is elected by people

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

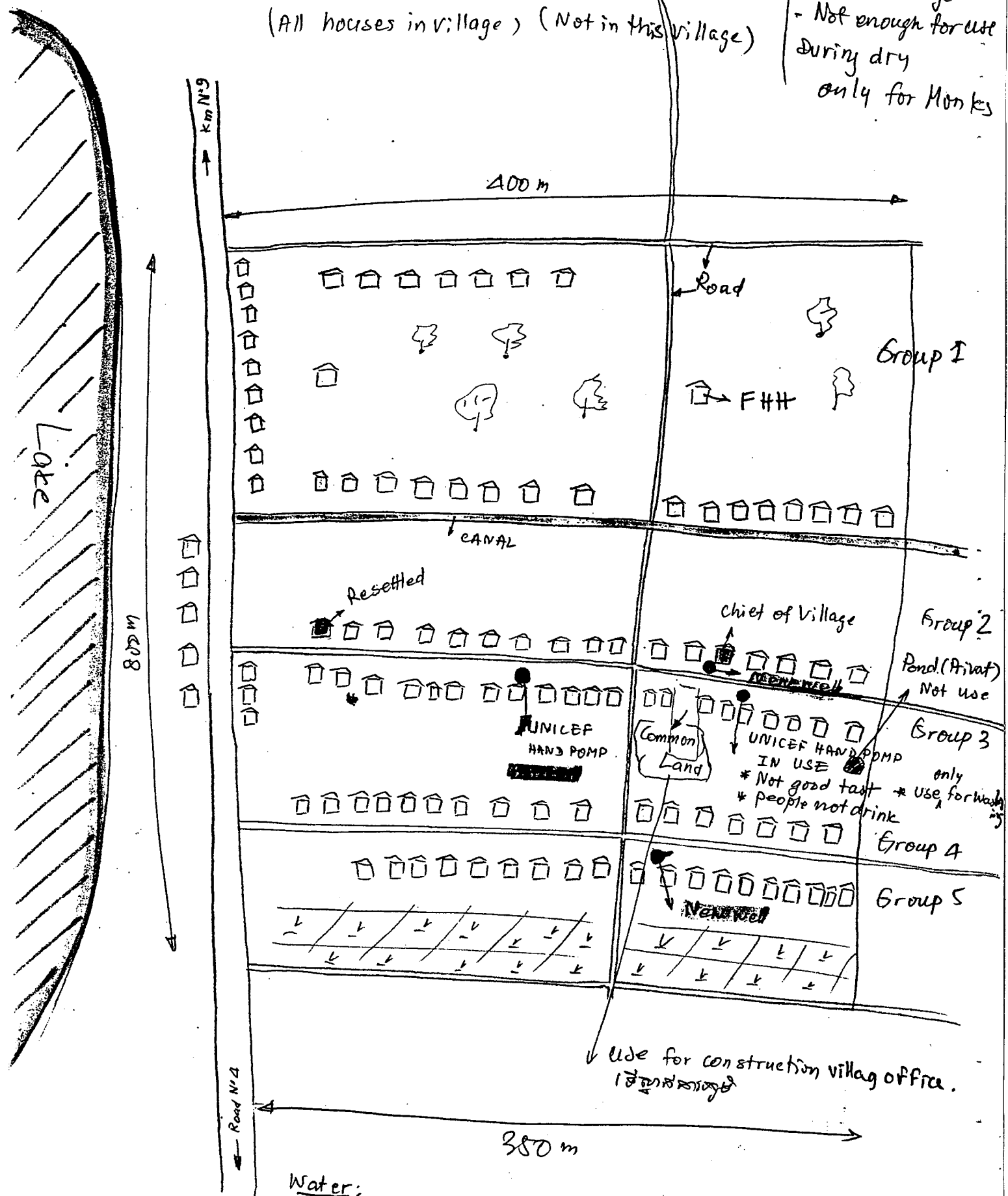
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

	(Rainy season rice cultivation)
(Dry season rice cultivation)	
	(Fishing)
(Supplemental crop production)	

- Clear
- Nowater (Dry season)
- Use 4 Village
- Not enough for use

During dry
only for Monks

(All houses in village) (Not in this village)



Water:

Nearly all people use: Lake water or Rainwater (not use hand pump)

Because : { - Not good fast
- cannot Boil Rice

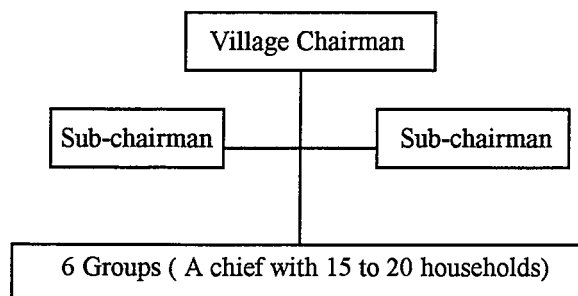
- * Dry: Pond water
Lake info

4-8

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Khvet (No. 56)	Date	04 / 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Pech Savourn
Province	Phnom Penh	District	Dangkao	Commune	Kakab
Name of Village Head	Phan Nhil	Population (No. of family)	562 (119)	No. of Female Headed Households	38
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to	B
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, work in Phnom Penh as motor taxi driver				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1940				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in a private land, people do not have to pay to the owners.				
Water	-All village people have to take care of well.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	49 %			
	Women over 18 ys	18 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (5 units)				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic (0)			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (1 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.5 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.5 km) (x) Buy medicine (3 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	1	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	1	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2	
	Other fevers	2	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	2	
	Diarrhoea	3	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	2	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond/Lake	Rain
	No.	0	0	0	1	2	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	Nil						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3	Children	Boys	1		
				Girls	1		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	3	Aged people			0	
Hand Pump	Type		Status				
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				
Observation	1. People use river and pond water for all the purposes. 2. River water contain bacteria and colitis. 3. People are worried if well water is enough for them. They need much water. 4. They want a new well in the centre of the village. 5. This village is flooded 3 times in October, November and December. The water rises as high as 1-1.5 m.						

(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was appointed by the authority of district

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<hr/>											
<p align="center">(Rainy season rice production)</p>											

Nº 56 Khvet

Note

- This village had be flood 3 time in a year at october, November and December.

- There are 4 aged families.

- Hight flood water had 1-1.5m

There are 38 female headed households.

No returned families.

No resettled families.

No ethnic minorities and foreigners.

public pond

dry up

New well (priority 2)

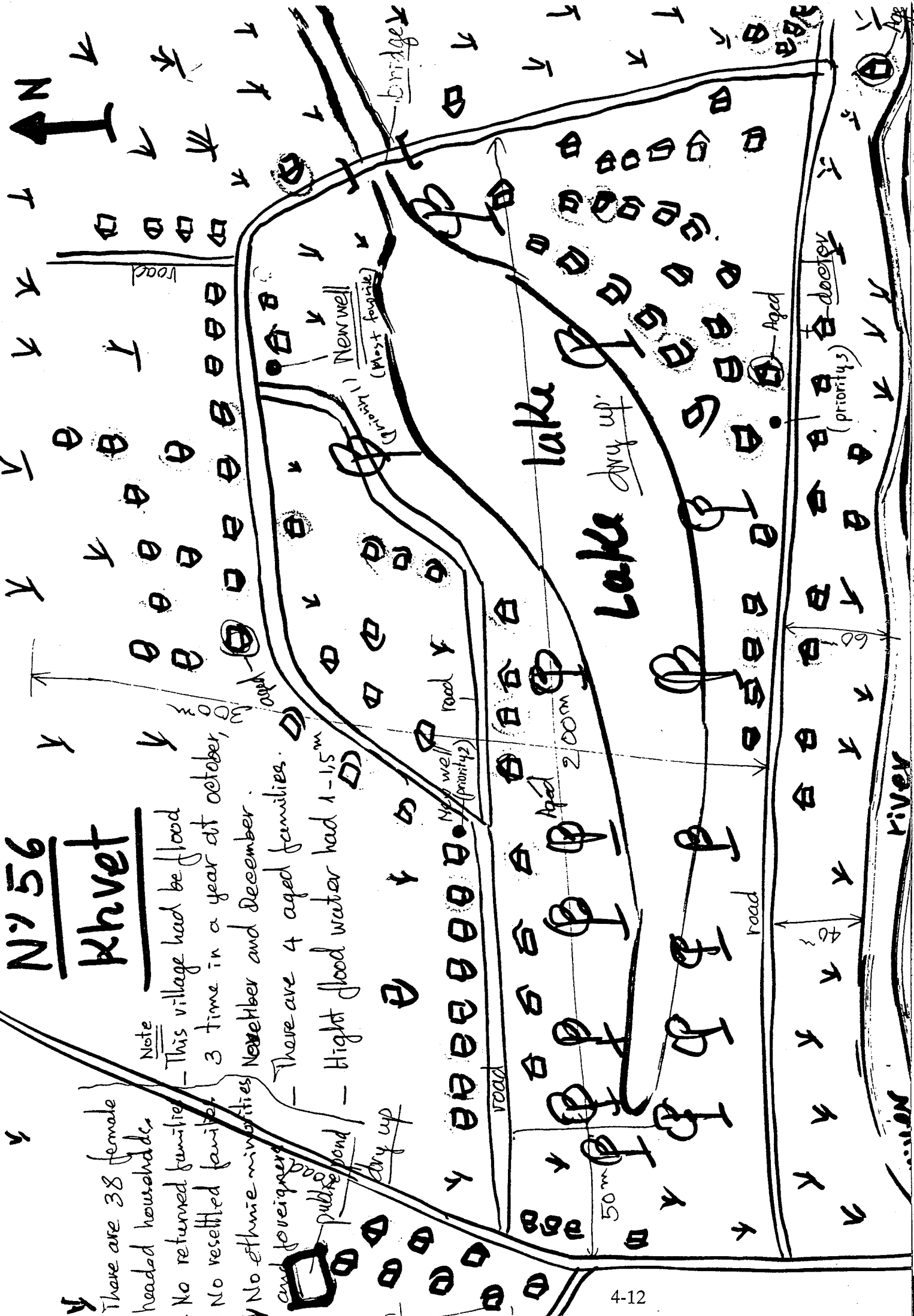
road

Aged 200m

road

50m

4-12

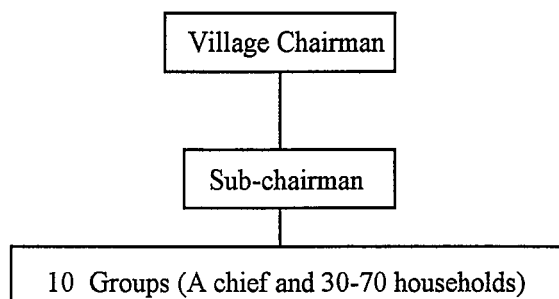


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Mean Chey (No. 67)	Date	04 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Phnom Penh	District	Mean Chey	Commune	Stung Meanchey
Name of Village Head	Tork Ronn	Population (No. of family)	3259 (569)	No. of Female Headed Households	89
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	15	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Most people sold rice firm land. Children find plastics and sell them in markets. Most adult men are engaged in construction business.				
Existing Community Organisations	0				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting rice, organising festival and constructing houses.				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979 -Some families moved in from Phnom Penh and some moved out to Phnom Penh				
Land	-No common land -There is a village office, which is constructed on state land. -In case that a well is built in a private land, village chairman will discuss with the land lord if people have to pay for the use of land.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	95 %			
	Women over 18 ys	90 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (70% of households have private latrines)				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()						
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (0.5 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.1 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (10 km) (x) Buy medicine (1 km)						
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	5			
	Midwife	1		Traditional Birth Attendant	0			
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	2			
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0		
	Other fevers	2	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	1		
	Diarrhoea	3	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	2		
IV. Water Use								
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain Water	
	No.	15	10	0	0	0	x (a few families)	
	Use	Drinking () Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	
No. private hand pump	10							
Purchase of water	Yes (1000 Riel/ 250 litter)							
Water Use Amount	(80) litter/day/ person							
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men		2	Children	Boys	0		
	Women		3	Aged people		0		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes								
Hand Pump	Type	Do not know		Status	Good operation			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist							
Name of the Head of VWC								

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No				
Willingness to pay/Affordability	Willing		Affordable		
Observation	<div>1. Most people buy water for drinking and cooking from city water supply.</div> <div>2. Well water does not dry up but is salty and has iron.</div> <div>3. All the wells are private and owner repair them.</div> <div>4. People have to pay R1000/200 litter for water of private hand pump.</div> <div>5. Private dug wells and hand pumps cannot be used by other families.</div>				

(Village Government Structure)

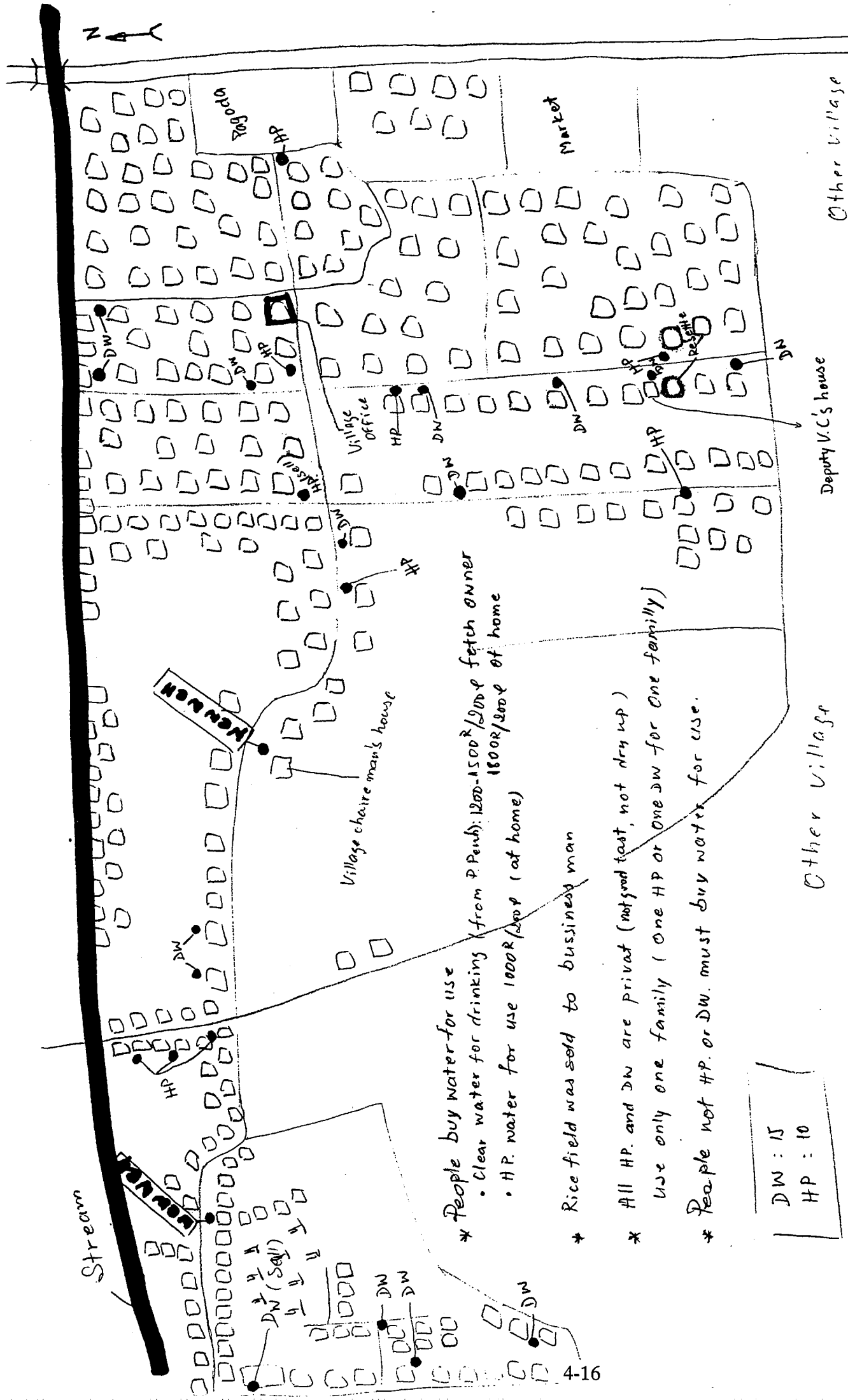


- Village chairman was appointed by commune and district chief and governor of capital in 1987.
- Sub-chairman was appointed by commune chief in 1987.
- Chief of group was appointed by commune chief in 1985.

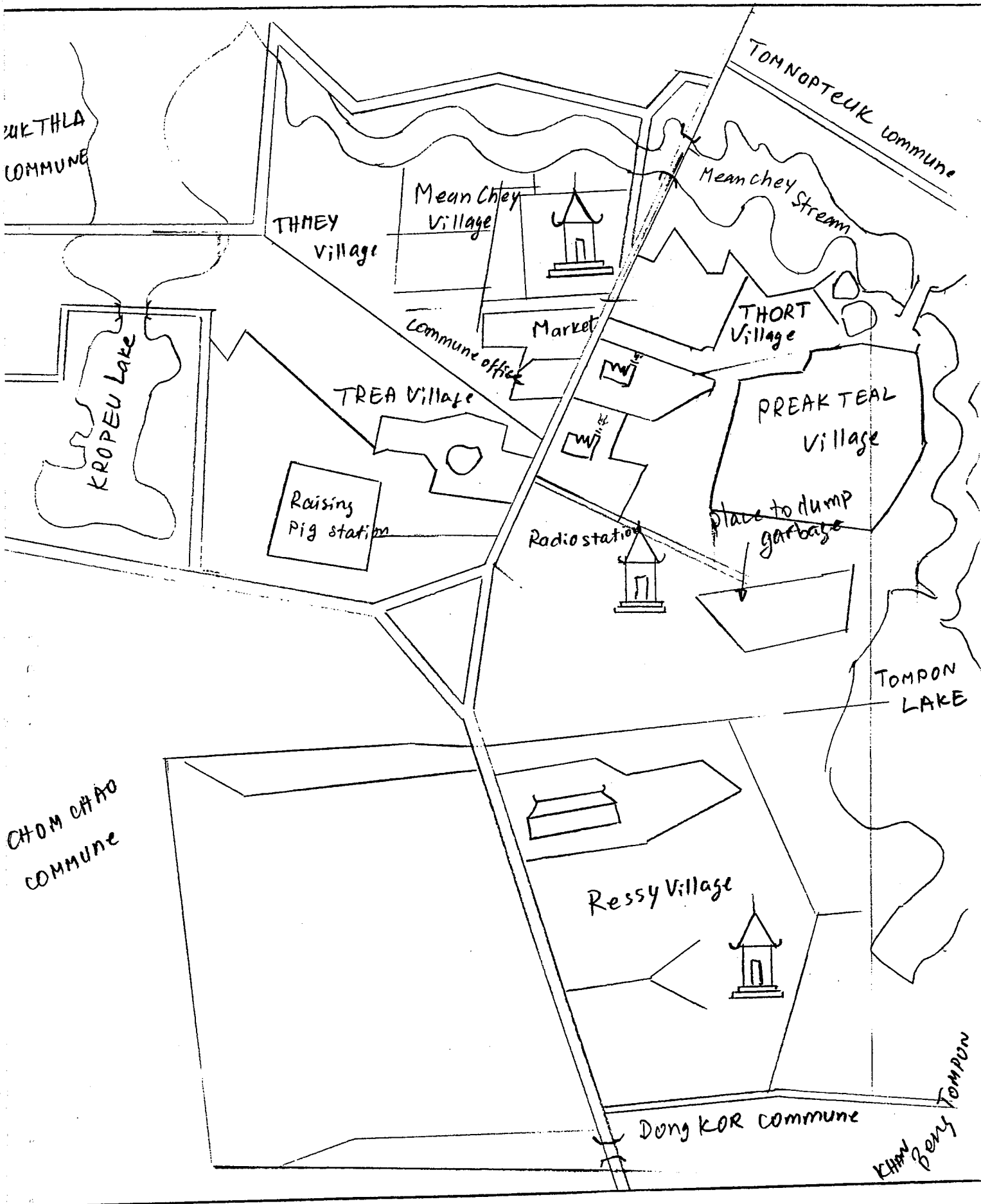
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

(Work in Phnom Penh)



Nº 67 (Mean Chey Village)



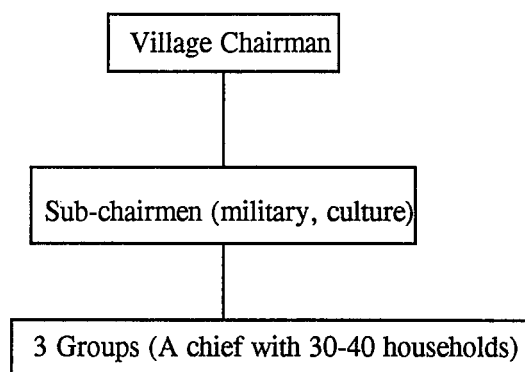
No. 67 Mean Chey
(Commune)

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Sam Raong (No. 71)	Date	12 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Pech Savourn
Province	Phnom Penh	District	Russey Keo	Commune	Khmounh
Name of Village Head	Van Mean	Population (No. of family)	652 (105)	No. of Female Headed Households	40
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access to Village**	A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	3 road repairing groups				
Co-operative Activities	People repair road together when it is necessary.				
Village Establishment	-Old village				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	66	%		
	Women over 18 ys	76	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (1 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1 km) (x) Buy medicine (1 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0		Nurse		0	
	Midwife		1		Traditional Birth Attendant		0	
	Village Health volunteer		0		Traditional healers		2	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria		0		Malnutrition		0	
	Other fevers		1		Cough		0	
	Diarrhoea		1		Measles		0	
					Others Tuberculosis Headache		3 2	
IV. Water Use								
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water	
	No.	1	0	0	0	3	x	
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking () Washing () Others ()	
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: B Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	
No. private hand pump	Nil							
Purchase of water	Yes (300 Riel/ 30 litter)							
Water Use Amount	(200) litter/day/ family							
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men			2	Children	Boys	2	
						Girls	2	
	Women			3	Aged people			0
Hand Pump	Type				Status			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist							
Name of the Head of VWC								
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male			0	Female		
	Cleaner	Male			0	Female		
Water Charge for maintenance	No							
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing				Affordable			

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 . There are three ponds, two of which dry up during dry season 2 . One another can be used but it isn't enough 3 . People use pond water during rainy season only 4 . During dry season, they buy town water supply from Phnom Penh 5 . Bacteria (+), Colitis (+) 6 . People buy water during dry season.
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(Village Government Structure)



-Village chief was voted by people in the 1990s

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<div style="text-align: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 80px; margin: 0 auto; width: 80%;"></div> <p>(Rice cultivation)</p> </div>											

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Koy Trabek (No.113)	Date	24 / 2 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Svay Rieng	Commune	Svay Rieng
Name of Village Head	Pe Sa Reth	Population (No. of family)	1374 (316)	No. of Female Headed Households	135
No. of families returned from exile	5	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting rice in rainy season.				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1950s -There are some families returned from refugee camps to settle in the village.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	70 %			
	Women over 18 ys	55 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (2 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2 km) (x) Buy medicine (1.5 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0
	Midwife		1	Traditional Birth Attendant		0
	Village Health volunteer		1	Traditional healers		3
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0
	Other fevers	3	Cough	3	Gyneco infection	0
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	0	Others Typhoid	3

IV. Water Use

Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	23	2 (1 broken)	0	1	Most of families have a small pond	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump 1

