

Appendix-C

PCM WORKSHOPS AND RRA

**THE STUDY
ON
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
OF
PREK THNOT RIVER BASIN
IN
THE ROYAL KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**

**FINAL REPORT
Volume-VI: Appendixes for Master Plan
Appendix-C
PCM Workshops and RRA**

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Chapter C-1 General	VI-C-1
Chapter C-2 PCM (Project Cycle Management) Workshops	VI-C-1
C-2.1 Background	VI-C-1
C-2.2 PCM (Project Cycle Management) Method	VI-C-1
C-2.3 Expected Project Framework of the M/P Study	VI-C-2
C-2.4 Workshop Schedule, Participants and Venues	VI-C-2
C-2.5 Contents and Results of the PCM Workshops	VI-C-2
C-2.5.1 PCM Workshop on MOWRAM and MAFF	VI-C-2
C-2.5.2 PCM Workshop on PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces	VI-C-2
C-2.5.3 PCM Workshop on Farmers	VI-C-3
C-2.6 Problems, Objectives, and Needs Identified	VI-C-4
Chapter C-3 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)	VI-C-4
C-3.1 Background	VI-C-4
C-3.2 Methodology	VI-C-4
C-3.3 Schedule, Selection of Venues and Participants	VI-C-4
C-3.4 Outputs of RRA	VI-C-5
C-3.4.1 Natural and Social Resources	VI-C-5
C-3.4.2 Economic Condition	VI-C-5
C-3.4.3 Agriculture	VI-C-6
C-3.4.4 Education	VI-C-8
C-3.4.5 Health Condition and Medical Services	VI-C-9
C-3.4.6 Sanitation/ Public Hygiene	VI-C-9
C-3.4.7 Institutions and Organizations	VI-C-10
C-3.4.8 Culture	VI-C-11
C-3.4.9 Gender and Development	VI-C-11
C-3.4.10 History	VI-C-13
C-3.5 Problems and Needs Identified	VI-C-14

List of Tables

		<u>Page</u>
Table C.2.1	Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by MOWRAM and MAFF.....	VI-CT-1
Table C.2.2	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for MAFF) done by MOWRAM and MAFF.....	VI-CT-1
Table C.2.3	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for MOWRAM) done by MOWRAM and MAFF.....	VI-CT-2
Table C.2.4	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Poor Farmers) done by MOWRAM and MAFF.....	VI-CT-2
Table C.2.5	Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by PDOWRAM and PDA in Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces	VI-CT-3
Table C.2.6	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu	VI-CT-3
Table C.2.7	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis) done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kandal.....	VI-CT-4
Table C.2.8	Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by the farmers in the villages with sufficient water	VI-CT-4
Table C.2.9	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Farmers) done by the farmers in the villages with sufficient water	VI-CT-5
Table C.2.10	Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by the farmers in the villages with insufficient water	VI-CT-6
Table C.2.11	Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Farmers) done by the farmers in the villages with insufficient water	VI-CT-6
Table C.3.1	Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-1)	VI-CT-9
Table C.3.2	Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-2)	VI-CT-11
Table C.3.3	Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-3)	VI-CT-13
Table C.3.4	Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-4)	VI-CT-15
Table C.3.5	Major Diseases by Generation	VI-CT-17
Table C.3.6	Delivery Condition by Category Area.....	VI-CT-18
Table C.3.7	Condition of FWUC/ FWUG by Village.....	VI-CT-19
Table C.3.8	Wealth Ranking of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)	VI-CT-20
Table C.3.9	Wealth Ranking of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)	VI-CT-20
Table C.3.10	Wealth Ranking of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)	VI-CT-21
Table C.3.11	Wealth Ranking of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2).....	VI-CT-22
Table C.3.12	Wealth Ranking of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)	VI-CT-23
Table C.3.13	Wealth Ranking of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2).....	VI-CT-24
Table C.3.14	Wealth Ranking of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3).....	VI-CT-25
Table C.3.15	Wealth Ranking of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)	VI-CT-26
Table C.3.16	Wealth Ranking of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)	VI-CT-27

	<u>Page</u>
Table C.3.17	Wealth Ranking of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-28
Table C.3.18	Wealth Ranking of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-29
Table C.3.19	Wealth Ranking of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-30
Table C.3.20	Crop Calendar of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-31
Table C.3.21	Crop Calendar of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-32
Table C.3.22	Crop Calendar of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-33
Table C.3.23	Crop Calendar of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-34
Table C.3.24	Crop Calendar of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-35
Table C.3.25	Crop Calendar of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-36
Table C.3.26	Crop Calendar of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-37
Table C.3.27	Crop Calendar of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-38
Table C.3.28	Crop Calendar of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-39
Table C.3.29	Crop Calendar of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-40
Table C.3.30	Crop Calendar of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-41
Table C.3.31	Crop Calendar of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-42
Table C.3.32	Animal Husbandry of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) . VI-CT-43
Table C.3.33	Animal Husbandry of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) . VI-CT-43
Table C.3.34	Animal Husbandry of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-43
Table C.3.35	Animal Husbandry of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-44
Table C.3.36	Animal Husbandry of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-44
Table C.3.37	Animal Husbandry of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-45
Table C.3.38	Animal Husbandry of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-45
Table C.3.39	Animal Husbandry of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) . VI-CT-46
Table C.3.40	Animal Husbandry of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) . VI-CT-46
Table C.3.41	Animal Husbandry of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-47

	<u>Page</u>
Table C.3.42	Animal Husbandry of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-47
Table C.3.43	Animal Husbandry of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-47
Table C.3.44	Fisheries of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)..... VI-CT-48
Table C.3.45	Fisheries of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)..... VI-CT-50
Table C.3.46	Fisheries of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)..... VI-CT-52
Table C.3.47	Fisheries of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-54
Table C.3.48	Fisheries of Boeng Chram Tbound Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-56
Table C.3.49	Fisheries of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-58
Table C.3.50	Fisheries of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-60
Table C.3.51	Fisheries of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-62
Table C.3.52	Fisheries of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-64
Table C.3.53	Fisheries of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-66
Table C.3.54	Fisheries of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-68
Table C.3.55	Festival Calendar of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-70
Table C.3.56	Festival Calendar of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-71
Table C.3.57	Festival Calendar of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-72
Table C.3.58	Festival Calendar of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-73
Table C.3.59	Festival Calendar of Boeng Chram Tbound Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-74
Table C.3.60	Festival Calendar of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-75
Table C.3.61	Festival Calendar of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-76
Table C.3.62	Festival Calendar of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-77
Table C.3.63	Festival Calendar of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-78
Table C.3.64	Festival Calendar of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-79
Table C.3.65	Festival Calendar of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-80
Table C.3.66	Festival Calendar of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-81
Table C.3.67	Briefs and Taboos of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-82

	<u>Page</u>
Table C.3.68	Briefs and Taboos of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-82
Table C.3.69	Briefs and Taboos of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-83
Table C.3.70	Briefs and Taboos of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-83
Table C.3.71	Briefs and Taboos of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-84
Table C.3.72	Briefs and Taboos of Beng Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-84
Table C.3.73	Briefs and Taboos of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-85
Table C.3.74	Briefs and Taboos of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-85
Table C.3.75	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-86
Table C.3.76	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-89
Table C.3.77	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-92
Table C.3.78	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-95
Table C.3.79	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-97
Table C.3.80	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-99
Table C.3.81	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Beng Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-102
Table C.3.82	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-105
Table C.3.83	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3) VI-CT-107
Table C.3.84	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-109
Table C.3.85	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-112
Table C.3.86	Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4) VI-CT-114
Table C.3.87	History of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1) VI-CT-116

	<u>Page</u>
Table C.3.88	History of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)..... VI-CT-118
Table C.3.89	History of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)..... VI-CT-120
Table C.3.90	History of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-122
Table C.3.91	History of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2) VI-CT-124
Table C.3.92	History of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)..... VI-CT-126
Table C.3.93	History of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-128
Table C.3.94	History of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-130
Table C.3.95	History of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)..... VI-CT-132
Table C.3.96	History of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-134
Table C.3.97	History of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-135
Table C.3.98	History of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)..... VI-CT-136

List of Figures

	<u>Page</u>
Figure C.2.1	Problems Analysis done by MOWRAM and MAFF VI-CF-1
Figure C.2.2	Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by MOWRAM and MAFF..... VI-CF-2
Figure C.2.3	Problems Analysis done by POWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu..... VI-CF-3
Figure C.2.4	Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by POWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu VI-CF-4
Figure C.2.5	Problems Analysis done by POWRAM and PDA Kandal VI-CF-5
Figure C.2.6	Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by POWRAM and PDA Kandal VI-CF-6
Figure C.2.7	Problems Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water VI-CF-7
Figure C.2.8	Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water..... VI-CF-8
Figure C.2.9	Problems Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water VI-CF-9
Figure C.2.10	Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water..... VI-CF-10
Figure C.3.1 (1)	RRA Topic Tree..... VI-CF-11
Figure C.3.1 (2)	RRA Topic Tree..... VI-CF-12
Figure C.3.1 (3)	RRA Topic Tree..... VI-CF-13
Figure C.3.2	Income and Expenditure (F) Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-14
Figure C.3.3	Income and Expenditure (M) Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-15
Figure C.3.4	Income and Expenditure (M) Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-16
Figure C.3.5	Income and Expenditure (M) Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-17

	<u>Page</u>
Figure C.3.6	Income and Expenditure (F) Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-18
Figure C.3.7	Income and Expenditure (M) Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-19
Figure C.3.8	Income and Expenditure (F) Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-20
Figure C.3.9	Income and Expenditure (M) Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-21
Figure C.3.10	Income and Expenditure (F) Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-22
Figure C.3.11	Income and Expenditure (M) Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-23
Figure C.3.12	Income and Expenditure (F) Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-24
Figure C.3.13	Income and Expenditure (M) Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-25
Figure C.3.14	Income and Expenditure (F) Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-26
Figure C.3.15	Income and Expenditure (M) Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-27
Figure C.3.16	Income and Expenditure (M) Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-28
Figure C.3.17	Income and Expenditure (F) Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-29
Figure C.3.18	Income and Expenditure (M) Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-30
Figure C.3.19	Income and Expenditure (M) Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-31
Figure C.3.20	Income and Expenditure (F) Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-32
Figure C.3.21	Income and Expenditure (M) Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-33
Figure C.3.22	Income and Expenditure (M) Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-34
Figure C.3.23	Income and Expenditure (M) Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-35
Figure C.3.24	Income and Expenditure (M) Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-36
Figure C.3.25	Income and Expenditure (F) Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-37
Figure C.3.26	Income and Expenditure (M) Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-38
Figure C.3.27	Income and Expenditure (F) Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-39
Figure C.3.28	Income and Expenditure (M) Angk Samnanag Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-40
Figure C.3.29	Income and Expenditure (F) Angk Samnanag Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-41
Figure C.3.30	Mobility Map of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-42
Figure C.3.31	Mobility Map of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-43

	<u>Page</u>
Figure C.3.32	Mobility Map of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-44
Figure C.3.33	Mobility Map of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-45
Figure C.3.34	Mobility Map of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-46
Figure C.3.35	Mobility Map of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-47
Figure C.3.36	Mobility Map of Beng Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-48
Figure C.3.37	Mobility Map of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-49
Figure C.3.38	Mobility Map of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-50
Figure C.3.39	Mobility Map of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-51
Figure C.3.40	Mobility Map of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-52
Figure C.3.41	Mobility Map of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-53
Figure C.3.42	Institutional Diagram of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-54
Figure C.3.43	Institutional Diagram of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-55
Figure C.3.44	Institutional Diagram of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-56
Figure C.3.45	Institutional Diagram of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-57
Figure C.3.46	Institutional Diagram of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-58
Figure C.3.47	Institutional Diagram of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-59
Figure C.3.48	Institutional Diagram of Beng Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province..... VI-CF-60
Figure C.3.49	Institutional Diagram of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-61
Figure C.3.50	Institutional Diagram of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province VI-CF-62
Figure C.3.51	Institutional Diagram of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-63
Figure C.3.52	Institutional Diagram of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-64
Figure C.3.53	Institutional Diagram of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province..... VI-CF-65

APPDNDIX-C: PCM WORKSHOP AND RRA

Chapter C-1 General

PCM workshops and RRA workshops were conducted as a part of rural socioeconomic survey. Chapter C.2 PCM (Project Cycle Management) Workshops and Chapter C.3 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) describe the details including backgrounds, method/ methodology, and outputs of both workshops. Common characteristic of both workshops is the application of the participatory approach.

Chapter C-2 PCM (Project Cycle Management) Workshops

C-2.1 Background

PCM Workshops, which were held on the governmental agencies concerned; MOWRAM, MAFF, PDOWRAMs, and PDAs and the farmers who live in the villages located in the Target Area, aimed at understanding of the present condition of the Target Area from the viewpoint of the various level of the stakeholders. The goals of the PCM workshops were (1) To understand the present condition of the farmers who live in the villages where are access to sufficient or insufficient irrigation water, respectively, (2) To find their problems and solutions, and (3) To comprehend the recognition of the governmental agencies concerned about the Study Area.

C-2.2 PCM (Project Cycle Management) Method

PCM (Project Cycle Management) method is a tool for managing the entire cycle of a development project (Planning → Implementation (Monitoring) → Evaluation). The workshop proceeded by this method is so-called “PCM (Project Cycle Management) workshop” or “Participatory planning workshop.” The method is characterized by three attributes: consistency, logicity, and the participatory approach. Because of the nature of the workshop, participants are required to write their opinions on cards in order to visualize their own ideas and then share them. The PCM method comprises two steps: Participatory Planning (PP) and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

The step of Participatory Planning is composed of mainly two stages; “Stages of Analysis” and “Stage of Planning.” The stages of analysis include (1) “Stakeholders Analysis,” “Problems Analysis,” and “Objectives Analysis.” “Alternatives Analysis (Project Selection)” plays a role to link the analysis stage and the planning stage. The planning stages are “PDM (Project Design Matrix)” and “PO (Plan of Operation).” At the stages of Stakeholders and Problems Analysis, the present situation and surrounding are analyzed to clarify those who are related to and involved in the problems and what causes the problems. Before going to Problems Analysis, “Target Group,” which is a major beneficiary likely benefited to, is determined. In the stage of Objectives Analysis, the issue of how to improve the presentsituation is discussed to find the solutions of the problems so as to achieve the future desirable condition. At the Alternatives Analysis stage, the project alternatives are discussed and one project is selected among various approaches (branches of the strategy to solve the problems) for the next stage, PDM (Project Design Matrix). PDM is the summary of the project contents. The format of PDM is similar to that of the Logical Framework, and therefore can be commonly used worldwide.

According to the goals mentioned in C.2.2 Background, “Stage of Analysis” in Participatory Planning stage consists of Stakeholders Analysis, Problems Analysis, Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis was applied. The alternatives were prioritized a following criterion; “Although the external fund would not come, you want to implement the approach/

project by yourself.”

C-2.3 Expected Project Framework of the M/P Study

At the stage of Stakeholders Analysis, “Expected project framework” is determined prior to identifying the problems and objectives. In the case of this series of PCM Workshops, the “Expected project framework” was recognized as the project contributing to the comprehensive agricultural development of the Prek Thnot river basin.

C-2.4 Workshop Schedule, Participants and Venues

Totally 4 PCM Workshops were conducted with the stakeholders from the different categories. The schedule and the participants of each workshop are mentioned in the table below. The venues are determined considering the accessibility of the participants. Governmental agencies concerned selected the staff participating in the PCM workshops by themselves. Farmers participants were selected by PDOWRAM Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces based on the required characteristics; the farmers who live in the villages where are accessible to sufficient irrigation water and the farmers who live in the villages where are **not** accessible to sufficient irrigation water, respectively.

PCM Workshop Schedule, Participants and Venues

Schedule	Participant	# of Participant	Venue
22 August, 2005	Officers of MOWRAM and MAFF	16	MOWRAM, Phnom Penh
23 August, 2005	Officers of PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces	21	PDOWRAM Kampong Speu, Kampong Speu Province
24-25 August, 2005	Farmers who live in the villages where are accessible to irrigation water (sufficient irrigation water)	21	Marum Tboung Pagoda, Chbar Mon Distirt, Kampong Speu
26-27 August, 2005	Farmers who live in the villages where are not accessible to irrigation water (insufficient irrigation water)	15	Marum Tboung Pagoda, Chbar Mon Distirt, Kampong Speu Province

C-2.5 Contents and Results of the PCM Workshops

C-2.5.1 PCM Workshop on MOWRAM and MAFF

The Target Group was “Farmers.” The analysis proceeded with “Farmer’s income is low” as Core Problem (a starting point of Problem Analysis) and 2 Direct Causes (the problems directly cause Core Problem); (1) Agricultural income is low and (2) It’s hard to increase agricultural income. “Core Objective” was “Farmer’s income increases.” To achieve this objective, “Agricultural income is improved” was prioritized as a main mean. It is interesting to note that improvement of the coordination between MOWRAM and MAFF was mentioned as the need of MAFF in Stakeholders Analysis.

C-2.5.2 PCM Workshop on PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces

Originally, Stakeholders Analysis and Problems Analysis was planned to be carried out by 4 provincial agencies together because all of their expected Target Group was “Farmers.” Nevertheless, the Analysis was carried out by the officers of PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu and those of Kandal Provinces, respectively. The officers insisted that the characteristics and problems of the farmers are different in each province. It was noteworthy that they pointed out Pol Pot Canals and Hun Sen Canals should be separately discussed. The Target Group of both groups was “Farmers.” The table below indicates the results of their Analysis.

Results of PCM Workshop on PDWORAM and PDA Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces

	PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu	PDOWRAM and PDA Kandal
Target Group	Farmers in Kampong Speu Province	Farmers in Kandal Province
Core Problem	Agricultural production is low	Lack of water for agricultural use
Direct Causes	(1) Irrigation systems are insufficient	(1) Lack of water for agricultural use

	(2) Drought (3) There are not good plans for planting (4) Unfertile land (5) Farmers use indigenous knowledge (6) Lack of quality seeds	(2) Insufficient irrigation systems (3) No one maintains irrigation systems (4) Natural disaster
Core Objective	Agricultural production is increased	Sufficient water is available for farmers
Direct Means	(1) Sufficient irrigation systems (2) Making specific crop planting plans (3) Fertile land (4) Changing of indigenous practices (5) Quality seeds are available	(1) Extension of water management methods (2) Studying of how to make the plans (3) Repairing/ rehabilitating of the existing irrigation system (4) Helping farmers to get enough food (5) Formulation of FWUC (6) Preparing for natural disaster
Prioritized alternative means	1 st : Direct Means (1) Sufficient irrigation systems 2 nd : Direct Means (4) Changing of indigenous practices 3 rd : Combination of Direct Means (4) and (5) to achieve Core Objective	1 st : Direct Means (3) Repairing/ rehabilitating of the existing irrigation system with Direct Means (4) Helping farmers to get enough food 2 nd : Direct Means (1) Extension of water management methods to achieve Core Objective

C-2.5.3 PCM Workshop on Farmers

Group Categorization in Stakeholders Analysis describes the huge presence of NGOs (ex. World Vision) and International Organizations (ex. WFP) as the supporting agencies for the farmers. The PCM Workshops on farmers were held on the farmers who live in the villages where are accessible to sufficient irrigation water (herein after “the farmers with sufficient water”) and those who live in the villages where are not accessible to irrigation water (herein after “the farmers with insufficient water”), respectively. The participants came from 21 out of 44 Communes in the Target Area. The table below shows the name of Communes and the results of the workshops. 3 Communes (Samraong Tong, Saen Dei, and Sayav Kravan) are duplicated. It can be assumed that accessibility to irrigation of water is varied in the same Commune.

Results of PCM Workshop on Farmers

	Farmers with Sufficient Water	Farmers with Insufficient Water
Target Group	Farmers with Sufficient Water	Farmers with Insufficient Water
Name of Commune	Samraong Tong, Saen Dei, Sayav Kravan, Skuh, Pneay, Sopoar Tep, Trapeang Kong, Kahaeng, Tang Krouch, Roleang Kreul, Roleang Chak, Veal (13)	Samraong Tong, Saen Dei, Sayav Kravan,, Roka Thum, Sambour, Trapeang Chour, Prey Nheat, Veal (8)
Core Problem	Agricultural production is low	Low yield of rice production
Direct Causes	(1) Lack of technique for rice growing (2) Lack of pesticide (3) Unequal social structure (4) Lack of draft animals (5) Farmers use indigenous knowledge (6) Unfertile soil (7) Disaster (8) Lack of high yield variety (HYV) seeds	(1) Inadequate location of rice fields (2) Poor soil management (3) Farmers cannot use water effectively (4) Unfertile soil (5) Pest/ disease of domestic animals (6) Lack of quality rice seed (7) Insufficient knowledge of rice growing
Core Objective	Agricultural production increases	Agricultural production increases
Direct Means	(1) The technique for rice growing is accessible (2) Pesticide is available (3) More equal social structure (4) Fertile soil (5) Seeds of high yield variety (HYV) are available	(1) Expansion of land for rice cultivation (2) Good soil management (3) Land is re-fertilized (4) Pest/ disease damage of domestic animals is reduced (5) Quality rice seed is available (6) Sufficient knowledge of rice growing
Prioritized alternative means	1 st : Combination of all Direct Means 2 nd : Combination of Direct Means (1), (2) and (3) 3 rd : Combination of Direct Means (4), (5) and (6) to achieve Core Objective	1 st : Sufficient water for agricultural use 2 nd : Combination of Direct Means (5) and (6) 3 rd : Combination of Direct Means (4) and (5) to achieve Core Objective

C-2.6 Problems, Objectives, and Needs Identified

All stakeholders remarked that farmers' income is low and the agricultural production is low as crucial farmers' problems. As the necessary measures to solve these problems, agricultural extension service on how to improve the present farming method and ineffective water management are required. The analysis of the farmers is noticeable. Both of the farmers with sufficient and insufficient water focused their discussing points on improving the farming practice through making the agricultural input better. The farmers with insufficient water are eager to obtain sufficient irrigation water. They suffer from not only shortage of irrigation water but also the lack of subsistence food. Accordingly, it can be said that the farmers with insufficient water are more badly off than those who with sufficient water. The needs of those farmers are mainly construction or rehabilitation of irrigation facilities such as canals and farm roads. The understandings of the farmers' present condition in the Target Area of MOWRAM, MAFF, PDOWRAMs, PDAs and the farmers are not inconsequence. This likely can bring the blessed future for the comprehensive agricultural development in the Prek Thnot river basin.

Chapter C-3 Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)

C-3.1 Background

Rapid Rural Appraisal (herein after RRA) workshops were conducted aiming at grasping the socioeconomic condition of the farmers in the Target Area by Category Area. More specifically, conducting of RRA intends to identify rural socioeconomic characteristic, the problems, the needs and their backgrounds qualitatively and deeply from the viewpoint of the farmers.

C-3.2 Methodology

RRA is one of the participatory study method commonly used to understand the socioeconomic condition in rural areas. During the RRA workshops of this Study, semi-structured key informant interview was conducted. Prior to the implementation of RRA, "Topic Tree" describing the research issues and applying tools was made for checking the coverage of the RRA.

C-3.3 Schedule, Selection of Venues and Participants

The Communes where conducted the RRA workshops were determined based on 2 maps prepared in The Preparatory Study for The Study on Comprehensive Agricultural Development of Prek Thnot River Basin; (1) Reference Map of Drought Report showing the location of the Prek Thnot river, Roleang Chrey Regulator, and the north and south main canals and the table summarizing SEILA Commune Data Base 2004 including the name of Provinces, Districts, Communes, number of villages, and rice cropped area in the rainy and dry seasons in the Target Area. Three villages from each Category Area were selected among the determined Communes through discussion with PDOWRAM Kampong Speu and Kandal Provinces. The table below shows the criteria for classifying the Target Area into the Category Areas.

Criteria for Classifying the Target Area into Category Areas

Category Area	Selection Criteria
Category Area-1	Area where is accessible to sufficient irrigation water
Category Area -2	Area where is not accessible to sufficient irrigation water
Category Area -3	Area where has small reservoirs for irrigation
Category Area -4	Area where rainfed cultivation is carried out

The participants were picked up by village authorities according to the following criterion; the farmers who can provide the village information. Thus, the participants' group consisted

of farmers' representatives, Village Chief, Group Leaders, and the member of FWUC and VDC when they were available. Gender balance was also considered. The table below indicates the schedule, venue, and participants.

Schedule, Venue and Participants on RRA Workshops

	Category Area-1	Category Area-2	Category Area-3	Category Area-4
Schedule	19-22 Sep, 05	23-26 Sep, 05	27-29 Sep, 05	13-17 Sep, 05
Venue				
Name of Village	i) Ou Veang ii) Tumpung iii) Kahaeng	i) Sala Kruos ii) Boeng Chram Tboung iii) Sayav	i) Beng ii) Angkor Chea iii) Sampov Ngo	i) Chamkar Trach ii) Tuol Tnaot iii) Angk Samnang
Name of Commune	Kahaeng	Preah Nipean	Pneay	Peuk
Name of District	Samraong Tong	Kong Pisei	Samraong Tong	Angk Snuol
Name of Province	Kampong Speu	Kampong Speu	Kampong Speu	Kandal
# of villages in the Commune	15	27	19	19
Participant # (Male: Female)	i) 16 (10:6) ii) 15 (10:5) iii) 16 (10:6)	i) 15 (10:5) ii) 13 (8:5) iii) 15 (11:4)	i) 15 (8:7) ii) 15 (12:3) iii) 15 (9:6)	i) 13 (10:3) ii) 12 (4:8) iii) 15 (8:7)
Occupation/ Position	Village Chief, Group Leaders, VDC members, FWUC Chief and Deputy Chief, farmers	Village Chief, Group Leaders, VDC members, FWUC members, farmers	Village Chief, Group Leaders, VDC members, FWUC members, farmers	Commune Chief, Village Chief, Deputy Village Chief, Group VDC Leaders, farmers

C-3.4 Outputs of RRA

C-3.4.1 Natural and Social Resources

Natural and Social Resource Map provides basic information of the determined venues. The information identified through making the Maps is summarized by the Category Area in Table C.3.1 - C.3.4 on the end of Appendix C. It tends that population of the village is relatively large in the upstream. Landless farm households, those who have involuntarily lost land, possess no skills other than in farming and face uncertain livelihood because of the loss of land but have only residential lands are commonly observed. Female-headed households are not also rare. Both households are relatively vulnerable in the villages. Vulnerability is also brought by the illness and too many children (5-6 children). Herein after, it is defined that "household" means *kruosar* in Khmer, a small unit which makes the livelihood together. It is noticeable that the villagers exactly classify ponds into natural (*trapeang*) and artificial ones (*sras*). It means a natural pond (*trapeang*) when they say "a big pond."

More detailed information on rural socio-economy is as follows.

C-3.4.2 Economic Condition

(1) Income Source

More than 95% of the villagers are farmers. Therefore, main income sources are (i) selling surplus rice, (ii) selling surplus vegetables, (iii) selling pigs and chickens, and (iv) climbing palm trees and making palm sugar. Busy farming seasons are; transplanting of rice seedling normally from July to August and harvesting of rice normally from December to January. In these seasons, the poorer farmers work as a labor farmer. Labor farmers are required for plowing, pulling rice seedlings, transplanting of rice seedlings, and harvesting. Main non-farm income source is the remittance/ salary from the children working for a garment factory. Common subsidiary occupations are (i) a motorbike taxi driver, (ii) a traditional wedding music player, (iii) a handicraftsman (weaving palm leaves), and (iv) a construction

worker. 2 out of 28 sample households did not earn income in 2004. Both of them live in Boeng Chram Tboung Village of Category Area-2 and survived with debts.