Purchase of water No

Water Use Amount (150) litter/day/ family

Main Persons of Water Fetching Men 3 Children Boys 1

Girls 1

3 = more often
2 = often
1 = sometimes
Women 2 Aged people 0

Hand Pump Type Mark II Status Broken

Village Water Committee Not-exist

Name of the Head of VWC

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner

Caretaker Male 0 Female 0

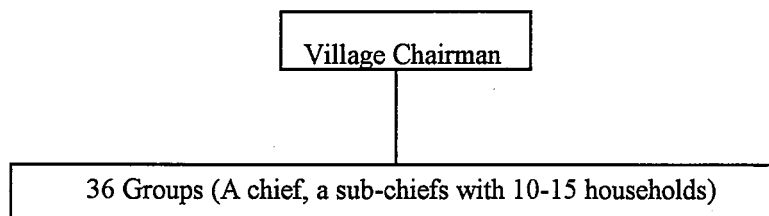
Cleaner Male 0 Female 0

Water Charge for maintenance No

Willingness to pay/ Affordability Willing Affordable

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out of 23 dug wells, 1 is broken and 5 dry up during dry season. 2. Out of 2 hand pumps, 1 public pump is broken and 1 private pump is operating. 3. Nearly all the households have a small pond in their homestead for fish raising. 4. There is an OXFAM hand pump in the border between Koy Trabek village and Ta Rangbal village. It is used by the both villages. 5. The village is flooded during rainy season. The water rises as high as 1m. 6. There are 48 aged-people families. They live on the remittance of their children.
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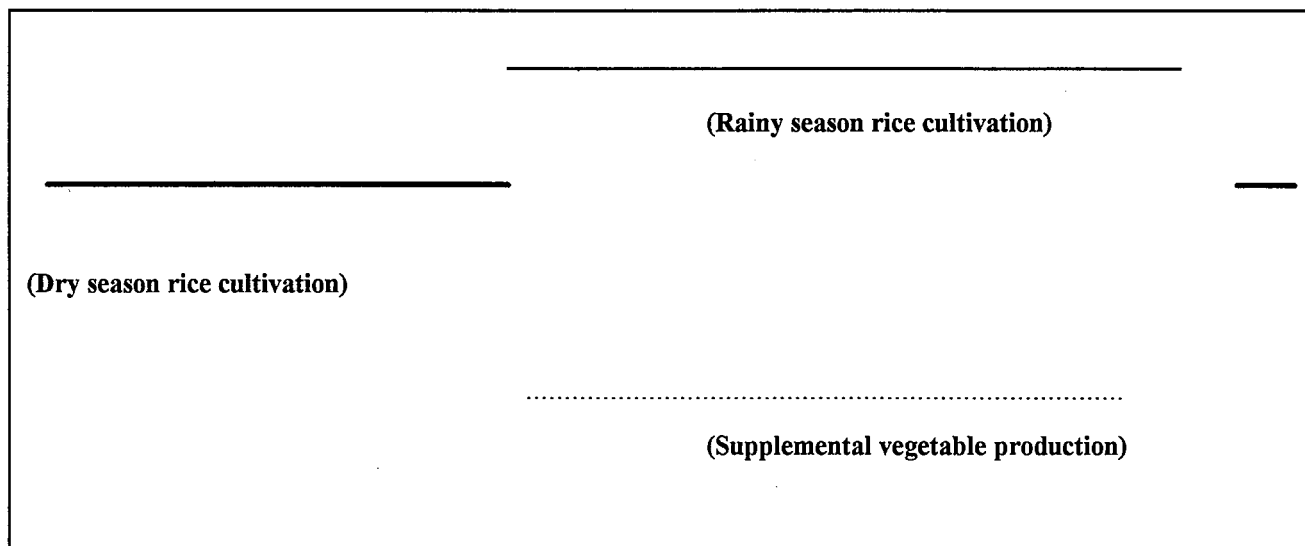
(Village Government Structure)



- Village chairman is appointed by commune chief
- Chief of group appointed by the village chairman

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

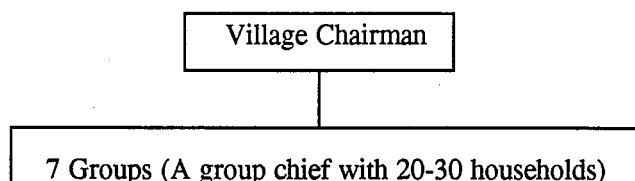


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Trapaing Thmor (No. 122)	Date	26 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Rom Douk	Commune	Thna Thnong
Name of Village Head	Oung Heng	Population (No. of family)	604 (122)	No. of Female Headed Households	40
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to C	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting rice in rainy season.				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	100 %			
	Women over 18 ys	80 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (2 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) (x) Buy medicine (5 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0		
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		1		
	Village Health volunteer		2	Traditional healers		3		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria		2	Malnutrition		0		
	Other fevers		3	Cough		3		
	Diarrhoea		1	Measles		3		
IV. Water Use								
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water	
	No.	5	8 (1 broken)	0	0	1	x	
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	
No. private hand pump		7 (3 broken)						
Purchase of water		No						
Water Use Amount		(50) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men			2	Children	Boys	1	
						Girls	1	
	Women			3	Aged people		0	
Hand Pump		Type	N6	Status		Broken		
Village Water Committee		Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC								
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male		0	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male		0	Female		0	
Water Charge for maintenance		No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability		Willing		Affordable				

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are 22 aged families. They live on the remittance of their children. 2. All 5 dug wells are private wells. All dry up during dry season. 3. 7 hand pumps are private, 3 of which are broken. 4. 1 OXFAM hand pump is broken. 5. People sell rice to Viet Nam in villages or at the border. They also buy rice from Viet Nam during wet season. 6. Some people in this village have gun to protect their village from Viet Nam or robbery. 7. During dry season, people do not work or do small business or making palm wine.
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Village Government Structure



- Village chairman was appointed by people.
- Chief of group was appointed by village chairman.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 40%; margin: 0 auto;"></div> <p>(Rainy season rice cultivation)</p>

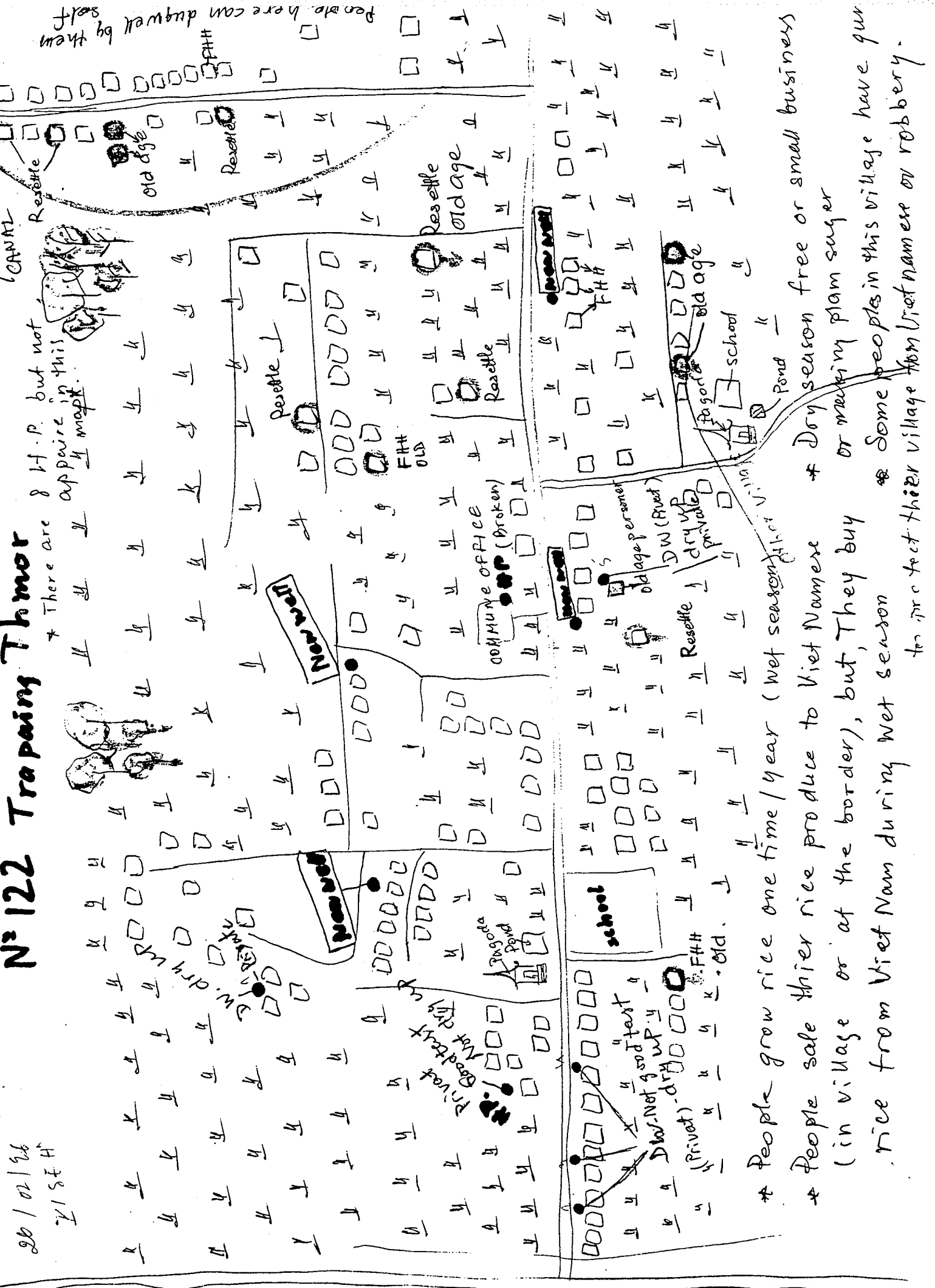
26/02/26
V/SFH

N° 122 Tra paing Thmor

* There are 8 H.P. but not appear in this map.

CAVAT
Resette

People here can dig well by them self



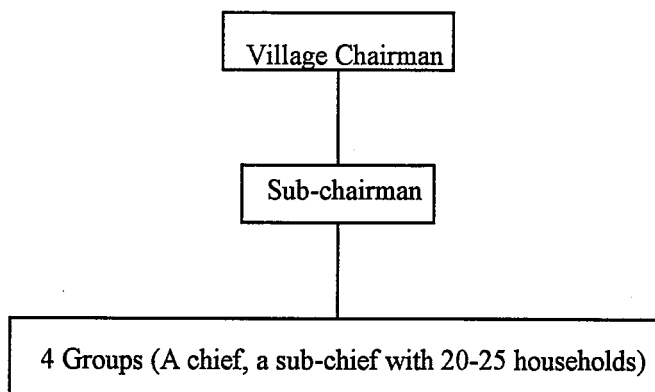
- * People grow rice one time/year (wet season) + Dry season free or small business
- * People sale thier rice produce to Viet Namese or making plam sugar (in village or at the border), but, They buy rice from Viet Nam during wet season
- * Some people in this village have gun to protect thier village from Viet namese or robbery.

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Dok Por (No. 139)	Date	25 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Romeashek	Commune	Chrey Tom
Name of Village Head	Ros No	Population (No. of family)	457 (92)	No. of Female Headed Households	15
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to B	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, palm wine production, fishing, sale of forest product				
Existing Community Organisations	Village Water Committee (there are 3 groups of dug well caretaker in village. The wells were donated by PADEK.)				
Co-operative Activities	-Some families help each other in transplanting rice				
Village Establishment	-Old village				
Land	-There is 20 ha of public forest land along with river. -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-Everybody who use dug wells have to pay for repairing and maintenance, if she/he can afford. -Village chairman co-operate with village water committee in collecting money when public dug wells have broken down.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	80 %			
	Women over 18 ys	59 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				

Existence of clinics in village		Yes		No. of clinic ()			
		No. (alternative)		(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (7 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (2 km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) (x) Buy medicine (7 km)			
No of Health Worker		Doctor		0	Nurse		0
		Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		0
		Village Health volunteer		2	Traditional healers		2
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil		Malaria		1	Malnutrition		0
		Other fevers		3	Cough		3
		Diarrhoea		3	Measles		0
					Skin infection		0
					Gyneco infection		1
					Others Typhoid		3
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	5	0	0	1	0	x (rainy season)
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: B	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump		0					
Purchase of water		No					
Water Use Amount		(90) litter/day/ person					
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes		Men		3	Children	Boys	2
						Girls	1
		Women		2	Aged people		
Hand Pump		Type		Status			
Village Water Committee		Exist					
Name of the Head of VWC		Ngoun Chem					
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner		Caretaker	Male	4	Female		4
		Cleaner	Male	16	Female		31
Water Charge for maintenance		No					
Willingness to pay/ Affordability		Willing			Affordable		

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are 5 dug wells in the village. 1 is private. 3 wells were donated by PADEK and one more public well is in pagoda. 2. Private dug well dries up during dry season. 3. Other wells do not dry up. 4. Water fetching is very difficult because the distance between houses is wide and there is lots of forest. 5. There are 3 aged-families. Neighbours help them in water fetching. They live on the remittance by children.
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(Village Government Structure)



- Village chairman was appointed by commune chief and people in the village.
- Sub-chairman was appointed by village chairman.
- Chief of group was appointed by village chairman.
- Sub-group chief was appointed by village chairman.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<hr/> (Rainy season rice cultivation) <hr/>											
<hr/> (Powder potato production) <hr/>											
<hr/> (Palm wine production) <hr/>											

N-131 DOK POR

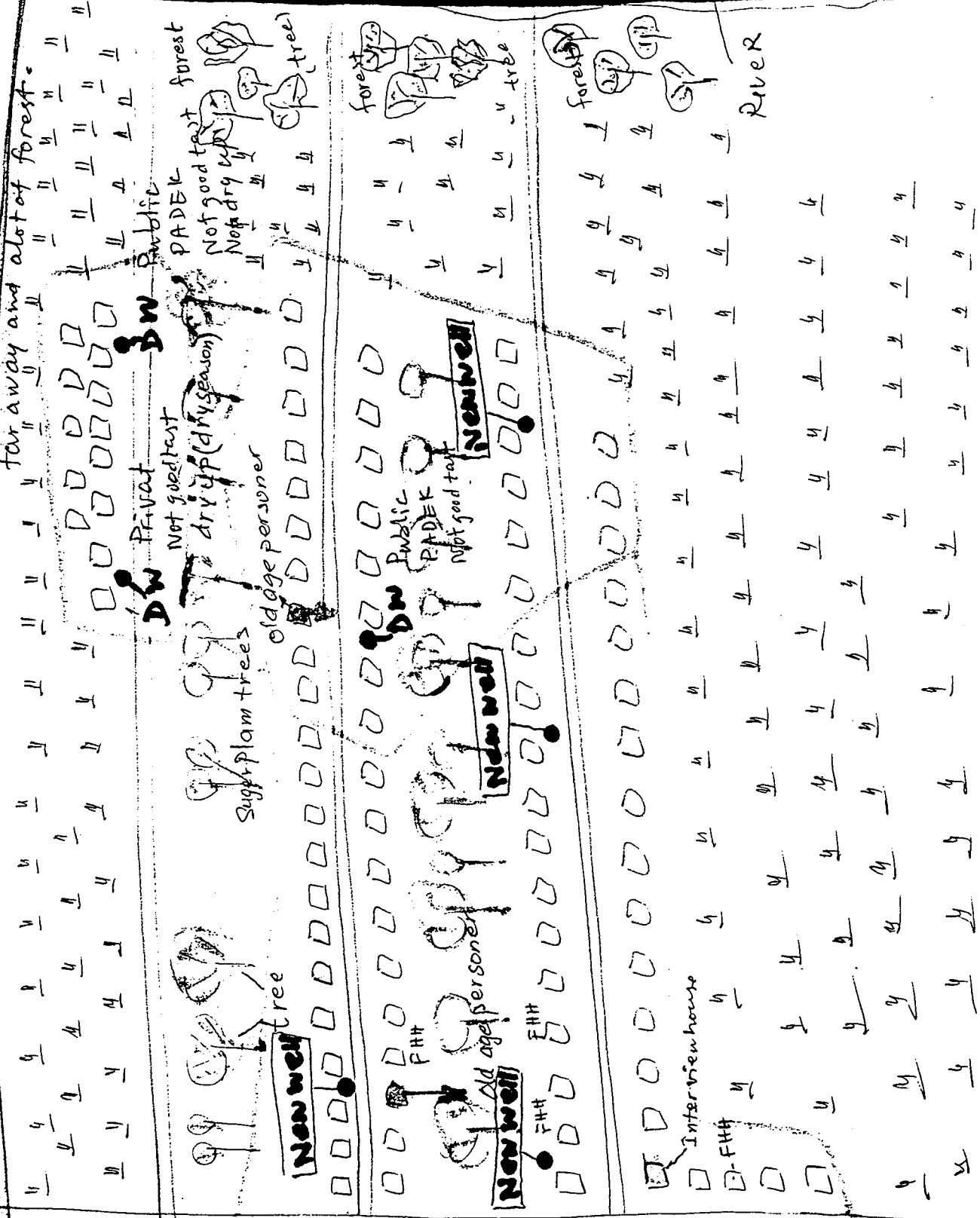
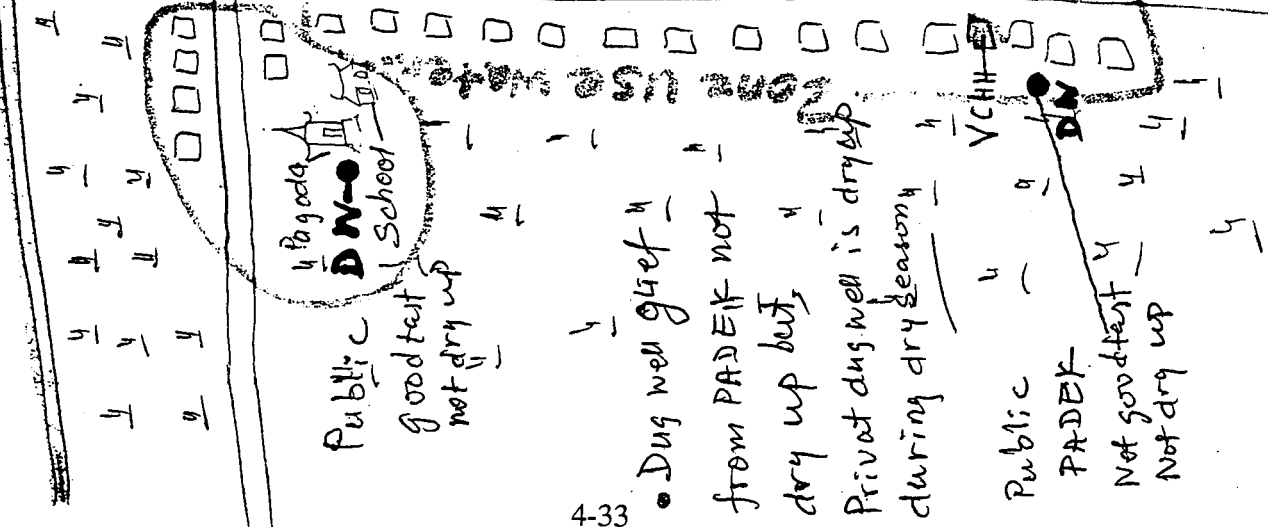
23/02/86 PSETH



- Plam suger (making suger and wine plam)
- Small fisher (fishing)
- Forest products

CANAL

Rice field to be flooded 3 years ago
 Very difficult to fetch water from one house to another house, because from one house to another house is far away and a lot of forest.



I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Trapaing Thom (No. 146)	Date	25/ 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Romeas Hek	Commune	Ang Prasre
Name of Village Head	In Oum	Population (No. of family)	629 (113)	No. of Female Headed Households	46
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	III		Access Village**	to	B
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, vegetable production				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started about 180 years ago				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-People have to take care of wells and hand pumps together.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	70	%		
	Women over 18 ys	38	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (9 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (1.8 km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) (x) Buy medicine (3 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	0	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	2	Skin infection	2
	Other fevers	1	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	2
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	1

IV. Water Use

Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	4 (2 broken)	4	0	0	2	x
	-Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump	4
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Purchase of water	No
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Water Use Amount	(40) litter/day/ person
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Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men	3	Children	Boys	1
				Girls	1
	Women	2	Aged people		0

Hand Pump	Type	Do not know.	Status	Good operation
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Village Water Committee	Not-exist
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Name of the Head of VWC	
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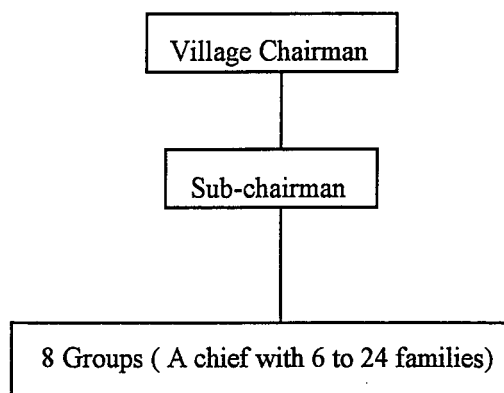
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0

Water Charge for maintenance	No
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Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing	Affordable
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Observation	1. There are 4 private dug wells, out of which 2 are broken. 2. There are 4 private hand pumps. 3. The distance between houses is wide. 4. People have only small jar for keeping water.
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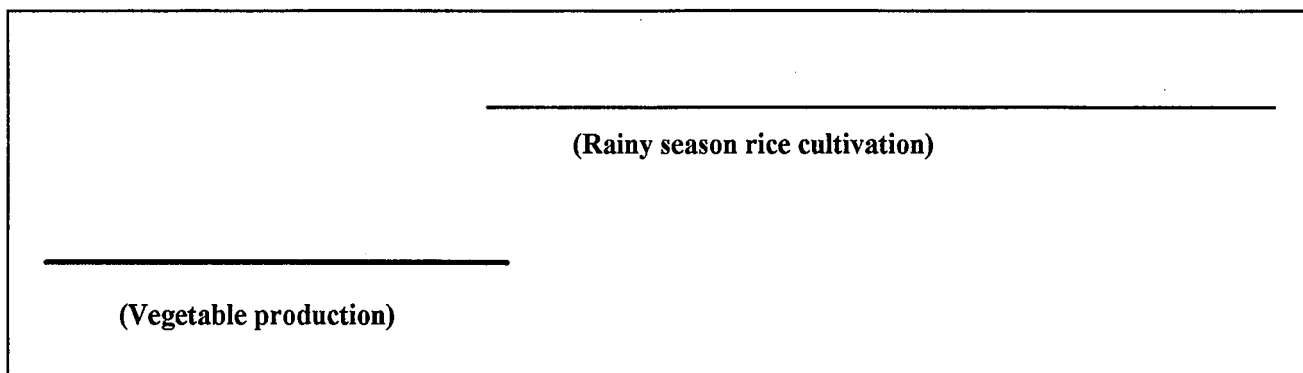
(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was elected by people

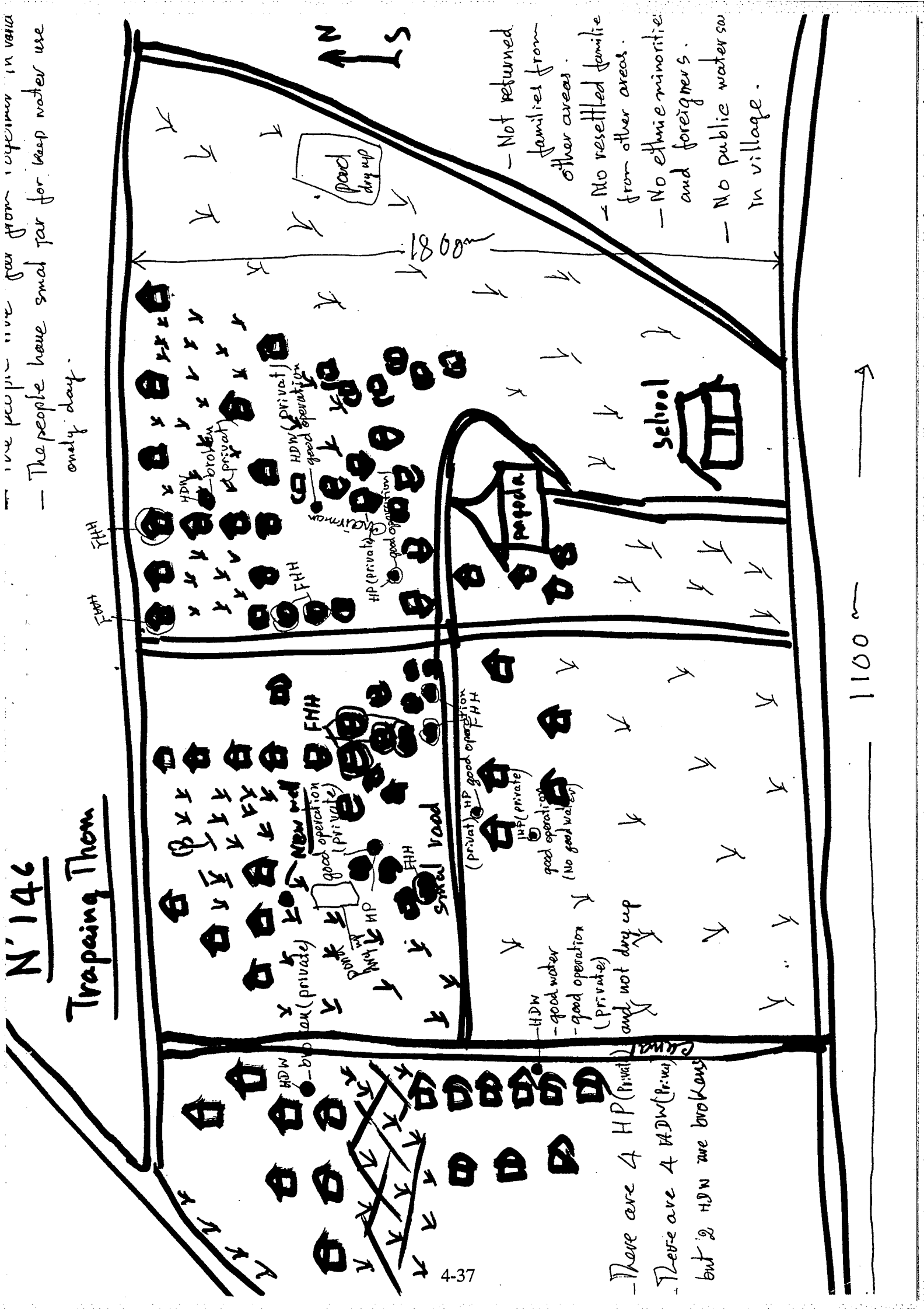
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



N'146

Trapaing Thom



ive people live far from water in water

The people have small far for keep water use only day.

Not returned families from other areas.

No resettled families from other areas.

No ethnic minorities and foreigners.

No public water supply in village.

There are 4 HP (private) and not dry up

There are 4 HDW (private) but 2 HDW are broken

437

1100

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Chamkar Leo (No. 162)	Date	24 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Chan Trea	Commune	Prey Koki
Name of Village Head	Chhum Vann	Population (No. of family)	809 (174)	No. of Female Headed Households	60
No. of families returned from exile	2	No. of families resettled from other areas	1	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access to Village**	A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, fishing, furniture making, vegetable cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Credit programme				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started about 50 years ago				
land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-The maintenance of wells and hand pumps is the responsibility of all villagers.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	82	%		
	Women over 18 ys	79	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (7 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1.5 km) (x) Buy medicine (1.5 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	1	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2
	Other fevers	1	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	2
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1

IV. Water Use

Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	6 (1 not in use)	5	0	0	23	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump	5
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Purchase of water	No
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Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person
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Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3	Children	Boys	1
				Girls	1

3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	2	Aged people		0
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Hand Pump	Type	Do not know.	Status	Good operation
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Village Water Committee	Not-exist
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Name of the Head of VWC	
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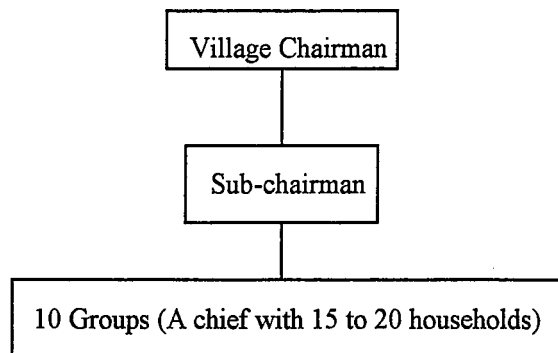
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0

Water Charge for maintenance	No
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Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing	Affordable
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Observation	1. There are 6 dug wells in the village, out of which one dried up. 2. 4 dug wells are public built by OXFAM. But land owner paid \$48 for building. There are only 4 families which could afford it. 3. All hand pumps are private. They are built in this year. One unit costs \$40. 4. Nearly all the families have a small pond in front of their houses. They are made by themselves. All the ponds dry up during dry season.
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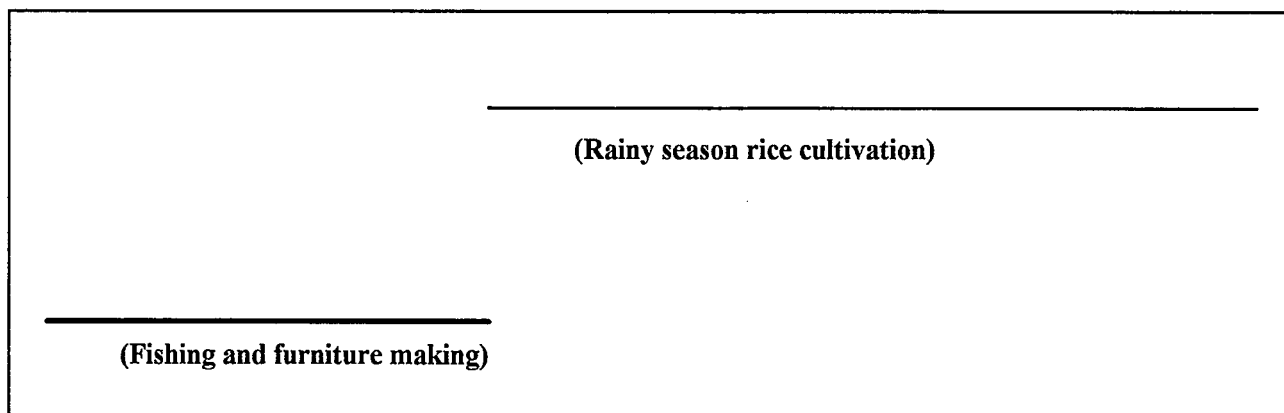
(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was elected by people.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

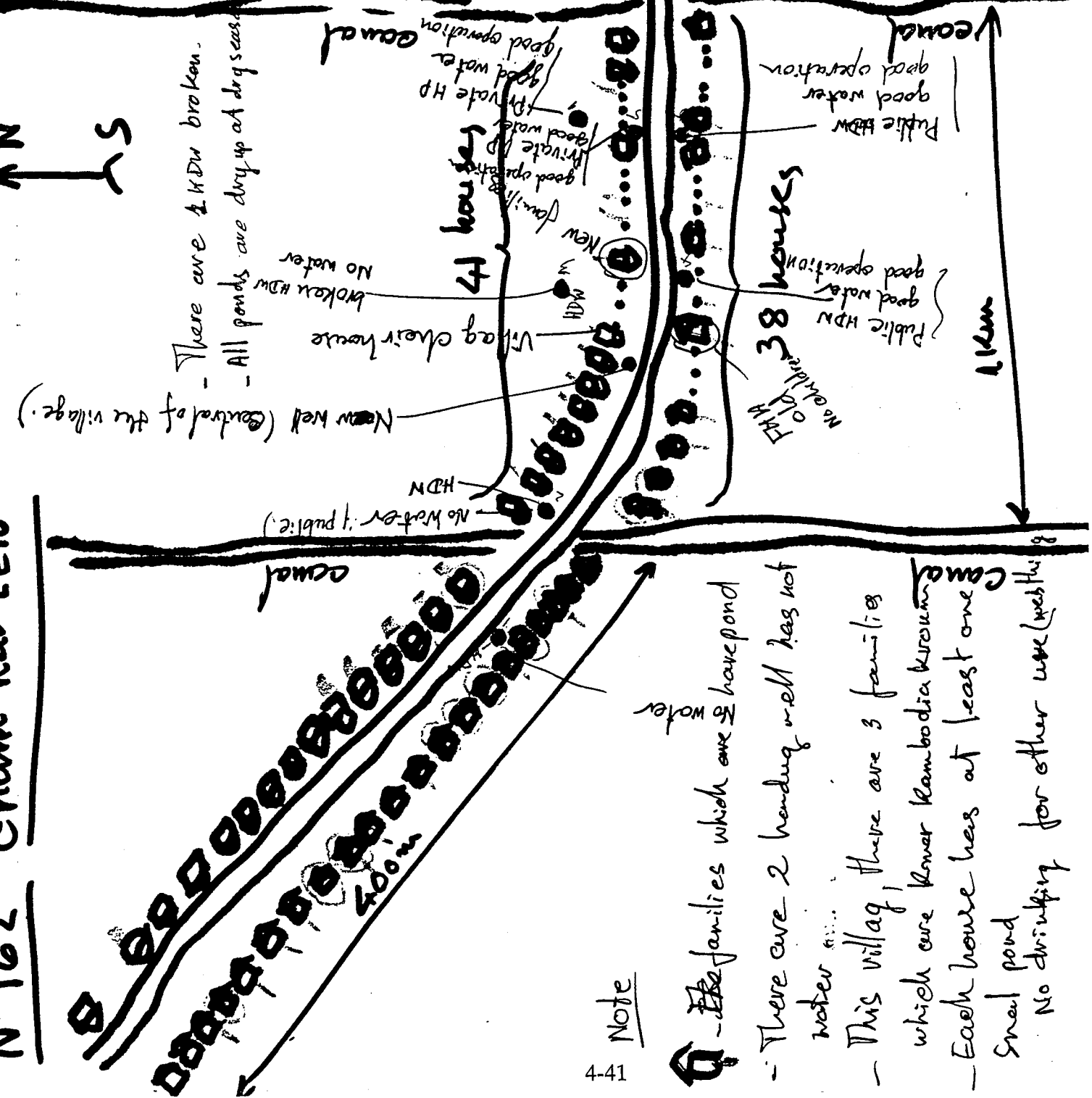
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



N° 162 CHAM KAV LEU



- People can get water from south
- There are small pond, about 20 pond
- There are 2 hand pump (private)
- There are 4 hand pump well (ox + AM)
- At rain season, They are used rain water during 3 or 4 day
- No return families from other areas
- There are one family from other areas
- At dry season, all the pond dry up



Note

- The families which are have pond
- There are 2 hand pump well has not water
- This village, there are 3 families which are lower Cambodia brown
- Each house has at least one small pond
- No drinking for other use (washing)

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Toul Khpos (No. 175)	Date	26 / 02 / 97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Svay Rieng	District	Svay Chrom	Commune	Cham Bak
Name of Village Head	Chan Chea	Population (No. of family)	1048 (179)	No. of Female Headed Households	38
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access to Village**	B	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, work in Phnom Penh				
Existing Community Organisations	Credit Programme				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started about 100 years ago				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1.5 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	11	%		
	Women over 18 ys	4	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (10 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (7 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (3 km) (x) Buy medicine (15 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	3	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	1
	Other fevers	1	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	1
	Diarrhoea	3	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	12 (4 broken)	8 (1 broken)	0	0	27	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump	8						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(80) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men			3	Children	Boys	1
						Girls	1
	Women			3	Aged people		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes							0

Hand Pump	Type	Do not know.	Status	Some broken and the others good operation		
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Village Water Committee	Not-exist					
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Name of the Head of VWC						
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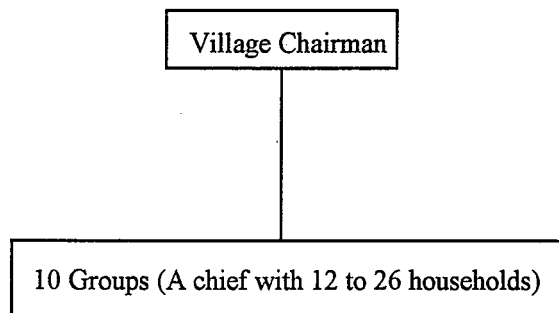
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0

Water Charge for maintenance	No				
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Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing	Affordable
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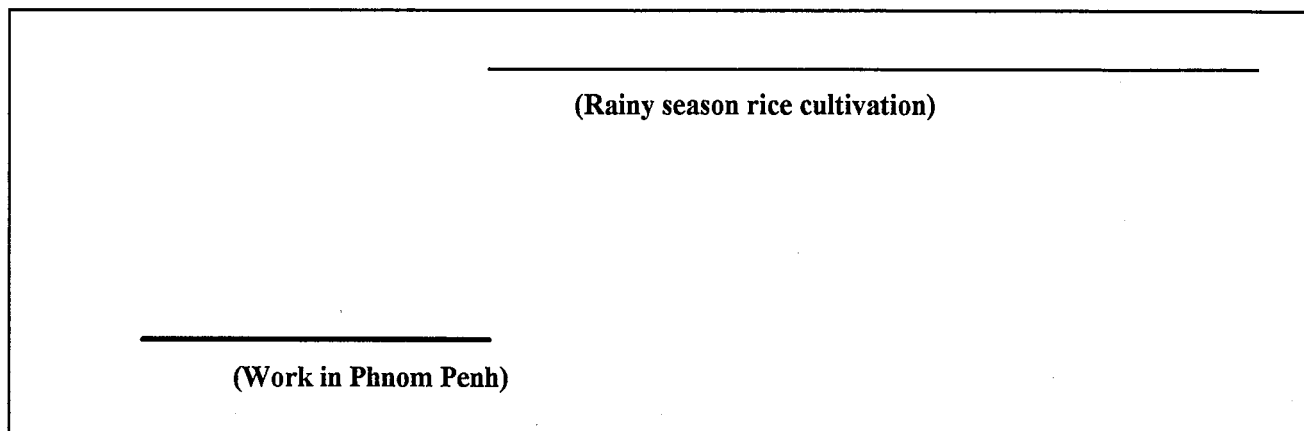
Observation	1. There are 12 private hand dug wells, out of which 4 are broken. The water of some wells is bad taste. 2. Only one hand dug well dose not dry up during dry season. 3. There are 8 private hand pumps out of which 1 is broken. One unit costs \$45. 4. All the ponds are used for irrigation purpose.
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(Village Government Structure)



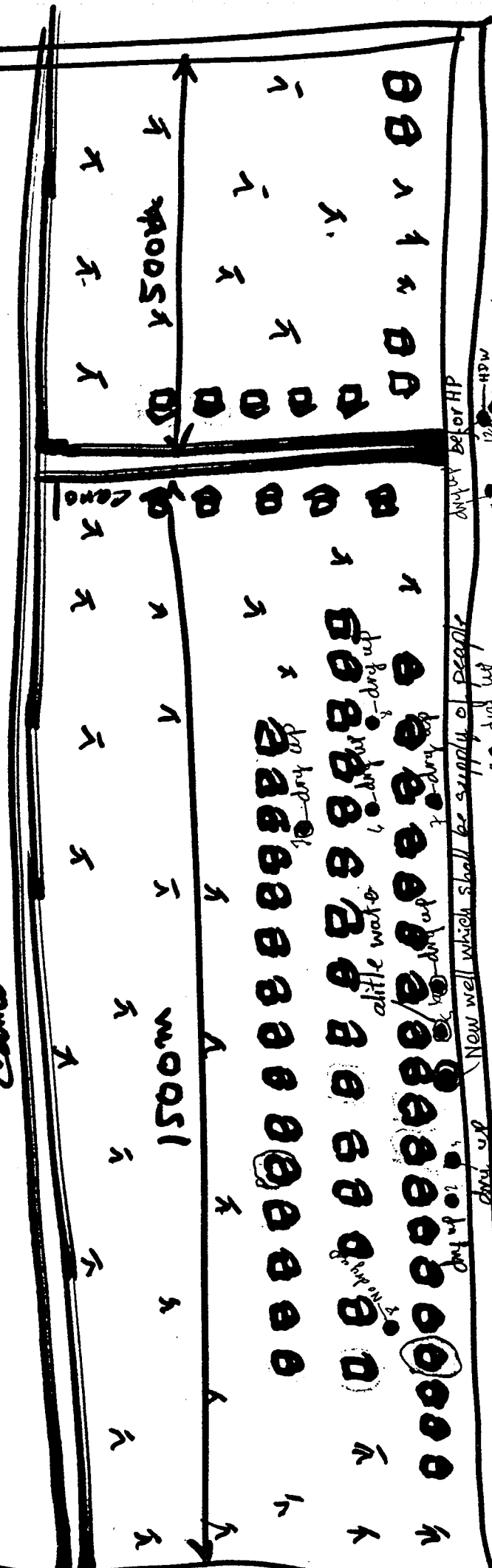
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



Sody Kapos

Qandy



Now well which shall be supply of people

done by for HP

4-45

—Es well which no dry up at dry season

Notes

- Is families - headed households

⑧ - Is female - old women has't children who live alone.

- There are 27 (10 of which are big) ponds for irrigation

- Use rain water

- One 14Dw not dries up, other dry up

- Hand pumps well dry up

- Is handling well, There are 60 private handling in

2. - 80 hand pumps, There are 7 private hand pumps and one public are returned, " "

- quantities from other areas no dry up.

— No resettled families from other areas

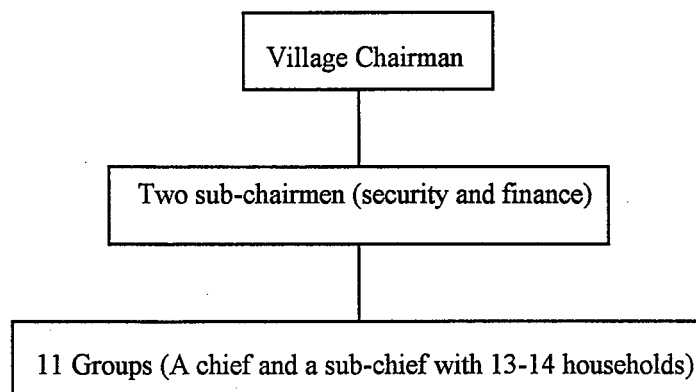
- No ethnic minorities and foreign born.

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Prech (No. 181)	Date	28 / 02 / 97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Takeo	District	Doun keo	Commune	Ro Kakrau
Name of Village Head	Uaus Oun	Population (No. of family)	1091 (195)	No. of Female Headed Households	53
No. of families returned from exile	3	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting and harvesting rice.				
Village Establishment	-Old village -3 families returned from camp in 1993				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use -When the UNICEF hand pump was working, people collected money for maintenance and repairing.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	80	%		
	Women over 18 ys	50	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (3 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (3 km) (x) Buy medicine (3 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0	
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		0	
	Village Health volunteer		2	Traditional healers		0	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	0	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	1	
	Other fevers	2	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	1	
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	0	1 (broken)	0	1	2	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	Nil						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men		3	Children	Boys	1	
					Girls	1	
	Women		2	Aged people		1	
Hand Pump	Type	Mark II	Status	Broken			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female		0	
Water Charge for maintenance	Yes (When UNICEF set up the hand pump, people collected money. The amount varied from one family to another)						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNICEF set up a well in 1990 but it broke in 1991. It was repaired once but broke again. 2. There are 2 ponds in the village, which dry up during dry season. One pond is in pagoda, whose water tastes bad. 3. A stream in the village becomes lake in wet season. In wet season, water quality is good but in dry season it is bad. 4. The water of hand pump was salty. 5. There is much needs for water in the village. 6. People first use canal water until this dries up and then use pond water. When pond water dries up, people fetch water from lake, whose water amount is also significantly reduced.
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(Village Government Structure)



- Village chairman was appointed by commune and district chief.
- Sub-village chairmen were appointed by commune and district chief.
- Chief of groups were appointed by commune and district chief.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

(Early rainy season rice cultivation)

(Late rainy season rice cultivation)

*Early rice cultivation takes 3 months (only in the rice fields which are near water)

- filter but small amount of water
Schood

Pagoda

New well ①

H.P. UNICEF public

India mark III

Returned

CANAL

Resettle

New well ②

New well ③

New well ④

New well ⑤

New well ⑥

Resettle

FHH Returne

Lake (not water)

4-49

* H.P. UNICEF not good taste, but people use all day and night

* 1st : People use CANAL ① water until this water was dry up.
(Area near canal ①)
People use pond ② until dry up.

* 2nd: Use pond water in pagoda.

* 3rd, Use lake water, but this like also dry up.

① - priority. (pean need first)

Nº 181 (preach) (takeo)

Benda / School

100

Quesada

clinical
- dia mark III

Returned
Returned

11/11/11

Desette

● New Year ②

as drawn

Pond

have warts

Resette

Return

~~Very Need water~~

H.D. (UNICEF) not too fast, but people use all day and night

fs
1
*

People use CANAL ① water (untill this water
→ (Area near canal ①

Rea. Use pond @ until dry up.

* 2nd. Use pond water in pagoda.

3rd, use lake water, but this like
also dry up.

① - priority. (peanreed first)

$$N^2 \quad |8| \text{ (preach) (take)}$$

Lake (not water) 4-49 *

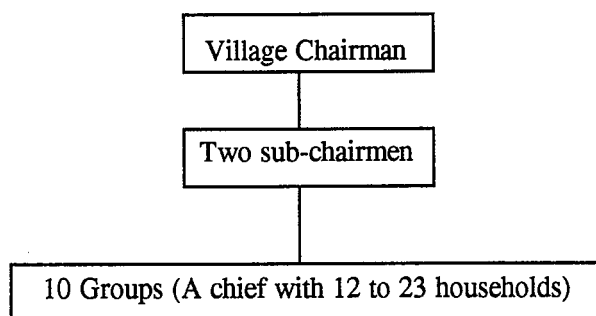
* from +

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Chong Thnol (No. 182)	Date	28 / 02 / 97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Takeo	District	Doun Keo	Commune	Beray
Name of Village Head	Eng leng	Population (No. of family)	1031 (195)	No. of Female Headed Households	25
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	2	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, fishing, small business				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	87	%		
	Women over 18 ys	86	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (private 8 units)				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (2 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (1 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1 km) (x) Buy medicine (0.05 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0			
	Midwife	1	Traditional Birth Attendant	0			
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0			
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2	
	Other fevers	1	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	2	
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	1	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond/Lake	Rain water
	No.	0	1 (Broken)	0	0	1	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	Nil						
Purchase of water	Yes (5 Riel/ litter)						
Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men	3	Children	Boys	1		
				Girls	1		
	Women	3	Aged people			0	
Hand Pump	Type	N6	Status	Broken			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing			Affordable			

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a UNICEF hand pump but it broke down 3 years ago. 2. When UNICEF set up the pump, people paid 1000 to 2000 Riel, total \$100, to UNICEF. 3. The water of hand pump well had iron. 4. People use lake water for everything. The water is not clear for 3 months every year. 5. Some people fetch water in lake and sell it in the village. 6. There are 45 Muslim households in the village. They are in particular far from the lake. They use canal water for 3 months every year.
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(Village Government Structure)

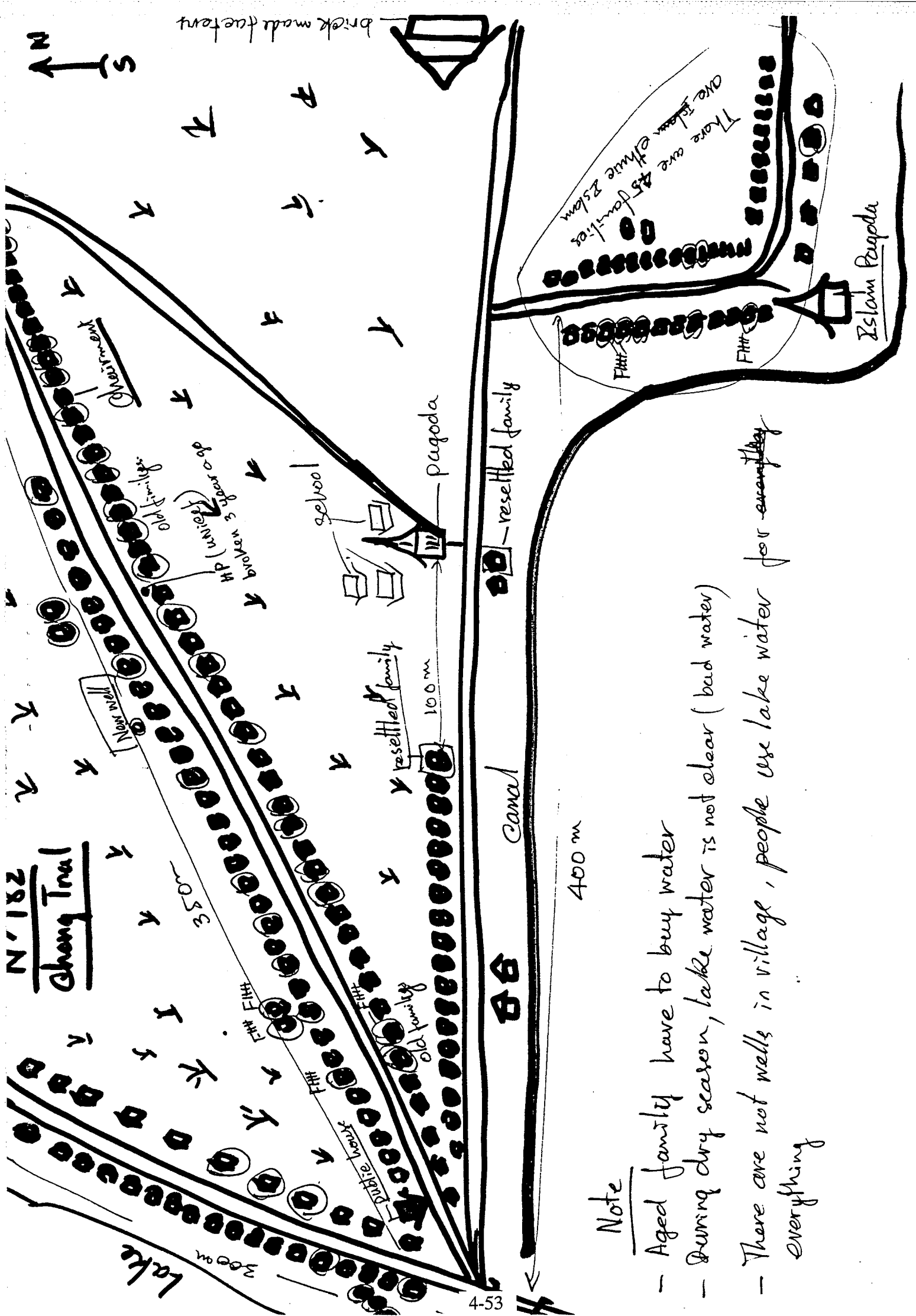


-Village chairman was selected by people in the village and district chief

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="text-align: right; margin-right: 100px;"> <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <p>(Rainy season rice cultivation)</p> </div> <div style="text-align: left; margin-left: 100px;"> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 0 auto;"/> <p>(Fishing and small business)</p> </div>											
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Note

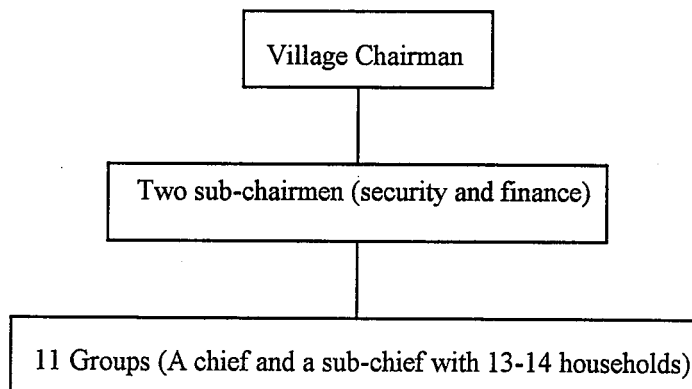
- Aged family have to buy water
- During dry season, lake water is not clear (bad water)
- There are not wells in village, people use lake water for everything