(2) Expenditure

Main items of expense are roughly divided into two; agricultural input and living expense. In the past, the villagers were nearly self-sufficient. They grew rice and vegetables and caught fish for self-consumption. While, in the present, they need much cash for food, seasonings, clothes, children's education, recharge of a battery for lightening and watching TV, kerosene for lamps, gasoline for motorbike, and modern medical care. They also need cash contribution to a pagoda/ wat and various types of ceremonies. Consequently, 21 out of 28 sample households were in debt in 2004. Calculable minimum and maximum debts were R 39,500 (about US\$ 10) and R 9,957,800 (about US\$ 2,500) respectively. For balancing out, they sold cows, pigs, chickens, gold, jewelries and a motorbike, and owed debt. Main lenders were relatives, without interest. 7 out of 28 sample households were in black in 2004. Calculable minimum and maximum surplus are R 47,200 (about US\$ 12) and R 2,369,200 (about US\$ 600) respectively. The surplus is saved as a shape of gold, cows, pigs, and additional paddy field, if it is available. Some of them spent it for purchasing farm equipment such as ploughs and harrows.

(3) Accessibility to Rural Micro Finance

Rural credit has been largely provided by NGOs, a bank named ACLEDA and IOs concerned primarily with poverty reduction. Village Saving Association is also available in Kahaeng and Tumpung Villages. Accordingly, the access to rural micro finance is good in the sample villages of all Category Areas. It can be said that summing up of cash inflow to the villages including in kind is huge, and it should be careful about inflation in the near future.

(4) Economic Stratification

Economic stratification was identified through group discussion. Main Indicators of economic stratification are (i) the materials of a house, (ii) farmland holding size (for paddy and vegetables), (iii) the number of livestock cattle/ cows, pigs, chickens, and ducks, and (iv) surplus of rice for selling. A number of children negatively influences on determining the economic condition of the household. Around 50% of the villagers think that they are in the middle class. The standards of "the middle class" households are; (i) living in a zinc roofed house, (ii) holding 1ha of paddy field and 0.2-0.5ha of vegetable field, (iii) keeping 1 or 2 cows/ oxen, 1 or 2 pigs and poultry, and (iv) having surplus of rice for selling. It is noteworthy that the standard of the indicators is relatively higher comparing Category Area-1 with the other Category Areas.

C-3.4.3 Agriculture

Due to the nature of agriculture, climate and weather directly influence crop production, the type of livestock, and the style of fishery. Climatic zone of Cambodia is classified as tropical monsoon. It is governed by 2 monsoons. The cool, dry, northeastern one carries little rain and the southwestern one brings strong winds, high humidity and heavy rains. The season is roughly divided into rainy and dry seasons. The rainy season ordinarily starts from the end of May and continues until the end of October. In the strict sense, the dry season is classified into the cool dry from the beginning of November to the end of January and the hot dry seasons from the beginning of February to the middle of May.

(1) Crop Production

Staple crop is rice in all Category Areas. The villagers intend to mitigate the risk of growing rice through using many varieties of seeds. According to them, rice variety is classified into 4; early rice, medium rice, late rice and IR. They grow a variety of vegetables depending on water availability and soil condition. Variety of the vegetables is cabbage, sponge gourd, wax

gourd, pumpkin, tomato, lettuce, leek, cucumber, watermelon, mung bean and string bean for self-consumption and sale. Cauliflower is grown for sale only in Sala Kruos Village, Category Area-2. Both chemical and natural fertilizers are commonly used for rice and vegetable growing. Chemical pesticide is also commonly used for solving the main problems of farming; the damage of pests (red caterpillars and worms), birds and mice. As a result, the expense for agricultural input is large against the revenue. While, Kahaeng Village in Category Area-1 quit using chemical fertilizer and uses compost instead, because chemicals result in the loss of rice fragrance. It would be possible to reduce the expense for agricultural input using the compost and natural pesticide.

(2) Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry is practiced in all Category Areas. The breeds of typical livestock are cattle (cows and oxen), pigs, chickens, and ducks. Ou Veang Village in Category Area-1 keeps geese for self-consumption and sale, and dogs as a guard and for self-consumption besides them. The intended use of livestock by breed is summarized in the table below.

Intended Use of Livestock by Breed

Breed	Intended Use/ Objectives	
Cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft animal • Sale • Dung for fertilizer • Breeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange • Energy source • Traditional identity
Pig	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale • Dung for fertilizer • Breeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange • Feast for ceremonies • Self-consumption
Chicken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale (meats and eggs) • Excrements for fertilizer • Breeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feast for ceremonies • Self-consumption (meats and eggs)
Duck	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale (meats and eggs) • Breeding • Feast for ceremonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-consumption (meats and eggs) • A present for relatives

(3) Fishery

Fish is staple food as well as rice. Fish catch has been decreasing in both rainy and dry seasons in all Category Areas. In the past, there were more fish in the dry season compared in the rainy season. The reason was that fish gathered specific places due to limited water resources in the village. Fish catch was enough for sale after the villagers consumed it in the family. On the other hand, in the present, the villagers need to buy fish for daily self-consumption and making *prahock* (fermented fish paste) ordinarily from January to April. The price of fish is ranged between R 1,000-8,000/kg in the sample village and R 1,500-7,000/kg at the markets according to the location of the sample villages, season and weather. The most serious problem is the extinction of fish due to the current use of electrical fishing tools. The expense for purchasing fish brings heavy pressure on the villagers' living.

(4) Marketplace

Markets, rice millers, and small vending shops are available with 60 minutes walk residual in all Category Areas. The villagers can buy daily necessities and simultaneously sell their agricultural production in the markets in the villages and neighboring markets. Dealers/ Middlemen come to villages to buy rice, vegetables, chickens, ducks, cows/ oxen, and pigs in front of the gates. In many of the sample villages, their purchase price is relatively lower than the market price. In case of the villagers in Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1, -2 and -3), when they want to sell mass production, they go to Kampong Speu Province Market by motorbike, motorbike taxi, *remorque-moto* (a large trailer hitched to a motorbike), or pickup truck. In case of Kandal Province (Category Area-4), they go to Angk Snuol

District Market by the same transportation means. Transportation fee depends on the distance from the village to the market, and the type of transportation means. Motorbike taxi fare is ranged between R 120/km and R 500/km, and *remorque-moto* fare is R 500/km. At present, the marketplaces are sufficient for the villagers. Nevertheless, the price of agricultural products is not so favorable to the villagers. The table below describes the prices of agricultural products at the markets and that of dealers/ middlemen.

Price of Agricultural Products in the Category Areas

Agricultural Product	Price
Rice	R 500-900/kg
Vegetables	R 400-1,200/kg
Cucumber	R 700 - 900/kg
Wax gourd	R 3,000 - 4,000/kg
Chile pepper	R 3,500/kg
Mung bean	R 2,500 - 3,000/kg
String bean	R 700 - 800/kg
Taro	N.A.
Cattle	R 800,000 - 1,600,000/head
Pig/ Pork	R 4,000 - 5,300/kg
Chicken	R 6,000 - 9,000/kg
Duck	R 7,000/kg
Palm sugar	R 700/kg

C-3.4.4 Education

(1) Formal Education

It is generally said in Cambodia that people need to go to school at least until the 5th grade of primary school for simple reading and writing, and until the 2nd grade of junior high school for accurate writing.

Enrollment rate of primary school is around 100% of all sample villages in the Category Areas. The locations of primary schools are accessible for most of the school age children because many of the primary schools are built in the village or within a half hour radius. On the other hand, the accessibility of junior high school varies by the village. Therefore, the enrollment rate decreases compared with that of primary school. Many female students give up the idea of continuing the study for supporting the family's livelihood through working in a garment factory after finishing the primary school. Dropout rate of junior high school of female students is also high because of the same reason mentioned above. Accordingly, the enrollment of higher education such as high school and university is quite low. Most of the parents are aware of the importance of the education because they believe higher education will result in higher income, and moreover in improvement of the village economic condition. Nevertheless, the continuation of schooling depends on the economic condition of the family.

(2) Non-formal Education

Five; Ou Veang in Category Area-1, Beng and Angkor Chea in Category Area-3, Angk Samang and Sampov Ngo Villages in Category Area-4 of 12 sample villages in the Category Areas have received the course for illiterate adults and youth. Venues are determined based on the accessibility of the students, for example, a pagoda/ wat and a Commune multipurpose facility. The course has been provided by Ministry of Education with cooperation of UNICEF since 2003. It is familiar to the villagers, for example, 80% of the illiterate adults and youth have attended this course in Angk Samnang Village, Category Area-4. The course and textbook fees are free of charge. The contents include simple calculation, writing and reading of Khmer, sanitation/ public hygiene, environment, primary health care, HIV/AIDS, human right, Domestic Violence, and landmines. Required qualification is simple; those who are interested in the contents and have no problem with

eyesight. The classes usually start from 12:00 or 1:00 PM and finish at 2:00 or 3:00 PM. The course period is totally 6 months; 6 days a week in the dry season and 3 days a week in the rainy season, considering the seasonal workload. The course has good reputation among the present and ex-students because the contents and schedule suit their livelihood in rural areas. The villagers who have never received the non-formal education stated they are pleased to attend it if it would be available.

C-3.4.5 Health Condition and Medical Services

(1) Health Condition

Table C.3.5 attached on the end of Appendix C indicates the major diseases by generation. According to the tables mentioned above, dengue fever, a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes is a quite common among the children in Category Area-1, 2 and 3. The reason for this might be that Category Area-4 does not enjoy the water resources. Typhoid, a dangerous gut infection caused by contaminated water and food, is common among the adults and elders in Category Area-1, 2 and 3. The major disease among the adults besides typhoid is upset stomach. TB (Tuberculosis), a bacterial infection usually transmitted from person to person by coughing, is frequently seen among the elders. Malnutrition among the children has been rarely observed. In relation with this, infant mortality rate has been decreasing. In accordance with Boeng Chram Tbound Villagers in Category Area-2, the health condition of the children was much improved after Children's Right Program (NGO) came in 2003. On the other hand, from 5 to 6 children suffer from malnutrition in Sayav and Angkor Chea Villages in Category Area-2 and 3, respectively. According to the informants, their families are poor because of the landless or/and the female-headed.

(2) Medical Service

The villagers decide the medical institution depending on the seriousness when they get sick. In case, they are not severely sick, they go to Commune Health Center. The Commune Health Center is the most accessible medical institution for many of them. It provides medical treatment to all generations and vaccinations to children. When the villagers are seriously ill, they go to the clinic in the capital of Provinces or the public hospital in Phnom Penh by a *remorque-moto* or a pick-up truck. Mobile clinic is also available when they request. Referral system works for the serious illness and delivering condition.

It seems reasonable to say the delivery condition/ environment is favorable. Only one out of 12 sample villages in the Category Areas has maternal death as a major health problem of adult women. The referral system works for unsmooth delivery as well as the serious illness. Table C.3.6 attached on the end of Appendix C describes the delivery condition by Category Area. Accordingly, it can be assumed that the access to the medical service is sufficient in all Category Areas.

C-3.4.6 Sanitation/ Public Hygiene

(1) Familiarity with Latrines

Public toilet is not commonly used in the all Category Areas. Moreover, less than one third of the villagers have a personal/ individual toilet in their residential areas. In stead of having wash at toilets, they go to bush, paddy field, or backyard and dig a hole. Children's Right Program offers the toilet facilities with the contribution of the villagers in 2 out of 12 sample villages. Awareness of the sanitation and public hygiene doesn't seem quite low; however, it is not affordable for most of the villagers to build a toilet.

(2) Access to Safe Water

All sample villages have the wells donated by UNICEF; however, water quality is not so good in some villages. The informants pointed out they have to boil the water from the wells

for drinking, the taste is salty, and the capacity is low. Children's Right Program and Social Fund also donated the wells for drinking water. Water for domestic use is mainly obtained personally from the well, streams, rivers, canals and reservoirs nearby on the shoulder or by motorbike or oxcart. In case, they face shortage of water, specially in the dry season, they have to buy canal water at R 1000/barrel and reservoir water at R 2,000/barrel in the case of Ou Veang Village of Category Area-1. In Chamkar Trach Village of Category Area-4, purified water costs R 30,000/ 4,500L. Low water quality causes the water contamination related disease such as typhoid and upset stomach. In Angk Samnang Village of Category Area-4, 3,000L of water for drinking and domestic use costs R 2,500. This is enough for only 10 days in the dry season.

C-3.4.7 Institutions and Organizations

(1) Local Authorities

Commune is the smallest administrative unit under Ministry of Interior. Commune has Commune Council and the head of Commune Council is Commune Chief, who is selected by Commune Council Election. Commune consists of natural villages, and the settlers have the sense of belongingness to their villages. In the village, there are Village Chief and Deputy Village Chief appointed by Commune Chief. Moreover, the village consists of from two to five Groups depending on the number of the households in the village. The Group consists of 10-18 households and is represented by Group Chief/ Leader. Villagers regard a line starting from Commune ending up to Group as local administrative authority.

(2) Farmers Water Users Community (FWUC)

Water distribution has been customarily practiced. As for intermediation of water conflict, 10 out of 12 sample villages do not have its record. In 2 villages, the conflict among farmers occurred, when external actors such as NGOs and donors provided motor pumps and some members do not obey the rules. MOWRAM has promoted organizing FWUC (Farmers Water Users Community) and its subordinate organization, Farmers Water Users Groups (FWUG) since the late 1990s. FWUC and FWUG take care of an irrigation system at the farmers' level. They are in charge of repairing irrigation facilities, distributing water, and collecting water charge. There are the members of FWUC in all sample villages in Category Area-1, 2, and 3 and Tuol Thnaot Village in Category Area-4; however, some of the members are titular. While in Ou Veang Village, where FWUC functions well, the farmers appreciate FWUC because of its advantage on effective water management and O & M of irrigation facilities. The current condition of FWUC/ FWUG as of September 2005 is summarized in Table C.3.7 Condition of FWUC/ FWUG by the sample village on the end of Appendix C.

(3) Village Development Committee (VDC)

Except 2 out of 12 sample villages, VDC has established. In 2 villages; Tuol Thnaot Village, Angk Samnang Village of Category Area-4, are preparing to establish VDC. VDC members know about the natural and social condition of their villages very well. Because of the nature of VDC, VDC plays an important role to unite villagers.

(4) Village Saving Association

Village Saving Association has been organized and promoted by CEDAC in Kahaeng and Tumpung Villages. Purpose of this association is to alleviate poverty, and share and save money for agricultural input as a group. In case of Tumpung Village Saving Association, the initial funds at R 7,600,000 were collected from the members. After contributing to the initial funds, the members have to save R 1,300/month continuously. The villagers can contract the debt with 3% of interest/ month.

(5) International Organizations

UNICEF widely covers the Category Areas with digging of the hand pump well and providing of the non-formal education projects as mentioned above. PRASAC continues the activity of providing a large amount of loan to the villagers with 3-4% of interest rate/ month.

(6) NGOs

Except Ou Veang Village in Category Area-1, all sample villages have had the support from the variety of NGOs. The activities mainly focus on providing finance (cash and in kind such as rice and cows) and agricultural training. The presence of Children's Right Program is remarkably large due to not only supporting children but also contributing much to the villages.

C-3.4.8 Culture

The villagers spend the life dominated by religious events/ ceremonies and farming. The religious events, ceremonies, festivals, and farming activities commonly follow the lunar calendar in the sample villages.

The majority of the villagers are followers of Theravada Buddhism. Pagoda/ Wat is the core of religion and welfare oriented activities in the villages. Monks take care of the moral, spiritual and religious needs of the villagers. In turn, the villagers take care of the monks' physical and material needs, so-called, 4 requisition; robes, food, residence and medicine. The connecting line between the monks and the villagers is a temple volunteer, *achar*. The role of *achar* is to initiate Theravada Buddhism and managing the religious events and ceremonies in the pagoda/ wat.

Animism has also taken root in rural society in the Category Areas. All sample villages have their own *Neak Ta* or holly and sacred spirit around the villages. *Neak Ta* can be observed as a Mother Earth concept, an energy force uniting a rural society with its earth and water. Accordingly, all sample villages have the sacred place/ land in the villages. The villagers pray *Neak Ta* for a plenty of rainfall, high production, and prevention from disasters. Christianity is also obtaining a presence but its popularity is still low.

Consequently, the events, ceremonies, and festivals deeply related to Theravada Buddhism and *Neak Ta* faith are common in the sample villages of all Category Areas. For example, Bon Dalien, the festival expressing the gratitude to *Neak Ta* of land and water for cultivation, is held in the 1st lunar month in all sample villages. The other examples of the common and enormous events are Khmer New Year celebration in the 4th lunar month, and Pchum Ben, the ceremony commemorating the deceased persons in the 5th lunar month. The villagers enjoy these events through taking time out from their busy farming schedule.

C-3.4.9 Gender and Development

It is generally said, while Cambodian political and religious policies do not directly discriminate against females, they are rarely afforded the same opportunities as males. In case of sample villages, "Day Time Line" informed by males aged between 20s' and 60s' is dissimilar with that of females. Nevertheless, the gender discrimination and inequality are not obviously regarded in all sample villages. In addition, following issues are in the similar condition in all sample villages of all Category Areas.

(1) Income Generating Activities

Main income generating activities are farming and animal husbandry in all sample villages. Because climate influences farming and animal husbandry activities considerably, the villagers' daily activities in the rainy season are different from those in the dry season.

There are separate roles between male and female in farming activities traditionally. Transplanting of rice seedling used to be a typical farming activity of females; however, it's becoming both genders' recently in some sample villages.

Both males and females engage in animal husbandry activities such as taking cattle to the grassland, feeding and watering cattle, pigs, chickens and ducks. Only making a fire for protecting cattle from mosquitoes in the rainy season is specific to males.

The other income generating activities are clearly different between males and females. The table below shows the details of income generating activities by gender.

Income Generating Activities by Gender

Type of Income Generating	Males	Females
Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plowing • Burying manure • Building banks for paddy fields • Pulling rice seedlings • Transplanting of rice seedlings • Weeding • Harvesting • Taking care of vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting of rice seedlings • Pulling rice seedlings • Collecting vegetables • Harvesting rice • Controlling water in paddy fields • Land preparation for cultivating vegetables • Cultivating vegetables • Weeding • Taking care of vegetables and fruit trees in the backyard • Making compost • (Preparing meals for hired labor farmers)
Animal husbandry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking care of animals and birds • Bringing cattle to grassland • Making a fire for cattle • Collecting cattle and pig dung • Feeding and watering 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking care of animals and birds • Bringing cattle to grassland • Collecting cattle and pig dung • Feeding and watering
The others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selling charcoal • Climbing up palm trees to collect palm juice • Making palm sugar • Driving a motorbike taxi/ a taxi/ a truck/ <i>remorque-moto</i> • Construction worker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working for a garment factory • Teacher • Health worker • Sewing clothes

(2) Role in Community

Administrative community leaders are usually men in all sample villages. As well as VDC members, female members are rare; while female participates in the VDC member election and the meetings for it. Both genders have fair opportunities to participate in the meetings on the irrigation system at the village level. The opportunities for attending training courses/ extension services provided by governmental agencies, IOs, and NGOs are also fair between males and females. The contents of the training courses/ extension services are varied; rice growing, animal husbandry, income generation, education, health care, HIV/ AIDS awareness, preservation of traditional culture, human right, and Domestic Violence awareness. As for construction works such as rehabilitation of canals and roads for village development, only males have engaged in.

(3) Role at Home

Division of role by gender at home has been changing. Specially, the males of 20s' and 30s' help a wife with cooking, housekeeping, and taking care of children. In many cases, these phenomena emerge when a wife works for a garment factory and is also an important

breadwinner for the family.

Role at Home by Gender

Males	Females
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head of family • Breadwinner • Catching fish, crabs, and snails for self-consumption • Collecting and chopping firewood • Helping wife with cooking/ Cooking • Taking care of/ teaching children • Cleaning the house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking/ Boiling water • Washing and putting dishes in order • Cleaning the house • Doing laundry • Collecting firewood and grasses • Taking care of/ teaching children • Buying food at a market • Breadwinner/ Head of family

Ratio of decision making in family depends on income earning in some extent. Generally, the ratios of decision making between male and females are 50:50 or 60:40 in the sample villages.

(4) Political Participation

Ninety % of the villagers have been to vote 4 times sine 1993. They had the 1st General Election for the National Assembly in 1993, the 2nd General Election for the National Assembly in 1998, Commune Chief Election in 2002 and the 3rd General Election for the National Assembly in 2003.

C-3.4.10 History

Village history has a commonality among 12 sample villages. Village historical background is summarized in the table below.

Historical Background

Year	Event	Effect
1970	Coup-d'etat (Lon Nol overthrew King Sihanouk)	Villagers suffered from fighting and evacuated from the village to the other.
1970-1974	War between Lon Nol regime and Khmer Rouge	Villagers were forced to join the armies by both sides There were no social stability and security.
1974-1979	Pol Pot Regime	Villagers were evacuated from the birth village. Villagers were forced to work hard collectively (<i>Sahakkor</i>) without enough food. Villagers had to work and eat together (no privacy). Many villagers were killed, suffered from diseases, and died of hunger.
1979-	The end of Pol Pot Regime People started to return to their birth village.	Solidarity groups (<i>Krom Samaky</i>) were organized for collective cultivation. The harvest was shared according to the labor contribution.
1983-1986	Land privatization was promoted through land distribution.	Villagers became able to grow crops privately and keep the harvests by themselves.
	Some of the villagers were forced to join the army to fight against Khmer Rouge and to clear forest under K5.	Many of them who went to clear the forests under K5 returned home with malaria/ disability.
1986-1992	The villagers got the right to start the private business and the freedom.	Living condition has been getting better.
1993	The 1 st General Election for the National Assembly prepared by UNTAC	Villagers who were eligible to vote went to the election center nearby happily and freely.
1998	The 2 nd General Election for the National Assembly prepared by NEC (National Election Committee)	More villagers who were eligible to vote went the election center nearby happily and freely.
2002	Commune Election	The villagers were happy to be able to choose their representatives by themselves.
2003	The 3 rd General Election for the National Assembly prepared by NEC	More villagers went voting willingly.

As indicate in the table above, the villagers have suffered from unwilling collectivity at least

twice until 1986. Only after the land privatization policy was implemented through land distribution from 1983 to 1986, the villagers became able to have their specific private property. The size of the farm land/ person were ranged between 10a (0.1ha) to 20a (0.2ha). Besides this, the residential land was distributed/ person. Merely before and after the 1st General Election for the National Assembly, the villagers started to receive the variety of support from NGOs and IOs in many fields including agriculture.

C-3.5 Problems and Needs Identified

The table below describes the problems identified by the villagers and the analysis on their causes.

Problems Identified by the Villagers and Cause Analysis

	Causes of the Problems	Problems
Category Area-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is short in the dry season Rainfall has decreasing since 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers lack rice for self-consumption Villagers pay lot of money to buy water for cultivation and daily use
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fertilizer is expensive Food is expensive Annual income fluctuates year by year due to rainfall 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's financially hard for the villagers to buy food
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of the irrigation system is improper 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no bridge across canals to go to school and pagoda/ wat
Category Area-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall has been decreasing since 2003 Water sources have not been fully developed Irrigation systems are not sufficiently functioned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking water is not sufficient Production of rainfed paddy field is not stable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainfall has been decreasing since 2003 Irrigation facilities existed in the past were removed by the government Although there are irrigation facilities, water does not come in the dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for cultivation decreased compared with the past Some villagers spend too much money compared with their income
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change of water flow due to newly constructed houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Villagers have damaged by flood
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's not affordable for the villagers to purchase toilet facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrines are short
Category Area-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources are not fully developed Rainfall has decreasing since 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water for drinking, domestic, and agricultural use is not sufficient
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest depends on rainfall Irrigation systems are not efficient Water management is not properly carried out Water resources are limited 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is insufficient for growing rice for subsistence in a drought-stricken year Many farmers cannot cultivate rice 2 times/year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketable products are limited Income fluctuates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is impossible to calculate yearly based income and expenditure (1 village)
Category Area-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water sources are limited FWUC/ FWUG doesn't function fully Rainfall has decreasing since 2003 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water conflict on agricultural water has occurred in the rainy season
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought struck the villages in 2003 and 2004 Extension services on rice growing are not sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of rice production was damaged and it caused the low standard of living condition
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to raise pigs bravely Extension services on pig raising are not sufficient 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is tough to produce high output from pig raising

Shortage of water in the dry season is the crucial problem in all Category Areas. Drought damage on agricultural production is huge especially in Category Area-4. Expense for water is enormous even in Category Area-1.

The need is simple. It is the solving of the problems indicated in the table above. The villagers who can cultivate rice once a year have a strong desire for doing it twice a year. The villagers who can cultivate more than twice a year surely do not expect that they are forced to cultivate rice once a year by the external factors. The reason for this is most of the villagers subsist off in the present condition.

Raw data including tables and figures are attached on the end of Appendix C.