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Prey Mok (No. 199)	Date	02/ 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Takeo	District	Tram Kak	Commune	Sre Ro Naong
Name of Village Head	Sorm Tork	Population (No. of family)	689 (128)	No. of Female Headed Households	35
No. of families returned from exile	2	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access to Village**	A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, growing fruit trees (mango, cashew nut, coconut palm, etc.) and other trees (teaks, log, etc.)				
Existing Community Organisations	Rice bank, credit programme, tree nursery activities (There is a Village Development Committee)				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting and harvesting rice.				
Village Establishment	-Old village -2 families returned from refugee camp.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	95	%		
	Women over 18 ys	85	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (7 units, public latrines constructed by MCC)				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (8 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2 km) (x) Buy medicine (8 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0		Nurse		0		
	Midwife		0		Traditional Birth Attendant		1		
	Village Health volunteer		0		Traditional healers		4		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria		1		Malnutrition		1		
	Other fevers		3		Cough		2		
	Diarrhoea		3		Measles		0		
						Skin infection		3	
						Gyneco infection		1	
						Others Typhoid Numb		3 2	
IV. Water Use									
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water		
	No.	1 (Not in use)	1	0	0	4 (1 not in use)	x		
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)		
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G		
No. private hand pump	0								
Purchase of water	No								
Water Use Amount	(30) litter/day/ person								
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men			3	Children	Boys	1		
						Girls	1		
	Women			2	Aged people			0	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes									
Hand Pump	Type	N6		Status	Good operation				
Village Water Committee	Exist								
Name of the Head of VWC	3 members (Pam Saroeun, Meach Sat, Long Khet)								
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male			3	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male			0	Female		0	
Water Charge for maintenance	Yes (Total 30,000 Riel when the hand pump was installed)								
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing				Affordable				

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UNICEF set up a well in 1990 but it broke in 1991. It was repaired once but broke again. 2. There are 2 ponds in the village, which dry up during dry season. One pond is in pagoda, whose water tastes bad. 3. A stream in the village becomes lake in wet season. In wet season, water quality is good but in dry season it is bad. 4. The water of hand pump was salty. 5. There is much needs for water in the village. 6. People first use canal water until this dries up and then use pond water. When pond water dries up, people fetch water from lake, whose water amount is also significantly reduced.
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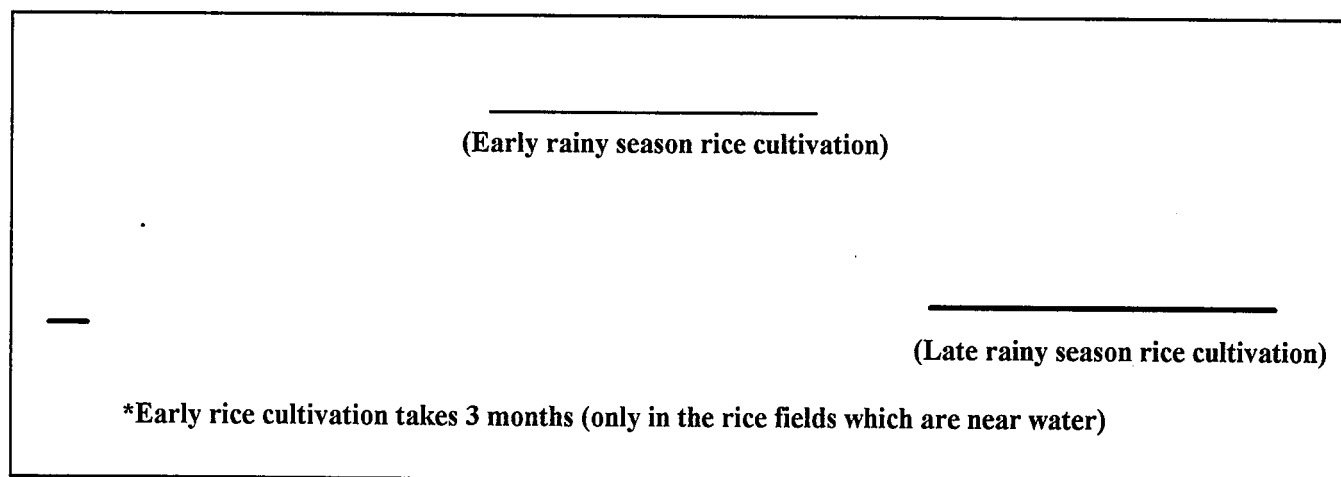
(Village Government Structure)



- Village chairman was appointed by commune and district chief.
- Sub-village chairmen were appointed by commune and district chief.
- Chief of groups were appointed by commune and district chief.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



Forest
dry up

Pond
Forest
Private
Good best
dry up
grow forest field
Resettle

Resettle

new well

new well

new well

Pond
Public

dried-water
(not use)

Resettle

N° 199 Prey Mok

new well

Pond

Public
drinking
Good best

N S

dry up

new well

Grow forest field

When water dry up people fetch water from H.P.

Ang Tasm village (7 km from village). Pay money to get water because H.P. is private.

Public

Pond - good best

- dry up / 5

road

Angoda

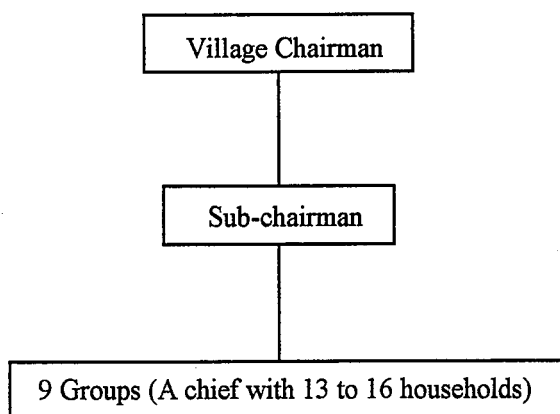
CHAMPA

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Trapaing Thma (No. 209)	Date	02 / 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Takeo	District	Tram Kak	Commune	Kus
Name of Village Head	May Chum	Population (No. of family)	800 (130)	No. of Female Headed Households	33
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to B	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, vegetable cultivation, work in Phnom Penh and Kampong Som				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in the 1940s				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	81	%		
	Women over 18 ys	100	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (3 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.5 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1 km) (x) Buy medicine (1 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0	
	Midwife		2	Traditional Birth Attendant		0	
	Village Health volunteer		0	Traditional healers		1	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria		3	Malnutrition		1	
	Other fevers		2	Cough		1	
	Diarrhoea		1	Measles		1	
				Skin infection		1	
				Gyneco infection		1	
				Others Typhoid		2	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	0	0	0	0	20	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	0						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men		3	Children	Boys	1	
					Girls	1	
	Women		3	Aged people			0
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes							
Hand Pump	Type			Status			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female		0	
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no well in the village. People use ponds for everything. 2. All the ponds dry up during dry season. 3. During dry season, people have to go to fetch water in another village, which is 1km away from the village. They sometimes go as far as 12km to fetch water. 4. The village households are geographically divided into 4 groups. Accordingly, they need 4 hand pumps.
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(Village Government Structure)

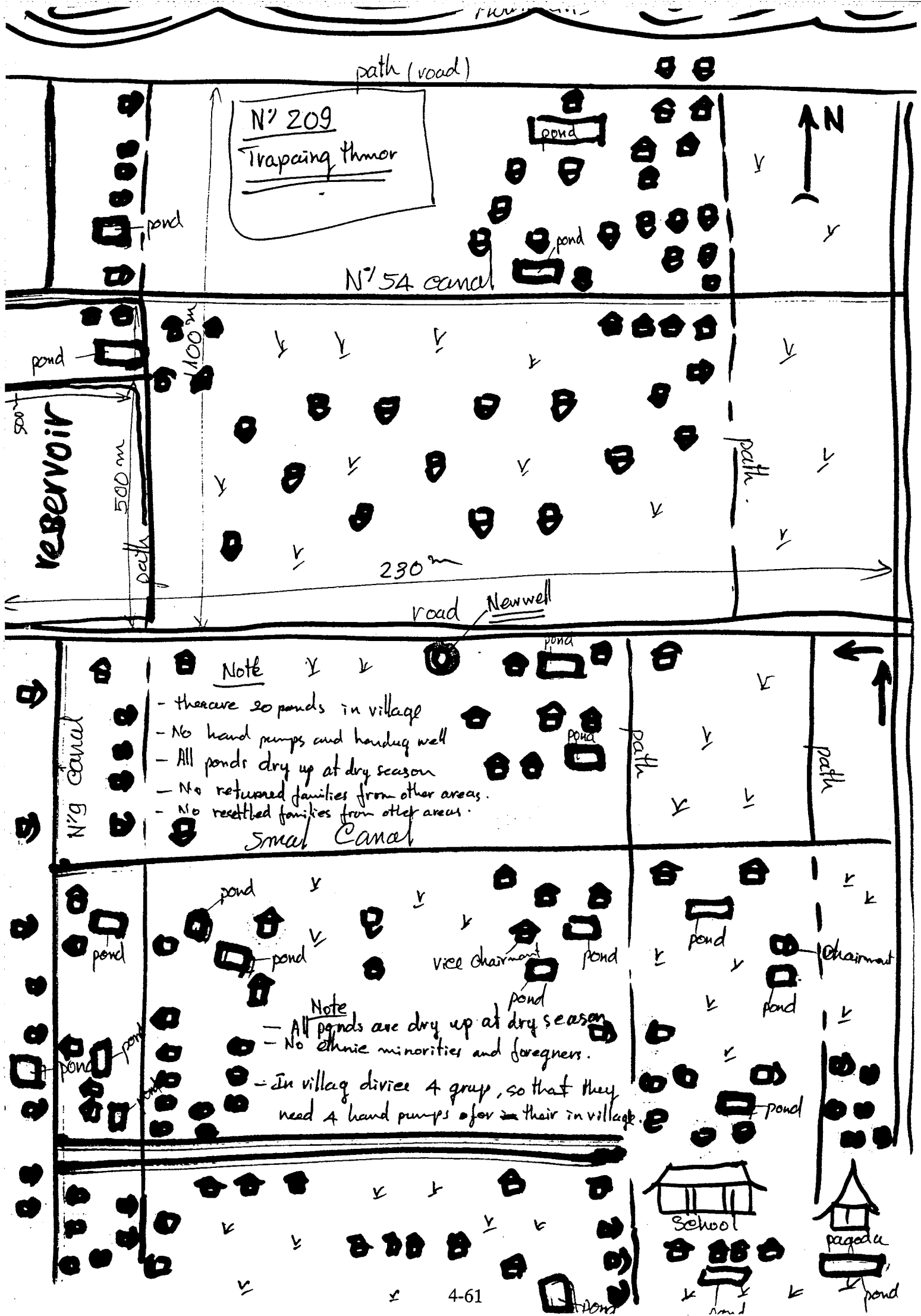


-Village chairman was appointed by district authorities.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; padding-top: 10px;"> (Rainy season rice cultivation) </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 30%; margin-top: 20px; padding-bottom: 10px;"> (Vegetable cultivation, manual work in Phnom Penh and Kampong Som) </div>
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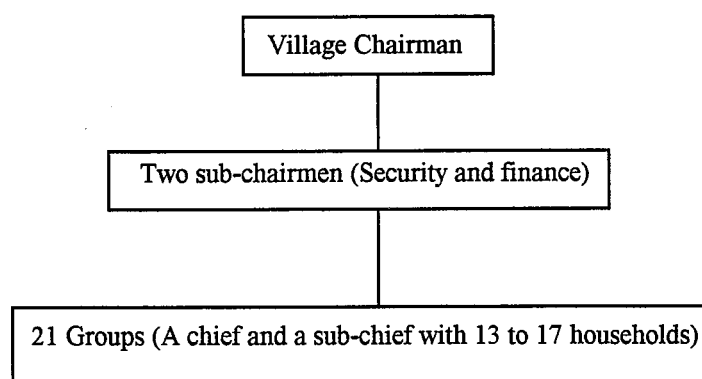


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Ta Vong (No. 222)	Date	01/ 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Takeo	District	Prey Kabbas	Commune	Ban Kam
Name of Village Head	Prach Chhy	Population (No. of family)	1197 (234)	No. of Female Headed Households	18
No. of families returned from exile	5	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting and harvesting of rice.				
Village Establishment	-Old village -There are 5 families returned from refugee camp.				
Land	-No common land, except for a village office -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	100 %			
	Women over 18 ys	75 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (4 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.5 km) (x) Buy medicine (4 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0	
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		0	
	Village Health volunteer		2	Traditional healers		0	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	1	
	Other fevers	3	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	1	
	Diarrhoea	1	Measles (Children)	1	Others Typhoid	2	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	7 (2 in use)	4 (1 broken)	0	0	4	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking() Cooking () Washing (x) Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	3						
Purchase of water	Yes (Do not know. Riel/ litter)						
Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men		3	Children	Boys	1	
					Girls	1	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women		2	Aged people		1	
Hand Pump	Type	N6	Status	3 good operation 1 broken			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female		0	
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female		0	
Water Charge for maintenance	Yes (Some people paid money when UNICEF installed the hand pump)						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are 7 dug wells in the village. 2 wells dried up and cannot be used. The water of 3 wells has flat taste and salty. Only 2 wells have good water and can be used. All the dug well are private. 2. There are 4 hand pumps in the village. One UNICEF hand pump was public but it is broken now. Other 3 hand pumps are private and the water has flat taste and salt. 3. 4 ponds are public, which were made by CRC and Provincial Development Office. 3 ponds dry up during dry season. 4. People need water very much. During dry season, one family member in each family have to spend nearly whole day on fetching water. 5. During dry season, there is no water source in the village. People have to fetch water in other villages.
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(Village Government Structure)



- Village chairman was appointed by the district chief.
- Sub-chairman was appointed by the district chief.
- Chief of group is appointed by the village chairman.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; padding-top: 10px;"> (Rainy season rice cultivation) </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 30%; margin: 20px auto; padding-bottom: 10px;"> (Dry season rice cultivation) </div>
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CANAL N° 95

CANAL dry up

Houses = 233

- People need water very much
- During dry season one family has 1 person to Fetch water all day for Use.

CANAL N° 94

We only 1 family
HP. Private

Commune Pond

/ dry up

not good test
not good test
HP (broken)
N.L.B.

Road N° 204

Pond
commune

- Not good test
- dry up

Pond
commune

dry up
not good test

Resettle

Commune
Pond
CRC + PRD.

- Not good test
- dry up (4 month →)

- Dry season in this village not water sources.
- People fetch water from other village

N° 222 Tavong

(Takeo)

4-65

01/03/97

CANAL
dry up

N

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Ta Pen (No. 242)	Date	28/ 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Takeo	District	Baty	Commune	Krang Leav
Name of Village Head	Sen Ngam	Population (No. of family)	995 (66)	No. of Female Headed Households	13
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access to Village**	A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, small business, manual work in towns				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	81	%		
	Women over 18 ys	44	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (15 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (5 km) (x) Buy medicine (16 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		1
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		0
	Village Health volunteer		1	Traditional healers		1
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	3	Skin infection	2
	Other fevers	2	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	2
	Diarrhea	1	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1

IV. Water Use

Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond/Lake	Rain water
	No.	4 (1 broken)	0	0	0	10	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump	0
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Purchase of water	No
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Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person
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Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men	3	Children	Boys	1
	Women	3	Aged people	Girls	1

		0
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Hand Pump	Type	Status
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Village Water Committee	Not-exist
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Name of the Head of VWC	
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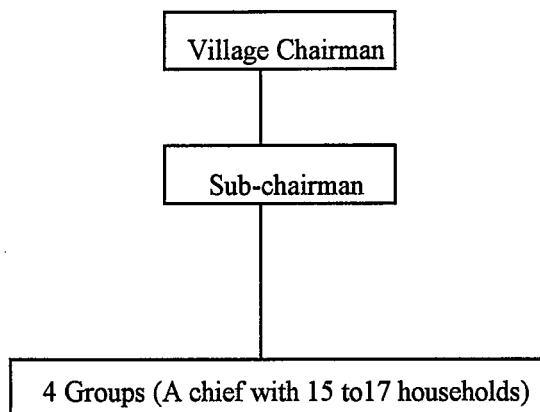
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0

Water Charge for maintenance	No
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Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing	Affordable
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Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are 4 dug wells in the village, all of which are private. One is broken and two dry up during dry season. 2. There are 10 ponds and lakes in the village, 8 of which dry up during dry season. Ponds which can be used during dry season have bad water quality. 3. During dry season, people have to go to as far as 2km to get water in pagoda pond.
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(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was elected by people in the village.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; padding-bottom: 10px;"> (Rainy season rice cultivation) </div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 30%; margin: 20px auto; padding-top: 10px;"> (Work in Phnom Penh as motorbike taxi and factory worker) </div>
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[illegible]

in village have not ethnic minorities and foreigners. There are 4 HDW in village, but one HDW is broken and 2 HDW lay up at dry season.

20

- In Vilag has not very old families.
- There are 6 female head-household
- NO families ^{that} ~~which~~ returned as from other areas. ^{that}
- NO families ~~which~~ resettled ^{from} other areas

21 families can access
get water use.

HDM — No dry up
— good operation

4-69

N

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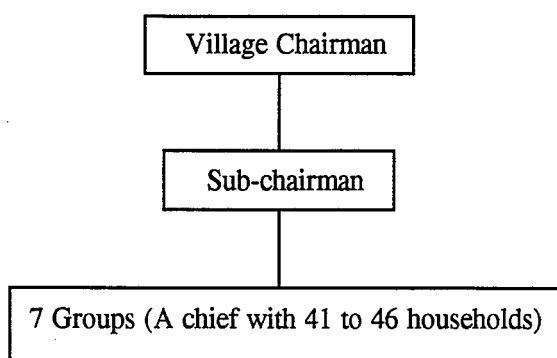
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I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Svay Kraom (No. 259)	Date	06 / 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Kandal	District	Kaoh	Commune	Prek Thmey
Name of Village Head	Em Phon	Population (No. of family)	1634 (310)	No. of Female Headed Households	114
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Vegetable cultivation, temporary works and motorbike taxi driver in Phnom Penh (Chamkar village)				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1920				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes (People change it into village office)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	100	%		
	Women over 18 ys	100	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (12 private units)				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (0.5 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (2 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.5 km) (x) Buy medicine (0 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		0	
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		1	
	Village Health volunteer		0	Traditional healers		0	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2	
	Other fevers	3	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	1	
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	2	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	1 (Not in use)	10 (2 broken, 1 incomplete)	0	1 (canal)	1	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	7 (1 is broken)						
Purchase of water	Yes (5 Riel/ litter)						
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men		3	Children	Boys	1	
	Women		3	Aged people		0	
Hand Pump	Type	N6, Mark II		Status	Operation		
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male		0	Female		
	Cleaner	Male		0	Female		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing			Affordable			

Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is one dug well in the village. But the water is dirty and there is no water at all during dry season, accordingly it is not in use. 2. There are 10 hand pumps in the village. 3 are public hand pumps installed by UNICEF, out of which one is broken. 7 hand pumps are private, but one is broken and one is under construction. 3. In this village, private hand pumps are completely private and other people have to pay for the hand pump water to the owners. 4. The water of some hand pumps have bad smell. 5. People who have motor pump take water from canal and sell it. Other people who have hand pump also fetch water and sell it to villagers. 6. This village is geographically divided into 3 groups. A group which lives along the paved road seems to be better off than other groups. Most wells can be found in the area where this group lives. PRA was done for only one group, accordingly, in pilot project implementation, other two groups must be involved.
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(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was selected by village people.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 150px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> (Growing beans)	<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 180px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> (Growing corn)	<div style="border-bottom: 1px dotted black; width: 400px; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> (Growing cane)
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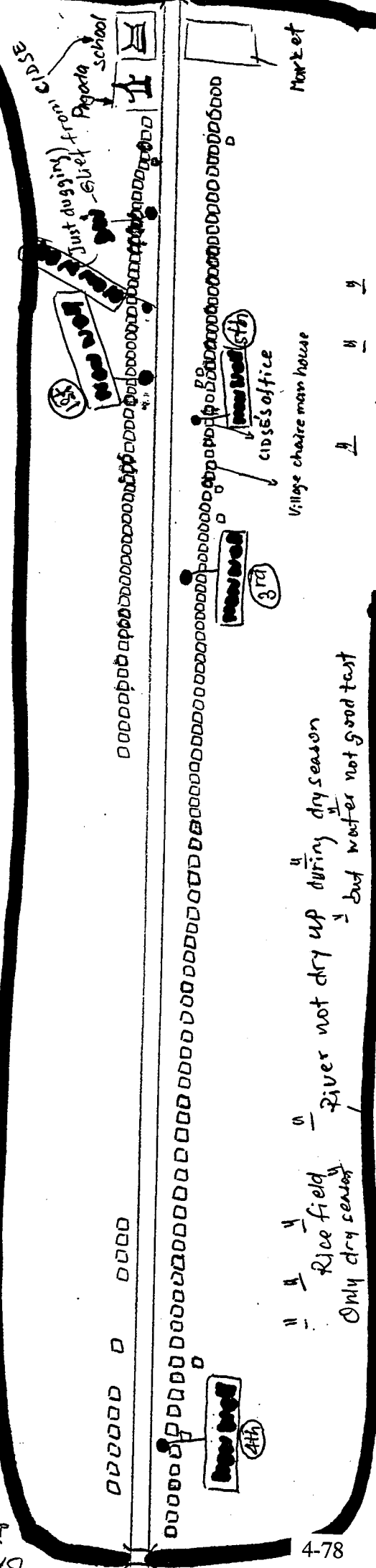
I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Krang Svay (No. 288)	Date	05 / 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Kandal	District	Mouk Kam Poul	Commune	Svay Om Pea
Name of Village Head	Cheam Soun	Population (No. of family)	1588 (296)	No. of Female Headed Households	130
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	1 (Vietnamese)
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Raising fish for some households, fishing, making vermicelli and mattress for sale, dry season rice cultivation for 30% of total households (Chamkar village)				
Existing Community Organisations	Village Development Committee				
Co-operative Activities	-People help each other in plowing rice field and transplanting rice. -People help each other in new house construction				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1940				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well in built in private land, village chairman will discuss the use of the land with the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	50	%		
	Women over 18 ys	50	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (5 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) (x) Buy medicine (1 km)			

No of Health Worker	Doctor		0	Nurse		1	
	Midwife		0	Traditional Birth Attendant		1	
	Village Health volunteer		0	Traditional healers		2	
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0	
	Other fevers	2	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	0	
	Diarrhoea	3	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	2	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	1 (Not completed)	0	0	1	70 (Private)	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump		0					
Purchase of water		No					
Water Use Amount		(70) litter/day/ person					
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men		3	Children	Boys	1	
	Women		2	Aged people		0	
					Girls	1	
Hand Pump		Type		Status			
Village Water Committee		Not-exist					
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance		No					
Willingness to pay/ Affordability		Willing		Affordable			

N° 288 Krings Svay

River Dry up / March

CHIEV DISTRICT
KAMPONG CHAM Province



Kg. Echeum Province

Job:

- Raising fish (some families)
- Small business
- finding fish for sale
- Growing rice nearly 90% of families
- Take fish for sale to other place
- People bottom land in Kampy Chag Ph to grow rice.

* Some people go to growing rice at Kg. Cham Province.

• to ponds

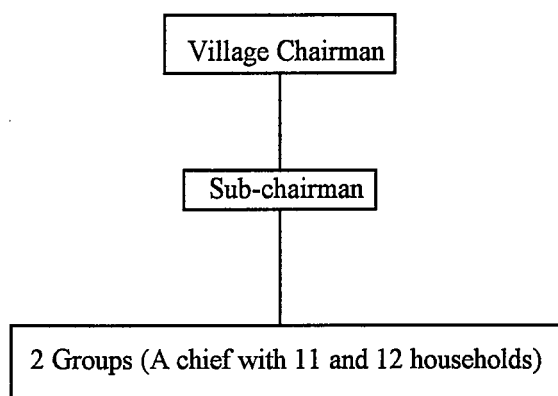
* The place for construction new well not to be flooded.

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Angkor Chey (No. 322)	Date	05/ 03 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Kandal	District	Phnom Penh	Commune	Snao
Name of Village Head	Kung Run	Population (No. of family)	115 (23)	No. of Female Headed Households	5
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to B	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, work in Phnom Penh				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1984. Before that, all of them lived in another village. Duet to the lack of rice field in the village, they moved into this village. Land was allocated to each family by commune authorities.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (3 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	100 %			
	Women over 18 ys	74 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()						
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (1.8 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (1 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2 km) (x) Buy medicine (2 km)						
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	0			
	Midwife	0		Traditional Birth Attendant	0			
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	0			
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	2	Skin infection	1		
	Other fevers	2	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	2		
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	2		
IV. Water Use								
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water	
	No.	5	0	0	0	1	x	
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	
No. private hand pump	0							
Purchase of water	Yes (10 Riel/ litter)							
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person							
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men			3	Children	Boys	1	
	Women			2	Aged people		0	
						Girls	1	
Hand Pump	Type		Status					
Village Water Committee	Not-exist							
Name of the Head of VWC								
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male			0	Female	0	
	Cleaner	Male			0	Female	0	

Water Charge for maintenance	No	
Willingness to pay/Affordability	Willing	Affordable
Observation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There are 5 hand dug wells donated by World Food Programme in the village. All of them dry up during dry season. 2. There is 1 pond but cannot be used for drinking, because the water is very dirty. 3. During dry season, people have to go to pagoda pond, which is 1km away from the village, in the next village. They have to buy the water. 4. During September and October, the village is flooded each year. 	

(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was appointed by the district authority.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 80%; margin: 0 auto; padding-bottom: 5px;"> <p>(Rainy season rice cultivation)</p> </div> <div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 30%; margin: 20px auto; padding-top: 5px;"> <p>(Work in Phnom Penh)</p> </div>

Ang Korohay

Made WFP. 1988

HDW
dryup

New well (priority II)

muddy water

pond

for only use animal
No drinking, washing
and cooking

T

T

T

Note

- There are 3 HDW which dry up at dry season and 2 HDW are broken
- No returned families, resettled, ethnic minorities and foreigners from other areas.
- This village, people living far together.

dry hup

road

road

New well (priority I)

place
ballaaple

road

bamboo

rice field

bamboo

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Krous (No. 365)	Date	19 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Prey Veng	District	Pearaing	Commune	Prey Phnao
Name of Village Head	Chourn Sern	Population (No. of family)	907 (158)	No. of Female Headed Households	50
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to C	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village, started some 200 years ago				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well in built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-All the villagers have to take care of hand pumps.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	50	%		
	Women over 18 ys	53	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (20 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.2 km) (x) Buy medicine (3 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	2	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2
	Other fevers	2	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	1
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	1

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	40	19	0	0	0	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G

No. private hand pump	19						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(70) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3	Children	Boys	2		
				Girls	2		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	3	Aged people				0

Hand Pump	Type	Do not know	Status	Good operation			
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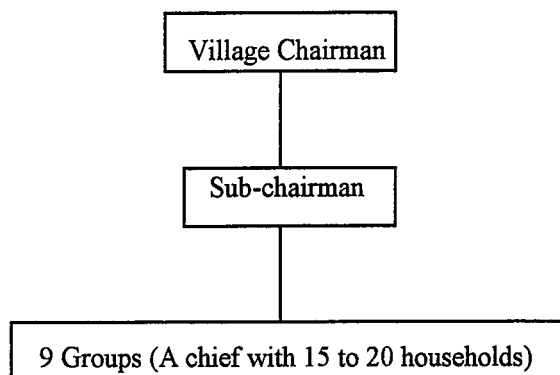
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		

Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Not-willing			Affordable			

Observation	1. There are 40 dug wells, out of which 15 wells are broken. All of them are private. 2. There are 19 hand pumps in the village. All of them are private. 3. Villagers have no problem in water use. 4. Village men do not need new hand pump well. 5. Village women want new hand pump well, but if the project can only provide one Swell, they do not want it, since it may cause conflict among users.						
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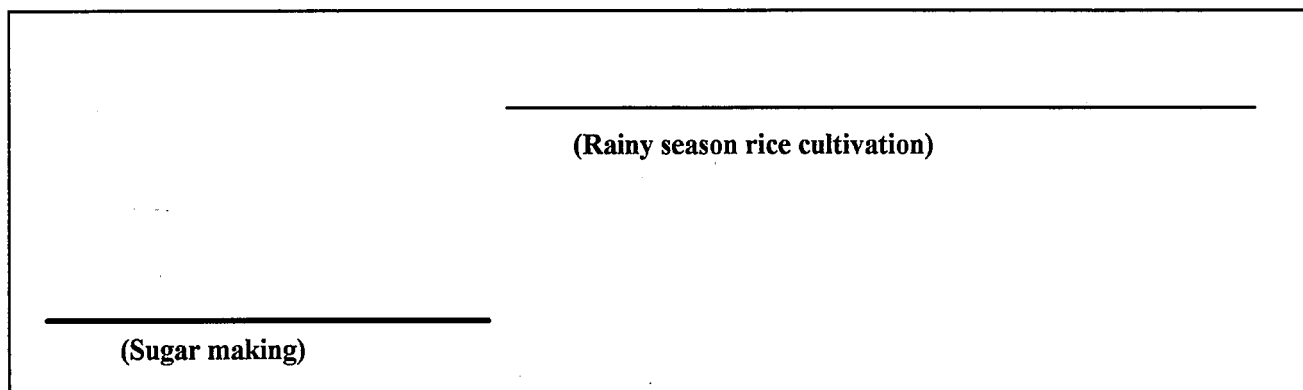
(Village Government Structure)



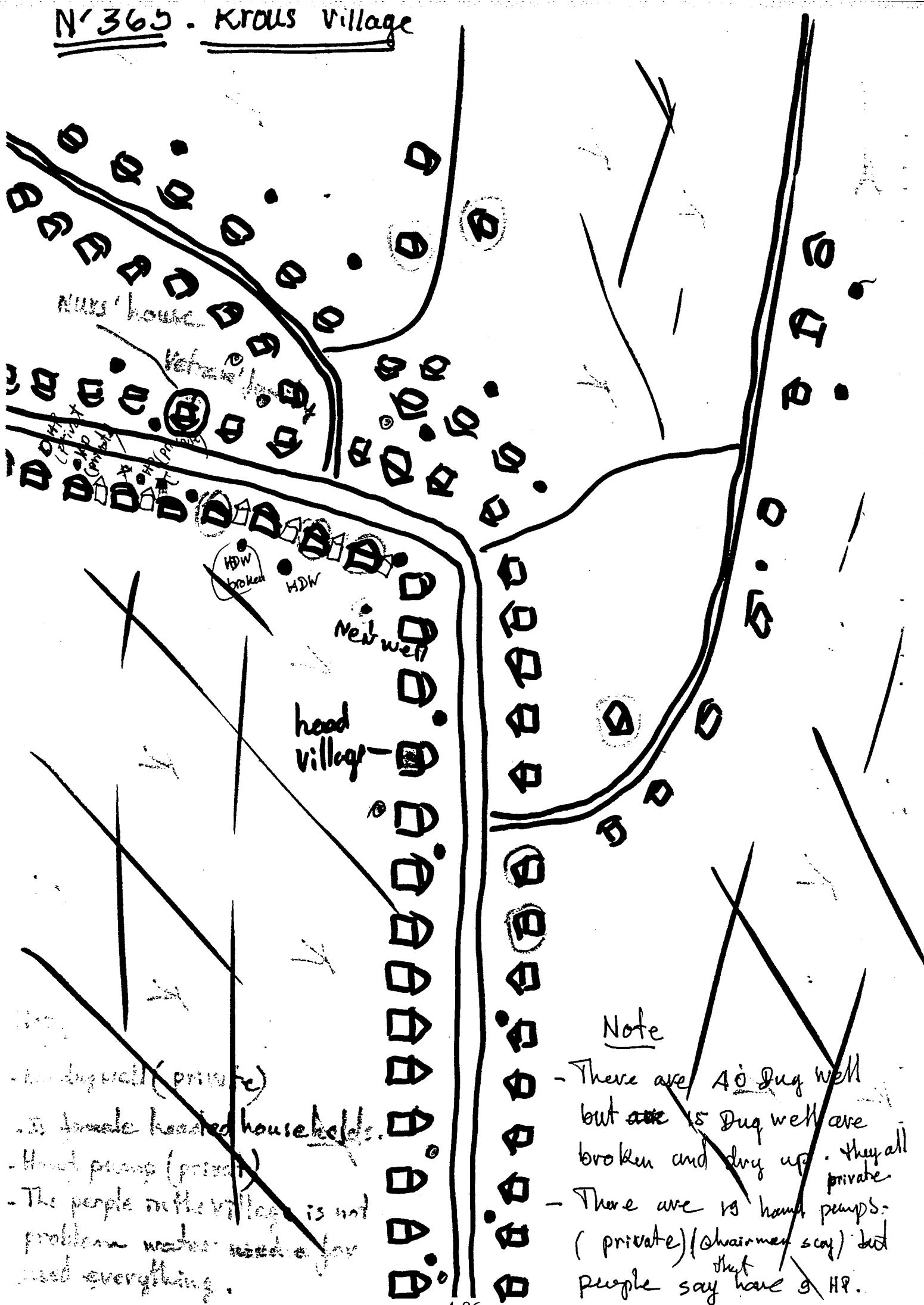
-The village chairman was appointed by commune and district authority.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



N'365 . Krou Village



Note

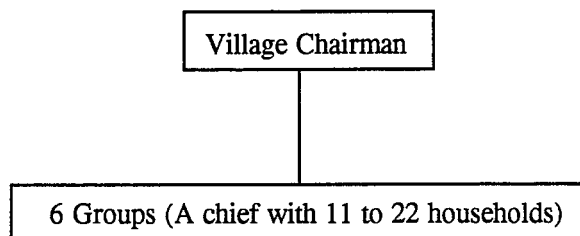
- There are 40 Dug well but ~~are~~ 15 Dug well are broken and dry up. They all private.
- There are 15 hand pumps. (private) (chairman say) but people say have 9 HP.

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Don Daok (No. 380)	Date	20 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Prey Veng	District	Kamchay	Commune	Ne Cheach
Name of Village Head	Mok Meth	Population (No. of family)	537 (97)	No. of Female Headed Households	28
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to D	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, fishing, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1969. Before that people lived in the same district.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Fair				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Fair				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	91	%		
	Women over 18 ys	78	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic (1) Public clinic			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (5 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.5 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.5 km) (x) Buy medicine (15 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	1	Traditional healers	2	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	3	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	1
	Other fevers	1	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	1
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	2

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	
	No.	19	0	0	1 (Not in use)	0	
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:
No. private hand pump	0						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(60) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3		Children	Boys	2	
					Girls	2	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	3		Aged people			0
Hand Pump	Type			Status			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				
Observation	1. There are 19 dug wells in the village. Only one well is public. 2. 5-7 families use one private dug well. Other people can use the private dug wells. 3. Only 2 dug wells do not dry up during dry season. 4. There is no hand pump in the village. 5. People do not use river water. 6. People do not use rain water. 7. The access road to the village is so narrow that big machine has to cross river.						

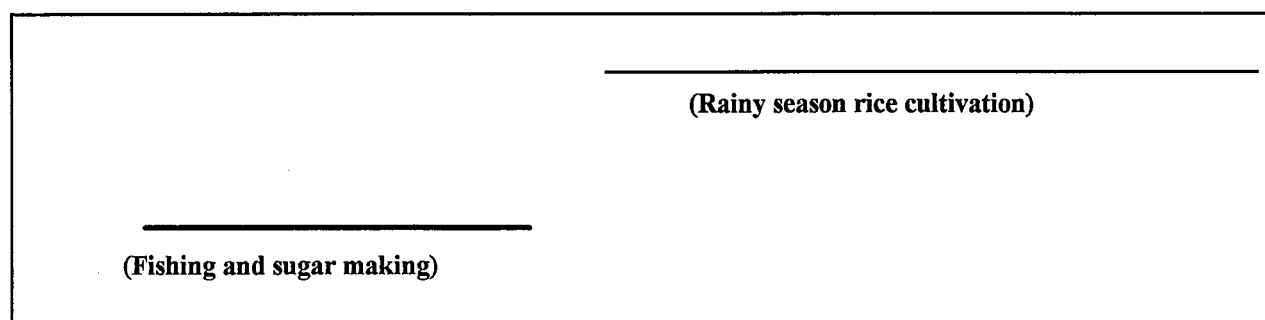
(Village Government Structure)



-The village chairman was selected by village people.

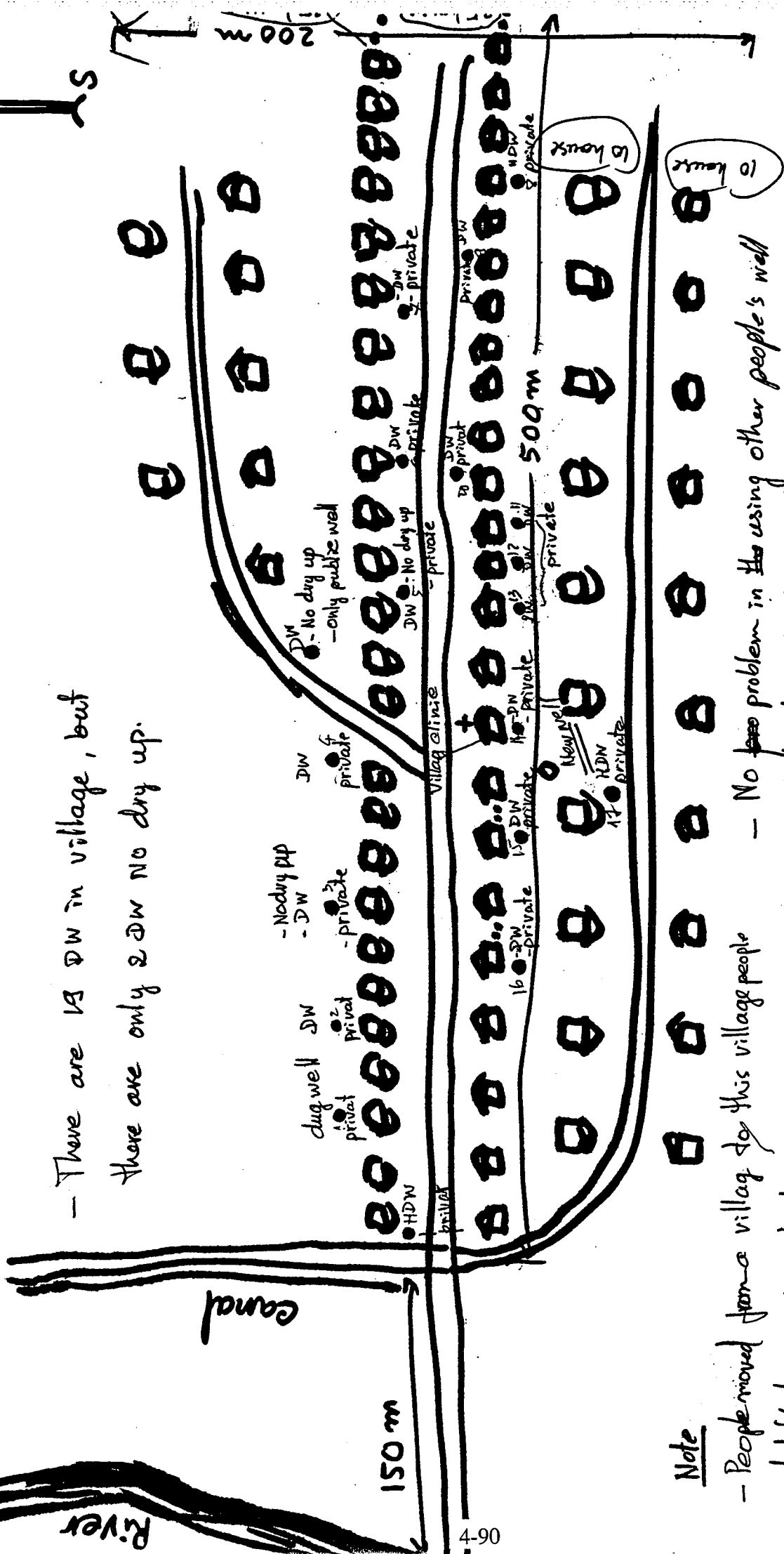
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



N^o 380 Don Daok

- There are 13 DW in village, but there are only 2 DW NO dry up.



Note

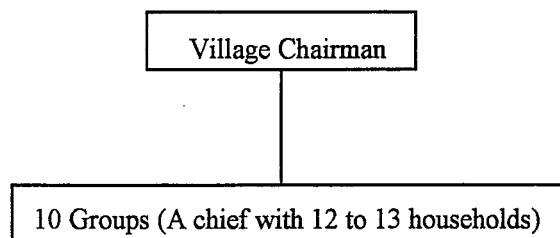
- People moved from a village to this village people didn't have rights to live
- village started started: 1960 - Government gave new land for the people to cultivate.
- 5-7 families are sharing one private dugwell
- No problem in using other people's well
- Most of wells dry up during dry season
- No hand pump in the village.
- 28 FHH
- No returns reeffled house-hold.
- They don't use liver for anything

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Russy Thvecw (No. 388)	Date	20 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Prey Veng	District	Mesang	Commune	Prey Khnes
Name of Village Head	Eb Chheun	Population (No. of family)	718 (117)	No. of Female Headed Households	33
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access Village**	to B	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Road repairing group				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in rice cultivation.				
Village Establishment	-Old village. Started in 1801.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-All village people take care of public wells and hand pumps.				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	85	%		
	Women over 18 ys	85	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (20 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (20 km) (x) Buy medicine (15 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	2	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	0	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	1
	Other fevers	2	Cough	3	Gyneco infection	2
	Diarrhoea	1	Measles (for children)	2	Others Typhoid	3

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	5	9 (1 broken)	0	0	1	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	9						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(280) litter/day/ family						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	2		Children	Boys	1	
					Girls	1	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	3		Aged people			0
Hand Pump	Type	Majority N6		Status	Good operation		
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male		0	Female		0
	Cleaner	Male		0	Female		0
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing			Affordable			
Observation	1. There are 5 dug wells. Only one, which is in pagoda is public. 2 dug wells are broken. 1 dug well dries up for all the season. One dug well cannot be used during rainy season, because the water is not clear. 2. There are 9 hand pumps in the village. All of them are private One hand pump is broken. 3. There is a pond in the village, which is used for raising fish. 4. Nearly all the families have family ponds, which are used for irrigation. 5. People mainly use hand pump water for drinking.						

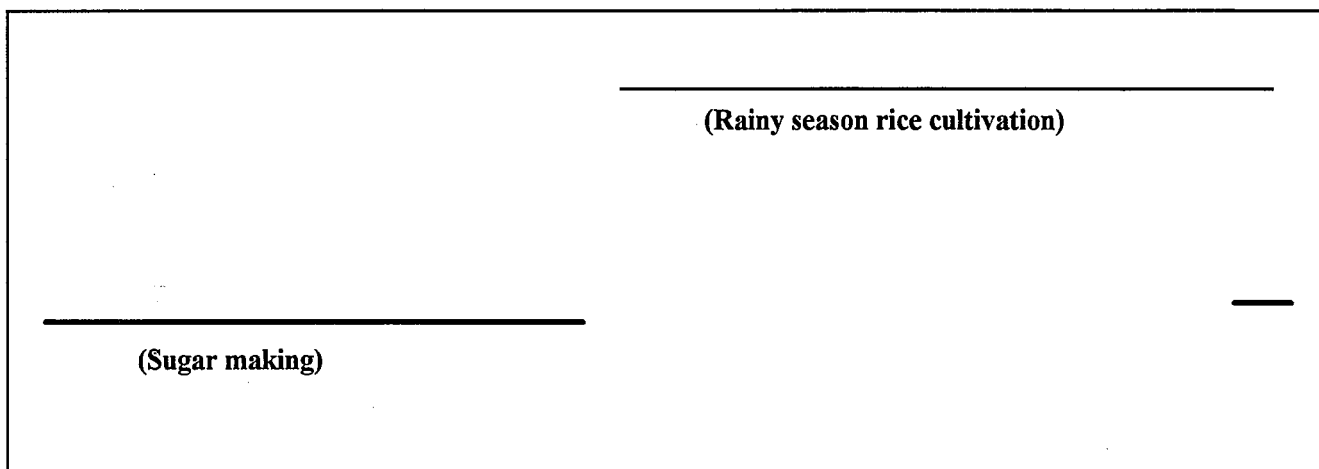
(Village Government Structure)



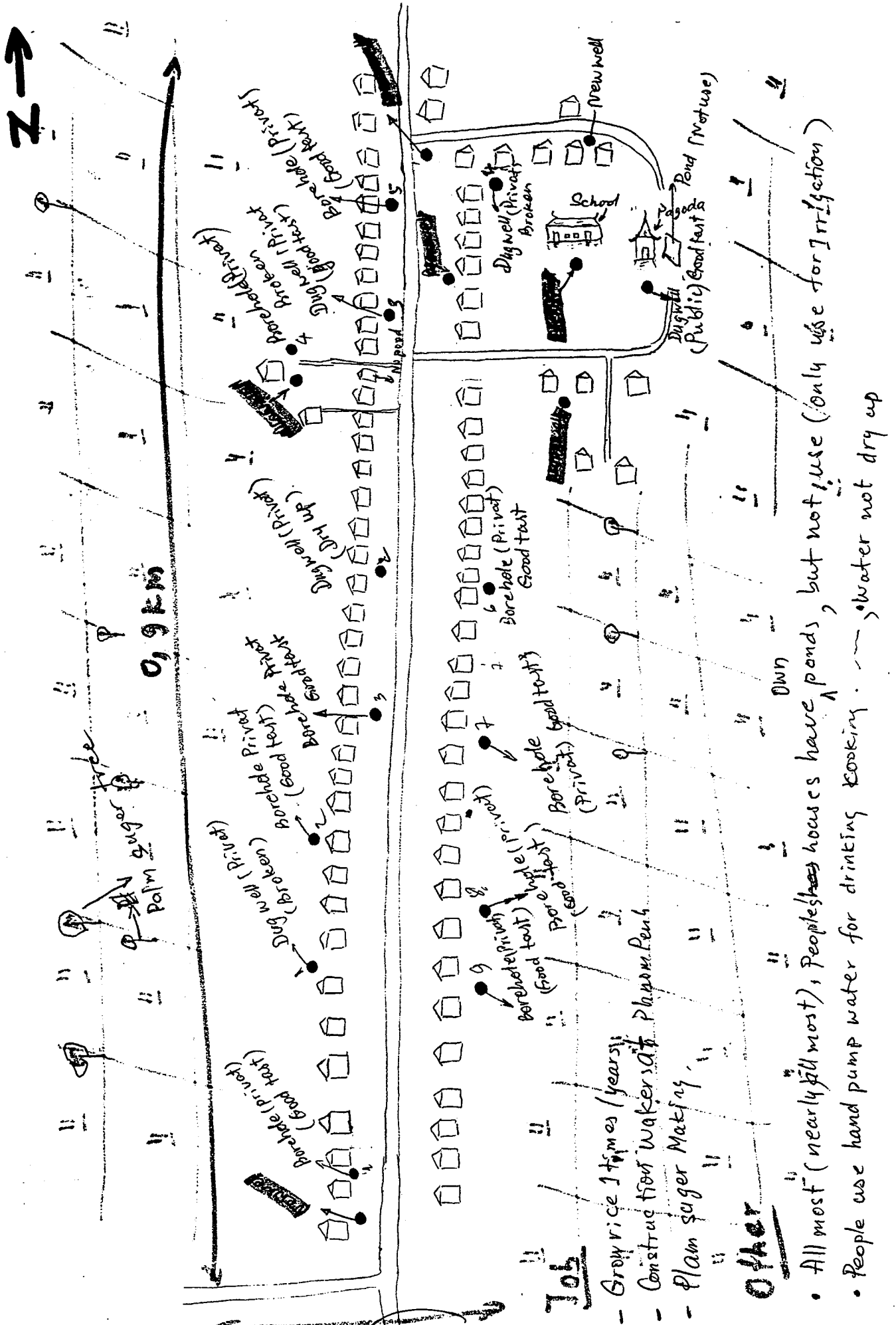
- Village chairman was selected by village people in 1979.
- People selected the chiefs of groups.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



Nº 388 (Russy Thueen Village)

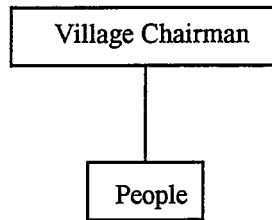


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Kok Trom Kha (No. 393)	Date	19 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Prey Veng	District	Ky Lao	Commune	Ta Kao
Name of Village Head	Chhun Heng	Population (No. of family)	524 (100)	No. of Female Headed Households	50
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village, started in 1801.				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (1 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	70	%		
	Women over 18 ys	50	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (7 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1 km) (x) Buy medicine (7 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	0	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0
	Other fevers	3	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	0
	Diarrhoea	0	Measles	0	Others Typhoid	3

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	4	7 (1broken)	0	0	6	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	5						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(70) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men			3	Children	Boys	1
	Women			2	Aged people	Girls	1
							0
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes							
Hand Pump	Type	N6		Status	Good operation		
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male			0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male			0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing			Affordable			
Observation	1. There are 4 dug wells in the village. 2 dug wells are public and 2 are private. One private dug well is broken. 2. There are 7 hand pumps in the village. 2 pumps are public. 3. Water of all wells and hand pumps has good taste. 4. All ponds are private. They are used for irrigation, animal and raising fish.						