Tables

Table C.2.1 Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by MOWRAM and MAFF

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Group	Decision-makers	Funding Agencies	Implementing Agencies	Community Leaders	Potential Opponents	Supporting Groups
Farmers	Anti-government NGOs	JICA	JICA	JICA Study Team	Local authorities	Anti-government NGO	Cambodian National Mekong Committee
Rice millers	Farmers who are taken land for development	MOWRAM (Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology)	MOWRAM	PDOWRAM (Kg. Speu and Kandal)	Provincial authorities	Farmers who are taken land for the development	NGO (Agriculture)
		MAFF	MAFF (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry)	Farmers in the Study Area	FWUC		JICA Study Team (technical support)
		MEF (Ministry of Economy and Finance)	MEF	Private sector (constructors / investors of irrigation facilities)			FWUC
		Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Environment				Non-agricultural industries in the Study Area
			MRD (Ministry of Rural Development)				
			Donors (except JICA)				

Table C.2.2 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for MAFF) done by MOWRAM and MAFF

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
Primarily responsible agency for the development at the central level	Lack of information on the target areas	Improvement of the coordination with MOWRAM	High capacity	Intensive collaboration with JICA Study Team to get data/information required
Department of Agronomy	Lack of cooperation and coordination with MOWRAM	Data collection through participatory approach	CAAEF II for extension system strengthening	
Department of Extension	Limited experience in development planning	Budget fro information collection		
DPA of Kampong Speu	Limit of equipment (Lap-top PC, desk-top computer, etc.)	Training to staffs		
Department of Animal production	Transportation means	Development planning		
PDA of Kandal	Limit of transportation to go to farming areas			

Table C.2.3 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for MOWRAM) done by MOWRAM and MAFF

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
Meteorological data	Flood and drought	Budget	Available staff to collect/analyze weather information	Rehabilitation of irrigation systems
Local budget is 13 million	Knowledge of farmers on irrigation is limited	Long-term data on hydrology and meteorology	Available staff to establish FWUC to operate and maintain irrigation facilities	Establishment of new meteorological station and rainfall measurement
Hydrological data	Incomplete irrigation infrastructure in the target area		Adoption of law and sub-decrees on natural resources management	Training on O & M of irrigation system to FWUC
No irrigation workers	Shortage of water (storage capacity)			Improvement and installment of water level stations more
24,000 ha in the target area	National budget is limited for developing the irrigation infrastructure			Increase of the national budget for rehabilitation and O & M of irrigation system
Kampong Speu and Kandal PDOWRAM's staff budget	Climatic phenomena			More training to PDOWRAM staff

Table C.2.4 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Poor Farmers) done by MOWRAM and MAFF

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strengths	Action to take
70% is farmers in the Prek Thnot River Basin	Limited knowledge	FWUCs/FOs	Hard working	Establishment of RBO or FWUC
Population ←?	Lack of education	Supply of water for irrigation	Work of the field	O & M
Income about \$20-\$25/month	Shortage of water for agriculture in both production seasons	Supply of transportation means to market	Experience in rice growing	Setting up of the flood warning system
5 person/family	Incomplete irrigation scheme	Technology to get high crop production	Provision of extension service	Building the reservoir & irrigation system to guarantee water in the field
Cultivation only in the rainy season	Lack of irrigation and drainage system	Micro credit	Water harvesting system	Bank service
	No leader for poor farmers	Agricultural extension service	Good coordination and cooperation	Providing of financial service (Micro credit)
	Flash flood and drought	Enough supporting service to farmers	Capacity building	Introduction of Multi-Agriculture System
	Bank erosion	Support from the government		
	Limit of transportation means			
	Agricultural land is not sufficient (holding size is small)			
	Limited extension service for agricultural development	Farmers in the Target Area are facing shortage of water for domestic use		
	Less chance to borrow money	Size of land holding is small		
	Agricultural production (volume) is low	Climate change		

Table C.2.5 Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by PDOWRAM and PDA in Kampong Speu and Kamdal Provinces

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Group	Decision-makers	Funding Agencies	Implementing Agencies	Community Leaders	Potential Opponents	Supporting Groups
Farmers	Floating / fishery areas	Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (MOWRAM)	Government	Water and Meteorology Specialist	Commune participants participated by local people	Company	District Authorities
Farmer leaders	Farmers who effected by the project	Ministry of Agriculture and Provincial Agricultural Department	Financial Department	Agricultural Specialist	Local people commune farmers		Local Authorities
Farmers that receive the benefit from the project	Slam building	Ministry of Planning	NGO	PDOWRAM	Local people		Commune Authorities
People / general farmers	Fisherman		Supporting NGOs	PDA			Ministry of Transportation Provincial Authorities
	All kinds of business		NGOs	District DOWRAM			Provincial Authorities
			Donors	NGOs which are handing projects in the rural areas / commune			Village Chiefs
			JICA NGO				Land Agency
							Institution of Environment
							All levels of local authorities
							Authorities (Village, Commune, District and Province)

Table C.2.6 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Kg Speu Province) done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
Most of the children cannot afford for the	Farmers' knowledge is limited	Rehabilitation of the irrigational system	Government helps to rehabilitate the	Request of taking water from the Peam
90% of the population are farmers	People in Kg Speu are poor	Establishment and construction of water	Supporting from the authorities	Excavate Peam Lvea canal
Population density is 95/km2	Water does not meets the farmers	Crops planting and feeding technique	Working abilities in the field	Taking the information research in local
The average of land holding is 0.10 –	Insufficient water	Technique in producing seeds and	There are wet and rainy seasons	Environment system analysis
Population growth is high	Lack of irrigational system	Farmers have to be the owner of crop	FWUC	Making proposal to JICA for managing
Lack of irrigational system	Most of the irrigational system are	Study Tour	Water resource from Prek Thnot river for	
Population growth is 2.4%/year	Natural disasters		Farmers participate in money	
Farmers are Buddhists	Low crop production		Farmers in 7 districts get water from the	
The average number of family members	Poultry production is low			
Low income	Yield is low (1.5-2.5t/ha)			
	Shortage of food supply			
	Crop planting techniques			
	Animal gets disease			
	Road devastation			
	Lack of good seeds			

Table C.2.7 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Kandal Province) done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kandal

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
There is a farmer cooperative to produce seeds	Lack of water for crops	Check structure construction	Budget and practical participatory approach	The study of Prek Thnot river basin
Average of agricultural land holding is 0.3ha/household	Lack of irrigation system	All types of agriculture have to be managed	Well cooperation between farmers and local authorities	Getting the detailed information from local authorities
Yong laborers (Men/Women) work as factory workers	Lack of manpower	Water for cultivation	Districts nearby the stream can depend on water there	Seeking donors
Most of the farmers (95%) are Buddhists	Natural disasters	Additional agricultural technologies	Repairing of the the irrigation system	
Education level is low	Farmers' children work in the factories	Rehabilitating the irrigational systems	Working closely each other	
Population increase rate is 2.4 %	Inadequate water in Prek Thnot River Basin	Management committee of various water usages in various provinces	Local securities must be ensured	
Distance from one village to the another is average 1.6 Km	The study of dike	Reservoir construction	Sufficient water	
(4.3 %) to (12.2 %) of children did not go to school	As the measure against drought, reservoirs are required		Quality seeds	
About 1 to 2 % of the farmers have violence in the family	Impact of infrequent annual rainfall is large		Angk Snuol district' farmers located in 6 communes depend on water in Prek Thnot river basin	
80 % of the farmers use animals as main draft	Lack of agricultural cultivation equipment		Farmers living in 9 communes need water from the Prek Thnot river for cultivation	
Rice yield is less than 3t/ha	Lack of resources to enlarge land use			
70% of the farmers depend on rainfall	Domestic violence in the families is frequently broken out			
	Too much usage of chemical fertilizers			

Table C.2.8 Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by the farmers in the villages with sufficient water

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Group	Decision-makers	Funding Agencies	Implementing Agencies	Community Leaders	Potential Opponents	Supporting Groups
Farmers/ people	Illegal fishermen	MOWRAM	SEILA Program	PDOWRAM	Village chief community	Land middlemen	Mr. YIM SOKHOM, Kampong Speu deputy governor
Teachers	Not certificated fishermen	RGC	WB	PD/AF	Commune community	Land middlemen	Chief of commune
	Undocumented fishermen		JICA		Village community		Commune council
	Land middlemen for aquaculture		WFP		NAPA community		
			Humanitarian		Other communities		
			PRASAC		Saving community		
			Social Fund		SEDAC		
			World Vision				
			NGOs Concerned				
			Red Cross				
			UNICEF				
			ADB				

Table C.2.9 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Farmers) done by the farmers in the villages with sufficient water

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
Most farmers depend on agriculture	Lack of ponds	Canal rehabilitation	Available water source	Available institutional concerned
The other income generation activities are climbing palm trees and making palm sugar	Lack of water for irrigation	Structures	Solidarity	Community development
95% of farmers are Buddhist	Poor water gate in Lompeng Village	Box culverts	Participatory in FWUC	Good maintenance of existing civil works
30% of farmers are illiterate	Lack of water gates in Beng Village	Bridges across canals	Participation	Good relationship with all level of authorities
Land holding/household is normally only 0.5ha	Lack of bridges across canals	Dike rehabilitation	Available supporting from community	Project procedure
Farmers studied a lot	Lack of water gates	Rural road rehabilitation	Available place to construct water gates	Civil works projects are available from the national government
Children in poor health condition	Lack of wells	Tertiary canals	Believing in agricultural technique	
Insufficient baby feeding	Lack of structures in Roung Village	Good high yield variety seeds		
Domestic violence is broken out at 50%	Lack of latrine in Ou Veang Village	Rural road for transportation		
Only one well in Prey Pongrort Village	Lack of structure in Tompong Village	Canal rehabilitation		
Drug used teenagers	Lack of motor pumps	Rice seed		
Some farmers lost their jobs because they have tuberculosis	Poor rural road in Prey Khlong Village	Well, hand-tube well		
100% of farmers in Prey Kipong Village depend on agriculture	Lack of box culverts in Ou Veang Village	Pond rehabilitation with food security supporting		
90% of people are farmers in Ou Veang Village	Lack of pumps in Toul Samnang Village	Pumping station		
Crops are stolen	Lack of tertiary canals	Latrines		
30% of the Villagers are illiterate in Tumpung Village	Lack of rural road in Angdongsia Village	Food security		
30% of farmers are poor	Lack of bridges in Ou Veang Village	Cropped technique for agro-industry		
Increasing of farmers	Poor rural road in Samnang Village	Drainage facilities construction		
Gang-stur in the Village	Lack of structures in Bakk Thmeanh Village			
30% of farmers are poor in commune	Lack of structures in Angdongsia Village			
Poor culture	Poor dike in Ang Popel Commune			
90% is literate in Srethnal Village	Lack of water in Samnang Tong Village			
Small cropping area	Poor canals			
In Prey Pongrort Village 50% of farmers worked for garment factory and 40% worked as labor	Lack of 4 structures in Sroy Village			
Poor standard living in Ou Veang Village	Lack of water for cropping			
Increasing # of farmers in Ou Veang Village	Lack of high yield variety seed (rice)			
Typhoid and stomachache are common	Pest			
In Prey Romduol Village, 35% of farmers are illiterate	Lack of agricultural technique			
50% of farmers are poor in Prey Romduol Village	Lack of Sempidior rice seed			
Farmers are able to access to agricultural extension	Lack of marketing			
Only one rice cropping in a year in Prey Pongrort Village	Lack of technique to use fertilizer			
Most of women have participated in community	Lack of vegetable seeds			
	Lack of technique to make pesticide			

Table C.2.10 Stakeholders Analysis (Group Categorization) done by the farmers in the villages with insufficient water

Beneficiaries	Negatively Affected Group	Decision-makers	Funding Agencies	Implementing Agencies	Community Leaders	Potential Opponents	Supporting Groups
Farmers in Samraong Tong Commune	Land buyer	World Vision	MAFF	Social fund	Cow Bank Community	Fishermen	Chief of Samraong Tong commune
Farmers in Roka Commune	Farmers who have land located nearby canal installation sites		Chbar Mon Districts DOWRAM office		FWUC of the north Roleang Chrey main canal		Chief of Royal armed-forces
Farmers in Voa Sa Commune			Kg Speu of DOWRAM				Kg Speu police
Farmers			Chbar Mon Districts PDA office				Kg Speu deputy governor
FWUC							
Farmers in Keapor Commune							
Farmers in Mohalompeng Village							

Table C.2.11 Stakeholders Analysis (Detailed Group Analysis for Farmers) done by the farmers in the villages with insufficient water

Basic Information	Problems	Needs	Strength	Action to take
Increasing of farmers #	Drought	Tree fruit seed	Good solidarity	Support from local authorities is available
30% are poor in Damdek Village	75% of people in Tuol Thnong Village lack of food security	Rural roads	Participating in the meeting	Specific identified location of Prey Nheat Commune
80 % of farmers can read	55% of people in Trapeang Reusei Village lack of food security	Canals	Some farmers have good understanding about agriculture	Location of secondary canals in Tuol Thong Village
85% of farmers in Preisya Village cannot read	Poor health people	Dikes	Water source with irrigation system	In Khob Village dike construction is available
60% of farmers in Trapeang Roeusei can read	85% of people in Mohalompeng Village lack food security	vegetable seed	Good governance in Preisya Village	PDOWRAM
60% of people in Tuol Thnong Village cannot read	People in Khob Village lack of food security	Structures	Sanitary participation in the Villages	Contribution is available to design the projects
80% of people are in Lompeng 1 Village are illiterate	Lack of secondary canals	Rehabilitation of canals & ponds	Security	JICA support
30% of people in Lompeng 1 Village are literate	95% lack of food security	Secondary canals	Participation learning on rice cropping	Farmer's participation is available
95 % of people are Buddhists	Violence	Bridges across canals	Counterpart fund	Manual contribution
70% of people in Preiti Village are literate	Lack of canal	Rehabilitation of ponds	Good coordination of local authorities	Participatory in project designing
8 persons/family in Khob Village	Lack of water use in Khob Village	High yield variety seeds	Water source from the main canal located in Trapeang Roeusei Village	Local and external participation
70% of people in Trapeang Tras Village are literate	40% of people in Preikdei Village lack food security	Motor pumps	Works contributing to food security	Authorities participation is available
98% of people in Khob Village are poor	Lack of motor pumps in Tuol Thnong Village	Spade/ Shovel		

Most of people are farmers	Lack of draft animal	Wells, tube wells	Participatory in agricultural extension is available
70% of farmers in Tuol Thnong Village are poor	Lack of main canal and secondary canals in Khob Village	Health center	
70% of farmers in Keomony Village are illiterate	Lack of rural road in Preisya Village	Latrines in Preisya Village	
Most of people in Lompeng 1 Village depend on agriculture	Lack of bridges across canals	3000m of rural road in Preisya Village	
70% of farmers in Khob Village are illiterate	Lack of canal in Preisya Village	Duck, Chicken and swine breed	
50% of people in Preisya Village works for garment factory	Lack of rice seed	Draft animal	
Population increases at 20% in Kandal Village	Lack of rice seed in Preisya Village	Veterinarian	
20% of people in Kandal Village are poor	Lack of canals in Preikdei Village	Health center	
Most of people depend on agriculture	Lack of rice seed provided from authorities in Lompeng 1 Village	Food	
Children in poor health condition	Lack of water for agriculture	Pond	
Violence in the Village	Lack of canals in Mohalompeng 1 Village	Canal, dike	
Total population in Keapor Village now is 581 persons	Lack of latrine in Mohalompeng 1 Village	Khob Village needs rice seed & good cow	
At present, rice growing in Preikdei Village only 60%	Lack of hand tube well in Trapeang Chuon Village	Preikdei Village needs canal	
In Trapeang Chuon Village 30% of farmers are illiterate	In Preikdei Village lack the relationship with various NGOs		
30% of farmer are poor	Poor rural road condition in Trapeang Chuon Village		
Most of children in Damdek Village suffer from dengue fever	Lack of rural road in Khob Village		
Only one time growing rice in Tuol Thnong Village	Lack of rice seed in Khob Village		
10% of farmers in Tuol Thnong Village worked for garment factory	Lack of rural road in Trapeang Tras Village		
40% of people in Khob Village are illiterate	Lack of 4km rural road in Mohalompeng Village		
In Khob Village farmers earn 2500 Reil/day	Lack of 4 lines rural road in the Village		
In Preisya Village farmers earn 3000 Reil/day	Lack of bridges across canal in Trapeang reussei Village		
In Damdek Village farmers earned 2000 Reil/day	Lack of compost in Khob Village		
In Preikdei Village farmers earn 2000 Reil/day	Lack of rural road in Kandal Village		
In Mohalompeng 1 Village farmers earn 2500 Reil/day from palm tree	Lack of compost in Kandal Village		
	Lack of rice seed in Trapeang Reussei Village		
	Lack of fertilizer in Tuol Thong Village		

	Lack of vegetable seed			
	Lack of motor pumps in Trapeang Reuset Village			
	Lack of cow breed in Kandal province			
	Lack of Pond in Keomony Village			
	Lack of cow breed in Trapeang Chuon Village			

Table C.3.1 Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-1)

Province		Kampong Speu		
District		Samraong Tong		
Commune		Kahaeng		
Village		Ou Veang	Tumpung	Kahaeng
Physical layout and Natural resources:				
a) Village boundary		Adjacent to La Village (Northern and eastern sides)	Bordered on the north by Roleang Chrey south by Kouk Rumlích west by Krang Spueu and Odongk east by Kahaeng and Roleang Chrey Villages	Bordered on the north by Thmei northern west by Okontrom south by Pongro east by Khvan Villages
b) # of households (# of landless household) (្រ: # of female-headed household)		92 (13) (្រ almost 30)	133 (15) (N.A.)	92 (0) (្រ24)
c) Kinship		All villagers are relatives except 1 newcomer.	N.A.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.
d) Household distribution		Along National Road # 4, village main roads	Mainly along the road to Roleang Chhuk Pagoda, village main roads, the Prek Thnot River	A village main road, the Prek Thnot River
e) # of (administrative) Groups/ <i>Kromtee</i>		N.A.	5	5
f) Main road		National Road # 4	National Road # 4, ruined rail ways	National Road # 4, ruined rail ways
g) Main bridge		Ou Veang Bridge	None	2 bridges
h) Water resources for agricultural use		South Roleang Chrey main canal, Ou Veang secondary canals, Ou Veang reservoir, Village common ponds	South and North Roleang Chrey main canals, secondary canals, Roleang Chrey water gate, the Prek Thnot river	The Prek Thnot river, Ou Veang canal, Ou Veang secondary canals, Ou Veang reservoir, Roleang Chrey water gate
i) Water resources for drinking		Rainwater, wells (of which two are donated by UNICEF), canal	Rainwater, wells (of which two are donated by Children's Right Program, one is donated by UNICEF), canals	Rainwater, the Prek Thnot river (must be boiled)
j) Water resources for domestic use		Canals, wells	Canals, wells	Prek Thnot river

k) Village Common land	Forestry (managed by MAFF), pasture	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
l) Total cropland/ Average farmland holding size	55 ha (rice)/ 0.7ha/HH	54 ha (total)/ 0.45ha/HH	52 ha (rice)/ 0.56/HH
m) Markets nearby	Kg Speu Market, a rice miller	Not on the map	Not on the map
Social resources:			
a) Schools nearby	Primary and secondary school (in the village)	Roleang Chhuk primary and secondary schools (in the village)	Primary and secondary schools
b) Religious facility	Roleang Chnot Pagoda (2km) Christian church	Roleang Chhuk Pagoda	Pagoda (between primary and secondary schools)
c) Medical institution	Kahaeng-Tang Commune Health Center (200m)	Kahaeng Commune Health Center	Kahaeng Commune Health Center
d) Electricity (transmission network)	None (but in the plan)	None	None
e) Transportation means	Motor bike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, <i>remorque-moto</i> *, oxcart	Motor bike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, <i>remorque-moto</i> , oxcart	Motor bike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, <i>remorque-moto</i> , oxcart
f) Communication infrastructure	No telephone line	No telephone line	No telephone line
g) Public agency nearby (besides health center or/schools)	Commune office, Police station	Military base	(Village Public Center)

Note: * *remorque-moto* is a large trailer hitched to a motorbike

Table C.3.2 Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-2)

Province		Kampong Speu		
District		Kong Pisei		
Commune		Preah Nipean		
Village		Sala Kruos	Boeng Chram Tboung	Sayav
Physical layout and Natural resources:				
a) Village boundary		Bordered on the south and west by Srang Village and east by Prey Chor Village and Kandal Province	Bordered on the north by Prey Thkov south by Dammak Mean Chey west and south by Chamkar Sbov east by Dot Kambaor Villages	Bordered on the north and northwest by Trapeang Sla southwest by Dot Kambaor south by Pheansa southeast and east by Prey Totueng Villages
b) # of households (# of landless household) (♀ : # of female-headed household)		64 (6) (♀10)	40 (5) (♀2)	99 (6) (♀7)
c) Kinship		All villagers are relatives except 1 newcomer.	N.A.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.
d) Household distribution		Mainly along Village Road # 1 and # 2	Mainly along village roads	Along with village roads
e) # of (administrative) Groups/ <i>Kromtee</i>		2	3	4
f) Main road		National Road # 3, National Road # 4, Road # 51, Provincial Road to Kg Speu	Provincial Road to Kg Speu	National Road # 3
g) Main bridge		2	Not on the map	Not on the map
h) Water resources for agricultural use		Canals, reservoir built in 1986	Natural big ponds, small ponds, canals conducted from the big pond (<i>chram</i>)	5 big ponds, canals conducted from the ponds
i) Water resources for drinking		Rainwater, wells (donated by UNICEF), big ponds, canals	Rainwater, 9 wells	Rainwater, 20a pond, the other ponds, purchased water, wells (dug by Social Fund, one for the public use)

j) Water resources for domestic use	Wells (donated by Social Fund)	Rainwater, 9 wells, the big pond (<i>chram</i>)	Big ponds, the public well
k) Village Common land	Pasture	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
l) Total cropland/ Average farmland holding size	Rice: 41ha, vegetables 50ha (120ha in total)/ 0.7ha/HH	N.A./ N.A.	N.A./ 0.8ha/HH
m) Markets nearby	Angkor Market A market	Prey Totueng Market	Prey Totueng Market
Social resources:			
a) Schools nearby	Primary and secondary schools (in the village)	Primary school (in Prey Thkov village)	Primary school (in Trapeang Sla village)
b) Religious facility	Preah Nipean Pagoda (in Prey Chor Village)	Pagoda	Pagodas (one in Prey Totueng Village, one in Trapeang Sla Village)
c) Medical institution	Not on the map (Preah Nipean Commune Health Center)	Preah Nipean Commune Health Center	Preah Nipean Commune Health Center
d) Electricity (transmission network)	None	None	None
e) Transportation means	Oxcart (in the village), <i>remorque-moto</i> , (out of the village)	Motor bike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, <i>remorque-moto</i> to Takeo, oxcart (for farming), operating railway from PP to Kg Som	Motor bike, bicycle, motorbike taxi, <i>remorque-moto</i> for commuting garment factories, operating railway and its station on the way from PP to Kg Som
f) Communication infrastructure	No telephone line (4 mobile phone holders in the village, public mobile phones in the other village)	No telephone line (4 mobile phone holders in the village)	No telephone line (7 mobile phone holders in the village)
g) Public agency nearby (besides health center or/and schools)	Village Public Center Village Accommodation Center	None	None

Table C.3.3 Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-3)

Province		Kampong Speu		
District		Samraong Tong		
Commune		Pneay		
Village		Beng	Angkor Chea	Sampov Ngo
Physical layout and Natural resources:		Bordered on the northwest by Sampov Ngo northeast by Angkor Chea southwest by Chamkar Bos southeast by Krang Pongro east by Samraong Tong Villages	Bordered on the northwest by Sampov Ngo south by Krang Pongro west by Beng east by Samraong Tong Villages	Bordered on the northwest by Ou Kraom northeast by Krang Ta Roatn south by Chamkar Bos west by Pneay east by Angkor Chea Villages
a) Village boundary				
b) # of households (# of landless household) (♀: # of female-headed household)		107 (20) (♀23)	70 (5) (♀5)	65 (4) (♀16)
c) Kinship		Some are relatives, and the others are not.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.
d) Household distribution		Mainly along village roads	Along village roads	Along Village Road #1, #2, #3, a village truck road
e) # of (administrative) Groups/ <i>Kromtee</i>		4	2	4
f) Main road		National Road # 4	National Road # 4	National Road # 4
g) Main bridge		Not on the map	2	3
h) Water resources for agricultural use		Canals, streams, Chamkar reservoir (controlled by the water gate repaired by PRASAC in 2003), a reservoir (controlled by the water gate constructed by World Vision), a big ponds	Chamkar Thnol reservoir, Roleang Chrey reservoir, Chang Teak stream, canals	Rainfall, canals conduced from Chamkar Thnol reservoir (only in the rainy season), 2 small ponds, big ponds
i) Water resources for drinking		Rainwater, the pond near Te Kanaram pagoda and the well near a primary school, wells	Rainwater, public wells (donated by UNICEF), canals conduced from Roleang Chrey reservoir	Rainwater, 2 small and 2 big ponds
j) Water resources for domestic use		Canals	Canals conduced from Roleang Chrey reservoir, temporary wells	Wells (donated by UNICEF), individual wells (out of 2 are not

			near the canals	available for the villagers)
k) Village Common land	Not mentioned		Not mentioned	Not mentioned
l) Total cropland/ Average farmland holding size	Rice: 65ha, vegetables (+ residential area): 3ha (68ha in total)/0.4ha/HH		Rice: 37ha/ 0.5ha/HH	Rice: 79ha (85ha in total) / 0.5ha/HH
m) Markets nearby	Chambak Market Kg Speu Market		Kg Speu Market	Kg Speu Market
Social resources:				
a) Schools nearby	Kindergarten, primary school (in the village) Not on the map but; Secondary/ Junior high school (2km away from the village) High school (8km away from the village)	Kindergarten, primary and secondary/ junior high schools (in Beng Village)	Kindergarten, primary and secondary/ junior high schools (in Beng Village)	Kindergarten, Trapeang Chhuk primary and secondary/ junior high schools (in Chamkar Bos Village), Te Knaram school (nearby Te Knaram Pagoda)
b) Religious facility	Te Knaram Pagoda (in the village)	Trapeang Chhuk Pagoda, the other pagoda	Trapeang Chhuk Pagoda, the other pagoda	Trapeang Chhuk Pagoda, Te Knaram Pagoda
c) Medical institution	Pneay Commune Health Center (in Sampov Ngo Village)	Pneay Commune Health Center (in Sampov Ngo Village)	Pneay Commune Health Center (in Sampov Ngo Village)	Pneay Commune Health Center (in Krang Snuol Village)
d) Electricity (transmission network)	None	None	None	None
e) Transportation means	<i>Remorque-moto</i> , motorbike taxi, car taxi, truck (for going out from the village), bike, motorbike	Motorbike, motorbike taxi, <i>Remorque-moto</i> , truck	Motorbike, motorbike taxi, <i>Remorque-moto</i> , truck	Bike, motorbike, motorbike taxi, car, <i>Remorque-moto</i>
f) Communication infrastructure	No telephone line (5 mobile phone holders in the village, out of 1 is a public mobile phone)	No telephone line (4 mobile phone holders in the village, all of them are used as a public mobile phone)	No telephone line (4 mobile phone holders in the village, all of them are used as a public mobile phone)	No telephone line (Mobile phone holders: 5% in the village)
g) Public agency nearby (besides health center or/and schools)	Village Public Center	Commune office Village Public Center	Commune office Village Public Center	Commune office

Table C.3.4 Information Summary of Natural and Social Resources (Category Area-4)

Province		Kandal		
District		Angk Snuol		
Commune		Peuk		
Village		Chamkar Trach	Tuol Thaot	Angk Samnang
Physical layout and Natural resources:				
a) Village boundary		Bordered on the north by Tuol Thaot west by Troyueng Villages	Bordered on the north by Trapeang Chhuk south by Chamkar Trach southwest by Troyueng west by Trapeang Chhuk east by Angk Samnang Villages	Bordered on the north by Kandal, Trapeang Tuol and Prey Rueng northeast by Trapeang Krasang, Trapeang Sopoar and Khla Koun southeast by Prey Tumpung Villages west by Trapeang Chhuk
b) # of households (# of landless household) (♀: # of female-headed household)		25 (3) (♀N.A.)	42 (7) (♀N.A.)	45 (5) (♀N.A.) Note: including 2 immigrants from Thailand
c) Kinship		Some are relatives, and the others are not.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.	Some are relatives, and the others are not.
d) Household distribution		Mainly along a village road	Mainly along two village roads	Mainly along with a village road, village truck paths
e) # of (administrative) Groups/ <i>Kromtee</i>		N.A.	N.A.	3
f) Main road		National Road # 4	National Road # 4, the road constructed in the Pol Pot era to Kg Speu	National Road # 4, the road constructed for railways in the Pol Pot era is used as cattle and motorbike path
g) Main bridge		Not on the map	Not on the map	1
h) Water resources for agricultural use		Rainfall (in the future; the canals conducted from a reservoir nearby projected by Inter-Ministerial Project)	Rainfall (the ruined canals constructed in the Pol Pot era are used for oxcart paths)	Rainfall, shallow canals (only in rainy season)

i) Water resources for drinking	Rainwater, wells, ponds, purchased water	Rainfall, 5 wells (out of two are public and donated by UNICEF), the pond near the pagoda	Rainfall, big ponds, a pond belonged to Village Chief, the pond belonged to Chambok pagoda, purchased water
j) Water resources for domestic use	Wells	Wells, the pond near the pagoda	Big ponds, a pond belonged to Village Chief
k) Village Common land	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Chinese cemetery was.
l) Total cropland/ Average farmland holding size	Rice: 18ha (in total 41ha)/ 0.8ha/HH	Rice: 25ha/ 0.67ha/HH	Rice: 27ha (in total 39ha)/ 0.67ha/HH
m) Markets nearby	Angk Snuol Market	Angk Snuol Market	Angkor Kashikan Co. Ltd.,
Social resources:			
a) Schools nearby	Primary school	Primary school	Primary school near Chambok pagoda
b) Religious facility	Pagoda (near primary school)	Pagoda (near primary school), Korean Catholic Church	Chambok pagoda
c) Medical institution	Peuk Commune Health Center (on the map), a private clinic (near Angk Snuol market)	Peuk Commune Health Center (on the map), a private clinic (near Angk Snuol market)	Angk Snuol Commune Health Center
d) Electricity (transmission network)	None	None	None
e) Transportation means	<i>Remorque-moto</i> , motorbike taxi, bike, motorbike	<i>Remorque-moto</i> , motorbike taxi, bike, motorbike, truck	Motorbike taxi, motorbike, bike, <i>Remorque-moto</i>
f) Communication infrastructure	No telephone line (4 mobile phone holders in the village)	No telephone line (more than 10 mobile phone holders in the village)	No telephone line (more than 8 mobile phone holders in the village)
g) Public agency nearby (besides health center or/and schools)	Commune office	Commune office	None

Table C.3.5 Major Diseases by Generation

	Children	Adults	Elders
Zone 1 i) Ou Veang	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease • Hemorrhagic dengue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upset stomach • TB* • Typhoid
ii) Tumpung	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
iii) Kahaeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cough • Cold, • Diarrhea • Fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upset stomach • Typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB • Rheumatism
Zone 2 i) Sala Kruos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengue fever • Fever • Cough 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upset stomach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Lung disease, • Typhoid • TB
ii) Boeng Chram Tboundg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Dengue fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB • Fever
iii) Sayav	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengue fever • Typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoid • TB • Upset stomach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TB • Rheumatism
Zone 3 i) Beng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever • Dengue fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold • Typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High blood pressure • Fever • Cold
ii) Angkor Chea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengue fever • Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoid • Upset stomach
iii) Sampov Ngo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dengue fever • Typhoid • Diarrhea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold • Fever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High blood pressure • Cold
Zone 4 i) Chamkar Trach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold • Upset stomach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold • Upset stomach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold • Upset stomach
ii) Tuol Tnaot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upset stomach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung disease
iii) Angk Samnang (Malaria was used be the most common disease in the village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fever in the dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maternal death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overwork in the present and the past

Note: TB* is the abbreviation of tuberculosis

Table C.3.6 Delivery Condition by Category Areas

	Place of Delivery	Cost	Remarks
Category Area-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife in the village 	N.A.	The midwife use to be a TBA*. She got the training sponsored by UNICEF in the CHC** and certificated as a midwife.
i) Ou Veang			
ii) Tumpung	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
iii) Kahaeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife invited from Tumpung Village 	R 50,000-60,000	If the women need infection or medication, they have to pay more.
Category Area-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife in the village 	N.A.	The villages had many cases of maternal death until 2000.
i) Sala Kruos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preah Nipean CHC 		
ii) Boeng Chram Tboundg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preah Nipean CHC Hospital in the capital of Kg Speu Province 	N.A.	TBA died in 2002.
iii) Sayav	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preah Nipean CHC Home with helping the medical assistant from the CHC 	N.A.	It is common to deliver the 1 st childe in the CHC and the 2 nd and the 3 rd at home.
Category Area-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife in the village (2 midwives in the village) 	N.A.	The midwife use to be a TBA*. She got the training sponsored by UNICEF in the CHC** and certificated as a midwife.
i) Beng			
ii) Angkor Chea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife in the village 	N.A.	The midwife use to be a TBA*. She got the training sponsored by UNICEF in the CHC** and certificated as a midwife.
iii) Sampov Ngo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Home with helping of the midwife in Pney CHC Hospital in the capital of Kg Speu Province 	N.A.	Usually, the women deliver a baby in the CHC, but, do it Kg Speu hospital in a serious case.
Category Area-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peuk CHC 	Normal/ Smooth: R 17,000-18,000 Serious: R 200,000	Delivering a baby in the clinic is more comfortable than doing it in the CHC
i) Chamkar Trach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A private clinic 	Higher than that in the CHC	
ii) Tuol Tnaot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peuk CHC Angk Snuol District Health Center Hospital in Phnom Penh 	N.A.	Usually, the women deliver a baby in the CHC, but, do it in Angk Snuol District Health Center or a hospital in Phnom Penh in a serious case.
iii) Angk Samnang (Malaria was used be the most common disease in the village)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Angk Snuol District Health Center Hospital in Phnom Penh 	N.A.	Usually, the women deliver a baby in the in Angk Snuol District Health Center. In more serious case, they go to hospital in Phnom Penh.