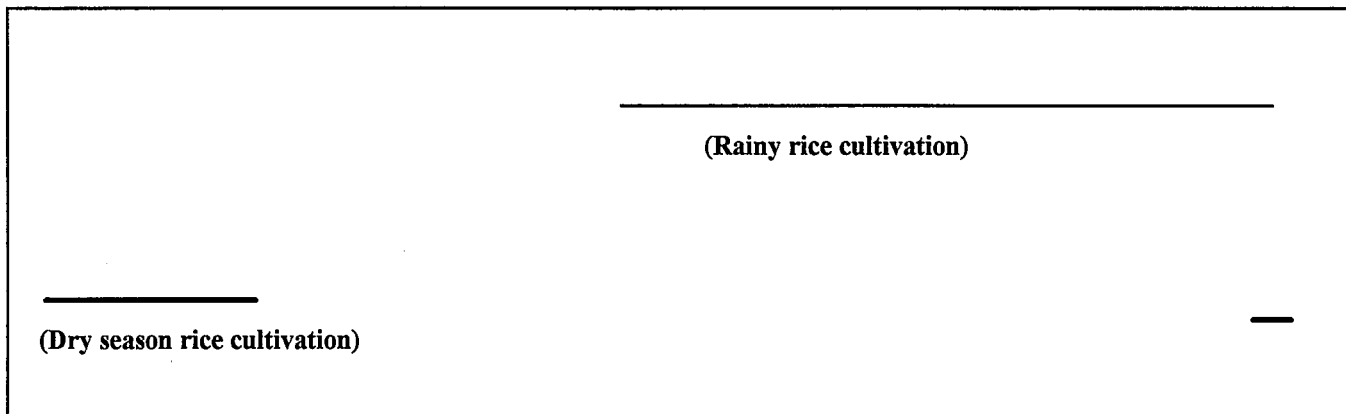
(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was selected by people in 1979.

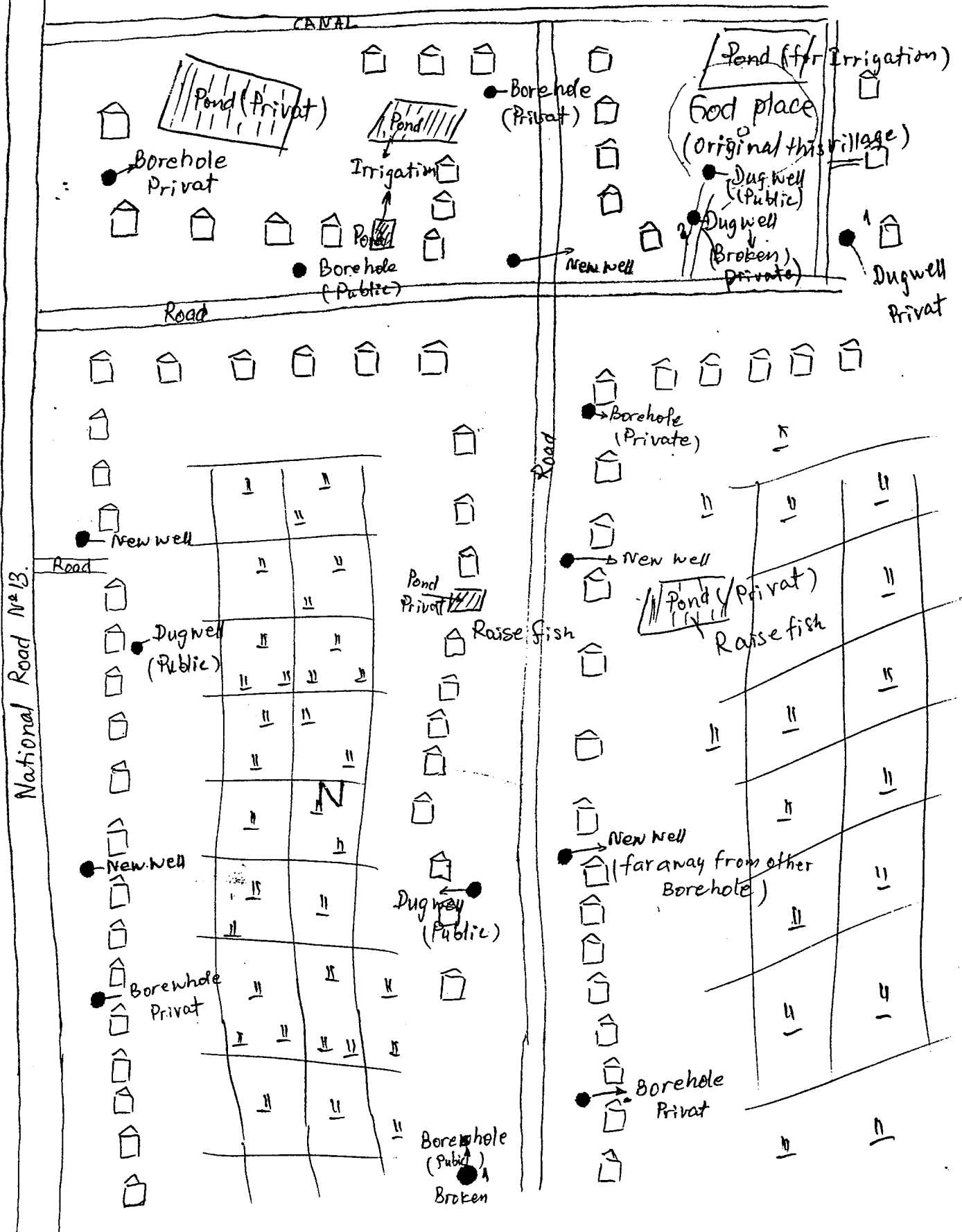
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.



Nº 393. (Kok Trom Kha)

* All peoples are farmer (Two times/year Grose rice)



* All ponds are privat

* All Dugwell and Borehole are good fast

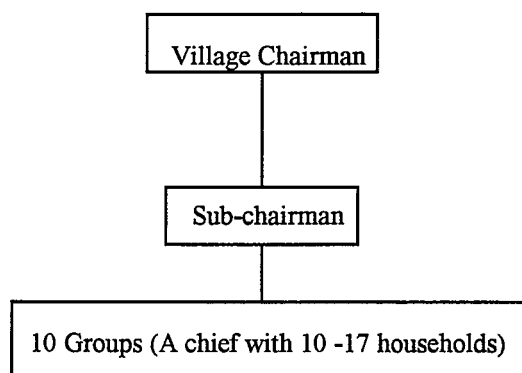
* Dugwell and Borehole are good fast and animal and raise fish

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Prey Phdau (No. 401)	Date	21 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Prey Veng	District	Bar Phnom	Commune	Sdau Kaung
Name of Village Head	Seng Lai	Population (No. of family)	622 (166)	No. of Female Headed Households	32
No. of families returned from exile	1	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	II		Access to Village**	C	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	People help each other in transplanting and harvesting rice.				
Village Establishment	-Old village, started in 1810				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	50	%		
	Women over 18 ys	30	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (10 km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2-3 km) () Buy medicine (km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	0	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	0	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	1	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	1
	Other fevers	2	Cough (Children, aged)	2	Gyneco infection	2
	Diarrhoea	0	Measles	0	Others Typhoid	2

IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	4	6	0	0	1	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	6						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(70) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	2	Children	Boys	2		
				Girls	1		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Women	1	Aged people				0
Hand Pump	Type	N6	Status	Good operation			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable				
Observation	1. There are 4 dug wells in the village. 3 are private and 1 public. All private dug wells are broken. 2. There are 6 hand pumps in the village, all of which are private. They are new pumps. 3. There is a pond in pagoda, which people can use. 4. People take care of public well together.						

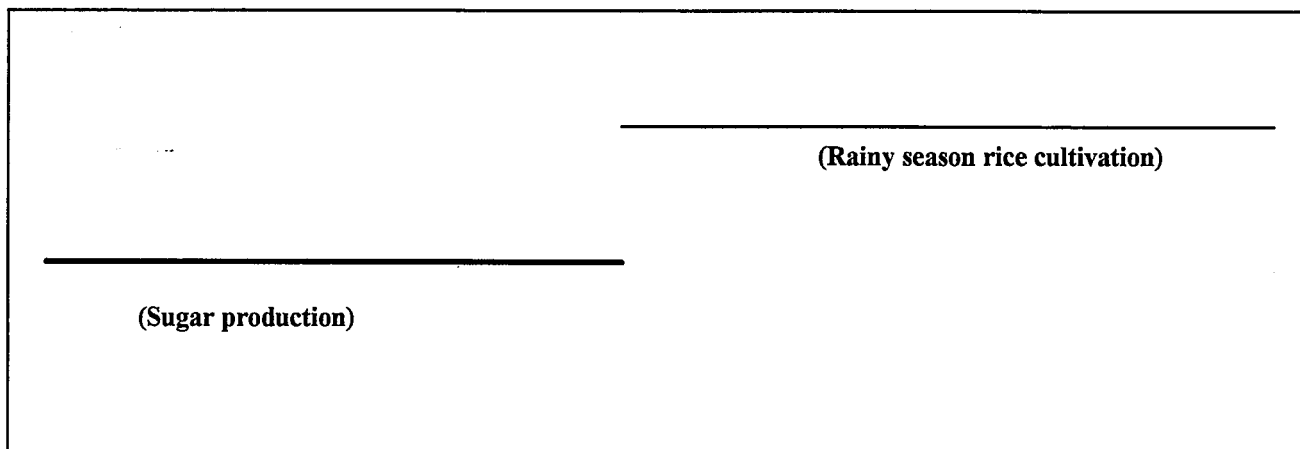
(Village Government Structure)

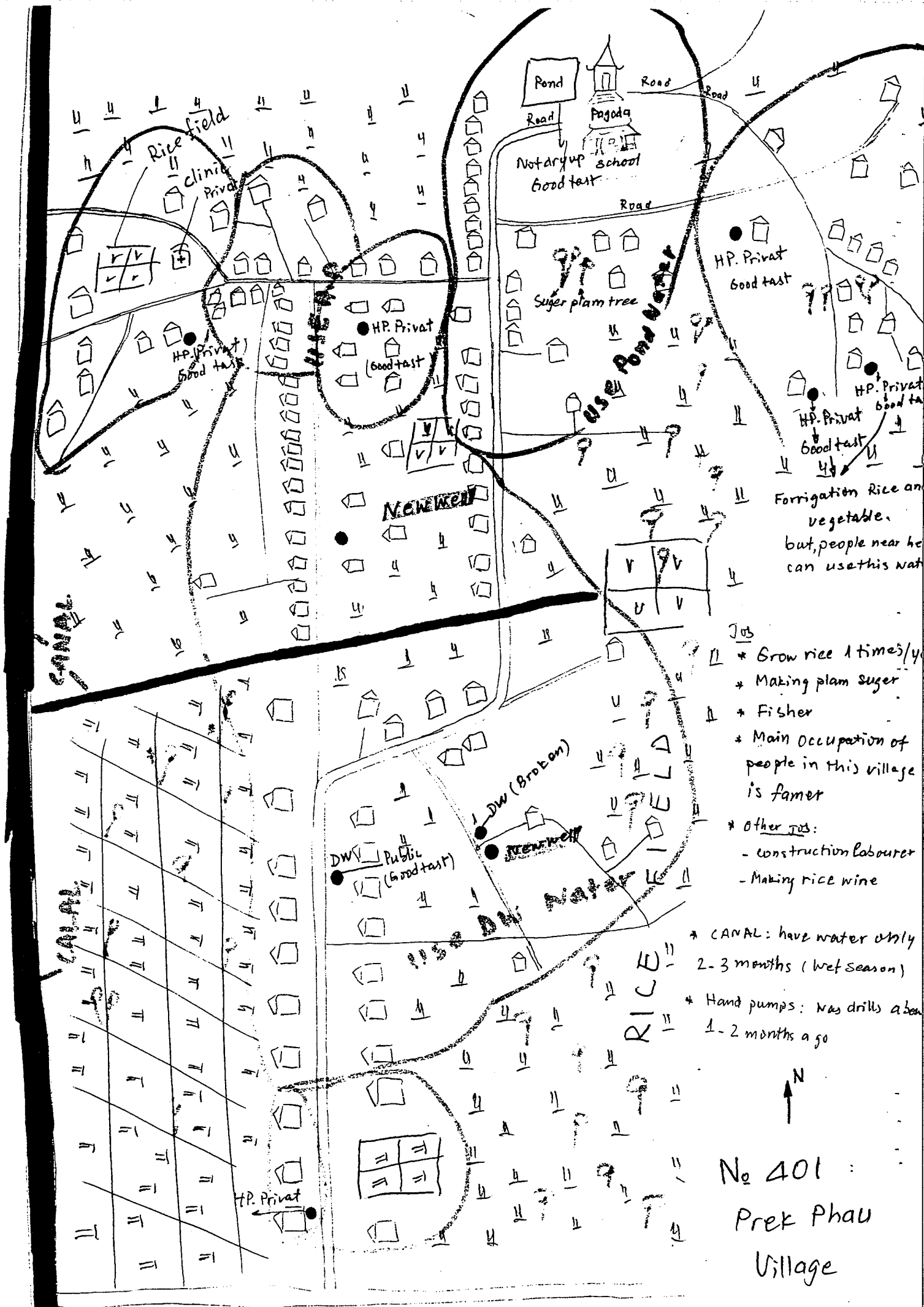


- Village chairman was selected by people.
- Sub-chairman was appointed by village chief.
- Chief of group was appointed by village chairman.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.





- Jobs
- * Grow rice 1 times/yr
 - * Making plam sugar
 - * Fisher
 - * Main Occupation of people in this village is farmer
 - * Other jobs:
 - construction labourer
 - Making rice wine

* CANAL: have water only 2-3 months (wet season)

* Hand pumps: was drills about 1-2 months ago

N

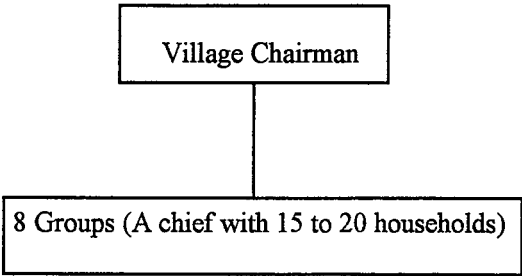
No 401 :
Prek Phau
Village

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Prek Tasoir (No. 406)	Date	21 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Prey Veng	District	Peam Ko	Commune	Neak Leung
Name of Village Head	Sok Kong	Population (No. of family)	833 (141)	No. of Female Headed Households	16
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	5 Vietnamese families
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, vegetable cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Old village, started about 200 years ago				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	Yes				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	72	%		
	Women over 18 ys	40	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				
Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic (1) Private			
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (3 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (3 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (5 km) (x) Buy medicine (0 km)			
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0	Nurse	1	
	Midwife	0	Traditional Birth Attendant	1	
	Village Health volunteer	0	Traditional healers	2	

Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2
	Other fevers	1	Cough	2	Gyneco infection	1
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1

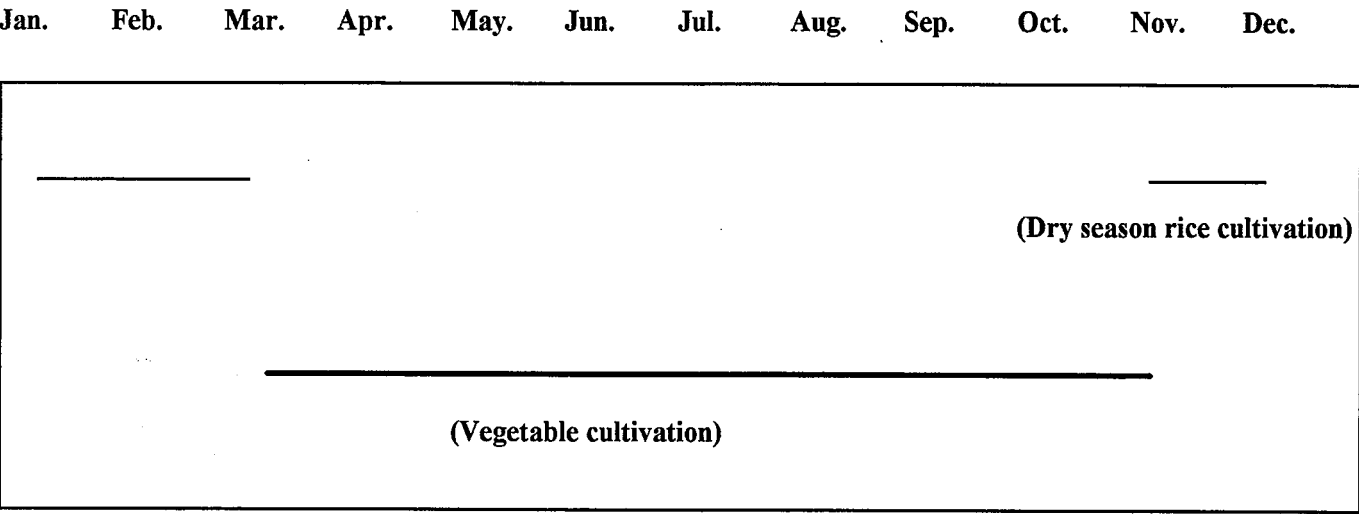
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	0	6 (One broken)	0	1	0	x
	Use	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	6						
Purchase of water	Yes (10 Riel/ litter)						
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3	Children	Boys	1		
	Women	2	Aged people	Girls	1		
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes					0		
Hand Pump	Type	N6	Status	In operation			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							
No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0		
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0		
Water Charge for maintenance	No						
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing			Affordable			
Observation	1. There are 6 five hand pumps in the village, all of which are private. One is broken and 5 are operating very well. 10-20 families are using one hand pump. They do not dry up even in dry season. 2. River water is clear during dry season. But in wet season, it is very dirty. 3. People prefer drinking rain water. 4. In case that people go and fetch private hand pump water, they do not have to pay to the owner, however, in case that the owner deliver water using a worker to each house, people have to pay.						

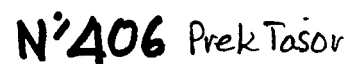
(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was elected by people in the village.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)





800 m

Economic activities

- Grow rice (raining)
- Grow vegetable, (dry) paper.
- They get it to sell at market
- There are 5 VN families
- 10-20 families can use one hand pump
- There are 6 private hand pump
- but have one hand pump is broke

31 families.

4-106

80 m

Dom

Paqoda

Pagoda LP

- making well
- food test
- everybody can use

Private hand pump

Papada 448

५५

Private.H?

School

Veteran Families

FHA

Private clinic

Alcaldes (elime)

Private BP

FM 4

FH4

Men well

141 families

1503

23 families

bad sm

4-106

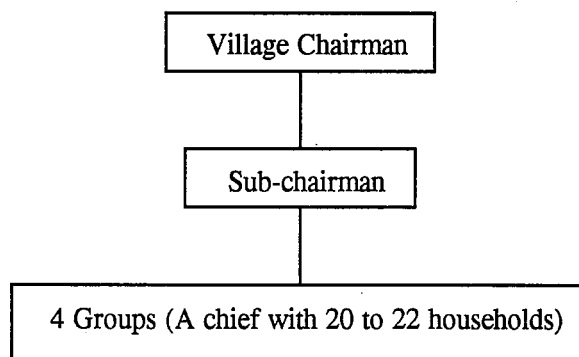
Mekong River

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Samrong Cheung Phnom (No. 426)	Date	17/ 2 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Lineth
Province	Kampong Speu	District	Samrong Ton	Commune	Sen Dey
Name of Village Head	Thoun Keun	Population (No. of family)	366 (63)	No. of Female Headed Households	6
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	1	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	III		Access Village**	to C	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Road repairing				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979 (most people moved into the village from other villages in the same province)				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (0.2 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	85	%		
	Women over 18 ys	22	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (1 units)				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic (1)					
	No. (alternative)	() Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (km) () Go to traditional healers (km) () Call health workers from other areas (km) () Buy medicine (km)					
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	1		
	Midwife	0		Traditional Birth Attendant	1		
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	6		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	3	Malnutrition	0	Skin infection	0	
	Other fevers	3	Cough	1	Gyneco infection	0	
	Diarrhoea	2	Measles	0	Others	0	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Lake
	No.	1	1 (Broken)	0	0	1	1
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: B	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: B
No. private hand pump	Nil						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(20) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching 3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes	Men		2	Children	Boys	3	
					Girls	3	
	Women		2	Aged people			0
Hand Pump	Type	MK II		Status	Broken		
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No				
Willingness to pay/Affordability	Willing		Affordable		
Observation	<div>1. Access road must be repaired about 500m.</div> <div>2. Pond water is used for other purposes</div> <div>3. Hand pump was installed in 1995 by UNICEF, though people maintained it several times in past, one river pipe (5m) was taken away and broken again.</div> <div>4. Bacteria, colitis not contained.</div> <div>5. 1 dug well is public donated by World Concern.</div> <div>6. When the hand pump was working, people collected money, in total 50,000 Riel for hand pump repairing.</div> <div>7. People need 2 hand pumps.</div>				

(Village Government Structure)



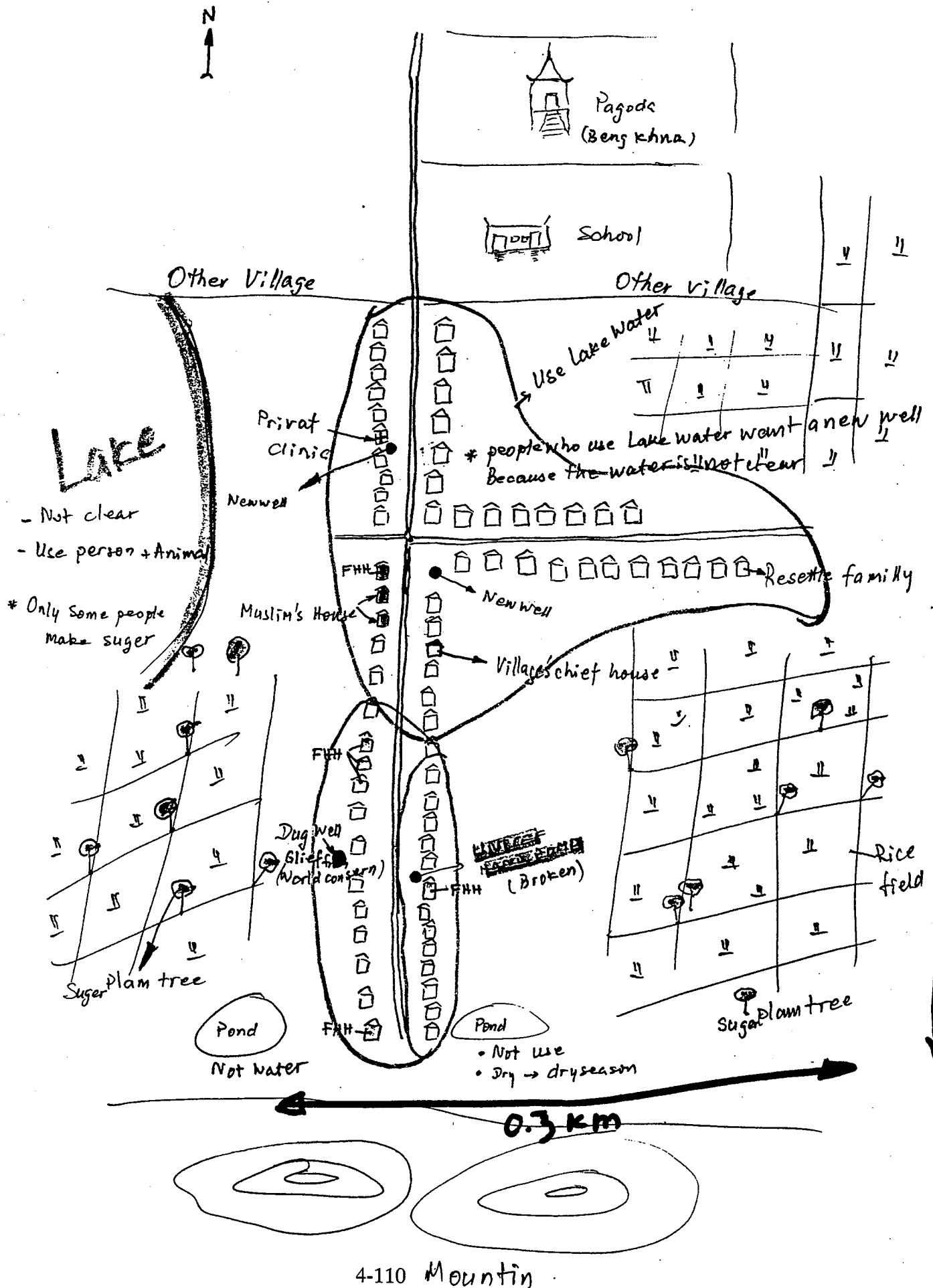
- Village chairman was elected by people.
- Sub-chairman was appointed by commune chief.
- Group chief was appointed by commune chief.
- Village has a meeting once or twice a month. One member (husband or wife) represents a household.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

(Rainy season rice cultivation)											
(Sugar making)											

No 426. Village Samrong Chhng Phnom
Commune Sendey district Samrong Tony Kg. Speu

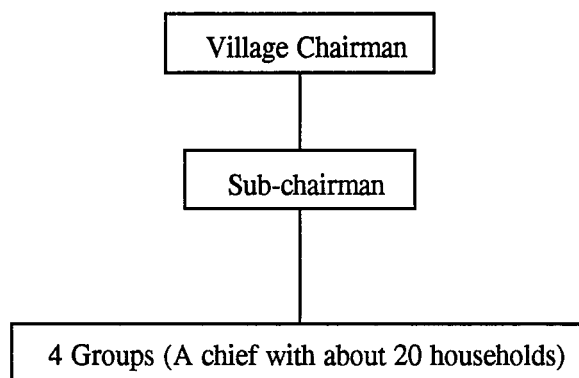


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Sre Kak (No. 429)	Date	17/ 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Kampong Speu	District	Sam Rong	Commune	Ro Laing Chak
Name of Village Head	Chhung Jot	Population (No. of family)	358 (78)	No. of Female Headed Households	45
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	0	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to A	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, vegetable cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Restarted in 1979 (People in the village were forced to move into other areas during Pol Pot regime. In 1979, they came back to the village to reconstruct it.)				
Land	-There is one common plot of land for school construction. -In case that a well is built in private land, people have to pay as much as possible to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (2 km)				
School Attendance	Fair				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Fair				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	58	%		
	Women over 18 ys	27	%		
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()					
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (1 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0.5 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (1 km) (x) Buy medicine (1 km)					
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	0		
	Midwife	1		Traditional Birth Attendant	1		
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	1		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	3	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2	
	Other fevers	1	Cough	1	Gynoeceia infection	1	
	Diarrhoea	3	Measles	1	Others	1	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	
	No.	7	0	0	1 (Not in use)	0	
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:
No. private hand pump	0						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3		Children	Boys	1	
	Women	3		Aged people	Girls	1	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes							
Hand Pump	Type			Status			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No				
Willingness to pay/Affordability	Willing		Affordable, but it is difficult		
Observation	<div>1. People are using water from dug well for drinking and cooking and washing.</div> <div>2. Because the river is very far away from the village, people usually do not use river water.</div> <div>3. All 7 dug wells are private. However, other people also can use them. One dug well is broken. The water quality of the well is good and do not dry up during dry season.</div> <div>4. Village men do not want to have any hand pump because it is difficult for them to pay for maintenance. But women want hand pump.</div>				

(Village Government Structure)



-Village chairman was elected by village people.

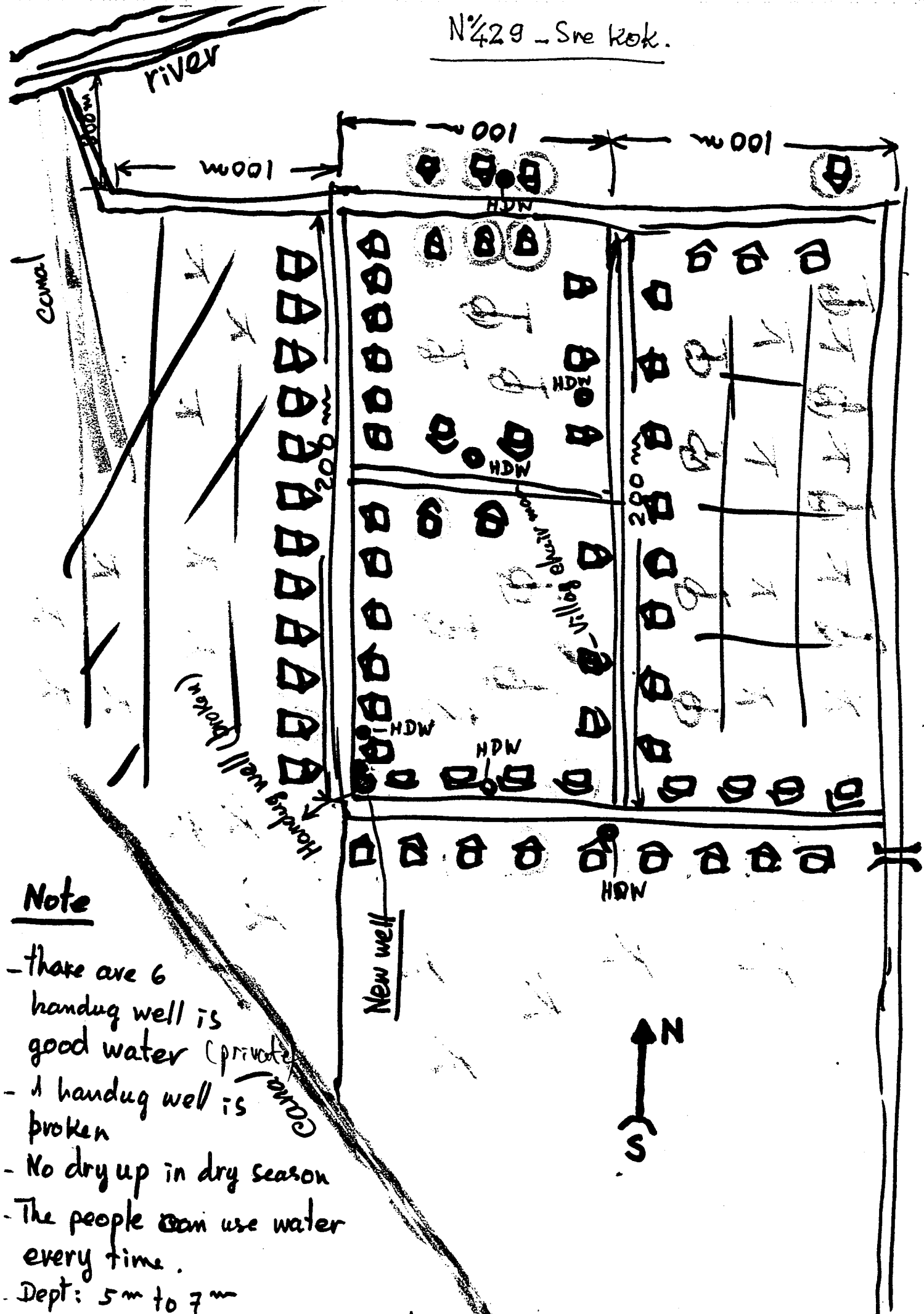
(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

(Rainy season rice cultivation)

(Dry season rice cultivation)

N^o 429 - Sre kok.



Note

- there are 6 handug well is good water (private)
- 1 handug well is broken
- No dry up in dry season
- The people can use water every time.

Dept: 5m to 7m

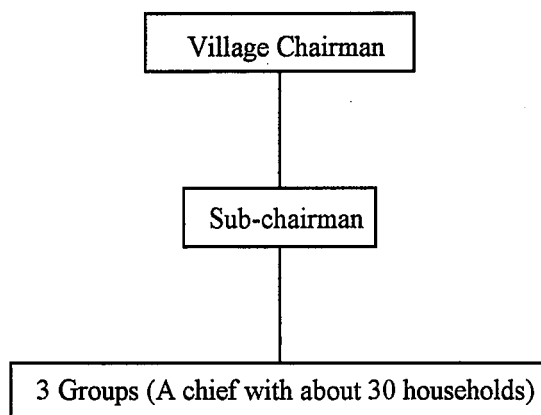
Head faml - head households

I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Kiri Paksmei (No. 454)	Date	18/ 2 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Savourn
Province	Kampong Speu	District	Phnom Srouc	Commune	Taing Sia
Name of Village Head	U. Chea	Population (No. of family)	480 (101)	No. of Female Headed Households	6
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	4	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	III		Access to Village**	C	
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, charcoal burning, sugar making				
Existing Community Organisations	Village Development Committee				
Co-operative Activities	Village road repairing				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979 (People moved into the village from other villages in the same province)				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people do not have to pay to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (4 km)				
School Attendance	Very good				
	If not good, why?				
Equality of Access	Fair				
	If not good, why?				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	58 %			
	Women over 18 ys	20 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	No				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()					
	No. (alternative)	(x) Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (4 km) (x) Go to traditional healers (0 km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (2 km) (x) Buy medicine (4 km)					
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	1		
	Midwife	2		Traditional Birth Attendant	2		
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	1		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	3	Malnutrition	1	Skin infection	2	
	Other fevers	1	Cough	2	Gynoecea infection	1	
	Diarrhoea	1	Measles	1	Others Typhoid	1	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond/Lake	
	No.	5	0	0	0	4	
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: B Smell: B Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:
No. private hand pump	0						
Purchase of water	No						
Water Use Amount	(50) litter/day/ person or family						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3		Children	Boys	2	
	Women	2		Aged people	Girls	2	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes						0	
Hand Pump	Type		Status				
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No				
Willingness to pay/ Affordability	Willing		Affordable		
Observation	<div>1. Access road must be repaired about 500m.</div> <div>2. Pond water is used for other purposes.</div> <div>3. Charcoal can be made 5 packs/15 days, 1 pack can be sold for 7000 riel.</div> <div>4. Bacteria, colitis not included.</div> <div>5. There are 5 dug wells in the village. 3 are public and 2 are private.</div> <div>6. About 10 to15 families buy water in dry season. They go as far as 1km.</div>				

(Village Government Structure)



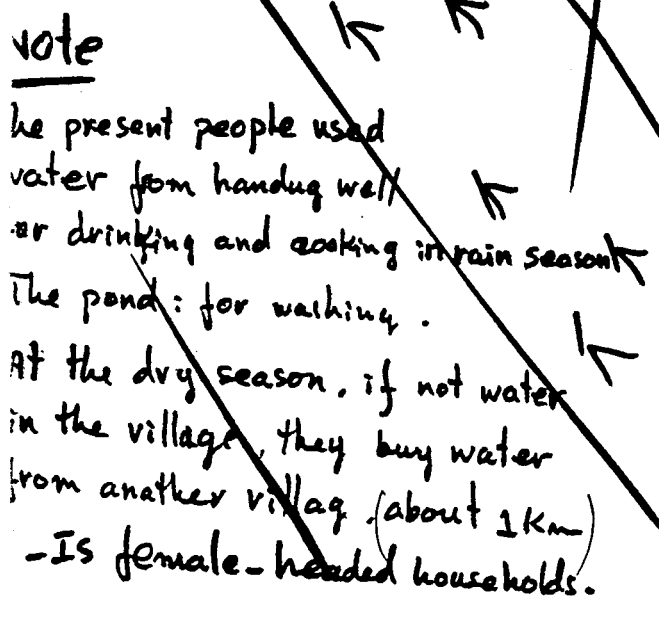
-Village chairman was elected by commune, district, and provincial authority.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; width: 60%; margin: 0 auto; padding-top: 10px;"> <p>(Rainy season rice cultivation)</p> </div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; width: 20%; margin-top: 20px; padding-bottom: 10px;"> <p>(Sugar making)</p> </div>
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①

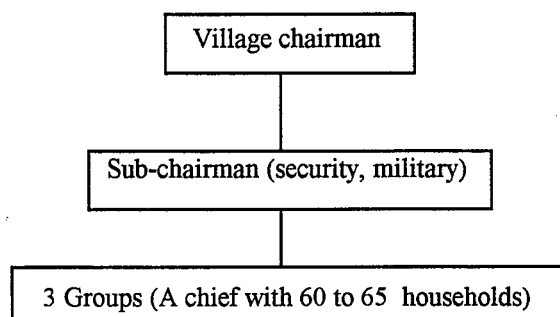


I. General Information					
Village Name (NO.)	Treng Trayeng II. (No. 470)	Date	15 / 02 /97	Name of Interviewer:	Pech Savourn
Province	Kampong Speu	District	Phnom Sronch	Commune	Treng Trayeng
Name of Village Head	Nhem Kim	Population (No. of family)	482 (195)	No. of Female Headed Households	20
No. of families returned from exile	0	No. of families resettled from other areas	10	No. of families of Ethnic minorities and foreigners	0
Village Type*	I		Access Village**	to	A
Main Economic Activity (Main crops)	Rice cultivation, vegetable cultivation				
Existing Community Organisations	Nil				
Co-operative Activities	Nil				
Village Establishment	-Started in 1979 (all the people moved into the village from anther village)				
Land	-No common land -In case that a well is built in private land, people will pay as much as possible to the owner.				
Water	-No rule on water use				
II. Education Status					
Existence of primary school in village	No (0.5 km) They go to commune school.				
School Attendance	Not good If not good, why?: There is a few teacher in only one school. Children don't have enough money to go to school.				
Equality of Access	Not good If not good, why?: There is not enough school. Children are poor that they cannot buy things necessary for school.				
Adult Literacy	Men over 18 ys	33 %			
	Women over 18 ys	34 %			
III. Health/Hygiene Status					
Latrine	Yes (1 unit in a private house)				

Existence of clinics in village	Yes	No. of clinic ()					
	No. (alternative)	() Go to hospitals/clinics in other areas (km) () Go to traditional healers (km) (x) Call health workers from other areas (0.3 km) (x) Buy medicine (0.05 km)					
No of Health Worker	Doctor	0		Nurse	2		
	Midwife	0		Traditional Birth Attendant	0		
	Village Health volunteer	0		Traditional healers	0		
Main Health Problems 3 = Serious 2 = Moderate 1 = Minor 0 = Nil	Malaria	2	Malnutrition	2	Skin infection	1	
	Other fevers	2	Cough	0	Gyneco infection	2	
	Diarrhoea	1	Measles	2	Others Typhoid	1	
IV. Water Use							
Water Source	Type	Dug Well	Borehole	Spring	River	Pond	Rain water
	No.	5	0	0	1	1	x
	Use	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking () Cooking () Washing () Others ()	Drinking (x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)	Drinking(x) Cooking (x) Washing (x) Others (x)
	Quality G: good B: bad	Taste: B Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: Smell: Clear:	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: B Smell: G Clear: G	Taste: G Smell: G Clear: G
No. private hand pump	0						
Purchase of water	Yes (10 Riel/ litter)						
Water Use Amount	(75) litter/day/ person						
Main Persons of Water Fetching	Men	3		Children	Boys	1	
	Women	2		Aged people	Girls	1	
3 = more often 2 = often 1 = sometimes						0	
Hand Pump	Type			Status			
Village Water Committee	Not-exist						
Name of the Head of VWC							

No. of Caretaker/Cleaner	Caretaker	Male	0	Female	0
	Cleaner	Male	0	Female	0
Water Charge for maintenance	No				
Willingness to pay/Affordability	Willing		Affordable		
Observation	<div>1. Only the families living close to dug well use water from the dug wells but others bring or buy water from stream</div> <div>2. It seems to be necessary to construct one hand pump well.</div> <div>3. When women give birth to babies, they always invite midwives from other villages.</div> <div>4. Five dug wells belong to the private houses and they must be taken care of by the owner families.</div> <div>5. There is no water charge for dug wells. If someone wants to use the water, the owner let them use only during rainy season and during dry season people have to fetch water in river.</div> <div>6. There is only one pond for private house.</div>				

(Village Government Structure)



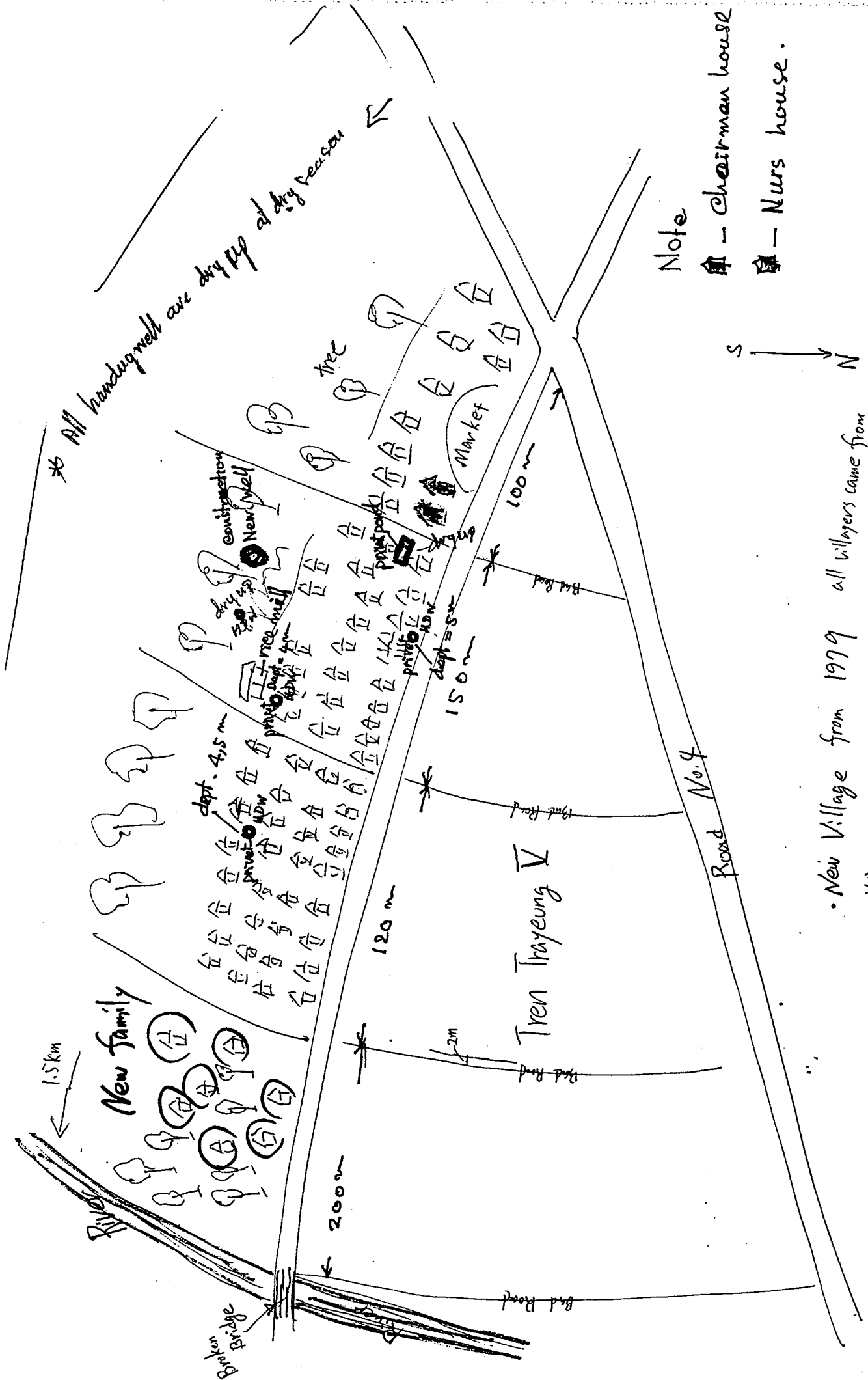
-Village chairman was appointed by district authority.

(Seasonal Calendar of Main Economic Activities)

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

<hr/> (Rainy season rice cultivation)											
<hr/> (Vegetable cultivation)											

100.410 Tren Trayang II, Kampong Speu



Note

■ - Chairman house

■ - Nurs house.

• New Village from 1979 all villagers came from another different area. Villagers don't know number & location of female headed household.

Appendix 5

Manual for Establishment and Management of Community Organization

Manual for Establishment and Management of Community Organization for O&M

MRD/JICA

This is a manual for MRD and PDRD to mention guidelines in terms of establishment and management of community organization for O&M of water facilities. In consideration with sustainability of water supply program, empowerment and capacity building of village people will be crucial factor. Therefore facilitator will enhance awareness and facilitate village people to participate in community activities like Village Water Committee (VWC) and Water Point Committee (WPC). O&M activities will be necessary not only at village level but at user level. This manual mentions only fundamental guideline of O&M activities at community level so that each facilitator will empower local people through open-ended workshop in village. We appreciate village people's positive action and choice because decision making is in village community.

1. Why are Operation & Maintenance and Health Education necessary at village and user level?

Why at village and user level?

To drink unsafe water brings about diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid and others. To drink and use safe water can prevent these diseases and contributes to people's health.

MRD/JICA drilled boreholes and installed hand pumps for village people to get safe water. Those water facilities were handed over to village community. They are public properties belonging to village people. New water sources would be functioned well in a long term with only substantial O&M activities at village and user level. Therefore users (village people) will be expected to take care of those facilities.

According to the Cambodian government guideline for Village Level O&M (VLOM), VWC and WPC are recommended to be organized by village people in order to ensure sustainability. Village Development Committee (VDC) would take care of village level development in all sectors, if there were.

* Materials of training like pictures, posters, drama, games and leaflets are recommended to be developed among provincial officers.

2. Village Water Committee (VWC) and Water Point Committee(WPC)

MRD recommends establishment of VWC (Village Water Committee) and WPC (Water Point Committee)¹ for O&M activities. VWC will have a responsibility of administrative support to WPC on water supply activities at village level. WPC will involve all users and have a responsibility for O&M of new water sources (water wells) constructed by MRD/JICA. Actually WPC will take care of them on daily basis at user level. Following this guideline, we will facilitate community participation in O&M activities through meeting at each village.

¹ MRD organizes and supports the national WATSAN committee which is coordination committee to policy and exchange all concerning parties for the smooth O&M of water supply facilities. The proposal from the national WATSAN committee proceeds establishment of VWC at village level and establishment of WPC at user level.

3. Community Participation and Members of Committee

According to the suggested guideline from MRD, VWC members will be selected from village people in a democratic way. The committee will consist of at least 3 members and about half of them will be women, because women are considered main domestic water users in washing, cooking and so on. VWC will be in charge with administration in water supply development. WPC will involve all the users and will be in charge with actual O&M activities and Health education in the field.

Recommended 3 members are as following:

VWC Members:

Chairperson	1 person	(man or woman)
Secretary	1 person	(man or woman)
Accountant	1 person	(man or woman)

Water Point Committee (WPC) members will be suggested as following:

WPC Members:

Pump caretaker	2 persons	(1 man and 1 woman)
Pump maintenance	2 persons	(1 man and 1 woman)

Regarding selection or appointment of caretakers, those who live near water well will be preferable. Caretakers will inspect handpump, conduct minor repair of it and instruct users in proper use. Pump maintenance will keep cleaning water well environment. After VWC and WPC are organized, the list of members has to be delivered to MRD/JICA.

4. Member's Work

Each member's role is suggested as following:

VWC:

Chairperson:	A representative of committee and to preside over the meeting.
Secretary:	To assist chairperson and record minutes of meeting.
Accountant:	To assist chairperson and have obligation of collection of money and payment of budget.

VWC will be in charge with water supply project at village level. VWC will take care of administration in water supply activities and support WPC in O&M and Health education too. VWC will decide rules and have to get the approval of them by village people. VWC will have a meeting once a month. If receiving report from WPC on serious trouble in handpump, VWC will report the problem to PDRD for repair.

WPC:

Pump caretakers:	To inspect handpump and conduct minor repair, if necessary. In serious damaged case, to inform VWC for repair. To instruct users in proper use.
Pump maintenance:	To keep cleaning handpump environment.

Daily Operation and Maintenance

Once safe water is contaminated, it would not be recovered easily. In order to avoid this case, users must keep the water source clean to protect new water source on daily bases. Village people will pay attention to cleaning hand pump, platform and surroundings. Further expected daily activities are following:

- To instruct the hand pump properly and cleanly.
- To help cleaner and clean the hand pump, platform and surroundings, when the hand pump,

- platform and surroundings are dirty.
- Not to throw out the garbage on the platform and surroundings.
- To keep livestock away from the hand pump and platform. If there are some excrement of livestock, to clean it up.
- To fence water well surroundings.
- Not to wash clothes and take a bath in the platform.
- To select a person who cleans up the hand pump, platform and surroundings in the following month.
- If the iron removal device is constructed, VWC will clean or exchange sand, stone and cloth every three months.

5. Rules

VWC and WPC will decide rules with users to make frameworks of VWC and WPC policy (see appendix 1).

6. Repair of Hand-pump

If some troubles happen in handpump, caretakers will repair it. Caretakers of WPC will be trained for minor repair of hand pump by MRD/JICA. If the damage is beyond caretakers' capacity to repair it (village level O&M), WPC will report to VWC, and then VWC will request PDRD (Provincial Department of Rural Development) for repair.

7. Water Fund

VWC or WPC will register all the users of each facility. The registration will be useful for collection of the charge. Furthermore the trainer will show village people price of the most consumable spare parts so that village people can make a budget to collect the charge from each household. Moreover, village people will decide concerning matters as following:

- What will water fund be used for?: to purchase spare parts, to pay allowance for members or to buy fuel for motor bike for messengers to PDRD.
- How often do they collect?

8. Further Social Development

Improvement of water supply is one of village development. As a capacity-building program, community participation in this study will give empowerment for further social activities to village people.

9. Alternatives to be considered in terms of establishment and management of VWC and WPC in meeting with village people.

1. VWC rules

- Method of collecting water fund
- What will water fund be used for?
- Management of water cleaner (Rotation, Allocation etc.) etc.,

2. Establishment of WPC and VDC

If you see any intention arising from village people, we will advise toward that and appreciate their decision.

Appendix 1: Sample of rules of VWC/WPC

Location: Village: _____ Commune: _____
 District: _____ Province: _____

Date : _____ / _____ / _____

Recommended members are as following:

Members of VWC:

	Name	Sex	Birth Day	Occupation
Chairperson			/ /	
Secretary			/ /	
Accountant			/ /	

Members of WPC:

	Name	Sex	Birth Day	Occupation
Caretaker			/ /	
Caretaker			/ /	
Pump Maintenance			/ /	
Pump Maintenance			/ /	

Rules:

1. The purpose is for community level O&M of hand pump installed by MRD/JICA.
2. If these below mentioned rules do not fit real condition, WVC and WPC will change rules through the approval of people.
3. If Village Development Committee (VDC) is established in this village, VWC and WPC will belong to it.
4. VDC will take care of development in all sectors at village level.