Note: CHC* is the abbreviation of Commune Health Center
TBA** is the abbreviation of Traditional Birth Attendance

Table C.3.7 Condition of FWUC/ FWUG by Village

	Year of Establishment	Water Charge	Current Condition
Category Area-1 i) Ou Veang	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumping: R 10,000/ha Intake: R 30,000/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of FWUC are those who have farmland and pay water charge FWUC functions well
ii) Tumpung	N.A.	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of FWUC lives in the village FWUG is at a preparing stage Nobody pays water charge because the farmers think gravity irrigation is better, but level of paddy fields is lower than water level of canals
iii) Kahaeng	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R 200/a from the farmers who used water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92 farmers are members of FWUC FWUC covers 4 Communes; Chbar Mon, Kahaeng, Roleang Chak, and Svay Kravan Chief and deputy chief live in the village Not all of the members paid water charge willingly in 2003 FWUC provides sufficient water for cultivation
Category Area-2 i) Sala Kruos	Preparing from August 2005	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWUG is at a preparing stage Irrigation water is insufficient
ii) Boeng Chram Tbound	Instruction from PDOWRAM in September 2005	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The village got the instruction of forming FWUG in September 2005
iii) Sayav	2004	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no record of activities
Category Area-3 i) Beng	2003	Free of Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWUG was established in 2003 There are not water distribution facilities because the government removed gates for transferring water to Kandal Province when it repaired canals Water distribution has been customarily practiced.
ii) Angkor Chea	1998	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The villagers had requested the person in charge to open gates; however, they had been closed occasionally when they had needed irrigation water.
iii) Sampov Ngo	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 3 types; Sampov Ngo Village is classified into Type 3 and water charge is R 10,000/ha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FWUC covers 2 Communes; Kong Pisei and Samraong Tong FWUC functions FWUC manages water of Chamkar Thnol reservoir Water charge is determined based on the distance from the reservoir
Category Area-4 i) Chamkar Trach			
ii) Tuol Tnaot	N.A.	N.A.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy chief of FWUC lives in the village
iii) Angk Samnang			

Table C.3.8 Wealth Ranking of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Total 93 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Rabbit	6	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cars (2 HHs) - 10-15 motorbikes - 5ha farmland - Cement house (4 HHs) - Tile-roofed house (5 HHs) - Business - 2 colored TVs - Utensil - Electricity (2 HHs) - A Chinese noodle restaurant - A motor pump
Average	Goose	24	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile-roofed houses (3 HHs) - 5 motorbikes - 2-4 cows - 4-5 pigs - A black-white TV (10 HHs) - Battery (10 HHs) - Small business (2 HHs)
Poor	Duck	38	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house (10 HHs) - 0.5ha farmland - 4-5 bicycles - A cow - A pig - 2 chickens
Very poor	Crab	25	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatch house (10 HHs) - 0.2ha farmland - 1 chicken - 5 ducks

Table C.3.9 Wealth Ranking of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Total 133 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Goose	17	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A car - A big house - A motor pump - A rice mill - A motorbike - A mobile phone - A generator - 2ha paddy field - 0.4ha farmland - Many pigs - A KARAOKE - A TV
Average	Chicken	62	47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A big house - A motorbike - 1ha paddy field - 0.1ha farmland - 2 cows - A TV - A battery - 5 chickens - 2 pigs - A bicycle - A motor pump
Poor	Fish	29	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A small zinc-roofed house - A bicycle - 0.5ha paddy field and farmland - A TV - A cow - A pig - A chicken - A kerosene lamp
Very poor	Dog	25	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatch house - Small farmland - A bicycle - Working as a labor farmer (transplanting) - A chicken - A kerosene lamp

**Table C.3.10 Wealth Ranking Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong
Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)**

Total 81 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Cow	7	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tile-roofed/ stone house - A car - A motorbike - A bicycle - A TV - A rice mill - A motor pump - 1.5ha paddy field - 4 cows - 10 pigs - 0.5ha vegetable field - Surplus of rice for selling - Occupation: public servant, dealer (middleman)
Average	Pig	37	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A tile-roofed/ cement-roofed house fiber - A motorbike - A bicycle - A TV - A small rice mill - A motor pump - 1ha paddy field - 2 cows - 3 pigs - 0.2ha vegetable field - Surplus of rice for selling
Poor	Chicken	33	41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A zinc-roofed house - A TV - A bicycle - 0.3-0.4ha paddy field - 2 cows - 1 pig - Occupation: labor farmer - Many children - Children help the household chore - Children drop out from school
Destitute	Crab	4	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A thatch-roofed house - No paddy field - No cow - Many children - Earning living by selling labor - Borrowing money

**Table C.3.11 Wealth Ranking of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Total 64 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Duck	2 (17*, 59)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile roofed house - 2ha of paddy field - 1ha of upland - A rice mill - 10 cows - 2 pigs - 5 hens - A TV - A motorbike - A mobile phone - A plot of residential land - Rice for self-consumption and for sale - Being able to sell 1t of rice every year - A ox cart - A bicycle - A motor pump
Average	Cow	34 (57, 62, 64, 55, 53, 48, 54, 52, 51, 44, 39, 23, 40, 56, 16, 15, 14, 58, 12, 31, 30, 7, 12, 29, 10, 6, 5, 45, 36, 8, 47, 19, 34)	53	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 1ha of paddy field - 0.5ha of upland - 5 cows - A pig - 3 hens - A bicycle - A TV - Enough rice for self-consumption - A ox cart
Poor	Chicken	19 (12, 33, 46, 61, 9, 25, 63, 20, 24, 35, 21, 49, 37, 18, 27, 26, 43)	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A house with a roof built of leaves - 0.6ha of paddy field - 2 cows - 2 hens - A bicycle - Not enough rice for self-consumption - Working as a labor farmer for transplanting and carrying soil - A battery
Destitute	Pig	9 (60, 38, 50, 4, 28, 1, 3, 2, 32)	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A hut - No paddy field - Working as a labor - 2 chickens - Many children - Buying rice for self-consumption - A bicycle

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

Table C.3.12 Wealth Ranking of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Total 39 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Over Average	Pig	10 (13*, 9, 30, 11, 33, 23, 32, 24, 29, 34)	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1ha of land - Roofed house made of tile and bricks - 2 motorbike - 3 bicycles - A rice mill - A motor pump - 4 cows - 10 pigs - A telephone - Clean and hygienic toilet - A well - Extra rice to sell - Making rice wine - Using a battery to lighten the house
Average	Chicken	17 (10, 37, 20, 25, 1, 15, 8, 20, 17, 4, 18, 31, 27, 12, 21, 19, 7)	44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roofed house reinforced by cement - 50-70a of paddy field - 3 cows - 3 chickens - Some rice to sell - Using a battery to lighten the house
Poor	Fish	8 (3, 14, 16, 2, 38, 28, 5, 6)	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No paddy field - Zinc-roofed house - Working in a garment factory - Buying rice for self-consumption - Using a kerosene lump to lighten the house - A bicycle - Working as a labor for rice
Very poor	Duck	4 (35, 39, 36, 22)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched house - No paddy field - No enough rice for self-consumption - Always facing the shortage - Using a kerosene lump to lighten the house - Working as a labor for rice

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

**Tale C.3.13 Wealth Ranking of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Total 99 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Cow	11 (40*, 49, 3, 14, 31, 28, 50, 8, 52, 20, 5)	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile roofed house - 1-1.5ha of paddy field - 0.8ha of upland field - 5 cows - 10 hens - 5 ducks - A motorbike - 2 bicycles - A TV - A plough - A rake - Children working in a factory - A rice mill - A motor pump
Average	Pig	48 (86, 39, 38, 27, 91, 48, 18, 63, 7, 24, 32, 56, 6, 92, 84, 60, 1, 29, 93, 47, 55, 24, 9, 59, 30, 99, 98, 10, 80, 53, 35, 25, 67, 36, 9, 23, 2, 21, 45, 4, 96, 42, 33, 15, 69, 46, 11)	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 1ha of paddy field - 0.4ha of upland field - 3 cows - 2 pigs - 7 hens - 5 ducks - A bicycle - A motorbike - Enough utensil
Poor	Chicken	22 (84', 73, 97, 41, 87, 37, 16, 79, 62, 78, 70, 26, 82, 71, 19, 90, 65, 64, 44, 58, 34, 22)	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A house built of leaves - 0.3ha of paddy field - A cow - A bicycle - Not enough rice for self-consumption - Working as a labor - Borrowing rice from the government with interest
Destitute	Duck	18 (83, 43, 85, 77, 57, 61, 81, 88, 12, 12, 68, 95, 76, 66, 13, 75, 17, 72, 89)	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A small house built on the ground - No paddy field - No upland field - Working as a labor for living - Not enough earnings for living - Too many children

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

Table C.3.14 Wealth Ranking of Beng Village, Pnedy Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Total 106 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Over Average	Cow	5 (11*, 5, 56, 17, 45)	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile roof house - 1 ha paddy field - 2 a upland field - 1 car - 1 motorbike - 2 cows - 4 pigs - A rice mill - A carrier - Available to sell the surplus of harvest - TV - Mobile phone - Cassette recorder
Average	Fish	60 (40, 1, 10, 70, 34, 96, 69, 98, 79, 99, 72, 57, 25, 13, 12, 7, 6, 89, 32, 31, 26, 4, 27, 2, 54, 65, 100, 103, 51, 46, 84, 41, 44, 48, 67, 47, 49, 94, 87, 88, 59, 85, 16, 86, 81, 80, 66, 30, 9, 101, 91, 97, 58, 24, 42, 37, 35, 82, 28, 33)	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc roof house - 1 ha paddy field - 1 cow - 1 pig - 1 motorbike - 1 bicycle - TV - A pump - Generator - Enough tools for cultivation - 1 child working in a garment factory
Poor	Chicken	25 (14, 102, 53, 93, 59, 73, 82, 65, 30, 95, 19, 43, 18, 39, 8, 36, 3, 68, 60, 83, 74, 20, 61, 21, 22)	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched house - 25 a paddy field (small) - 1 bicycle - 1 cow - Chickens - Using kerosene lumps - Working for wage - Not enough food - Borrowing money - Many children - Lack of tools for cultivation
Very poor	Duck	16 (71, 90, 105, 92, 104, 76, 38, 55, 64, 62, 78, 77, 75, ?, 15, 106)	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small thatched house - No paddy field - Selling labor - Scraping a living day by day - Using kerosene lumps - Many children - Borrowing money

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

**Table C.3.15 Wealth Ranking of Angkor Chea Village, Pnsey Commune, Samraong
Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Total 70 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Cattle	10 (17*, 8, 43, 37, 9, 20, 63, 30, 26, 4)	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile roof house - 2 ha paddy field - 6 cattle - 0.5 ha upland field - 3 pigs - 20 chickens - 1 motorbike - 1 car - TV - A lump - A pump - A rice mill - Enough farming tools - Mobile phone - Toilet
Medium	Fish	34 (42, 16, 59, 19, 66, 39, 20, 69, 18, 51, 12, 7, 47, 41, 33, 38, 52, 44, 61, 45, 53, 57, 10, 27, 29, 28, 36, 55, 3, 68, 22, 6, 5, 40)	49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 1 ha paddy field - 20 a upland field - 3 cattle - 1 pigs - 10 chickens - 1 motorbike - 1 bicycle - 1 TV - Enough farming tools
Poor	Duck	14 (18, 2, 35, 62, 31, 14, 48, 13, 23, 49, 65, 56, 54, 24)	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched-roofed house - 30 a paddy field - 1 cow - 1 pig - 1 bicycle - Should work as labor - Insufficient food consumption
Destitute	Chicken	12 (64, 38, 46, 11, 21, 67, 60, 32, 50, 34, 1, 25)	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched hut - No paddy field - No cow - Should work as labor - Buying rice for consumption - Many children - In debt

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

**Table 3.16 Wealth Ranking of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong
Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Total 67 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Over Average	Goose	14 (43*, 42, 11, 41, 34, 33, 56, 53, 52, 71, 61, 28, 27, 50)	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tile roof house - 4 ha paddy field - 4 a upland field - 7 cows - 12 pigs - 2 motorbike - 3 bicycle - Mobile phone - Agricultural machinery - TV - Water pump - Enough equipment for harvest - Powerful
Average	Fish	34 (49, 40, 44, 20, 18, 15, 14, 12, 10, 7, 9, 26, 23, 4, 66, 1, 21, 48, 38, 32, 30, 67, 62, 57, 29, 22, 54, 64, 47, 72, 46, 8, 37, 52)	51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc house - 2 ha paddy field - 2 a upland field - 2 cows - 3 pigs - 1 motorbike - 2 bicycle - TV - Water pump - Enough rice
Poor	Pig	12 (17, 19, 70, 36, 2, 65, 59, 60, 5, 3, 25, 69)	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched house - 1 ha paddy field - 1 cow - 1 pig - 1 bicycle - Not enough rice - 7 children - Should work for money
Poorest	Elephant	7 (45, 33, 63, 55, 24, 6, 58)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small thatched house - No paddy field - 1 kerosene lamp - Not enough food - Many children - In debt

Note: * = Household # in the Natural/ Social Resource Map

**Table C.3.17 Wealth Ranking of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk
Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Total 25 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Rich	Duck	1	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huge land - Huge house (Zinc-roofed) - A motorbike - Paddy field - TV - A mobile phone - Generator - Children working for a garment factory
Average	Cow	12	48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 70-80a paddy field - A motorbike - TV - Battery - Children working for a garment factory - 3 cows
Poor	Mouse	6	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - TV - 30a paddy field - A motorbike - A bicycle - Children working for a garment factory - Battery
Poorest	Dog	6	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No paddy field - No cow - No motorbike - No bicycle - Loan - Not enough rice - (Too) many children

Table C.3.18 Wealth Ranking of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Total 42 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Over average	Pig	4	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 5 cows - 7 pigs - Chickens - Ducks - A motorbike - A car - Cassette recorder - TV - Paddy field - Children studying at high school - Small business at home - Generator - Enough tools for harvest - A pump
Average	Cow	19	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - 2 cows - 2-3 children - A motorbike - Cassette recorder - TV - Paddy field - Knowledge at high school level - Battery - A bicycle - Growing rice - Children working at a factory - Tools for harvest
Poor	Mouse	14	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Zinc-roofed house - No paddy field - No cow - Exchange cows with somebody - Children working at a factory - No ox cart - No tools for harvest - Lack of tools used at home - Battery - Borrowing money from somebody - TV - No well - Carrying water from somebody's home
Very poor	Crab	5	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thatched hut - Loan - No chicken and cow - No paddy field - Battery - Many children - Lack of tools used at home - No well




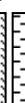


**Table C.3.19 Wealth Ranking of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk
Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Total 43 households

Category	Symbol (Animal)	# of HH	%	Indicator
Over average	Chicken	16	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A big zinc-roofed house - 2-3 motorbike - Money for lending somebody with interest - 1-1.5ha land - A pond - 5-10 cows - A threshing machine - 2-3 cars - Enough tools for growing rice - A motor pump - 2-3 bicycle - A TV - A cassette recorder - Enough equipment for using at home - Paddy field
Average	Worm	17	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A roofed house - A motorbike - 2 cows - A ox cart - Farming tools - 0.5-1ha paddy field - A bicycle - A radio - A TV - A cassette recorder - Tools for growing rice (a motor pump) - Enough equipment for using at home - Children working at a factory
Poor	Duck	7	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A small thatched house - Small paddy field - Insufficient draft animals - Some has carts, the other doesn't - A few bicycle - Loan - Exchange cows with the person or the organization
Very poor	Mouse	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A small thatched house - No paddy field - No ox cart - No harvesting tools of rice - Loan - Many children - Lack of equipment for using at home

Table C.3.20 Crop Calendar of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Variety												
Early Rice*												
Phka Mlis												
Glutinous Rice												
Medium Rice*												
Prambeikua												
Raing Chey												
Late Rice*												
Kong Keo												
Kpor Doung												
IR 36												
Vegetables												
Cabbage												
Sponge gourd												
Wax gourd												
Pumpkin												
Chili												








Legend:
 land preparation/sow
 transplanting
 weeding
 germination of seeds
 planting
 harvest
 * Fertilizer:
 DAP: R 78,000/bag
 UREA: R 70,000/bag
 Natural compost

Problems of rice growing: red caterpillar, worms, pests, *sreung* (a kind of pest worm feeding rice during the milky period)
 → Using chemical pesticide called *Angfrine*

Table C.3.21 Crop Calendar of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
IR												
Medium Rice												
Mlis, Arreth, Chongbanla, Glutinous rice												
Late Rice												
Vegetables												
Cucumber												
Pumpkin												
Wax gourd												
Tomato												
Lettuce												
Leek												

Legend:

-  land preparation
-  planting
-  sowing
-  transplanting
-  germination of seeds
-  weeding
-  harvest

Problems of rice growing:

- Pests: Pesticide is used to decrease the damages of the paddy/ 1 bottle/0.2ha at R 3,500/bottle
- Shortage of water
- Worms: Taking out manually

* Fertilizer: 16.20.0 at R 85,000/bag, UREA R 80,000/bag

- 15 Days after transplanting, 5kg/0.1ha
- 1st: (just before transplanting) 0.5kg/0.1ha
- 2nd: (15 Days after transplanting) 0.5kg/0.1ha
- 3rd: (the starting of blossoming)




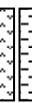
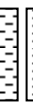


Note:

Cucumber:
It takes 45 days for cultivating cucumbers

Table C.3.22 Crop Calendar of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Medium Rice*												
Late Rice*												
IR*												
Vegetables												
Taro												
Tomato												
Cucumber												
String bean												
Pumpkin												
Wax gourd												

Legend:

-  land preparation
-  planting
-  sowing
-  transplanting
-  germination of seeds
-  weeding/ looking after
-  harvest

* Fertilizer: Phosphate at R 1,700/kg
 1st: (immediately after land preparation) 0.5kg/0.1ha
 2nd: (1 month after the first blossom) 0.5kg/0.1ha
 Chemical fertilizers were used in the past but now
 compost is used instead.
 The reason of its change is that chemical fertilizer
 causes the lost of rice natural smell

Note:
Rice: For self-consumption
Taro: For selling to the dealers/middlemen who come to pick up it to farmers' home
Tomato: For selling to the market
Cucumber, String bean, Pumpkin, Wax gourd: For both selling to the market and self-consumption


Problems of rice growing: Destroying by worms and caterpillars
 Solutions: Pesticide


Table C.3.23 Crop Calendar of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Early Rice*												
Phka Malis												
Krachak Chab												
Late Rice*												
Medium Rice												
Kong Laeuk												
Vegetables												
Watermelon												
Wax gourd												
Cucumber												
Cauliflower												
Pumpkin												

Legend:  land preparation • planting

 sowing

 weeding

 harvest

* Fertilizer: 3 times/ cultivation period (black and white fertilizers)

1st: (just before transplanting) 1kg/0.1ha at R 1,500/kg

2nd: (starting to grow) 1kg/0.1ha White fertilizer mixed with black one

3rd: (just before harvesting) White fertilizer 1kg/0.1ha

Note:

In case of watermelon and wax gourd, fertilizer is used 2 times from the growing to harvesting periods. Chemical fertilizer of 100kg/ 0.1ha and compost of about 10 oxcart are used. Cauliflower is grown for selling.

Problems of rice growing: destroying by worms, red caterpillars, and mice

Solutions:

→ Preventing worms from destroying paddy by spraying pesticide at R 7,000/bottle

→ Preventing red caterpillars from destroying paddy by spraying pesticide at R 7,000/bottle

→ Mice are decreased by using poisonous food for mice mixed with smoked fish and crabs

Poisonous food: R 1,000/ small bag is used from the sowing to the harvesting periods

Table C.3.24 Crop Calendar of Boeng Chram Thboug Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Solar Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Variety of Rice*												
Rainy Season												
Toung Mlum,												
Chhmapurum,												
Krahorm												
Dry Season												
Toiy												
Vegetables												
Melon, Water melon, Wax gourd,												
String bean												

Legend:

- land preparation
- sowing
- transplanting
- weeding
- harvest

Note for Paddy: cultivated 2 times/year (once in the rainy season, once in the dry season).
 Most of the paddy is used for self-consumption but some is sold when the household faces the financial difficulty.
 * Fertilizer: 2 times/ year
 1st: (just before transplanting)
 2nd: (after 2 months of the transplanting)
 0.5kg/1a of Philippines and UREA
 Philippines: R 58,000/bag/ha UREA: R 1,500/kg, 30kg/ha
 Problems:
 Red caterpillars, fruitless paddy, and mice
 Solutions:
 No solution but the paddy can be used for feeding cows.

Note for vegetables:
 Melon, wax gourd and water melon are cultivated for selling.
 12 melons = R 7,000
 12 wax gourds = R 4,000
 0.4ha of water melon = R 400,000
Melon:
 Fertilizer: 1 time/ cultivation
 Chemical fertilizer and cow dung
 (After completion of land preparation)
 Problem: worms, pests, birds
 Solution: spraying pesticide, watching the farm to scare them out of their eating
String bean:
 Fertilizer: 1 time/ cultivation
 (Starting period of planting)
 Problem: worms, pests, ants
 Solution: spraying pesticide

Table C.3.25 Crop Calendar of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area- 2)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Early Rice*												
Phka Mlis												
Glutinous rice												
Medium Rice*												
Srovkraham												
Prambeikua												
Late Rice*												
Srov sor												
Chuma Prum												
Kratam												
Vegetables												
Watermelon												
Wax gourd												
Cucumber												
Hawaii green peppe												
Cassava												

Legend: Sowing • Transplanting
 Land preparation • Planting
 Weeding
 Harvest

* Fertilizer: 2 times (compost, USA, UREA, Philippines)
 1st: (just before transplanting) USA 1bag/ha
 2nd: (almost blossoming) UREA 25kg/ha
 USA: R 75,000/bag
 UREA: R 1,400/10kg

Problems of rice growing: worms and red caterpillars

Solutions:
 → We have nothing to deal with red caterpillars. In case of worms, chemical pesticide is sprayed.
 Chemical pesticide: R 4,500/bottle

Note:
 Watermelon:
 fertilizer: 2 times
 1st: During planting, 5 oxcarts of compost/0.5ha and about 5 oxcarts of the soil from the earth pile heaped up by termites and about 25kg of chemical fertilizer
 2nd: 15 Days after planting
 Cucumber:
 fertilizer: only 1 time
 It can be destroyed by red caterpillars and worms. Pesticide is used to solve this problem.
 Hawaii green pepper:
 fertilizer: 10 times
 Animal drugs, the soil from the earth pile heaped up by termites and chemical fertilizer

Table C.3.26 Crop Calendar of Beng Village, Pnëay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Solar Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Variety												
Late Rice												
Chhuma prum,												
Pkaa Pnov, Bei												
Kantam												
Medium Rice												
Arreuth,												
Changvay												
Phdav, Sambok												
Angkrang,												
Neang Malis												
Early Rice												
IR 36												
Vegetables												
Mung bean												
Cucumber												
Corn												
Wax gourd												
Pumpkin												
Sponge gourd												
String bean												

Legend: Land preparation * Fertilizer: 2 times/year (natural compost, UREA, American fertilizer)

sowing/transplanting UREA: R 70,000/ bag

weeding 1st: (immediately before transplanting) 3kg black fertilizer & 1 ox-cart of cow dung/0.1 ha

harvest 2nd: (during blooming period) Black fertilizer 3kg/ha

Problems of rice growing:

Rice is destroyed by red caterpillar, mouse, warm, crab, and flood

Solution to the problems:

*Against red caterpillar: use *tomriengkhet* (a kind of small common plant) mixing with fresh 2) pumpkin leaves mixed with bark of strychnine cow dung, and then scatter them to the paddy field

**Against worm:

1) chemical pesticide (R 5,000/bottle)

2) pumpkin leaves mixed with bark of strychnine (stry chinon mix-vomica)

3) detergent mixed with water is sprayed on the paddy

Note:

1) Mung bean is cultivated 2

times/year. It is cultivated for selling at R 2,500-3,000/kg

2) Cucumber is grown once/year.






It is grown only for self-

consumption.