For VWC:

5. VWC will register all the users of hand pump installed by MRD/JICA and identify the number of households who use the hand pump. In the case VWC collects the charge from users for O&M, registration list will be utilized.
6. Members of VWC and WPC will be selected by village people (users).
7. VWC will be in charge with administration in village water supply program.
8. VWC will hold the regular meeting every month. Secretary will record all activities of VWC. Village chairperson will be invited to the meeting as an observer.

For WPC:

9. Pump maintenance will clean hand pump, platform and surroundings.
10. Since water well with hand pump is public property, every user must clean it. WPC will make the schedule of cleaning hand-pump by every user's household.
11. If people don't cooperate in cleaning, WPC will have a general meeting of all users or conduct campaign in order to pay attention to hygienic use.
12. Caretaker will conduct minor repair. If caretaker can't repair it, WPC will report it to VWC and VWC will contact PDRD (Provincial Department of Rural Development) and request repair.
13. VWC or WPC will manage water fund, which will be collected from users. Whenever the fund is spent for any reason, they have to report to users.
14. Regarding collection of water fund, WPC will decide details according as village conditions.

ក្បួនសំរាប់ការបង្កើត និងការគ្រប់គ្រង(គ.ទ.ត)



1. តើហេតុអ្វីបានជា ការប្រើប្រាស់ និង ការជួសជុលថែរក្សាមានសារៈ សំខាន់ សំរាប់ភ្នាក់ងារ ?

ការបរិភោគទឹកមិនស្អាត នាំមកនូវជំងឺ ដូចជា រាតត្បាត , គ្រុនពោះវៀន និងជំងឺផ្សេងៗទៀត ។ ចំពោះ ការបរិភោគ និង ប្រើប្រាស់ ទឹកស្អាតវិញ អាចការពារជំងឺទាំងនោះ និងនាំមកនូវសុខភាព ។

អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ/វិស័យកសិកម្មអណ្តូង និងតំឡើងស្នប់ដើម្បីឱ្យប្រជាជនមានទឹកស្អាតប្រើប្រាស់ ។ ទោះជាយ៉ាងណាក៏ ដោយ ប្រសិនបើគ្មានសកម្មភាពជួសជុល និងថែរក្សាថ្នាក់ភូមិទេនោះ អណ្តូងស្នប់នឹងមិនអាច ធានាផ្តល់ទឹកស្អាតទៀតឡើយ ។ ដូច្នេះអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ (អ្នកភូមិ) ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់អណ្តូងនោះ បន្ទាប់ ពី សាងសង់ហើយ ។ ការទទួលខុសត្រូវនេះជាបន្ទុករបស់អ្នកភូមិ ពីព្រោះអណ្តូងស្នប់ជាមូលដ្ឋានរបស់អ្នក ។ មន្ត្រីរាជការរបស់អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ មិនអាចនៅជាប់ជាមួយអ្នកភូមិបានរហូតទេ ព្រោះគេមានភារកិច្ចច្រើនទៀត ។

គណៈកម្មាធិការទឹកភូមិ គឺជាក្រុមដែលត្រូវបានគេបង្កើតឡើងដោយប្រជាជនក្នុងភូមិ ដើម្បីធានាខុសត្រូវ អណ្តូងទឹក សាធារណៈ ។

2 . គណៈកម្មាធិការទឹកភូមិ(គ. ទ. ត) និង គណៈកម្មាធិការអណ្តូងទឹក (គ. ទ. ត)

អ. ជ. ប បានផ្តល់ជាយោបល់ដើម្បីបង្កើត គ.ទ.ត និង (គ. អ. ទ) ។

គ. ទ. ត មានភារកិច្ចទទួលខុសត្រូវ គ្រប់គ្រងរាល់សកម្មភាពអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទឹកថ្នាក់ភូមិ ។

គ. អ. ទ មានភារកិច្ចទទួលខុសត្រូវលើការប្រតិបត្តិថែរក្សា និងជួសជុលថ្មី និងសហប្រតិបត្តិការរាល់សកម្មភាពដែលបានអនុវត្តន៍ ដោយអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ ចំពោះប្រភពទឹកថ្មី ។ សកម្មភាពទាំងនេះរួមាន ការបណ្តុះបណ្តាលការប្រតិបត្តិ ថែរក្សាជួសជុល អប់រំអនាម័យ និងការពិនិត្យអង្កេតផ្សេងៗទៀត ។

យោងតាមគោលនយោបាយនេះ យើងក៏បានជួយសម្របសម្រួល ក្នុងការបង្កើត គ. ទ. ភ និង គ. អ. ទ ដើម្បីការប្រតិបត្តិថែរក្សាជួសជុល ចំពោះអណ្តូងស្នប់ដែលបានសាងសង់ដោយ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ/ឆែកា ។

3. ការចូលរួមសហគមន៍ និងសមាជិករបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការ

យោងទៅតាមការណែនាំ របស់ក្រសួងអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ សមាជិករបស់ គ. ទ. ភ បានជ្រើសរើសចេញពីអ្នកភូមិដោយមធ្យោបាយប្រជាធិបតេយ្យ ។ គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវមានសមាជិក ចំនួន 3 នាក់យ៉ាងតិច ហើយពាក់កណ្តាលត្រូវជាស្ត្រី ព្រោះស្ត្រីជាអ្នក ប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកយ៉ាងសំខាន់ក្នុងគ្រួសារ ទាំងការបោកគក់ និងចម្អិន អាហារ ។ គ. ទ. ភ នឹងត្រូវទទួលបន្ទុកការគ្រប់គ្រងក្នុងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក ហើយ គ. អ. ទ ត្រូវទទួល បន្ទុកសកម្ម ការប្រតិបត្តិថែរក្សា និងជួសជុល និងអប់រំសុខភាព ។

កំណត់អោយមានសមាជិក គ. ទ. ភ 3 ដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

- ប្រធាន 1 នាក់ ជាបុរស ឬ ស្ត្រី
- លេខាធិការ 1 នាក់ ជាបុរស ឬ ស្ត្រី
- បេឡាធិការ 1 នាក់ ជាបុរស ឬ ស្ត្រី

សមាជិកគណៈកម្មាធិការ អណ្តូង គ. អ. ភ បានកំណត់ដូចខាងក្រោម ៖

- អ្នកជួសជុលស្នប់ 2 នាក់ បុរស 1 ឬ ស្ត្រី
- អ្នកថែរក្សា 2 នាក់ បុរស 1 ឬ ស្ត្រី

ការជ្រើសរើស អ្នកថែរក្សា និងជួសជុលស្នប់រើសយកអ្នកដែលនៅនៅជិតទីតាំងអណ្តូងស្នប់ទើបប្រសើរ ។ អ្នក ជួសជុលស្នប់ត្រូវពិនិត្យស្ថានភាពស្នប់ និងការជួសជុលតូចតាច ។

បញ្ជីឈ្មោះ សមាជិក គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវប្រគល់ជូនដល់ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ/ឆែកា ក្រោយពីបានបង្កើត គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវប្រគល់នេះហើយ ។

4. ការកិច្ចរបស់សមាជិក (គ. ទ. ភ)

4.1 គ. ទ. ភ

- ប្រធាន តំណាងអោយសមាជិក គ. ទ. ភ ពិនិត្យមើលការខុសត្រូវរួម ព្រមជាប្រធានលើអង្គប្រជុំ ។
- លេខាធិការ ជាអ្នកជំនួយការប្រធាន និងជាអ្នកធ្វើសេចក្តីកត់ត្រារបស់អង្គប្រជុំ ។

- បេឡាធិការ មានភារកិច្ចទទួលខុសត្រូវ ក្នុងការប្រមូល និងចំណាយថវិការ ។

គ.ទ.ក ទទួលបន្ទុកលើការផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹក ចំពោះថ្នាក់ភូមិ និងយកចិត្តទុកដាក់លើការប្រតិបត្តិ ថែរក្សាជួសជុល និងអប់រំសុខភាពផងដែរ ។

គ.ទ.ក កំណត់នូវច្បាប់របស់ខ្លួន ហើយច្បាប់នេះត្រូវទទួលយកពីការយល់ព្រមរបស់ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ផងដែរ ។

គ.ទ.ក ត្រូវមានការប្រជុំ ១ ខែមួយដង បើអាចធ្វើបានហើយ បើបានទទួលរបាយការណ៍អ្វីដែលកើតឡើង ចំពោះស្នប់ពី គ.អ.ទ និង គ.ទ.ក ត្រូវរាយការណ៍ អំពីបញ្ហានេះទៅឱ្យមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្តដើម្បីជួសជុល ។

4.2 គ.អ.ក

- អ្នកជួសជុល ត្រូវពិនិត្យស្ថានភាពអណ្តូងស្នប់ និងជួសជុលតូចតាច បើចាំបាច់ក្នុងករណីខូចខាតធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ ប្រាប់ទៅ គ.ទ.ក មកជួសជុល .

- អ្នកថែរក្សា ត្រូវសំអាត និងថែរក្សាអណ្តូងស្នប់ និងបរិស្ថានជុំវិញអោយបានស្អាត ។

4.3 ការប្រតិបត្តិ និងការថែទាំប្រចាំថ្ងៃ

កាលបើមិនស្អាត បែជាគ្រឿងកំរាមមិនអាចធ្វើអោយស្អាតឡើងវិញ ដោយងាយស្រួលទេ ហើយដើម្បីជៀសវាងករណីនេះ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ត្រូវរក្សា និងការពារប្រភពទឹក ។ មិនតែប៉ុណ្ណោះ ត្រូវយកចិត្តទុកដាក់ថែរក្សាស្នប់ ខឿនអណ្តូង និងបរិវេណជុំវិញឱ្យស្អាតជានិច្ច ព្រោះវាជាកម្មសិទ្ធិរបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទាំងអស់គ្នា ។

- អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹក ត្រូវសំអាតអណ្តូងស្នប់អោយបានស្អាតជានិច្ច

- គ.ទ.ក កំណត់អ្នកសំអាតអោយសំអាត អណ្តូងស្នប់ ខឿនអណ្តូងព្រមទាំងបរិវេណជុំវិញខឿន ជារៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ ។

- អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទូទៅ ត្រូវជួយសំអាតផងដែរ កាលណាអណ្តូងស្នប់ ខឿនអណ្តូង និងបរិវេណជុំវិញខឿនអណ្តូងមានសំរាម ឬ ក៏គ្រឿង ។

- មិនត្រូវហាលខោអាវនៅលើស្នប់អណ្តូង ។

- អ្នកភូមិមិនត្រូវចោលសំរាមលើខឿនអណ្តូងស្នប់ និងបរិវេណជុំវិញអណ្តូងស្នប់ ហើយបើមានលាមកសត្វត្រូវតែសំអាតចេញ ។

- មិនត្រូវកំណត់ទីតាំងកន្លែងចាក់សំរាម និងបង្គន់អនាម័យអោយនៅជិតអណ្តូងស្នប់ឡើយ (យ៉ាងតិច ក៏មានចម្ងាយ 30ម)

- មិនត្រូវធ្វើអោយចង្អុលទឹកស្ទះទេ

- មិនត្រូវ បោកគក់ ខោអាវ និងងូតទឹកលើខឿនអណ្តូងឡើយ

ជ្រើសរើសនរណាម្នាក់ ចំពោះការសំអាតស្លាប់អណ្តូង ខឿនអណ្តូង និងបរិវេណជុំវិញអណ្តូងសំរាប់ មួយខែម្តងៗ.

ប្រព័ន្ធរណសំអាតមានដូចខាងក្រោម :

- + រណសំអាត មិនផ្លាស់ប្តូរ
- + រណសំអាតផ្លាស់ប្តូរតាម ម្នាក់ម្តងៗ
- + រណសំអាតផ្លាស់ប្តូរតាមក្រុមនីមួយៗ
- + រណសំអាតផ្លាស់ប្តូរតាមការបែងចែករបស់ គ. ទ. ភ
- + ជួលអ្នកសំអាត

គ. ទ. ភ ជ្រើសរើសយកប្រព័ន្ធរណសំអាតណាមួយ សមស្របទៅតាមស្ថានភាពរបស់ខ្លួន ។ ប្រសិនបើមិនជ្រើសយកប្រព័ន្ធមិនប្រែប្រួលទេ គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវធ្វើតារាងរណសំអាតតាមក្រុម ឬ ម្នាក់ៗ ។

- ប្រសិនបើអណ្តូងណាមានអាងច្រោះដែក គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវសំអាត ឬ ផ្លាស់ប្តូរខ្សាច់ . គ្រួស . និងក្រណាត់ តំរងមេរោគរាល់ ៣ខែម្តង ។

- កោះហៅអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទឹកឱ្យចូលរួមប្រជុំ បើសិនពួកគេត្រូវយោបល់ពីអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ។

(មើល ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ ៣)

5 . ច្បាប់

ច្បាប់នេះនឹងកំណត់ទំហំសកម្មភាពរបស់ គ. ទ. ភ និង គ. អ. ភ ហើយបើច្បាប់នេះមិនសមស្របតាមលក្ខខណ្ឌ នៃការអនុវត្តន៍ទេ គ. ទ. ភ និងត្រូវផ្លាស់ប្តូរ ជាមួយអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ឱ្យបានសមស្រប ។

6 . ការជួសជុលស្ទូបវែង

ប្រសិនបើមានបញ្ហាអ្វីកើតឡើងចំពោះស្ទូប អ្នកជួសជុលត្រូវជួលដោយខ្លួនឯង ព្រោះពួកគេនឹងត្រូវបានបង្រៀន របៀបជួសជុលតូចតាចដោយ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ/វិទ្យាប្រចាំហើយ ។ បើអ្នកជួសជុលមិនអាចជួស ជុលបាន គ. ទ. ភ និងត្រូវរាយការណ៍ទៅឱ្យ គ. ទ. ភ ហើយ គ. ទ. ភ ធ្វើការទាក់ទងទៅមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្តទៀត ។ ចំណែកអ្នកជួសជុលឯកជនមិនអាចជួសជុលស្ទូបដែលសាងសង់ដោយ អភិវឌ្ឍន៍ជនបទ/វិទ្យា បានទេព្រោះពួកគេគ្មានបទពិសោធន៍ និងគ្រឿងបន្លះ ។ ការទាក់ទងមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្ត គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវប្រមូលថវិការដ្ឋបាលអោយ

ថ្ងៃជួសជុលទៅពួកគេ ។ បញ្ហានេះបណ្តាលការត្រូវទទួលខុសត្រូវចំពោះការប្រមូល ថវិការសំរាប់បង់ថ្លៃជួសជុល ។
ប្រជាជន និងត្រូវយល់ព្រមតាមប្រព័ន្ធប្រមូលថវិការ ណាមួយអោយសមស្រប ។
(មើលឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ 2)

7 . មូលនិធិទឹក

គ. ទ. ភ ឬ គ. អ. ទ ត្រូវចុះឈ្មោះអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទាំងអស់ (គ្រួសារ)

ការចុះឈ្មោះក្នុងបញ្ជីនេះ មានប្រយោជន៍សំរាប់ការប្រមូលថវិការ ។ បន្តទៅទៀតនេះ យើងនឹងបង្ហាញអ្នកភូមិ នូវ
របៀបឱ្យតម្លៃទៅលើផ្នែកសំភារៈដែលងាយខូចខាត និងតម្លៃរបស់វា ដូចនេះអ្នកភូមិអាចកំណត់ ថវិការចំនួន
ប៉ុន្មាន ដែលត្រូវប្រមូលពីគ្រួសារនីមួយៗ ។

អ្នកភូមិមានការបារម្ភណ៍ចំពោះបញ្ហាដូចខាងក្រោម :

- មូលនិធិទឹកនេះប្រើប្រាស់សំរាប់ធ្វើអ្វី ?

ដើម្បីទិញគ្រឿងបន្លែអោយទៅសមាជិកថែរក្សាជួសជុល និងសំរាប់ការបញ្ជូនដំណឹងទៅអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្ត ។

- តើត្រូវប្រមូលថវិការប៉ុន្មានដង ? សំរាប់ពេលបន្តទៅទៀត

(មើលឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ 2)

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ 1 គំរូច្បាប់របស់ គ. ទ. ក

ទីតាំង ភូមិ ឃុំ ស្រុក ខេត្ត.....
ថ្ងៃខែ.....

• សមាជិករបស់ គ. ទ. ក

	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំកំណើត	មុខងារ
ប្រធាន				
លេខាធិការ				
បេឡាធិការ				

• សមាជិករបស់ គ. អ. ទ

	ឈ្មោះ	ភេទ	ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំកំណើត	មុខងារ
អ្នកជូសជុល				
អ្នកជូសជុល				
អ្នកថែរក្សា				
អ្នកថែរក្សា				

• **ច្បាប់**

១. គោលបំណងរបស់យើងគឺ សំរាប់ការប្រើប្រាស់ថែរក្សា និងជូសជុលអណ្តូងស្នប់ ឱ្យបានល្អ ។
២. បើច្បាប់រាប់ខាងក្រោមមិនសមស្របទៅនឹងការអនុវត្តន៍ គ. ទ. ក និង គ. អ. ទ ត្រូវផ្លាស់ប្តូរ អោយបានសមស្របតាមការយល់ព្រមរបស់អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ។
៣. គ. ទ. ក និង គ. អ. ទ ជាផ្នែកមួយរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ភូមិ ប្រសិនបើគណៈកម្មាធិការ ត្រូវបានគេបង្កើតរួចហើយ ក្នុងភូមិ ។

សំរាប់ គ. ទ. ក

4. គ. ទ. ក ត្រូវចុះឈ្មោះ អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ និងកំណត់បញ្ជាសមាជិកគ្រួសារដែលប្រើប្រាស់អណ្តូងស្នប់ ក្នុងករណីសំរាប់ការថែរក្សា និងការជួសជុល គ. ទ. ក ត្រូវប្រមូលថវិការពីអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ។

5. សមាជិករបស់ គ. ទ. ក និង គ. អ. ទ ត្រូវបានតែងតាំងដោយអ្នកភូមិ.

6. គ. ទ. ក មានភារកិច្ចទទួលខុសត្រូវការគ្រប់គ្រងការអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ទឹកក្នុងភូមិ .

7. គ. ទ. ក ត្រូវបើកអង្គប្រជុំឱ្យបានរាល់ខែជាទៀងទាត់ លេខាធិការត្រូវកត់ត្រារាល់សកម្មភាព របស់ គ. ទ. ក និងត្រូវអញ្ជើញប្រធានភូមិចូលរួមក្នុងអង្គប្រជុំ ធ្វើជាអ្នកអង្កេតការ ។

សំរាប់ គ. អ. ទ

8. អ្នកថែរក្សាត្រូវសំអាតស្នប់អណ្តូង ខឿនអណ្តូង និងបរិវេណជុំវិញអណ្តូងព្រមទាំងជួយលើកទឹកចិត្តអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់អោយប្រើបានសមរម្យ.

9. អណ្តូងស្នប់នេះជាទ្រព្យសម្បត្តិសាធារណៈរបស់ប្រជាជនក្នុងភូមិ ដូច្នេះត្រូវសំអាតអោយបានស្អាតជានិច្ច ។
គ. ទ. ក ត្រូវធ្វើតារាងវេលាសំអាតអណ្តូងស្នប់ឱ្យបានគ្រប់គ្រួសារ ។

10. ប្រសិនបើប្រជាជនមិនសហការណ៍ក្នុងការបោសសំអាតទេ គ. ទ. ក នឹងកោះហៅអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ទាំងអស់មកប្រជុំ ឬ អនុវត្តន៍យុទ្ធសាស្ត្រដើម្បីឱ្យប្រជាជនចាប់អារម្មណ៍លើបង្គន់អនាម័យ ។

11. អ្នកជួសជុលព្យាយាមជួសជុលការខូចខាតតិចតួចប្រសិនមិនអាចជួសជុលបានទេ គ. ទ. ក នឹងត្រូវធ្វើការ

ទាក់ទងជាមួយមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្តសុំស្នើការជួសជុល ។

12. គ. ទ. ភ ឬ គ. អ. ទ ត្រូវដឹងចំនួនថវិការសរុបដែលប្រមូលបានពីអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ ដើម្បីឱ្យថ្លៃជួសជុលពេលណា អ្នកបច្ចេកទេសនៃមន្ទីរអភិវឌ្ឍន៍ខេត្តចុះមកធ្វើការជួសជុលនោះ ។

ក្នុងករណីនេះ គ. ទ. ភ ឬ គ. អ. ភ ត្រូវទទួលខុសត្រូវការប្រមូល និងចំណាយសំរាប់ជួសជុល បន្ទាប់មក ត្រូវរាយការណ៍អំពីបញ្ហានេះអោយអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់បានដឹង ។

13. ការប្រមូលនិធិទឹក គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវកំណត់អោយបានត្រឹមត្រូវ ល្អិតល្អន់ យោងទៅតាមស្ថានភាពក្នុងភូមិ ។

ប្រព័ន្ធ	ពណ៌នា	គុណសម្បត្តិ	គុណវិបត្តិ
វិធីបង់ប្រាក់ប្រចាំខែ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ត្រូវប្រមូលដោយទៀតទាត់ពីមេជួរដែលប្រើប្រាស់អណ្តូងរៀងរាល់ខែ មានវិធី 2 យ៉ាងសំរាប់ទាញការពីមេជួរ ឬ សមាជិកគ្រួសារ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - គ. ទ. ភ អាចដោះស្រាយបានដោយមិនចំណាយប្រាក់ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - វាមិនអាចព្យាករណ៍ឱ្យ បានត្រឹមត្រូវនូវចំនួនទឹក លុយសរុបដ៏ចាំបាច់ទេ. - ប្រសិនបើវាមិនគ្រប់ គ្រាន់ទេ គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវ ទាញយកបន្ថែមសំរាប់ធ្វើការជួសជុល. - វាជាការលំបាក ហើយគ្មានសុវត្ថិភាពទេ ចំពោះលុយយកមកសន្សំ
វិធីចំណាយលុយដុំ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ទាំងអស់ត្រូវចំណាយលុយទៅតាមចំនួនកំនត់ដែល គ.ទ. ភ ត្រូវការ - មានមធ្យោបាយ 2 យ៉ាង សំរាប់បែងចែកកំរៃពីមេគ្រួសារ ឬ សមាជិកគ្រួសារ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - វាមិនសំខាន់ទេក្នុងការប្រមូលលុយរៀងរាល់ខែ - វាមិនសំខាន់ទេ ចំពោះការប្រមូលថវិកាសន្សំទុកក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - គ្រួសារក្រ មិនអាចចំណាយទៅតាមតេទាមទា. - ប្រសិនបើគ្រួសារមួយចំនួនមិនអាចបង់ថវិកាតាមកំនត់ទេ គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវទៅ ពឹងពាក់លើអ្នកដែលមានលទ្ធភាព
វិធីបរិច្ចាគថវិកាដុំ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - នៅពេល គ. ទ. ភ ត្រូវការ ថវិកា ត្រូវបែងចែកទៅតាមលទ្ធភាពគ្រួសារនីមួយៗ បន្ទាប់ពីការប្រកាសចំនួនសរុបទឹកលុយ - គ្រួសារដែលមានលទ្ធភាពចេញថវិកាច្រើនជាងគ្រួសារដែលគ្មានលទ្ធភាព 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ការប្រមូលលុយត្រូវស្ម័គ្រចិត្តពីអ្នកដែលផ្តល់ (មិនបង្ខំ) - វាមិនសំខាន់ទេ ចំពោះការប្រមូលថវិកាសន្សំទុកក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង - វាមិនចាំបាច់ចំពោះការ ប្រមូលថវិកាក្នុងរយៈពេលវែង 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - វាចំណាយរយៈពេលយូរណាស់ ក្នុងការប្រមូលថវិកាច្រើន. - បើសិនការប្រមូលថវិកាម្តងហើយ ម្តងទៀត វាជាបន្ទុកដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរចំពោះគ្រួសារដែលគ្មានលទ្ធភាព

ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ : 2 វិធីសាស្ត្រ នៃការថែរក្សា

ប្រព័ន្ធ	ពលវិធាន	គុណសម្បត្តិ	គុណវិបត្តិ
ប្រព័ន្ធថែរក្សាមិនផ្ទាល់ចូរ	គ. ទ. ភ ចាត់តាំង មនុស្សម្នាក់ ឬ 2 នាក់ សំរាប់ថែរក្សា	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - មានការទទួលខុសត្រូវ ច្បាស់លាស់ - ងាយស្រួលក្នុងការចាត់ ចែងឧបករណ៍សំរាប់សំអាត 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ពីព្រោះការសំអាតដោយម្នាក់ៗគឺជាបន្ទុកដ៏ធ្ងន់ធ្ងរ និងចុះខ្សោយ - អ្នកដទៃទៀតមិនចូលរួមសំអាត - នៅពេលអ្នកសំអាតចាត់ចែងស្មារតីទទួលខុសត្រូវ . អណ្តូងស្នប់ និងខឿនអណ្តូងងាយក្រខ្វក់
ប្រព័ន្ធថែរក្សា ដោយផ្ទាល់វេលាសំអាត	អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់ត្រូវចែកវេលាគ្នាដើម្បីសំអាតរៀងរាល់ថ្ងៃ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - អ្នកប្រើប្រាស់មានការទទួលខុសត្រូវដោយឡែកពីគ្នា 	