3) String bean is grown for selling at R 800/kg

Table C.3.27 Crop Calendar of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Solar Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Variety												
Late Rice												
Chma Prum, Bei												
Kantam												
Medium Rice												
Stou Spr,												
Prambei Kua												
Early Rice												
Vegetables												
Mung bean												
Cucumber												
Pumpkin												
Peanut												
Cassava												

Legend:  land preparation/sow
 sowing
 transplanting
 weeding
 harvest

* Fertilizer: 3 times/year (American fertilizer, UREA, natural compost)
 American fertilizer: R 70,000/ bag, UREA R 60,000/ bag
 1st: (after soil plowing) American fertilizer 600g/a, and one ox cart of natural compost
 2nd: (during the rice starts blooming) UREA 600g/a
 3rd: (after blossom period) UREA 600g/a

Problems of rice growing: insects, red caterpillar, and destroyed by mouse

→ using pesticide R 3,000/ bottle (the pesticide is not effective on some kinds of insects)

→ poisoning mice by chemical poisonous food R 500/ small bag

Note:

- Mug beans: natural compost is used, growing for self-consumption and selling
- Cucumber: natural compost is used (about 1kg/ hole), growing for self-consumption
- Pumpkin: natural compost is used (about 1kg/ hole), growing for self-consumption
- Peanut: fertilizer is also used (natural compost mixed with ash)

Table C.3.28 Crop Calendar of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneyay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Solar Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Variety												
Early Rice*												
Malis, sticky rice, Areth, Chang Vay Pdav												
Medium Rice*												
Prambeikua, Bei Kantam												
Late Rice*												
Pkaa Phov, Kpou Doung, Chma Prum, Philippines												
Vegetables												
Cucumber												
Mung bean												
Pumpkin												
Wax gourd												
Sponge gourd												
Corn												
Egg plant												
Morning glory												

Legend: land preparation/sowing * Fertilizer: 3 times/ year (natural compost, UREA, American fertilizer)

sowing UREA: R 70,000/ bag

transplanting 1st: (at sowing period) UREA 50kg/ha, Natural C American fertilizer: R 75,000/ bag

weeding 2nd: (at transplanting period) American fertilizer 50kg/ha, UREA 50kg/ha

harvest 3rd: (at blossom period of rice) UREA 50kg/ha

Problems of rice growing: worms, insects, destroying by crabs, mouse, ants and red caterpillar

→ although using pesticide, it is ineffective in case of red caterpillar. Pesticide R 5,000/ bottle

→ poisoning mice by chemical poisonous food R 500/ small bag

Note:

Cucumber, mung beans, pumpkin, wax gourd, sponge gourd, corn, egg plant, and morning glory are grown mainly for self-consumption.

Only small amount can be sold to the villagers. No villagers can produce much for selling in the market

Table C.3.29 Crop Calendar of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Variety												
Early Rice												
Neang Miis												
Champa Meas												
Glutinous rice												
Medium Rice												
Chma Prum												
Chuma Laeut												
Vegetables												
Cassava												
Wax gourd												
Sponge gourd												
Water melon												
Turnip												
String bean												
Cucumber												
Legend:	<p>land preparation</p> <p>sowing</p> <p>transplanting</p> <p>weeding</p> <p>harvest</p>											
Notes for Medium Rice:	<p>Yield: 1.7-2.0t/ha</p> <p>Early rice is different from medium rice: the yield of the medium rice is better than early one, ex. 1 stalk of medium rice produces more than 200 grains. If it rains in 10th month and then doesn't, we can get some harvest. However, in case of the medium rice, this condition damages its production seriously.</p>											
Notes for Early Rice:	<p>Fertilizer: compost made from leaves and cow dung of 10-15 oxcarts/ha</p> <p>Frequency: 2 times/ cultivation cycle</p> <p>1st: before plowing 2nd: after transplanting</p> <p>Chemical fertilizer:</p> <p>Amount: 1 bag/ 3ha mixed with the compost</p> <p>Pesticide: No use</p> <p>Disease: red caterpillar, water-caterpillar, worms</p> <p>Solution: No exact method</p> <p>Yield: 1.7t/ha</p> <p>Distribution: mainly self-consumption, and some extra for sale to get cash income</p> <p>Weeding period: 2 months after transplanting because the soil is still wet and soft</p>											
Notes for Watermelon: (the second main crop)	<p>Cultivation: 2times/year Price: R 500-600</p> <p>Fertilizer: compost, chemical fertilizer (UREA)</p> <p>Pesticide: only when it is affected/ damaged by worm and insect (red ant, worms, phyllosterta insects)</p> <p>*The main source of cash income for the villagers</p> <p>It costs about R 150,000 - 200,000/ha and we can get about R 800,000 - 1,000,000/ha from the harvest. We can grow it 3 times if we could have enough water.</p> <p>*The compost is used only once before planting.</p> <p>*It is grown at the highland and between the paddy field. We prefer growing it in the paddy field because the same fertilizer can be used and result in good soil for rice cultivation in the rainy season. However, we can grow it 2 times/year at the highland.</p> <p>Notes for Cassava:</p> <p>The soil of this village is suitable for growing cassava but the problem is that we cannot find the market for cassava.</p> <p>Notes for string bean and cucumber: subsidiary crops for cash income</p> <p>Price: String bean at R 700/kg Cucumber: at R 700/kg</p> <p>Fertilizer: Compost once before planting, UREA once after planting</p>											

Table C.3.30 Crop Calendar of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area- 4)

Lunar Calendar	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Variety												
Paddy												
Chhma Prum												
Phka Malis												
Vegetables												
Chilli												
Sponge gourd												
Morning glory												

Legend:





-  land preparation/sowing
-  transplanting
-  weeding
-  harvest

Table C.3.31 Crop Calendar of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Solar Calendar	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rice Variety												
Chhma Prum												
Chhma Louet												
Sambok Angkrang												
Glutinous rice												
Vegetables												
Pumpkin												
Sponge gourd												
Morning glory												
Papaya												
String bean												
<i>Ptii doung</i>												
Banana												
Cassava												

Legend:





-  land preparation/sowing
-  transplanting
-  weeding
-  harvest

Table C.3.32 Animal Husbandry of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	75~80	150~160	Draft animal, selling, dung for fertilizer, exchange, breeding	Grass, rice bran, rice straw, banana tree, leaf	Scarlet fever, water virus, swollen throat, sore on nail
Pig	55~65	75~85	Selling, as property, breeding, dung for fertilizer, exchange	Rice, rice bran, banana tree, feed from market, rice after making rice wine	Scarlet fever, measles, water virus
Chicken	70~80	180~220	Self-consumption, selling, breeding, meat	Rice plant, rice, grass, rice husk	Diarrhea, measles
Duck	15~20	80~100	Self-consumption, selling, egg, breeding	Rice plant, rice, grass, rice husk, crab, snail	Diarrhea, measles, scarlet fever
Goose	1~2	4~6	Self-consumption, selling, egg, breeding	Rice plant, rice, grass, rice husk	White excrement, measles, scarlet fever
Dog	70~80	100~110	Looking after the house, self-consumption, breeding, keeping	Rice, meat, bone	Rabies, diarrhea

Table C.3.33 Animal Husbandry of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Type of Livestock	# of holder	Total #	Average #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	80	160	2	Energy, dung for fertilizer	Grass, rice straw	Water-born infectious disease, Scarlet fever, diarrhea
Pig	50	100~150	2~3	Selling, feast for wedding and the other ceremonies	Rice, rice bran, morning glory, edible plants, animal feed	Scarlet fever, water-born infections disease, measles
Chicken	90	630	7~8	Self-consumption (meat/ egg), selling, excrement for	Rice, rice bran	Cholera
Duck	4	80	20	Self-consumption, selling, egg	Rice bran, rice	Cholera
Aquaculture	2	200	Over 100	Self-consumption	Chaff, rice bran	Biting each other causes disease

Diseases:

- * **Cow:** Treated by ourselves, asking a veterinarian
- * **Pig:** Treated by a veterinarian
- * **Chicken:** Not able to treat
- * **Fish:** Not able to prevent

Problems:

Theft of the animals

Table C.3.34 Animal Husbandry of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	89	178	Draft animal, selling, manure from the dung	Grass, hay	Scarlet fever, <i>Sa</i>
Pig	45	120	Selling	Amaranth, animal feed, rice bran, banana tree, taro	Not growing well, fever, Scarlet fever, leprosy/ lack of raising technique
Chicken	92	184 (hens)	Self-consumption, selling, egg	Rice, insects, kitchen waste	Swollen eyes, keeping sitting/ standing, convulsion, death
Duck	5	25	Meat, eggs, selling (meat and eggs)	Rice, insects, kitchen waste	Fatal convulsion

Solutions of Diseases:

- * **Cow:** Using Khmer traditional medicines; in more serious case, the villagers seek the help from veterinarians; keeping the cows clean, making fire when cows sleep at night
- * **Pig:** Inviting the veterinarians to provide vaccination to pigs, cleaning the shed, feeding regular
- * **Chicken:** Soaking them in the traditional medicine; make them drink it, cleaning the pen
- * **Duck:** Keeping them in the pen and feeding them

Table C.3.35 Animal Husbandry of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease/ Main problem
Cow/ Cattle	66	246	Selling, as a draft animal, breeding, manure	Grass, hay	Scarlet fever, <i>Sa Tek</i> , black blood
Pig	10	20	Selling (R 5,000/kg)	Steamed rice mixed with bran, pig feed	Diarrhea, scarlet fever, leprosy, cough
Chicken	55	120	Some for sale (R 7,000/kg), some for self-consumption	Rice, milled rice	Convulsion
Duck	4	35	Eggs, sale (R 5,000/head), self-consumption	Rice, kitchen waste	Convulsion

Solutions of the disease:

1) Cow/ Cattle

Scarlet fever: Khmer traditional medicines

Sar tek : Khmer traditional healing; It is true that the suffered cows recovered from the illness

Black blood Calling a veterinarian for injection

2) Chicken

They cannot be prevented from disease and cannot be cured

3) Ducks

Vaccinate for prevention from the disease

Table C.3.36 Animal Husbandry of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease/ Main problem
Cow/ Cattle	34	96	As a draft animal, breeding, using dung as fertilizer	Grass, hay, rice bran	Scarlet fever, cow disease (<i>sar tek</i>), diarrhea/ theft
Pig	7	16	Selling	Steamed rice, the water after washing rice, rice bran, morning glory, amaranth, livestock feed from the market	Diarrhea, leprosy, scarlet fever/ Lack of the raising skill
Chicken	37	220	Self-consumption, selling, breeding	Rice, milled rice, termites, grass, insects	Chicken disease characterized by the scabs around the head and neck (<i>tan</i>), convulsion/ theft.
Duck	11	100	Eggs, meats, giving to relatives	Rice, fish, steamed rice, termites, morning glory	Convulsion, becoming not able to sit

Solutions of the disease:

1) Cow/ Cattle

Scarlet fever: Khmer traditional medicines made of pounded crabs, *prahok*, and sugar

Sar tek : Khmer traditional medicines made of fruit tree leaves and *kampleu* (plant) leaves

Diarrhea: Khmer traditional infusion made of boiled guava leaves and the bark of cashew trees

2) Pig

Diarrhea: Medicine bought from veterinarians

Leprosy: Calling a veterinarian for injection

Scarlet fever: Khmer traditional medicines made of pounded crabs, *prahok*, and sugar

3) Chickens and ducks

No solution (Not able to be cured)

Table C.3.37 Animal Husbandry of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease/ Main problem
Cow/ Cattle	97	291	Selling, using as a draft animal, breeding	Grass, hay	Scarlet fever, <i>Sa Tek</i> , fever
Pig	31	65	Selling, self-consumption, feasts for funerals and	Steamed rice, rice bran, amaranth, morning glory, pig	<i>Sa Tek</i> , plague, diarrhea, constipation
Chicken	98	530	Selling, self-consumption, feasts for funerals and	Rice, milled rice, insects	Convulsion, <i>Sam Kok</i> (becoming not able to sit/stand)
Duck	10	70	Eggs, self-consumption (meat)	Rice, snails, crabs	Convulsion

Solutions of the disease:

1) Cow/ Cattle

Scarlet fever: Khmer traditional medicines made of pounded *Brormoay Damrey* (grass with thick wrinkled leaves and flowers resembling elephant's trunk) mixed with crabs, *Kagn Chet* (edible aquatic plant) and drugs

Sar tek : Calling a veterinarian for injection

Fever: Calling a veterinarian for injection

2) Pig

Sar tek : Vaccinating for preventing from the disease

Plague: Making fire for preventing from bit of the mosquitoes
Keeping pigs away from water and vaccinating

3) Chicken

Sam Kok : Not able to be cured

Convulsion: Not able to be cured

For preventing from them, vaccinating

Table C.3.38 Animal Husbandry of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area- 3)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	90	139	Drafting, selling and breeding	Grass, bran	Water virus, Scarlet fever, Back blood
Pig	30	150	Selling	Rice bran, edible plant, morning glory, water lily, animal	Scarlet fever, cough, death
Chicken	100	560	Selling to solve family problem, self-consumption	Rice, feeds	Struggling
Duck	20	90	Taking eggs, selling, and self-consumption of meat	Rice, bran	Struggling

Disease:

Cows/ Cattle: - Water virus= mixing crabs with root tree (traditional medicine), asking for veterinary

- Scarlet fever and black blood virus = buying medicine for vaccinating

Pigs: - Cough = buying medicine for vaccinating

Chicken and ducks: - buying medicine for vaccinating

Table C.3.39 Animal Husbandry of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area- 3)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	66	198	Selling, using dung as fertilizer, breeding	Grass, straw	Scarlet fever, cow disease (<i>sar tek</i>), plague*
Pig	50	100	Selling to support family	Rice bran, cooked rice, animal feed	Plague, scarlet fever, diarrhea, measles**
Chicken	70	280	Selling eggs and meat	Paddy, milled rice, termite	Disease making chicken

*When cows suffer from scarlet fever, the villagers ask a veterinarian to inject them or cure them with traditional medicine. When the cows suffer from *Sar Tek* and plague, they ask a veterinarian to inject them.

** When pigs suffer from plague (diarrhea, scarlet fever, or measles), he villagers ask a veterinarian to inject them

*** The villagers have no knowledge to cure their chickens

Table C.3.40 Animal Husbandry of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Total #	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	62	186	Drafting and breeding	Grass, hay	Scarlet fever
Pig	55	110	Selling to solve financial problem	Banana tree, morning glory, rice, and the mixture of feeds	Scarlet fever, infectious disease, leprosy, worm, <i>Temneahure</i>
Chicken	65	325	Selling to solve financial problem	Rice	<i>Dangdas</i> (it happened in dry season, chickens and ducks immediately die when they suffer from it)
Duck	30	150	Selling to solve financial problem	Rice, bran	<i>Dangdas</i>

Disease:

Cows/ Cattle: - When cows/ cattle are infected by scarlet fever, we use traditional medicine for treatment. We create some medicine with a combination of Kandol tree bark, Trakrep Kdam tree bark, soil from hillock and water. We sometimes use modern drugs - When cows/ cattle have painful swelling, we use traditional medicine for treatment by mixing Apeh (plant) with Puoh Tralach (Plant) and Kdam Truoy Nonaung (plant). We sometimes use modern drugs. - When cows/ cattle have sateuk (disease), we invite traditional healers to treat them. We sometimes use modern drugs, too.

Pigs: When pigs are infected by scarlet fever, villagers use traditional medicine to treat the disease by pounding kandol leaves with Kdam leaves. We sometimes buy modern drug from the veterinarian. We use the modern drugs to treat the other diseases such as painful swelling, sateuk, leprosy, fever, and diarrhea, and to deworm. When pigs have constipation, we sometimes use a syringe in which there is combination of water and salt to inject into pigs' bottoms. When this method doesn't work, we use modern drugs.

Chickens and Ducks: Once chickens and ducks suffer from convulsions, we cannot treat them, but know that it can be prevented by vaccinating them.

Table C.3.41 Animal Husbandry of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	Objectives	Feed
Cow/ Cattle	4-12	Selling, using as draft animal, exchange	Rice bran, rice straw, palm, grass, hay
Pig	4 - 7	Selling, self-consumption, exchange	Rice bran, banana tree, livestock feed bought in a market
Chicken/ Duck	10-25	Selling, self-consumption, exchange	Rice, rice plants, insects

* Difficulty with animal husbandry:

In the rainy season, animals are easily to get sick

Cow/Cattle suffers from wind virus, black blood virus (fever) and scarlet fever.

Table C.3.42 Animal Husbandry of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	# of total	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	10 - 9	55-75	Selling, drafting, using dung for fertilizer, Exchange is easy, as a traditional agricultural identity	Grass, hay, rice bran, banana tree, red palm juice, tree branches, bamboo leaves	Diarrhea, Scarlet fever, infectious disease,
Pig	4 - 7	35-45	Selling, self-consumption, breeding, using dung as fertilizer and producing gas to use	Fodder bought at market, rice bran, morning glory, vegetables, left-over	Pestilence, Scarlet fever, diarrhea, worms
Chicken	35-40	100-150	Selling meat and eggs, using dung as fertilizer (for house use and selling), cock fighting, breeding	Paddy, corn, bean, animal feed, feed in the field	Dry season disease, Scarlet fever, fever due to cold
Duck	3-4	20-25	Selling, self-consumption, using as medicine (gallbladder)	Rice bran, rice, cooked rice, morning glory, plants, worm, small grogs, grogs	Dry season disease, fever due to cold

Table C.3.43 Animal Husbandry of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Type of Livestock	# of holder (HH)	# of total	Objectives	Feed	Disease
Cow/ Cattle	35-40	85-90	Power of drafting in the field, taking dung for fertilizer, selling, breeding, barter	Grass, rice bran, mornign glory, crushed rice, palm, other leaves	Scarlet fever, fever, dierrhea, painful swelling
Pig	1-2	20-22	Selling, self-consumption, breeding, barter, fertlizer, gas	Crashed rice, cooked rce, morning glory, animal feed, rice for producing wine, banana trees, edible plant	Scarlet fever, water fever, diarrhea
Chicken	35-44	150-200	Selling, self-consumption, rent, barter, fertilizer, egg	Paddy, corn, bean, animal feed, feed in the field	Eye disease, dierrhea, flow nasal muscus
Duck	4-6	50-60	Seeling, egg, breeding, self-consumption	paddy, crashed rice, insects, eduble plant, morning glory, crab, bird feed	Diarrhea, flow nasal muscus

**Table C.3.44 Fisheries of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)
Fisheries in the Past**

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There were a lot of fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a basket: lakes - Setting a net: lakes, ponds - Pulling the hand to drag a seine net: lakes - Putting the horizontal cylinder trap: lakes - Putting a bamboo basket - Fishing in the lakes <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the banks of the lakes <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the paddy field <p>We had not only for self-consumption but also for selling at the market at R 1,000/ bunch (5-7 pieces of fish) and in the village at R 500/ bunch (4-5 pieces of fish).</p> <p>When we needed more, we went to market and bought fish at R 5,000/ kg.</p>	<p>There were more fish compared with the rainy season.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a basket: lakes - Setting a net: lakes, ponds - Catching fish by hands: dry lakes, paddy fields - Pulling the hand to drag a seine net: lakes - Pulling the net: canals - Digging holes to put fish into the lakes <p>We had not only for self-consumption but also for selling at the market at R 1,000-1,500/ bunch (5-7 pieces of fish) and in the village at R 500-700/ bunch (5-6 pieces of fish).</p> <p>When we needed more, we went to market and bought fish at R 5,000-7,000/ kg.</p>
<p>Problem:</p> <p>It's difficult for the villagers to buy fishing tools because their price is high both in rainy and dry seasons.</p>	

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>We do not have much fish as before because some of the villagers catch fish by electrical tools and set the net to get young fish. It caused the decreasing of the breeding.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a net: lakes - Setting a small hole net - Putting a horizontal cylinder trap: lakes - Putting the enclosed net with lead fences - Catching fish at lakes' banks - Plunging a basket - Putting arrow shaped bamboo fence traps with horizontal cylinder trap <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the banks of lakes <p>We have enough for self-consumption. Sometimes, we buy fish in the village at R 5,000-6,000/kg and at the market at R 4,000-5,000/kg. In December, we buy it from the market at R 1,000-1,500/kg to make <i>prahock</i> with rice yeast.</p>	<p>Lack of water makes it difficult to catch fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulling the hand to drag a seine net: lakes - Setting a net: lakes - Setting a small net: lakes - Catching by hands - Pulling the net: canals - Catching fish by using electrical tools - Plunging baskets: lakes <p>Fish is not enough for self-consumption. We need to buy fish from the market at R 8,000-9,000/kg and at R 6,000- 7,000/kg in the village.</p>
<p>Problems:</p> <p>Water flew out from the lakes flows out fish with it.</p>	<p>Problems:</p> <p>Lack of water to find fish</p> <p>Lack of the facilities to store water for keeping fish.</p> <p>Lack of money to buy tolls because they are expensive but the market price for selling fish is low. On the other hand, if we buy it from the market, the price is high and the fisheries decreases.</p>

**Table C.3.45 Fisheries of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>In 1995, There were a lot and all kinds of fish. It was easy to catch it.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting a long stick: lakes, paddy field, pond, canal, river, stream - Setting a long net: river, pond, canal, lake - Hooking: lake, pond, canal - Putting a horizontal cylinder trap: canal, small paddy field - Putting a enclosure net made from lead: paddy field, lake - Stabbing with a knife (when it rains and paddy field has water) <p>We had enough for self-consumption and selling at the market or in the village.</p> <p>Price in the village: R 500-1,000/bunch (3 pieces of fish), at the market: R 4,000-6,000/bunch</p>	<p>There were more fish compared with the rainy season. Fish gathered specific places because water resources were limited. It made easier to catch fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a net: lake, rive, stream, big lake - Digging holes: paddy-field bank, pond, lake - Putting a horizontal cylinder trap: paddy field bank, all water resources - Dragging a seine net by hands: lake, hole, pond - Putting a enclosure net made from lead: paddy field bank, pond - Hooking: lake, river, stream - Catching fish by hands: river, dike, lake, pond, canal - Finding: small holes in the paddy field, pond - Using an arrow-shaped bamboo fence trap: canal, lake, stream <p>Methods to catch crab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At paddy-field bank <p>Methods to catch frog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At river bank <p>We had enough for self-consumption and selling at the market or in the village.</p> <p>Price in the village: R 500-1,000/bunch (2-5 pieces of fish), at the market: R 1,200-1,500/bunch</p>
<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We had the problem with the transportation going to buy fishing tools and their high price - Lack of money to buy fishing tools 	

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>We do not have much fish as before because some of the villagers catch fish by electrical tools. It causes the extinction of fish at almost every place.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a net: pond, river - Setting a long net: river, lake - Catching by hands: river - Dragging a net: river - Putting a enclosure net made from lead: river, lake - Stabbing with a knife (when it rains and paddy field has water) <p>Methods to catch crab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At paddy-field bank, canal <p>Methods to catch frog:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At paddy field, river <p>We do not have enough for self-consumption. Sometimes, we buy fish in the village at R 4,000-5,000/kg and at the market at R 2,500-3,000/kg.</p>	<p>We do not have much fish as before because some of the villagers catch fish by electrical tools. It causes the loss of breeding.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a basket: pond, stream - Putting a enclosure net made from lead: river, lake - Hooking: river, stream, canal, from bridge - Dragging a long net: river, lake, stream - Catching by hands: canal, paddy field - Digging holes: lake, paddy field - Finding: digging holes in lake <p>Fish is not enough for self-consumption. We need to buy fish from the market at R 5,000-6,000/kg and at R 3,000- 11,000/kg in the village.</p>
<p>Problems:</p> <p>It is difficult to catch fish because it almost becomes extinct.</p>	<p>Problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of money to buy fishing tools - It is expensive to buy fish from the market - Lack of transportation means to the market (the market is far from the village) - Lack of money to buy electrical tools

**Table C.3.46 Fisheries of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There were so much fish that we could catch it with bare hands</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using bare hands - Using hare hands to get scattered fish from water - Installing bamboo cylinder traps and gillnets - Casting nets - Dragging mosquito nets - Installing line fishhooks (a string with fishhooks attached)/ <i>Bangkai</i> (fishhooks that are attached to rods that are fixed in the ground rather than held) - Digging holes: along river levees - Looking for fish at night by using a flashlight <p>Methods to catch crab and snail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using hands: along the paddy fields - Frogs can be caught at the beginning of the rainy season <p>We could catch more than enough for self-consumption. The surplus was sold in the village or at the market. In the village, we sold the fish by stringing them together in a ring of 8-9 fish at the price of R 1,000. In the market, fish was sold at R 1,500-2,000/kg.</p> <p>We made <i>Prahock</i> (fermented fish with rice and yeast) from 3-5 kg of the caught fish for self-consumption. We sold 2-3kg of <i>Prahock</i> and earned R 1,500-2,000/kg.</p>	<p>There were much fish in holes, streams, and rivers.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using cast nets: holes - Installing gillnets: holes - Installing <i>Bangkai</i>: rivers - Using fishhooks: rivers - Dragging mosquito nets: rivers - Looking for fish at nigh: rivers, lakes <p>We could catch more than enough for self-consumption. The surplus was sold in the village or the market. Selling fish in the village by the bunch with 7-8 pieces of fish at the price of R 1,000. At the market, it cost R 2,000-2,500/kg.</p> <p>To make <i>Prahock</i>, we had to buy raw fish from the market at R 1,500/kg.</p>
<p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of money to buy fishing gears because it is expensive. 	

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There is not a lot of fish because of using the electric-fishing gears, which has wiped out some species of the fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installing bamboo cylinder traps: along paddy fields, streams, rivers - Scooping water out of paddy fields - Installing gillnet: along streams, rivers, big ponds - Using cast nets; rivers, streams, paddy fields - Using fishhook: rivers, streams, big ponds - Installing line fishhooks: along paddy fields, rivers - Dragging mosquito nets by hands; rivers - Using knives to strike fish <p>Methods to catch crab and snail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Along paddy fields, the banks of big ponds <p>Fish for self-consumption is not enough. If we want to eat more, we have to buy it at the market or in the village. Sellers bring fish to the village at the price of R 2,000-2,500/kg (REAL baby fish). At the market, it cost R 1,300-1,500/kg (baby fish).</p>	<p>There is not much fish because electric gears are used more intensively in the dry season than in the rainy season.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installing gillnet: along rivers, big ponds - Using cast nets: along rivers - Dragging mosquito nets: rivers - Using fishhooks in the holes - Installing <i>Bangkai</i>: rivers - Installing line fishhooks: big ponds - Using knives to strike fish: rivers, big ponds - Scooping water out of the stream <p>Fish is not enough for self-consumption. We have to buy fish form the market or in the village. It costs R 3,000/kg in the village and R 1,300-1,500/kg at the market.</p> <p>When we want to make <i>Prahock</i>, we have to buy fish at the market and it cost R 1,600/kg.</p>
<p>Problems:</p> <p>Because of the intensive use of the electric fishing gears, some species of fish becomes extinct.</p>	

**Table C.3.47 Fisheries of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There were a lot of fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using fishing hooks: ponds, lakes, and streams - Setting horizontal cylinder traps for the paddy fields: canals and paddy fields - Using horizontal cylinder traps: lakes, ponds, streams - Casting a net: lakes, ponds, streams - Using <i>Bnagkai</i> (fishhook attached to a rod fixed on the ground rather than held): paddy fields, ponds - Installing a line of fishhooks along the bank of the lakes - Using a kerosene lamp at night: canals, paddy fields, ponds, lakes <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using horizontal cylinder traps - Using a kerosene lamp at night: paddy fields, lakes <p>We caught enough fish for self-consumption but not enough for sale. The fish caught was salted for making dried fish or <i>prahock</i> (fermented fish paste). A jar of <i>prahock</i> weighs about 2kg. When we did not go fishing, we bought fish from the market. Dried or smoked fish/kg cost R 500, and fresh fish/kg cost between R 2,000 and 3,000.</p>	<p>There were more fish to be caught compared with the rainy season because there was not much water and the fish stayed together in shallow lakes, puddles, ponds, rivers, and streams.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dug pits (<i>Bea</i>) = digging a pit and then setting brush park. When the water flow into the pit, we scoop the water, and lift up the brush park: lakes and pond beds - Dug holes: paddy fields - Plunging a basket: lakes, ponds - Using hands for dragging a seine: - Casting a net: lakes, ponds - Scooping water from puddles, lakes, ponds - Using a spear: lakes <p>Methods to catch small frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a kerosene lamp: along lakes, ponds - Encircling a brush park: lakes, ponds <p>Methods to catch crabs and frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes: embankment of paddy fields, lakes, and streams - <p>We had enough fish for self-consumption but not enough for sale. We made dried and smoked fish and <i>prahock</i>, which weighs 2kg. When we did not go to catch fish, we bought fish at the market, where fresh fish/kg cost between R 2,000 and 3,000.</p> <p>When we made <i>prahock</i>, we went to sell it and buy fish at Prek Thnot, where fish/kg cost R 200-300.</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There is not much fish because of the draught.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a gillnet: a dam, lakes, ponds - Installing a line of fishhooks: along paddy fields, a dam, and lakes - Casting a net: a dam, ponds, lakes - <i>Bnagkai</i> (fishhook attached to rod fixed on the ground): paddy fields, a dam - Using a horizontal cylinder traps: paddy fields, a dam <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs at night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a flash light: paddy fields and a dam <p>Methods to catch crabs: At paddy fields</p> <p>There is not enough fish for self-consumption, therefore, we don't catch fish. If we want to have extra fish, we go to buy it at the market or in the village. In the village, smoked fish/kg is R 5,000 o 6,000, fresh fish/kg is R 8,000, tilapia and <i>chukaeng</i> are R 6,000, and Bah/kg is R 6,000. At the market, <i>Ros</i>/kg costs R 15,000, <i>Deab</i>/kg is R 10,000, <i>Cwang</i>/kg is R 7,000, <i>Kanhos</i>/kg is R 2,500.</p>	<p>There is not much fish because lakes and ponds are dried up.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plunging a basket: lakes, a dam - Using a basket: lakes - Scooping water: paddy fields, ponds - Using fishhooks with a big rod: lakes, basins - Using a spear: lakes - Casting a net: a dam, basins, and lakes <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a horizontal cylinder trap: lakes, streams, ponds - Using a light at night: a dam, lakes basins - Digging pits to make <i>Bea</i>: lakes, a dam <p>There is not enough fish for family because there is not mush fish and the population increases, When we need fish, we have to go to market or buy it in the village. In the village, fish/kg cost R 6,000 to 8,000. At the market, it costs from R 3,000-10,000. In January, we buy fish from Prek Thnot to make <i>prahock</i></p>
<p>Problems:</p> <p>The number of the villagers, who want fish increases, and then fish decreases. A large number of fish become extinct.</p> <p>Need:</p> <p>Wells, river, a big basin, canals, two roads, sanitary toilet, motor pumps.</p> <p>We want the completion of the hall in the pagoda which is under construction for holding ceremonies.</p>	<p>Problems:</p> <p>Little water, the increase of the villagers, lack of a basin, lack of water source, much fish becomes extinct, the village is 5km from the water source, the Prek Thnot River.</p>

Table C.3.48 Fisheries of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>Fish was abundant.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plunging a basket: ponds, lakes - Gillnet: paddy fields, lakes, ponds - Horizontal cylinder trap: canal, paddy field - <i>Bnagkai</i> (fishhook attached to rod fixed on the ground): paddy field, ponds, lakes - Fishing line: paddy fields, lakes, ponds - Casting a net: ponds, lakes - At night: machete, plunging a basket <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a kerosene lump <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs:</p> <p>With hooks:</p> <p>We depend on the sunlight during the daytime and a flashlight at night.</p> <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a hoe and a pole with a hook <p>We caught enough fish for self-consumption, and had some to sell in the village or at the market. We sold a bunch with 2-3 pieces of fish at R 1,000 in the village. When we sold it in the market, we could earn R 1,500 – 2,000/kg. We made about 3kg of dried fish and 5kg of <i>prahock</i> (fermented fish paste).</p>	<p>Amount of fish was more abundant than that in the rainy season because fish was concentrated in ponds, lakes and brush.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Attaching two ropes to a bucket for scooping water from lakes and ponds - Digging holes on bunds, the edges of ponds, and lakes - Putting a kind of aquatic plants to attract fish to the holes - <i>Bnagkai</i> (fishhook attached to rod fixed on the ground): ponds, lakes - Using a machete at night - Using <i>Sang</i> (wooden sticks) at night - Using a spade to dig the ground for catching eels <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Horizontal cylinder trap: the edges of ponds and lakes - Scooping water from paddy fields and ponds by using pots - On the edges of ponds, lakes and in paddy fields at night <p>Methods to catch fish and shrimp:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mosquito nets - Pots: paddy fields, lakes, canals, and ponds <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes on the edges of ponds and bunds <p>We had enough fish for self-consumption. We had some for selling at the market or in and outside of the village. We had fish for making dried fish and <i>prahock</i> (fermented fish paste).</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>Fish is not abundant because there are fishermen who use electrical fishing gears to catch fish. Therefore, some fish has become extinct.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gillnet: lakes, ponds - Fishing lines: paddy fields, lakes, ponds - Casting a net: paddy fields, ponds, lakes - Horizontal cylinder traps: canals, paddy fields - <i>Bnagkai</i> (fishhook attached to rod fixed on the ground): paddy field, ponds, lakes - Fishing hooks: ponds, lakes <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs at night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kerosene lamps: paddy fields <p>We do not catch enough fish for self-consumption. We have to buy fish at the market or in the village. In the village fish/kg costs R 5,000. At the market, it costs R 3,500-4,000.</p>	<p>Fish is not abundant. There are much more villagers who want to catch fish than the amount of fish. Some villagers use electric fishing gear to catch fish. Therefore, some fish has become extinct.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes: bunds and edges of ponds - Putting a kind of aquatic plants to attract fish to the holes - Cast nets: ponds, lakes - Machete at night - Using <i>Sang</i> (wooden sticks) at night <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On edges of ponds and bunds - Using a hoe to dig the ground - Kerosene lamps: edges of lakes and ponds

**Table C.3.49 Fisheries of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There were a lot of fish in the paddy fields, ponds, and the other water sources.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plunging baskets: ponds, canals - Using bamboo baskets: paddy fields, ponds, streams, puddles - Using horizontal cylinder traps: canals and streams - Using a gillnet: ponds, canals - Using <i>Bangkai</i> (fishhook attached to a rod fixed on the ground rather than held): paddy fields, ponds, banks of ponds - Casting a net: canals, puddles - For eels: at the corner of paddy fields, ponds <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes on the banks of canals and paddy fields <p>Methods to catch frogs and fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In paddy fields, streams at night <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using horizontal cylinder traps: the banks of canals, paddy fields - Using fishhooks: ponds <p>Methods to catch small frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a kerosene lamp: paddy fields, uplands <p>Just enough fish for self-consumption.</p> <p>When we did not go to catch them, we had to buy them at the market;</p> <p>Small fish = R 1,500-2,000/kg Big fish = R 3,500-4,000/kg</p>	<p>There were a lot of fish in ponds, pits, canals because it flocked there.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a single fishhook: ponds, lakes - Using live baits: ponds - Plunging baskets: ponds, puddles, lakes - Dragging a mosquito net: puddles, streams - Casting a net: ponds, lakes - Scooping water from puddles, lakes, ponds, pits - Using bamboo baskets to scoop: ponds, lakes, puddles - For eels: slashing with knives during daytime (eels live underground) <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes: banks of paddy fields and ponds <p>Methods to catch snakes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At night: banks of paddy fields <p>Methods to catch frogs and fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a flash light to spot: ponds, canals at night <p>Hunting animals at night</p> <p>Not enough for self-consumption.</p> <p>To consume more, we had to buy them in the village;</p> <p>Small fish = R 1,500-2,000/kg Big fish = R 2,500/kg</p> <p>To make <i>prahock</i>, we went to Prek Phnov. There, we bought fish at R 150/kg and made it.</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>We do not have much water because we have just gotten rainfall recently.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a gillnet: ponds, canals - Using horizontal cylinder traps: canals, streams, ponds - <i>Bangkai</i> (fishhook attached to rod fixed on the ground): paddy fields, pond banks - Using fishhooks: ponds, canals, streams - Using bamboo baskets: paddy fields, ponds, small holes - Setting a net: canals, small holes, streams <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes: banks of paddy fields and ponds <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs at night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using a flashlight <p>There is not enough fish for self-consumption. When we need more, we go to buy it at the market or in the village at R 3,000-4,000/kg. As the number of villagers increased, the amount of fishing also increased. It makes difficult to catch fish.</p> <p>We do not have enough money to buy fishing tools.</p> <p>Food is expensive.</p>	<p>There is not much fish because somebody uses electrical tools at ponds, canals, and streams which are almost dried up.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throwing: ponds, small holes - At ponds, lakes - Using bamboo baskets: ponds, canals, lakes - Setting a net: ponds, lakes - Digging holes: dried ponds <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At paddy fields, banks of ponds and paddy fields <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs at night:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At ponds and lakes <p>Methods to catch snakes at night and daytime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At paddy fields <p>There is not enough fish for self-consumption. When we need more, we have to buy it at the market.</p> <p>Fish: R 5,000/kg Frogs: R 3,000/kg</p>
<p>Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using electrical tools to catch fish - Water sources are dried up - Draught 	<p>Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water source (basin) - Canals - Ponds - Motor pumps for growing rice - Seeds of rice and the other crops

**Table C.3.50 Fisheries of Beng Village, Pneay Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)
Fisheries in the Past**

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>More fish</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using nets in the dike - Tying a leader line in the lake, pond, paddy fields and streams - Fishing in the lake, streams, ponds, and paddy fields - Putting the gill net in the streams - Fishing instruments in the paddy fields and lakes <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the lake and paddy fields <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the lake and paddy fields <p>A kind of instrument in the stream Putting a large bamboo woven basket in the stream</p> <p>Methods to catch fish and frogs :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the lake and paddy fields - Digging holes in the paddy fields - Putting bamboo cages in the paddy fields <p>We had enough for self-consumption and store fish by making dry fish and sold them in the village. 1 bunch had 3 or 5 pieces of fish and cost R 500-800.</p>	<p>Not much fish</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Casting nets in the stream - Tying a leader line in the stream - Throwing a net in the stream - Catching by hands in the stream - Bamboo net in the stream - Using fishing spears in the stream (digging holes) <p>Methods to catch frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hunting frogs on the stream banks - Digging holes in the ponds and streams <p>We did not have enough for even self-consumption but were able to buy fish for making <i>prahock</i> and dry fish at good price in the early rainy season (R 100-300/kg)</p> <p><u>Problems:</u></p> <p>Too busy with the other job to catch fish for eating such as climbing palm trees, finding firewood</p> <p>Fishing area was too far</p> <p>It was hard to find fish</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>Not much fish due to a little rain</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Casting nets in the dike and canals - Using fishing instruments in the paddy fields and streams - Using leader lines in the streams and paddy fields - Setting nets in the dike and lake <p>Methods to catch frogs and crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Electrical instruments in the dike <p>We do not have enough fish for self-consumption because of lack of water to get fish. So, we go to market in the village or outside of the village.</p> <p>Price of fish In the village: R 5,000- 6,000/ kg At the market: R 3,000/kg</p> <p>Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High food price - Lack of money to buy food 	<p>Not much fish because some of the people use the electrical fishing instruments, shortage of water, and much demand of fish from the villagers</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Casting nets in the stream - Throwing nets in the stream <p>Methods to catch frogs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes in the stream - Javelin in the stream - Tying a leader line in the stream <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the lake <p>We do not have enough fish for eating. So, we go to buy fish at the market or shops in the village.</p> <p>Price of fish In the village: R 4,000- 5,000/ kg At the market: R 3,000- 4,000/ kg</p> <p>In January, the villagers go to buy fish to make <i>prahock</i> to Prek Pnov. The price of fish is R 1000/kg.</p> <p>Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water dries up - Many people want to catch fish in the village - Lack of canals to get fish - Lack of water to get fish - Lack of facilities to store/ stop water - Fishing with electrical instruments causes the death of many kinds of fish.

**Table C.3.51 Fisheries of Angkor Chea Village, Pnuey Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There were many fish because there was water from Prek Thnot River</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting a gill net in canal, the stream, and paddy field - Setting horizontal cylinder (<i>Trou</i>) - Setting a fishing gear called <i>Dai</i> in the stream and small canals - Setting a long line attached with many hooks (<i>Ror Norg</i>) in paddy field embankment, the stream and canal - Dragging mosquito nets in canals, the stream, and puddles - Fishing with a large bamboo basket in puddles, the stream, and small waterways - Using fishing hooks in the stream and ponds - Catching fish and frogs around the lake and paddy fields during the night with a kerosene lump - Digging and hunting crabs in paddy fields and around the lake <p>My family had enough food. I made <i>prahock</i> and dried fish. I was able to sell them at the market or in the village. In the village, the dried fish was sold by bundle. One bundle consisted of 2-3 dried fish and cost R 500-1,000. At the market, the same bundle cost R 1,500. The <i>prahock</i> was reserved for when I was not able to catch fish.</p>	<p>There were not so many fish like rainy season. When the amount of water decreased, that of fish also did.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scooping with trough shaped bailing instrument (<i>Snach</i>) in the lake - Dragging seine net at canals and the streams - Casting a net into canals and the stream - Digging new pits near the paddy field and the stream - Fishing with a large woven bamboo basket (<i>Chneang</i>) at puddles, the stream and canals - Setting horizontal cylinder trap (<i>Lorb</i>) at paddy fields and the stream - Digging new pits near the stream and canals - Hunting frogs and birds around the lake, paddy fields, the stream, and forests during the night with lights - Digging and hunting crabs at the paddy fields and the lake - Setting <i>Bea</i> (fenced-in-pool fish trap) at paddy fields, the lake and the stream <p>My family did not have enough fish during dry season because I did not have enough time to fish. I was busy with logging in the forest, finding construction work, and climbing palm trees for getting juice. When I wanted extra fish, I had to go and buy it at the market or the shops in the village. Fish cost R 2,000 – 3,000. When I made <i>prahock</i> I went Prek Pnul. There, fish of 1kg cost R 100-200.</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There are not many fish since water level is very shallow. Therefore, I cannot catch fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting gill net at the stream, canals, the and paddy fields - Dragging a mosquito net at canals, the stream and puddles - Casting a net at paddy fields and lake - Setting a long line with many hooks at the embankment of the paddy field, the stream, and canal - Fishing with a large woven bamboo basket at puddles, the stream, and small waterways - Setting horizontal cylinder traps (<i>Lork</i>) at the embankment of the paddy field and the stream - Using fishing hooks at the stream and the pond - Fishing with gears fixed on the ground at the paddy fields, the stream and canals - Setting a fishing gear called <i>Dai</i> at the stream and small canals - Digging and hunting crabs at paddy fields and the lakes - Catching frogs and fish around lakes and paddy fields during the night with a light <p>The amount of catching is very little for self-consumption. When I want to eat fish, I have to go to buy it at the market or shops in the village.</p>	<p>There are not so many fish such as rainy season.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scooping water with a water container in the lake - Dragging seine net in canals and the stream - Digging new pits around paddy fields and lakes - Fishing with a large woven bamboo basket at puddles, the stream, and canals - Setting horizontal cylinder trap in paddy fields embankment and the stream - Catching frogs and wild animals with lights at the lake, paddy fields, the stream, and forest - Setting <i>Bea</i> (fenced-on-pond fish trap) at paddy fields, lakes, and the stream <p>I could catch only a little fish to eat because I don't have enough time to fish. I am busy with logging the forest, building houses, and climbing palm trees for getting palm juice. When I want to eat fish, I go to buy shops in the village. When I make <i>prahock</i> (fermented fish paste), I go to Kg Spue market. There, 1kg of fish costs R 600 – 700. I make <i>prahock</i> in January.</p>

**Table C.3.52 Fisheries of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>We had many fish because of much water due to the pond and water gates</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Putting the gill net into the stream - Using fisheries instrument (large bamboo woven basket) - Casting the net into the dike - Fixed a fishery instrument on the ground in the paddy field - Long tool with many baited hooks in the paddy field - Putting leading strings in the paddy field - Using fishing instrument (in the shape of a basket with a hole at the small end) in the stream when it dries up - Using kerosene lump in the paddy field and anywhere with little water to find frogs and fish <p>Methods to catch crabs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purring hands into the crab hole in the paddy field <p>Methods to catch snails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Picking in the paddy field - Using fishing instruments - Digging holes in the paddy field - Putting the fishing net (large) in the stream <p>We catch fish not only for eating but also selling in the market or the village. We can make <i>prohock</i> and dried fish for storage. For selling it in the village, we bundle it (1 bundle = R 500 -1,000). For selling in the market, we bundle it too (1 bundle = R 700 -1,200)</p>	<p>We had little fish than that in rainy season because we had water only in the stream and the basin in dry season.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using canteens in the stream or any other shallow hole - Using fishing instrument (in the shape of a basket with a hole at the small end) in the stream and small holds - Pulling the long fishing net in the shallow stream and small holes - Digging a hole to make it come in <p>Methods to catch crabs and frogs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digging holes in the paddy field and the banks - Digging holes in the dried up streams - Searching them in the dried paddy field - Young frogs can be found in the streams and the paddy fields <p>The amount only satisfies self-consumption. We cannot sell it to the market. But we tried to find more fish through climbing up palm trees for the income. When the adults cannot go to find fish, we let the children go, instead. When we cannot find fish, we eat <i>prohock</i> and dried fish. <i>Prohock</i> can be used for the barter trade with rice (10kg of rice = 10-30 kg <i>prohock</i>)</p> <p>We make <i>prohock</i> in January and February.</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>There is no fish because of draught. When it rains, we drink that water, and sometimes we do not have water in water jars.</p> <p>Methods: To catch crabs: in the paddy field To catch snails: in the paddy field To catch small snails: in the puddle</p> <p>When we need fish, we have to go to the market and buy it in the village. Price is R 4,500-6,000/ kg.</p> <p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draught - Spending much money for food - No basin in the village 	<p>We do not have fish because there is no water in the paddy field, ponds, and streams (draught). There is no water gate.</p> <p>Methods: To catch crabs: digging in the paddy field To catch young frogs: in the stream without water</p> <p>Problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draught: Difficult to cultivate paddy and satisfy self-consumption (family). - Necessity to buy expensive water for drinking - Spending much money to buy food and firewood - No water gate - No water source - No dike - We have canals but do not have water and water gates

**Table C.3.53 Fisheries of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune,
Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>Tual Thnot Village had a lot of fish.</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Catching by hands (canals, ponds, paddy fields, and the roads used to be a railway) - Shining fish at the midnight (paddy field) - Casting nets in the paddy field - Casting nets (ponds) - Using the fishing instruments <p>Besides for sufficient self-consumption, we had fish for selling at the market. We were able to earn R 10,000 ~ 15,000/ day by selling fish.</p>	<p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draining water - Catching by hands (streams, paddy fields) - Casting nets (the big pond) <p>Besides for sufficient self-consumption, we had fish for selling at the market or in the village. We were able to earn R 5,000 ~ 10,000/ day by selling fish.</p> <p><u>Problems:</u></p> <p>Paying to much money for buying the instruments because they are expensive</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>Methods to catch fish: Fishing needs the instruments, and the method to catch fish is not changed from the past, but the amount of the fish decreased. This year, it doesn't rain much; therefore, we cannot find fish even for self-consumption.</p> <p>Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draught (small amount of water in the lake, ponds, streams, holes, and paddy fields) - Someone uses the electrical shock for catching fish. This causes the death of fish and decrease of fish (no hatching). 	<p>Methods to catch fish: Due to no water in the ponds, paddy fields, holes, and streams, we cannot catch fish. Therefore, we need to buy fish at the market. We do not have enough fish for eating. So, we go to buy fish at the market or shops in the village.</p>

**Table C.3.54 Fisheries of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune,
Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Fisheries in the Past

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>*In the past, fish, frogs, crabs and snails are abundant (from August to March)</p> <p>*The villagers had different ways of catching fish</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using horizontal cylinder traps in the paddy field, canals, and ponds - Using a gear fixed on the edge of the ponds - By hands at night in the paddy field - Jumping into the water - Using cast nets under the bridge, in the canals and ditches <p>*Fish dealer sold fish at R 5,000/kg.</p> <p>*The villagers could catch fish for self-consumption.</p> <p>*In December, we could catch fish for self-consumption and selling.</p> <p>*We could earn R 2,500 by selling 5 fish bonds (1 bond has 5-6 pieces of fish).</p> <p>*We could also make 5-6 kg of <i>Prahock</i> for self-consumption and selling in December.</p> <p>*From late February to</p>	<p>*There were fairly a lot of fish. (The villagers could catch a lot of fish for just 1 month)</p> <p>Methods to catch fish:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cast nets in the ponds - Hand-dragged seine nets in the ponds and streams - From the pond bed, catching eels <p>*There were fish dealer coming to the village to sell fish at R 5,000/kg.</p> <p>*We could catch fish only for self-consumption. When we couldn't catch fish, we had to go buying fish to the market at R 3,000/ day..</p> <p>*The villagers who did not have money to buy fishing tools had to go buying fish to the market.</p> <p>*From late February to early March, we could earn R 300/kg of the <i>prahock</i>.</p>

Fisheries in the Present

Rainy Season	Dry Season
<p>*The villagers can catch very few fish because of draught.</p> <p>*The ponds, puddles, streams, all of them are dried out and it made fishing impossible. So, the villagers stop fishing temporarily.</p> <p>*If there were enough water early in the rainy season, there would be a lot of fish. And it would be easy for fishing.</p> <p>*Some sellers sell fish in front of the villagers' houses (bring the fish at the gate) at R 7,500/kg.</p> <p>*We can catch crabs for self-consumption.</p> <p>Problem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient food <p>The villagers cannot catch fish because there is not much water, but we want to eat fish. So, we have to buy it at the market to spend R 7,000/day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We catch crabs in the paddy field for self-consumption - From late February to early March, the villagers go to buy <i>Prahock</i> (fermented fish paste) and <i>Pha-ouk</i> (fermented fish with rice and yeast) at R 700/kg - The villagers started raising chickens and ducks as the substitute of fish. We keep domestic animals for self-consumption for when we cannot get fish. 	<p>*The villagers cannot earn their living by fishing because water sources are dried up.</p> <p>*Some sellers sell fish in front of the villagers' houses (bring the fish at the gate) at R 7,500/kg.</p>

**Table C.3.55
Festival Calendar of Ou Veang Village
Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong, District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)**

Lunar Calendar		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
Bon Phka Held collectively to raise the charity contribution to build school, and temple-related buildings. Those charity contributions in cash as banknote bills are decorated into money flowers, and being paraded to the temple.	Bon Dalien Expressing gratitude to the mother earth, who helps to increase agricultural production and yield. Festival is started at 3:00pm with the gathering of villagers, and continued until 7:00pm. At the end, villagers pay homage to the Buddha, and then the monks were invited to preach on dharma. *Activities - The villagers enjoy dancing during the nights. - The monks are served with porridge as breakfast in the next morning. - The villagers take with food, rice and so on for monks.	Bon Phka Held collectively to raise the charity contribution to build school, and temple-related buildings. Those charity contributions in cash as banknote bills are decorated into money flowers, and being paraded to the temple.	Khmer New Year The festival lasts for 3 Days. - Activities of 1st day *Villagers are wearing a good-looking clothes to wait for welcoming the new angel for the new year to come. They prepare fruits, flowers, and cakes for welcoming her touching-down on earth, and then they light candles, incense sticks to pray for prosperity and happiness. - Activities of 2nd day: *The grandfather, grandmother and their grandchildren visit the temple to enjoy playing the traditional folk games. *Villagers prepare the food for offering to the monks at the temple. *The young pay close attention to listening to the elderly persons' advice and comments.	Bon Phka Held collectively to raise the charity contribution to build school, and temple-related buildings. Those charity contributions in cash as banknote bills are decorated into money flowers, and being paraded to the temple.	Bon Pakchai Buan Celebrated through the children paying their debt of gratitude to their parents. * The four requisities of the Buddhist monks such as clothing, provisions, shelter and medicine are offered to the monks during this ceremony. * The children of the celebrated-parent(s) also offer some food and contributions to the elderly relatives and villagers.	Bon Phlong 1 Day ceremony held without any announcement in advance Held whenever the villagers recognize a temple is very poor or the monks in the temple are almost starved due to the shortages of food, and needs to be supplied and supported immediately. Villagers collectively contribute food and other requisities, and then take them all to that temple directly.	Choul Preah Vosa - It is held to mark the beginning of a penitential season during which the monks must remain within the temple compounds; and it is also marked the beginning of cultivation seasons. - The villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. Pchum Ben is arranged in turn of villages which are close to the temple, and which are affiliated to the temple. * 2nd Day of Pchum Ben (or <i>Ben pi</i>): The villagers in their turn take food to offer to the monks at the temple. At around 3:00pm the monks are served with soft drink, and also invited to preach the dharma.	Bon Chenh Preah Vosa The elderly villagers and others take food to offer to the monk at the temple to celebrate the end period of the Lentic season. Bon Katin Held once a year Held to raise the charity contribution to serve the need of the temple; and do other public construction related activities. Held to raise the charity contribution for buying robes for monks who remain permanently in the temple compounds. *14th and 15th Days: all of villagers who take turn to participate in Pchum Ben gather at the temple. Participants distribute their food especially cooked rice by putting it into the monk's alms bowls. This ceremony process is called rap bat in Khmer. Participants listen to the monk preaching the dharma to mark the end of Pchum Ben festival period.	Pchum Ben Lasting for 15 Days * 1st Day of Pchum Ben (or <i>Ben Muay</i>): - The villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. Pchum Ben is arranged in turn of villages which are close to the temple, and which are affiliated to the temple. * 2nd Day of Pchum Ben (or <i>Ben pi</i>): The villagers in their turn take food to offer to the monks at the temple. At around 3:00pm the monks are served with soft drink, and also invited to preach the dharma.	Bon Chenh Preah Vosa The elderly villagers and others take food to offer to the monk at the temple to celebrate the end period of the Lentic season.			
<p align="center">Bon Chamroeu preah chuan (or Longevity Celebration)</p> <p align="center">Held to pay the debt of gratitude to the parents - The elderly villagers are given a bath and some gifts by the children of the celebrated parent(s).</p>													
<p align="center">-Activities of 3rd day: * The Buddha statues are also being bathed by the villagers. The monks are also received this religious service from the villagers. The children also give their parents with this bathing service. * Villagers also pay visit to their relatives. * Some villagers go to see fortune teller at the temple to have their destiny read for the coming new year.</p>													

Table C.3.57
Festival Calendar of Kahaeng Village
Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong, District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-1)

Lunar Calendar

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	<p>Bon Phka - Villagers gather to hold this festival in order to raise the charity contribution for building a temple and the other buildings in the temple compound. * Activities - Villagers gather at the temple compound to serve lunch to guests and the other participants at noon. - Villagers serve soft drinks to the monk in the afternoon, and monks are invited to preach on the dharma. - Villager offer porridge to the monks in the next morning to mark the end of the festival.</p>	<p>Miek Bochea - This ceremony is held in commemoration of Buddha's enlightenment * Activities: -In the morning villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. -In the afternoon session, villagers gather again at the temple to listen to the monks preaching on dharma.</p>	<p>Bon Dalien - Held to express gratitude and thankfulness to the ancestors and great-grand-parents, who distribute land and water for cultivation as a main source of daily survival. * Activities: festival lasts for one and half days. - In the afternoon of the 1st day, the villager gather at the dining hall of the temple, and eat the food brought from home. - In the night, villagers listen to the monk preaching on dharma. Participants also enjoy dancing. -In the 2nd day, before noon, villagers gather to pile up rice grain to make a small mountain for praying.</p>	<p>Khmer New Year - Held to welcome the angel who come to look after human being during the coming new year. * Activities: Villagers clean and decorate their houses, and set up an altar for welcoming the angel. * Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks. * Villagers play the traditional local folk games and enjoy traditional dance. * Cambodian opera is performed in this occasion. * Monks preach on dharma. * People gather to pile up the sand to make a small mountain. Villagers believe that taking part in this ritual will help to cleanse the bad fortune out of them.</p>	<p>Pisak Bochea - It is held to commemorate the Buddha who achieve complete <i>nirvana</i>. * Activities: - Villager set up and decorate halls, gathering places for ceremony. * Villager listen to the monks preaching on dharma. * Villagers serve monks with porridge in the morning of the following day to mark the final process of the ceremony.</p>	<p>Choul Preah Vosa It is celebrated because it is the Khmer tradition. * Activities: - In the afternoon, villagers gather at the temple to offer soft drinks to the monks. And then the monks are invited to preach on dharma. * Villagers also make Cambodian rice cake called <i>an sam</i> to offer to the monks.</p>	<p>Choum Ben -It is one of the most important festivals as a memory of deceased ancestors, relatives, and friends who passed away to the next world. It is held to gain merit for individual person. <i>Choum Ben</i> lasts for 15 days. * Activities: - From the 1st day to the 15th day, villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. * Morning session of each day at 4:00am villagers go to the temple to throw rice ball (<i>bay ben</i>), and prepare food for monks' breakfast and lunch. *Afternoon session of each day: Villagers Offer soft drinks to the monk, and invite them to preach on dharma. * Some villagers spend time enjoying entertainment and related activities during the final day.</p>	<p>Chenh Preah Vosa Chenh Preah Vosa festival is held to mark the end of rainy season that lasted for three months. * Participating activities: - In the early morning, villagers serve the monks with porridge. Participants distribute food into the monks' alms bowl.They also prepare lunch for monks. - In the afternoon session, villagers serve the monks with soft drinks and invite them to preach on dharma.</p>	<p>Water Festival * Water Festival, Festival for admiring the moon, and Eating pounded rice (<i>am bok</i>). Held to express gratitude to the guardian spirits of water and as a commemoration of our ancestors who fought the war on water way. * Activities: -Villagers offer coconuts, pounded rice (<i>ambok</i>), banana, betel leaves and nuts to the moon. -At 12pm, villagers start eating coconuts, pounded rice, and banana . - In the temple, the ritual of dripping the candle to predict the rainfall in the country for the next year is held.</p>		
		<p>The villagers offer food to the monks.</p>				<p>* Villagers also spend time for visiting places. * Villagers also participate in bathing Buddha's statue to have the coolness and prosperity in the village.</p>	<p>- Held to raise the charity contribution to buy requisities such as robes and the others to monks. <i>Bon Katrin</i> is held once a year for one temple. *Activities: -The monks are invited to preach on dharma. - Villagers enjoy playing traditional local folk games. - Cambodian opera is also performed on stage. - Traditional folk dance is also performed. - Dinner is served to the guests.</p>	<p>Bon Katrin</p>			

**Table C.3.58 Festival Calendar of
Sala Kruos Village
Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District
Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Lunar Calendar

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
<p>Bon Phlong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Showing gratitude to the parents. - Parents have the priority to eat the freshest tastes of rice over the other members of the household. - The end of the harvesting season * Activities: - In the morning session, villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - At noon, villagers serve lunch to the monks. 	<p>Bon Dalien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commemoration of the guardian spirits of land and water, who provide us land and water for cultivation. * Activities: - In the afternoon, villagers offer soft drink to the monks. And then invite the monks to preach on dharma. - Villagers also enjoy traditional local games during this festival. - Cambodian opera is also performed on stage. People also enjoy dancing. - In the morning of the 2nd day, villagers prepare Cambodian noodle, <i>num banhchok</i>, and other food, and then gather at the temple's dining hall to offer the food to the monks. - At noon, villagers distribute food in the monk's alms bowls. Festival comes to a final stage after this distribution. 	<p>Bon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making the charity contribution for construction related to the temple. * Activities - In the afternoon of the 1st day, villagers raise money from individual households. The banknotes are decorated into money flowers, and the villagers parade with them to the temple in the evening. The monks are invited to preach on dharma. - In the morning, villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. After the monk's lunch, the ceremony comes to a final stage. 	<p>Pisak Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commemoration of the Buddha's birthday. * Activities: - 1st Day in the evening, the monks are invited to preach on dharma. - 2nd Day in the morning, villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - They parade with the relicsto the temple. 	<p>Khmer New</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commemoration of the changing from the old to the new year. - Welcoming of the new angel for the new year. * Activities: - 1st day: villagers set up an altar to welcome the new angel with fruits. They clean their houses. They also prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - 2nd day: villagers enjoy playing the traditional local folk games, and dancing in the temple. - 3rd day villagers enjoy vesting places relatively far from the village. - They also participate in bathing Buddha's statue to pray for safety and prosperity. 	<p>Hall Warming Ceremon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To bury the relic of the deceased persons. * Activities: - Villagers collectively make the contribution in cash. It is used to spend on preparing food for the monks in the temple. - They parade with the relicsto the temple. 	<p>Hall Warming Ceremon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To bury the relic of the deceased persons. * Activities: - Villagers collectively make the contribution in cash. It is used to spend on preparing food for the monks in the temple. - They parade with the relicsto the temple. 	<p>Ceremony of ordaining a priest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For a person who wants to be a monk, and who wish to show gratitude to the parents. The merit gaining from this ceremony and the mookhood will be transferred to the parents for their good deed. * Activities: - Villagers accompany with the celebrants in a parade from the village to the temple. The monks are invited to preach on dharma. - in the morning of the second day session, villagers prepare food for serving to the monks at the temple. The monk is invited to perform a buddhist ritual to ordain the celebrant to become a priest. At noon, villagers distribute food to the monk's alms bowls, and then the ceremony come to an end. 	<p>Choul Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Celebrating of the time for monks who must stay in the temple. * Activities: - Villagers prepare food and traditional Cambodian cakes to offer to the monks at the temple. - Villagers take turn to prepare food to offer to the monks who are staying in the temple. 	<p>Pchum Ben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transferring merit to the persons, who passed away recently and long time ago. * Activities: - In the 15-day-celebration period, in the very early morning of each day, villagers go to the temple to throw rice ball (or <i>bay ben</i>) to the deceased persons, and also prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. The monks are invited to perform a ritual to transfer merit to the deceased ancestors who has passed away to the next world. - Villagers also spend time visiting friends and visit places. 	<p>Chenh Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marking of the end of rainy season, which has lasted for three months. * Activities: - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - The monks preach on dharma, and perform a ritual to mark the end of the rainy season. - The monks are invited to perform a ritual to transfer merit to the deceased ancestors who has passed away to the next world. - Villagers also spend time visiting friends and visit places. 	<p>Water Festival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Water Festival, admiring the moon, and Eating pounded rice (<i>am bok</i>) are held to commemorate the marine commanders who fought to protect our nation and express gratitude to the guardian spirits of water. * Activities: - Villagers offers coconuts, pounded rice (<i>ambrok</i>), banana. - At 12pm, the villagers start eating together coconuts, pounded rice, and banana. - In the temple, ritual of dripping the candle take place to predict the rainfall for next year.
										<p>Bon Katin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offering requisites and other things such as Buddha statue to the temple. * Activities: - Villagers parade with them to the temple. - Cambodian opera is 	

**Table C.3.59 Festival Calendar of
Boeng Chram Tboung Village
Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District
Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Lunar Calendar

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	<p>Bon Dalien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Having been held since our ancestors' time. Commemoration of our ancestors who give us lives and prosperity. Merit is transferred to deceased ancestors through ritual performing by monks. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the morning session, villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. The monks are invited to preach on dharma. - In the evening, individual household makes Cambodian noodle (or <i>num banhchok</i>) for serving to the guests who come to visit their houses. Villagers also enjoy dancing throughout the night. 	<p>Bon Phka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raising the charity contribution for the constructions for the temple compound. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers make contribution in cash by unit of individual household. Those banknotes are decorated into money flower. Villagers parade with them to offer to the monks in the temple. - A Cambodian traditional musical dance called <i>chhatyam</i> is also performed during the parade. 	<p>Khmer New</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being held to welcome the angel who come to look after human being on the earth for the coming new year. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple, in commemoration of the ancestors. - Villagers also enjoy playing the traditional local folk games. - Cambodian opera is also performed on stage during this occasion. - People gather for piling up the sand to make a small mountain. Villagers believe taking part in this ritual will give them the opportunity to apologize for what they've done wrong during their lives. 	<p>Pisak Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is held to commemorate the Buddha who achieve his enlightenment. * Participating activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - The monks are invited to preach on dhamar. 	<p>Ceremony of ordaining a priest</p> <p>It is held to express the gratitude to the parents and eagerness to learn and practice the dharma.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individual person, who wishes to become a monk, is given good-looking clothes, and the decoration with valuable treasures. Villagers accompany with him in a parade to the temple. - The monks are invited to preach on dharma. In the afternoon, the monks are served with soft drinks. 	<p>Choul Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is celebrated to mark the time for monks must stay at the temple compounds; and it is celebrated to mark or to announce the time for the start of cultivation season. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. And then the monks are invited to preach on dharma. 	<p>Pchum Ben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A memorial day for ancestors, relatives, and friends who passed away. - Transferring the merit to them. Pchum Ben lasts for 15 days. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - In these 15-day-celebration period, in the very early morning of each day, villagers go to the temple to throw rice ball (<i>bay ben</i>) to the deceased persons. - Villagers also visit friends and places. - Traditional local folk games are also played by the villagers. 	<p>Chenh Preah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To mark the end of the rainy season, and the time for monks who spent 3 months in the temple. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple for transferring the merits to the ancestors, relatives who passed away. - The monks are invited to preach on dharma. 	<p>Bon Katin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being held to offer requisites and other things such as Buddha statue to the temple. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Villagers parade with these things to the temple to offer to the monks. - Cambodian opera is also performed on this occasion. 	<p>Bon Phlong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To pray for safety and prosperity. * Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offering seasonings such as salt, Cambodian fermented fish (<i>prathok</i>), and garlic to the spirits. - These are prepared at the northeastern direction of the house. 	<p>Water Festival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Festival, Festival for admiring the moon, and Eating pounded rice (<i>ambok</i>) are held to commemorate the marine commanders who fought for protecting our nation. Also held to express gratitude to the guardian spirits of water. * Villagers offer coconuts, pounded rice (<i>ambok</i>), and bananas.
								Water Festival (Continued)			
											<p>-At 12pm, the villagers start eating them. - In the temple, the ritual, dripping the candle, is held to predict the rainfall of the next year.</p>

Table C.3.60 Festival Calendar of Sayav Village

**Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District
Kg Speu Province (Category Area-2)**

Lunar Calendar

1st		2nd		3rd		4th		5th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th		11th		12th	
Bon Dalien	Miek Bochea	Bon Phka	Khmer New	Pisak Bochea	Festival of conjuring up the village guardian spirit		Pchum Ben		Chouh Preah Vosa		Chenh Preah Vosa		Bon Katin		Water Festival								
Held to express gratitude to the guardian spirits of land and water who provide us land and water for cultivation	Held to pray the deceased parents, and ancestors for safety and prosperity *Activities: -In the evening at around 9:00pm, villagers invite monks to preach on dharmas. The monks are served with soft drink.	Held to raise money to build the dining hall, cathedral, and other constructions in the temple compound. *Activities - In the afternoon of the 1st day, contribution is made among the villagers. In the evening, the monks are invited to perform a ritual and preach on dharma at around 9:00 pm. - Festival is ended after the morning session of the 2nd day. - Villagers parade with the money-flowers to offer to the monks at the temple. - A Cambodian traditional musical dance called <i>chaiyan</i> is also performed in the parade.	Held to welcome the new angel for the new year, and to pray for safety and prosperity. *Activities: - 1st Day; each household clean his/her house, and arrange the altar to offer to the new angel. - 2nd Day; Villager prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. They also enjoy playing the traditional local folk games, and dancing in the temple compound. - 3rd Day Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple and participate in a bathing ritual called <i>srang prea</i> .	Held for commemoration of starting cultivation season, and to get the permission from the guardian spirits of water, and of land to start cultivation. Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. * Activities: - In the afternoon, villager gather to pile up a small mountain. This is made from the rice grains. And the monks are invited to preach on dharma.	Held to appeal to the guardian spirits for a plenty of rainfall. Held to pray for safety and prosperity. * Activities: - In the afternoon, villagers take food to Ang Tual to offer to the guardian spirits.		Held to commemorate of the deceased persons who passed away long time ago and recently. *Activities: Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - In the morning, villagers go to the temple to throw rice balls (or <i>bay ben</i>) to the deceased persons. - The monks are invited to preach on dharma. - Traditional local folk games are also played in the temple compound. - villagers make Cambodian traditional rice cakes during this festival.		Celebrated for the monks who learn dharma in the temple compound. * Activities: -Villagers prepare with food, rice, pounded rice (<i>ambok</i>), banana, and so on, to offer to the monk at the temple. Each village nearby the temple take their turns to offering food to the monks.		Held to mark the end of monk's observance which lasted for 3 months. * Activities: - Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple. - The monks preach on dharma.		Held to offer monk's requisites such as robes because the monks stayed in the temple for 3 months, and their worn-robes need to be changed. *Activities: - Started from around 7:00 to 9:00 pm. Cambodian opera is performed on stage for the audients. Villagers enjoy Cambodian traditional dancing.		Water Festival, Admiring the moon, and Eating pounded rice(<i>ambok</i>) are held to commemorate the marines fought to protect our nation. Express gratitude to the guardian spirits of water. * Activities: - Villagers offer coconuts, <i>ambok</i> , banana to offer to the moon at the front space of their houses. - Villagers gather at the temple to observedripping candles to predict the rainfall for next year. - They enjoy playing the traditional folk games at the temple, and going out to see or join in the festival organized by friends and relatives.								

**Table C.3.61 Festival Calendar of Beng Village,
Pneay Commune,
Samraong Tong District,
Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Lunar Calendar											
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	<p>Bon Dalien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For expressing gratitude to the mother earth, who helps to increase agricultural production and yield Festival is started at 3:00pm with the gathering of villagers, and it is continued until 7:00pm The villagers pay homage to the Buddha, and then the monks are invited to preach on dharma. - The villagers also enjoy dancing during the nights. - The monks are served with porridge as breakfast in the following morning. The villagers bring food, rice and so on for monks as well as other festivals. The festival ends at noon time. 	<p>Miek Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhist ceremony being held during full moon of the month <i>Miek</i> in commemoration of death of Buddha's - The villagers offer food to monks and also listen to their preach on dharma. <p>Bon Phka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This festival is collectively held among the villagers to raise the charity contribution to buildings such as school and temple - The banknotes are decorated like flowers for contributing to the temple. - A group of traditional music band called <i>Chhai yam</i> is performed and accompanies with the parade to the temple - Traditional folk games are also played; dancing is also performed during this occasion at the temple compound. 	<p>Khmer New Year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being held for commemoration of transferring the mandate of world from the present angel to succeeding one. - Activities of 1st day * villagers prepare food for offering to the monks at the temples. * villagers count the monk's alm bowl which is laid orderly with putting food into them and praying. * and then villagers listen to the monk preach on dharma. - Activities of 2nd day: *The villagers participate in piling up the sand to build a hill as a meaning of gaining the merit, and of releasing the bad luck from their body. * Preparing the food for offering to the monks at the temples for transferring the merit to the ancestors -Activities of 3rd day: * The children bathe their parents for their happiness and gaining the merit during the New Year celebration. * The villagers enjoy traditional folk games in the temple compound; spend time enjoying with friends inside and outside of the village. 	<p>Pisak Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhist ceremony being held to commemorate the Buddha's enlightenment. - The villagers offer food to monks at temples and also listen to their preach on dharma. 	<p>Choul Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is held to mark the beginning of a penitential season which the monks must stay in the temple compounds; and it is also marked the beginning of cultivation seasons. - The villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temples. 	<p>Pchum Ben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is held as a memory for deceased ancestors, relatives, and friends. - Pchum Ben lasts for 15 days continuously, and villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple every day. At the very early morning of each day, villagers gather at the temple in order to throw the rice ball, as hoping the deceased ancestors, relatives, friends will come to eat those rice ball. -Villagers also spend time for visiting relatives, friends and enjoying other entertaining activities. 	<p>Chouh Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is held to mark the beginning of a penitential season which the monks must stay in the temple compounds; and it is also marked the beginning of cultivation seasons. - The villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temples. 	<p>Pchum Ben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -It is held as a memory for deceased ancestors, relatives, and friends. - Pchum Ben lasts for 15 days continuously, and villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple every day. At the very early morning of each day, villagers gather at the temple in order to throw the rice ball, as hoping the deceased ancestors, relatives, friends will come to eat those rice ball. -Villagers also spend time for visiting relatives, friends and enjoying other entertaining activities. 	<p>Bon Plong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is held to offer food to the monks who stay in the temples, which are relatively poor or do not have enough supporters. It is held for showing the hope that the deceased ancestors will be benefited through this ritual and performance - The monks in those temples are invited to preach on dhamar, and to help transferring merit to the deceased ancestors. 	<p>Chenh Preah Vosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For commemoration of having complete observance of the lent by the monks - The villagers offer food to the monks at the temple. <p>Bon Katin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being held to offer new robes and other requisites to monks at the temples. - Being held to raise the charity contribution to build Buddhist-related buildings in the temple compounds, schools and so on. Bon Katin is held once a year for one temple. * Water Festival, Festival for admiring the moon, and Eating pounded rice (am bok). 	<p>Water Festival is held in commemoration of the marine soldiers who dared to sacrifice their life to protect the Khmer people and nation.*</p> <p>Admiration of the moon is held with offering of pounded rice (<i>am bok</i>), banana, and coconuts.</p> <p>The villagers gathers at the temple to observe the ritual prediction for rainfall in the following cultivation season.</p> <p>- Method of dripping the lighting candles is applied to predict the amount of rainfall for next year.</p>

**Table C.3.62 Festival Calendar of
Angkor Chea Village,
Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District,
Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)**

Lunar Calendar

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	<p>Dalien</p> <p>Dalien festival is celebrated for two reasons 1) To dedicate to ancestors who passed land, bamboo, and mango trees to descendants 2) To mark the end of harvest season</p> <p>Villagers enjoy their daily lives following their farming activities such as sowing, seedlings and harvesting.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers make khmer noodle. They invite relatives and friends to eat meal during the festival. They rent sound equipment for entertainment. They invite monks to preach, abd offer them food.</p>	<p>Miek</p> <p>This festival is celebrated on the 15th when the moon is full to mark the day when Lord Buddha set the limit of his life.</p> <p>Activities: In the evening, monks are invited to preach. Villagers offer food to the monks. At noon, villagers take part in religious activity that involves putting rice into monks' bowls arranged in a row. Special characteristics: In this festival, both monks and villagers can say Buddhist prayer together.</p>	<p>Khmer New Year</p> <p>Villagers celebrates the New Year on May 13. 1) To dedicate to their parents who have already died 2) To welcome new deity</p> <p>Activities: Villagers sweep their houses and decorate their altars. They play traditional games such as <i>Chot Chhoung</i>, <i>Angkonh</i>, tug of war, <i>Leak Kaun Khleng</i>, and <i>Leak Kanseng</i>.</p> <p>A religious ceremony called <i>Strang Preah</i> is held. In the ceremony, monks and the elderlies take a bath to show apology for what they have done in the previous year and to make wishes and happiness to Buddha. Villagers pile up sand to get out of potential troubles. They engage in activities that includes putting rice into monks' bowls arranged in a row. They offer food to monks and the elderlies, and dedicate to deceased parents.</p>	<p>Pisak Bochea</p> <p>- To commemorate the birth of death, and enlightenment of Buddha.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers bring rice and food to pagoda.</p>	<p>Collective Funerals</p> <p>-To commemorate deceased friends and relatives.</p> <p>Activities: Monks are invited to pray for the dead at the burial sites.</p>	<p>Choul Vassa</p> <p>- The festival marks the beginning of a penitentiary season, which monks must stay in the temples for 3 months.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers offer <i>Sadak</i> (a package of a banana leaf stem or green banana decorated with betel leaves, areca nuts, and flowers), dessert and kerosene to monks</p>	<p>Pechum Ben</p> <p>- Villagers take turn to bring food to monks for 15 days. They start it from the 1st day to the 15th day of the waning moon. They celebrate the festivals to dedicate to hungry ghosts, deceased relatives and friends.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers go to pagoda to listen to monks' prayer. They throw rice balls onto the ground until 14th day. They take <i>Ansam</i> (cylindric cake made of rice paste wrapped with banana leaves) and food to pagoda.</p>	<p>Chenh Vassa</p> <p>The festival is celebrated that monks can greet the senior monks and parishoners, whom they cannot see for 3 months.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers bring food to monks and listen to their prayer. In the morning, they offer porridge to the monks</p>	<p>Katin</p> <p>The festival is celebrated that villagers can offer clothes to monks. By doing it, both monks and they will get merit.</p> <p>Activities: Villagers take food and <i>Sadak</i> (a package of a banana leaf stem or green banana decorated with betel leaves, areca nuts, and flowers) to pagoda. <i>Chhriyam</i> (traditional performance) performers parade 3 times around the pagoda. There is dance and other traditional performance.</p>	<p>* Water Festival - The festival is celebrated to honor the moon in which there is a rabbit. - Dripping melting wax of candles to foresee the rain in the coming year. Activities: Villagers stick candles on a bamboo or wood supported by 2 poles on both ends. There are banana leaves underneath of the poles. Three candles represent the earliest, the middle, and the latest part of the year. Activities: Villagers go to pagoda to play traditional games, listen to monks' prayer, eat pounded rice and drip the melting wax of the candles.</p>	

Table C.3.63 Festival Calendar of
Sampov Ngo Village

Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District,
Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Lunar Calendar

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
<p>Bon Phka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A traditional festival at the building of school, temple, road and pond - Contribution as shape of banknotes are decorated like a towers - Flowers are prepared by individual household or Group in the village. - The villagers parade to pagoda with them. - The villagers hold this festival to gain the merit in the present and next lives. 	<p>Bon Dalien</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For expressing the gratitude to the dead parents and ancestors, who provided the plot of land for cultivation - For expressing gratitude to the mother earth, who helps to increase agricultural production and yield - The villagers offer food and rice to monks. - Khmer noodle (or <i>num banhchok</i>) is made as well. - The villagers enjoy dancing during the nights. 	<p>Miek Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhist ceremony being held during full moon of the month <i>Miek</i> in commemoration of Buddha's death - The villagers offer food to monks and also listen to their preach on dharma. 	<p>Khmer New Year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being held for commemoration of transferring the mandate of looking after the present world from the previous angel to succeeding one. - Being held to express the gratefulness to the parents, who gave us life. - Activities of 1st day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cleaning the house for being ready to welcome the new angel to come on the earth * Setting up an altar with fruits * Preparing the food for offering to monks at temples - Activities of 2nd day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Preparing the food for offering to the monks at the temples for transferring the merit to the ancestors * The villagers enjoy traditional folk games - Activities of 3rd day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The villagers participate in piling up the sand to build a hill as a meaning of gaining the merit * The children bathe their parents for their happiness and gaining the merit during the New Year celebration. 	<p>Pisak Bochea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhist ceremony being held to commemorate the Buddha's birthday and his death - The villagers offer food to monks at temples and also listen to their preach on dharma. 	<p>Choul Preah Uosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The monks are prohibited to beg food outside of the temple during this period. - The villagers bring a large candle, kerothene for lightening, rice and other materials for the monks. - It continues 3 months. 		<p>Pechum Ben</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offering food to monks for hoping the benefit of the dead relatives' spirits - The villagers invite the monks to pray for the dead, and throw rice balls. - In the last 3 days of the festival, the villagers make rice cakes to offer to the monks. 	<p>Chenh Preah Uosa</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For commemoration of having complete observance of the lent by the monks - The villagers offer food to the monks as well as cakes made of rice. <p>Bon Katin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being held to offer new robes and other requisities to monks at the temples. - The villagers buy the robes and parade to the temple, and offer them to the monks. - A group of folk traditional folk music and dancers called "Chhayam" is accompanied with the parade. - Traditional opera is performed during the night. 		<p>* Water Festival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expressing the gratitude to the lord of water, who provide a plenty of water for crop production. - Expressing gratitude to Buddha, who sacrificed his life for the sake of human beings. * Admiration of the moon - The villagers gather to offer coconuts and bananas to the moon. - Dripping candles for predicting the amount of rain next year - Eating pounded rice at full-moon to express the thankness to the spirit of rice, who feed human beings 	

**Table C.3.64 Festival Calendar of
Chamkar Trach Village,
Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District,
Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Lunar Calendar		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th																	
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bon</td> <td>- Food is prepared in the village.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- The monks are also invited to preach on dharma</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Bon	- Food is prepared in the village.	- The monks are also invited to preach on dharma			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Khmer New Year</td> <td>- Villagers go to pagoda.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Dancing</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </table>	Khmer New Year	- Villagers go to pagoda.	- Dancing	-	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Visak Bochea</td> <td>Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.</td> </tr> </table>	Visak Bochea	Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Bon Choul Preah Vosa</td> <td>Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.</td> </tr> </table>	Bon Choul Preah Vosa	Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Festival of Conjuring up the village guardian spirit (Neak Ta)</td> <td>The monks are invited to the sacred site of guardian spirit (<i>Neak Ta</i>)</td> </tr> </table>	Festival of Conjuring up the village guardian spirit (Neak Ta)	The monks are invited to the sacred site of guardian spirit (<i>Neak Ta</i>)			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Chenh Preah Vosa</td> <td>Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.</td> </tr> </table>	Chenh Preah Vosa	Villagers prepare food to offer to the monks at the temple.		
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												<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Water Festival, Festival for Admiring the moon</td> <td>Villagers prepare pounded rice (ambok), banana, and coconut juice to offer to the monks at the</td> </tr> </table>	Water Festival, Festival for Admiring the moon	Villagers prepare pounded rice (ambok), banana, and coconut juice to offer to the monks at the																
Water Festival, Festival for Admiring the moon	Villagers prepare pounded rice (ambok), banana, and coconut juice to offer to the monks at the																													

**Table C.3.66 Festival Calendar of
Angk Samnang Village,
Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District,
Kandal Province (Category Area-4)**

Lunar Calendar		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
				<p>Meak Bochea</p> <p>Celebrated at pagoda (Buddhist festival) - <i>Chakurong</i> Conference (the voluntary gathering of all monks for the announcement of Buddha's death) *The villagers make sweets to give children at the pagoda *The villagers listen to the monks' sermon and then give good to the monks</p>	<p>Khmer New Year</p> <p>- Khmer tradition - Celebration days are determined by Luna calendar * People go to pagoda to listen to monks' sermon and back to their home town *People prepare all kinds of food for offering *People welcome the new year *Young people dance *People play traditional games *People wash Buddha statue</p>	<p>Visak Bochea</p> <p>- Commemoration of the days when Buddha was born, enlightened the people, and went to Nirvana - Celebrated the 1st full moon of 6th month *People gather at pagoda for listening to the monks' sermon *Cooking food and making sweets for bringing to pagoda *Monks give sermon until sunset *In the morning, the people cook food and give it to the monks at the end of the ceremony</p>	<p>Remaining House Ceremony</p> <p>- Holding this ceremony only when there are many people who want to join in - Keeping the alive parents or the descents in appropriate stupa for worship *The organizer prepare ceremonial pavilion and invite guests *The organizer welcome the guests *Monks give sermon, and then the organizer gives the prepared package of food, sugar and etc to the monks</p>	<p>Choul</p> <p>-Buddhists' tradition - Held in rainy season -The period during monks practice <i>choul vosa</i> from 1st waning moon of 8th month to 15th full moon of 8th month - People gather at the pagoda to celebrate it</p>	<p>Pechum Ben</p> <p>- Commemoration of the deceased parents - Asking merits - Tradition of Buddhists *Ben starts from 1st to 15th waning moon *Throwing rice ball at the pagoda *Making and wrapping Khmer cakes (<i>Ensorn</i>) *Monks recite *People listen to monks' sermon *Giving food to monks *Going to pagoda to put rice into monks' bowls that are arranged in a row</p>	<p>Bon Katin</p> <p>-the 1st waning moon in 11th month to 15th full moon in 12th month *Monks practiced choul vosa and it ended The villagers celebrate this in order to raise money an other things to give the monks *Gathering with friends and relatives for raising money and other things for offering to monks at the pagoda that the villagers chose - Water Festival -Commemoration of Khmer marine soldiers -Commemoration of <i>Preach Chongkoun Keo</i> Days: 14th and 15th full moon and 1st waning moon in 12th month *Going to pagoda *In Phnom Penh, going to see the boat race/ stay at home *The villagers gather and take bananas, fruits and pounded rice to the pagoda in the evening *Monks recite *Rotating lit candles to forecast the rainfall in the following year</p>			
				<p>Bon Dalien</p> <p>- Showing gratitude of the villagers' rice harvest - Showing the gratitude to guardian spirits *Monks give sermon and preach *In the morning, the monks eat the offered food *Young people dance</p>	<p>Floral Ceremony</p> <p>- Celebrated at home - The ceremony is held between 4th month and 6th month (luna calendar) *Raising money first, and then the organizer gives it to monks. With this money, the monks can build or repair the pagoda</p>	<p>Bakchay Bon</p> <p>= Four requisitions of monks (clothes, food, settlement, and medicine) ceremony - Showing gratitude to parents, teachers and making merits *Held at home *Monks are invited to give sermon *Children wash their parents and give clothes to them *In the morning, the children prepare food, sugar and etc to give to monks</p>							

Table C.3.67 Briefs and Taboos of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-1)

1.	Installing <i>Ting Mounng</i> (Puppet): - To scare the birds out of coming to eat the paddy - To frighten ghost, demon, and the other harmful evil agents out of entering the village and harming villagers
2.	<i>Bon Dalien</i> - It is celebrated for commemoration of the rice storage, and marking the end of rice cultivation.
3.	Conjuring up demon and guardian spirits (<i>Neak Ta</i>): - This ritual performance is held to expel the harmful evil agents from damaging the human and animal lives in the village.
4.	Ritual for begging a plenty of rainfall - The villagers perform this ritual to pray to the guardian spirits and the other spirits for a plenty of rainfall for the next cultivation season.
5.	Sacred power of Roleang Chrey guardian spirits - The villagers always pay respect to and trust the sacred power of Roleang Chrey guardian spirits and water guardian spirits as well. The villagers pray for the safety and prosperity of themselves.
6.	Sacred power of Kampong Tmar guardian spirit: - The villagers respect him and his sacred power. The villagers have never dared to touch him, and nobody goes to the place in the bush for getting a wash. If someone breaks this taboo, he/she would suffer from some problems such as swollen arm or leg, and difficulty in passing water.

Table C.3.68 Briefs and Taboos of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-1)

1.	A cottage for the village guardian spirits:
2.	<i>Ta Choeung Peang</i> (Name of the village guardian spirit)
3.	<i>Ta Keis</i> and <i>Ta Kul</i> (Name of the village guardian spirit)
4.	<i>Ta Doeun Pou</i> (Name of the village guardian spirit) - The villagers always respect them and express the gratitude to these four guardian spirits. The guardian spirits are invited to participate in every festivals held in the village. The villagers pray to their sacred power for safety and prosperity. The villagers have never done any bad behaviors toward them.
5.	Ritual of conjuring the demons up: - It is held to expel the demons, ghosts, and the other bad evils from harming the family.
6.	Setting up an offering altar called <i>Chram</i> at the paddy field after <i>Pchum Ben</i> : - The feast at this altar is offered to the spirits in order to ask them to help with protecting rice and the other crops from pests and the other harmful things.
7.	<i>Kanthoeuk</i> Procession: - The villagers make a container called <i>Kanthoeuk</i> to put rice, rice grain, mug bean, corn, sesame, banana, coconut, salt, seasonings, garlic, pepper, and so on to offer to the bad evils, ghosts, and demons for asking them to leave and not return to the village.
8.	Conjuring up the guardian spirits to ask a plenty of rainfall: - The villagers gather at the cottage of the guardian spirits to ask a plenty of rainfall for cultivation.
9.	<i>Ting Mong</i> (Puppet): - The puppet is set up at the paddy field to frighten the birds out of eating the paddy.

Table C.3.69 Briefs and Taboos of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-2)

1.	<p>Setting up an offering altar for spirits called <i>Chram</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasts are offered at this altar for the commemoration of the guardian spirits of this village and of water. The feasts are rice, soup, and a variety of rice cakes. The offering altar is set up at the corner of a paddy field in the northeastern direction. The feasts are offered for praying safety and prosperity.
2.	<p>Rites of conjuring up the village guardian spirit called <i>Loeung Neak Ta</i> and <i>Kanthoeuk</i> Procession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rites are held to pray these spirits for a plenty of rainfall for cultivation, safety, and prosperity. They are also held to appeal to the guardian spirits to help for expelling evils and bad fortune from the village household and the village. Feasts such as rice, milled rice, sesame, beans and salt are offered at the northeastern site, where is out of the village.
3.	<p><i>Louk Sak Pram/ Ta Tulleamuak</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villagers parade with candles and incense sticks to put them at all of the places considered as the residence of village guardian spirit, named <i>Louk Sak Pram</i>, to pray his sacred power for safety and prosperity of the village.
4.	<p><i>Ting mong</i> (Puppet)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Ting mong</i> is installed at the front yard of the house to frighten the demon or evils and disaster out of entering into the house. This puppet is also installed at the paddy fields to scare the birds out of coming there and eating the rice.

Table C.3.70 Briefs and Taboos of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-2)

1.	<p>Offering the feasts to the village guardian spirits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villagers offer the feasts to the village guardian spirits for protecting rice and the other crops from destroying by pests and animals. They gather with rice, salt, sesame, corn, seasonings and so on to offer them to the guardian spirits. The feasts are offered at the northeastern direction.
2.	<p><i>Kantoeuk</i> Procession:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A container called <i>Kantoeuk</i> is made for putting feasts. This is placed at the corner of the pond (<i>boeng</i> in Khmer) to pray for a plenty of rainfall for cultivation.
3.	<p><i>Ting moun</i>g or Puppet:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The puppet is made and installed in front of the house as a guardian who protect from diseases entering into the house. <i>Ting moun</i>g is also installed in the paddy filed to scare the birds out of eating the paddy.

Table C.3.71 Briefs and Taboos of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-2)

1.	Setting up an offering altar for spirits called <i>Chram</i> : - <i>Chram</i> is set up for the guardian spirit around the house to pray for happiness. The villagers always bring the foods there.
2.	Offerings to the guardian spirits of the village: - The villagers bring food and rice to put them in the paddy fields to pray the guardian spirits for guarding the crops from being destroyed by insects.
3.	Setting up an offering altar for the guardian spirits of the village (<i>Neak Ta</i>): - The villagers set up the altar to pray the village guardian spirit for a plenty of rainfall at the Sayav Pond in the land preparation season for paddy. The villagers gather to parade with milled rice, rice, corn, sesame, and salt in the ball and keep them for the spirits. They pray for not bringing harms to them.

Table C.3.72 Briefs and Taboos of Beng Village, Pnecy Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Brief	
1.	<i>Dak Chram</i> (= Setting up an altar for offering food to the guardian spirit) - An altar made of bamboo is set up for lying food offering to the guardian spirits for water and earth, who are looking after all of the villagers. The ritual feasts are offered to those spirits to express thankfulness, and to appease them no to make them ill or harm in their lives.
2.	<i>Tvoeu Kan Toung</i> (= Making a leave container for offering to the spirits) - Food is lain in this leave container to offer the guardian spirits of water and earth to pray for safety and happiness.
3.	The sacred power of the village guardian sprit named <i>Peilei Bott</i> - The villagers always pray and appeal to him and his sacred power for help, protection and safety.
4.	Conjuring up demon, the village guardian spirit, and plenty of rainfall - The rituals are performed to cleanse the bad future from the village, and to pray for a plenty of rainfall for protecting agricultural production.

Table C.3.73 Briefs and Taboos of Angkor Chea Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Brief/ Superstitions	
1.	Offering to the ancestors: - The person who offers invites his/ her ancestors (spirits) to consume the meal for the descendants can be separated from illness.
2.	Offering to the spirits (guardian spirits) - The person offers cooked/ uncooked milled rice, or other items to the guardian spirits to make wishes for the happiness in return. .
3.	Conjuring up spirits - To ask the guardian spirits for helping children and providing happiness to family members (it takes place at home)
Taboo	
4.	Power of the tamarind tree's spirit - When generators do not work during ceremonies or festivals, the villagers always pray to the spirit dwelled in the tamarind tree. Only after that, the generators work properly.
5.	Setting up altar (spiritual house) in the house - To offer to the <i>maregn kungveals</i> * for its protecting the family

Note: *maregn kungveals* are ghosts believed to take care of wild animals in the forests. People often pray to them to protect their livestock and family.

Table C.3.74 Briefs and Taboos of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Brief	
1.	Offering to the guardian spirits of the village: - Offering is for the guardian spirits of the village called " <i>Neak Ta</i> " to pray for a plenty of rain and prosperity of the village.
2.	Setting up an altar called " <i>Chraom</i> " to the spirit - An altar made of woven bamboo braid is used as a container for food offering to the spirits. <i>Chraom</i> is offered to the spirits to help protecting of the crops from the pest.
3.	The magical power of <i>Ansam Ork</i> guardian sprits is believed. - When children get sick or some other misfortune is happened in the households or the village, bananas are offered to him (<i>Ansam Ork</i>) in order to make him pleased.

**Table C.3.75 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Ou Veang Village,
Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-1)**

Day Time Line (M 36)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Getting up and washing the face	1:00AM	Getting up and washing the face
7:00AM	Going to farming	2:00AM	Going to drive a truck from Kg. Spue to Phnom Penh
11:00AM~ 11:30PM	Coming back home; Lunch	6:00AM	Carrying water to put in the jars for domestic use
12:00PM	Going to the paddy field to build the banks of the paddy field	7:00AM	Going out to work (delivering charcoal for sale)
1:00PM	Back from the field	9:00AM	Taking a rest; Breakfast
	Transplanting rice seedlings with wife	10:00AM	Heading to home
	Coming back home	11:00AM	Arriving at home
3:00PM	Taking a bath	11:30AM	Lunch
3:30PM	Helping the wife to do housekeeping such as cooking	12:00PM	Taking a rest
4:00PM	Dinner; teaching the children	12:30PM	Going to catch food such as fish, crabs and snails at the field
4:30PM	Going to the paddy field to see the water in it	1:00PM	Going to the farmland to cultivate some vegetables for self-consumption
6:00PM	Coming back home	2:00PM	Collecting cow dung for fertilizer
8:00PM	Discussing with the wife about the living; going to bed		Coming back to home
8:30PM		4:30PM	Helping the wife with cooking
		5:00PM	Taking a bath; Dinner
		5:30PM	Watching TV
		7:00PM	Discussing with the wife about the living; going to bed
		9:00PM	

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Controlling the national property
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Growing rice
 - Cultivating vegetables
 - Cooking
 - Taking care of the children
- 3) Decision making in family: 80% (Wife: 20%)
- 4) Income earning: N.A.
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 4 times
- 6) Problems:
 - Low income – much expense
 - Lack of money
 - Lack of utensils
 - Lack of cows
 - Lack of bicycles
 - Lack of rice growing equipment
 - Difficult to earn money
- 7) Needs
 - Supporting agricultural activities
 - Canals for agricultural use

Day Time Line (M 35)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Getting up and washing the face	5:00AM	Getting up and washing the face
6:00AM	Collecting cow dung; Cleaning the house; Farming until 11:00AM	5:00AM~	Collecting cows' dung and bringing it to the paddy field
11:00AM~	Coming back home; Lunch	5:30AM	Feeding pigs,, chickens, and ducks
11:30PM		5:30AM~	Breakfast
12:00PM~	Taking a rest	6:00AM~	
1:00PM		6:30AM	Taking the cows to the field and tying them for feeding grasses
1:00PM	Taking cows to the paddy field; feeding grasses; Chopping firewood; making fire for the cows	~7:00AM	Chopping firewood; carrying water to put in jars
5:00PM	Coming back home	~8:00AM	Plowing the farmland and cultivating morning glory
6:00PM	Taking a bath; Giving a bath to the children	~10:00AM	Taking a bath
6:30PM	Dinner	~10:30AM	Taking the cows for watering and tying them until the sunset
7:00PM	Teaching the children	~11:00AM	Lunch
7:30PM	Watching TV	~11:30AM	Taking the children to school
9:30PM	Going to bed	12:00PM	Taking a rest
		1:00PM	Taking the cows to feed grasses
		2:00PM	Coming back home; Chopping firewood; making fire for preventing the cows from mosquitoes' bites
		5:00PM	Feeding pigs, chickens, and ducks
		5:30PM	Taking a bath; Dinner
		6:00PM	Teaching the children
		7:00PM	Watching TV
		8:00PM~	Going to bed
		9:30PM	

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Collecting money from the villagers to repair dikes, piped water
 - Collecting money from agricultural water users
 - Attending the training about health and children's right in the village
 - Decision making on the village development issues through attending the meetings
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home): N.A.
- 3) Decision making in family: 70% (Wife: 30%)
- 4) Income earning: 30% (Wife: 70% monthly)
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 4 times
- 6) Problems:
 - Having many corruptions
 - No chance to say something about the social problems
- 7) Needs: N.A.

Day Time Line (Female: 35)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Getting up and washing the face Cooking; Cleaning the house	5:00AM	Getting up and washing the face; Cleaning the house
6:00AM	Going to the paddy field; pulling the rice seedlings	6:00AM	Going to the paddy field; pulling the rice plants; harvesting; looking after the paddy field
10:30AM	Going to collect vegetables such as pumpkin and edible plants for lunch	10:30AM	Going to collect vegetables for lunch
11:00AM	Cooking		Cooking; Lunch
11:30AM	Lunch	11:00AM	Taking a rest
12:00PM~	Taking a rest	12:00PM	Doing laundry
1:00PM~		1:00PM	Going to the paddy field for putting fertilizer and weeding
5:00PM	Going to the paddy field for farming Going to collect vegetables for dinner;	2:00PM	Collect vegetables for dinner
5:30PM	Cooking Dinner	~5:00PM	Cooking for dinner
6:00PM	Taking a bath	5:30PM	Dinner
6:30PM	Discussing with the neighbors about the way of harvesting and farming	6:00PM	Taking a bath; Doing laundry
7:00PM	Watching TV	6:30PM	Discussing with the family members about the living, farming, and children's education
7:30PM		7:00PM	Watching TV
8:00PM	Going to bed		Going to bed
~9:00PM		7:30PM	
9:00PM		9:00PM	

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Attending the meetings about the method of growing rice by Ministry of Agriculture
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Taking care of the children
 - Cleaning the house
 - Cooking
 - Helping the works of the husband and children
- 3) Decision making in family: 50% (Husband: 50%) in the rainy season
: 60% (Husband: 40%) in the dry season
- 4) Income earning: 20% (Husband: 80%) in the rainy season
: 30% (Husband: 70%) in the dry season
- 5) Political activity: Voting 4 times
 - National Assembly election in 1993
 - National Assembly election in 1998
 - Commune Chief election in 2002
 - National Assembly election in 2003
- 6) Problems:

Rainy season

 - Lack of money

Dry season

 - Lack of water
 - Lack of food
 - Lack of fertilizer for the paddy field
 - Lack of money
- 7) Needs:

Rainy season

 - More money
 - Enough water for growing rice and domestic use
 - Organizations that provides the trainings on agriculture

Dry season

 - Enough water for higher productivity of rice for self-consumption and sale

**Table C.3.76 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Tumpung Village,
Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-1)**

Day Time Line (Male: 32)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Getting up; Collecting cow and pig dung; feeding animals; Cleaning the house; Breakfast	6:00AM~	Getting up; Cleaning the house;
7:00AM~	Plowing until 11:00AM; Back to home	7:00AM	Washing the face; Breakfast
11:00AM	Taking a bath; Chatting with the family	8:50AM	Going to the vegetable field
	Lunch; after lunch, discussing with the family about the method of growing rice to get higher production	9:10AM	Looking for food at the lake, paddy field, or buying it at the market;
11:50AM	Taking a rest until 1:00PM		Cooking
		11:00AM~	Taking a bath; Lunch
12:00PM~	Going to the field for plowing	12:00PM	
1:00PM	Back to home; Feeding animals	1:00PM	Taking a bath; Discussing with the family
1:00PM	Dinner	3:00PM~	Going to the vegetable field; Dinner;
1:00PM	Taking a bath; Watching TV; Teaching the children	6:00PM	Taking a rest
5:00PM	Going to bed		
8:00PM			
9:50PM			

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Attending the meetings about the method of growing rice and how to use fertilizer and compost
 - Used to be a member of Village Saving Association
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Earning money by selling vegetables and etc.
 - Animal husbandry (pigs and cows)
- 3) Decision making in family: N.A.
- 4) Income earning: 70% (Wife: 30%)
- 5) Political activity: Voting
- 6) National Assembly election in 1993
- 7) National Assembly election in 1998
- 8) Commune Chief election in 2002
- 9) National Assembly election in 2003
- 10) Problems:
 - Lack of water
 - Lack of capital
- 11) Needs:
 - Irrigation system for getting water for domestic and agricultural uses
 - The vegetable market should be more stable.

Day Time Line (F 35)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:30AM	Getting up; Cleaning the house; Cooking	6:00AM	Getting up; Washing the face
6:00AM	Giving children a bath; Breakfast	7:30AM	Breakfast; Going to the vegetable field for weeding; Buying food at the market
7:30AM~	Going to the paddy field to pull the rice seedlings; Weeding; Controlling water in the paddy field	8:00AM~	Harvest
10:00AM	Back home; Cooking; Lunch	10:00AM	
10:30AM	Laundry; Talking with the children and neighbors	11:00AM	Back home; Cooking; Lunch
11:30AM~	Transplanting; Controlling water in the paddy field; Weeding	11:30AM	Taking the children a bath; Laundry; Talking with neighbors
12:00PM	Back home; Cooking; Taking a bath; Bringing the cows to the cowshed; Dinner	12:30PM	Taking a rest
1:00PM~	Teaching the children; Watching TV	1:00PM~	Harvest
4:00PM	Going to bed	4:00PM	
5:00PM		5:00PM	Back home; Cooking
6:00PM		6:30PM	Bringing the cows to the cowshed and tying them; Giving the children a bath
7:30PM		7:30PM	Teaching the children; Watching TV
8:00PM		8:00PM	Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Joining in the villagers' discussion for making a work plan of constructing a farm road
 - Explaining the health care to the villagers
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Looking after the children
 - Cooking
 - Cultivation of some crops for self-consumption
- 3) Decision making in family: 50%
- 4) Income earning: 40%
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 3 times
- 6) Problems:
 - Low income – much expense
 - Lack of money
 - Lack of water
 - Lack of transportation
- 7) Needs
 - Enough water
 - Transportation
 - Enough money

Day Time Line (F 19)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM~ 7:00AM	Getting up; Doing exercise; Washing the face	6:00AM~ 6:30AM	Doing exercise; Washing the face; Wearing clothes
7:00AM~ 7:30AM	Washing dishes; Cleaning the house	6:30AM~ 7:00AM	Breakfast; Going to school
7:30AM~ 12:00PM	Going to the paddy field; Preparing the rice seedlings; Pulling the seedlings; Plowing; Weeding	7:00AM~ 11:00AM	Studying at school
	Back home; Dinner; Taking a bath	11:00AM~ 12:00PM	Back home
12:30PM~ 1:00PM	Taking a rest; Watching TV	12:00PM~ 12:30PM	Lunch
1:30PM~ 2:00PM	Going to the paddy field for transplanting the seedlings (bringing the seedlings-> transplanting)	12:30PM~ 2:00PM	Laundry; Watching TV; Doing homework; assisting the mother with selling something
2:00PM~ 5:00PM	Back home; Taking a bath	2:00PM~ 3:00PM	Studying
	Laundry; Dinner	3:00PM~ 5:00PM	Studying
5:30PM~ 6:00PM	Talking with the family	5:00PM~ 6:00PM	Back home
6:00PM~ 7:30PM	Supporting brothers and sisters' homework	6:00PM~ 7:00PM	Preparing food; Dinner
7:30PM~ 8:00PM	Watching TV	7:00PM~ 8:00PM	Talking with the brothers and sisters
8:00PM~ 9:00PM	Going to bed	8:00PM~ 8:30PM	Self-learning
9:00PM~ 10:00PM		8:30PM~ 9:00PM	Supper
10:00PM		9:00PM~ 10:00PM	Watching TV
		10:00PM	Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Attending the group for contributing the province
 - Attending the training on "Friend Helps Friend"
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home):
 - Assisting the mother's business
 - Controlling the rice mill when the villagers take the paddy to be milled
 - Supporting the brothers and sisters' homework
 - Growing fruit trees around the house: papaya, mango, banana
 - Feeding chickens, pigs, cows and ducks
 - Saving money
- 3) Decision making in family: 20%
- 4) Income earning: N.A.
- 5) Political activity: N.A.
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of money
 - Lack of water
 - Lack of fertilizer
- 7) Needs:
 - Enough water
 - Enough money to buy fertilizer
 - Appropriate transportation to school
 - New and good technique of growing rice

**Table C.3.77 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Kahaeng Village,
Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-1)**

Day Time Line (Male: 32)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:30AM	Getting up; Having a wash in the bush	5:00AM	Getting up; Exercise; Having a wash
6:00AM	Leading the cows out of the cowshed; Feeding them	6:00AM	Taking cows out of the cowshed; Feeding them with hay
6:30AM	Gathering up the children and giving them the tasks to do; Breakfast	6:30AM	Setting out for work (a construction worker)
7:00AM	Getting 2 cows into a yoke; Driving the oxcart to the paddy field; Preparing a rice nursery; Transplanting the rice seedlings	11:30AM	Returning home; Bringing the children back from school; Feeding pigs Lunch; Chatting with the children
11:00AM	Returning home	12:00PM	Taking a nap
12:30PM	Lunch; Chatting with the family about the work that have been achieved so far; Taking a nap	1:00PM	Getting up; Having a wash; Returning to work
1:00PM	Getting up; Having a wash; Going to the field to examine the level of water	2:00PM	Returning home after finishing work; Taking the children back from school;
2:00PM	in the paddy field; Weeding	5:00PM	Leading cows back into the cowshed; Making fire for the cows
5:00PM	Returning home; Having a wash; Taking the children to visit the relatives (aunts, uncles etc.)	5:30PM	Having a wash; Taking a rest; Taking the children to visit the relatives' houses (aunts, uncles etc.)
5:30PM	Family gets together; Dinner; Watching TV; Chatting with the family about the past activities (about their good and bad points) and making a future plan	6:00PM	Dinner; Watching news on TV about social development (evaluating their past works/ performance to find out the strong and weak parts so as to get understanding of the work in the future
6:00PM	Going to bed	9:30PM	Going to bed
9:00PM			

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Going into the military service to protect the nation and the social security
 - Participating in the development of the village
 - Rehabilitating canals
 - Rehabilitating roads
 - Protecting the village security
 - Participating in the seminar on agriculture (how to use natural fertilizer; how to reduce chemical fertilizer; animal husbandry (pigs and fish))
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Working hard to earn income to support the family
 - Bringing up and educating the children to be good persons
- 3) Decision making in family: 60% (Wife: 40%)
- 4) Income earning: 50% (Wife: 50%)
- 5) Political activity: Voting 4 times (3 National Assembly Elections and 1 Commune/ *Sangkat* Council Election)
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of draft animal and farming tools
 - Lack of money to support the children's schooling
 - Shortage of water for dry-season farming
- 7) Needs:
 - Canals for farming

Day Time Line (F 52)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Getting up; Washing the face; Sweeping the floor; Cooking rice; Boiling water	5:00AM	Getting up; Washing the face; Sweeping the floor; Cooking rice;
6:30AM	Arranging the husband's goods; Feeding cows, pigs and chickens; Breakfast; assigning the tasks to family members	6:30AM	Waking the children; Feeding cows, pigs and chickens; Collecting cow dung; Cleaning the cowshed and chickens' and pigs' pens; Breakfast
10:30AM	Farming such as transplanting rice seedlings, maintaining the level of water in the paddy fields and preparing the land for growing vegetables	10:30AM	Collecting firewood; Collecting tree leaves to mix with the cow dung to make compost; Assisting the people who have private ponds for growing vegetables; Growing vegetables at the time for transplanting
11:00AM	Getting back home; Preparing food for lunch	11:00AM	Returning home; Buying meat, vegetable, and fish; Cooking and boiling water; Cleaning the house and its surroundings; Feeding pigs;
1:00PM	Laundry; Giving a bath to the children; letting the children prepare for school; Breeding and telling the children to study hard	11:00AM	Walking the cows into the cowshed; Taking a bath; Eating with the family member
5:30PM	Continuing farming	12:30PM	Taking a rest
7:30PM	Coming back home; Preparing food for dinner; Feeding cows, pigs and chickens	1:00PM	Leaving home to the field; Breaking up the soil; Preparing ridges for growing vegetables; Carrying and putting fertilizer in the paddy and vegetable fields; Collecting the cow dung; Looking after the crops until dusk; Returning to home
9:00PM	Dinner with the family; Talking about the children's daily tasks; Telling the children how to behave in the society; Telling entertaining stories and reading funny stories; Making sure everything fine before going to bed	5:00PM	Going to the village to buy meat, fish and vegetables for dinner; Feeding pigs, chickens, and cows; Making fire in the cowshed; Taking a bath; Washing clothes; Dinner
	Going to bed; Talking about the upcoming cultivation season	7:00PM	Gathering together and talking about various things so as to be relaxed from the day work; Discussing the works to be done tomorrow (about the individual work)
		9:30PM	Going to bed

1) Social Activities:

- Used to join in the agricultural program at Agricultural Development Center, which is located in the outskirts of Kg Speu Provincial city
- Joining in the Development Program for the handicaps
- Joining in the CEDAC's development programs (producing rice stalk out of the seedlings, producing compost, and organizing the saving group (Village Saving Association)

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Cleaning the house

- Cooking food
 - Preparing the things for the children going to school
 - Going out to do the other tasks such as looking after seedlings, vegetables, and four-legged animals
 - Decision making in family: The wife has more power than the husband in decision making
70% (Husband 30%)
- 3) Income earning: The wife earns about 60% (Husband 40%)
- 4) Political activity:
- Voting 4 times in 1993, 1998, 2002, and 2003
- 5) Problems:
- Money
 - Labor
 - Pocket money for the children when they go to school
- 6) Needs
- Skill
 - Water
 - Family utensils
 - Experience

**Table C.3.78 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sala Kruos Village,
Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-2)**

Day Time Line (Male: 52)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Getting up, washing the face, putting on clothes	4:00AM	Washing the face, brushing the teeth, putting on clothes
5:00AM	Going to the fields, plowing the paddy fields, transplanting rice seedlings	5:00AM	Arranging the cows by yokes; driving the oxcart to the farm
	Breakfast	6:00AM	Setting up plows and plowing the paddy field for 2 hours
8:00AM	Plowing the paddy field	8:00AM	Breakfast
8:30AM	Building banks to remain water in the paddy field	8:30AM	Plowing the paddy field until 10:00AM
10:00AM	Taking a rest and eating lunch	10:00AM	Lunch
11:00AM	Transplanting rice seedlings until 3:00PM	11:00AM	Taking a rest, carrying the cows to be watered and fed
1:00PM	Collecting grasses for feeding cows	1:00PM	Digging holes, burying manures, and covering the holes with soil
3:00PM	Returning home and taking a rest	2:00PM	Starting to plant watermelons' seeds for 3 hours
5:00PM	Dinner	5:00PM	Returning home
5:30PM	Listening to radio	6:00PM	Taking a bath and then eating dinner
7:00PM	Watching TV	6:00PM	Taking a rest, listening to radio, and watching TV
8:00PM	Making fire to protect the cows from mosquitoes; feeding the cows with hays	7:30PM	Making fire to protect the cows from mosquitoes; feeding the cows with hays
9:00PM	Going to bed	8:00PM	Going to bed, sleeping until 4:00AM; then getting up, Making fire to protect the cows from mosquitoes; feeding the cows with hays
	Getting up to make fire to protect the cows from mosquitoes	8:30PM	
9:30PM		9:00PM	
12:00AM			

- 1) Social Activities
 - Used to be a village policeman
 - Used to work at K5
 - Participated in constructing the village administration office
 - Participated in ceremonies
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Head of the family
 - Breadwinner
 - Climbing up palm trees to collect their juice
 - Growing crops
 - Raising pigs and children
- 3) Decision making in family: 70% (my wife: 30%)
- 4) Income earning: 100%
- 5) Political activity: N.A.
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of manure for rice growing
 - Lack of rice seeds
 - Lack of water to irrigate the farms
- 7) Needs
 - Manure for growing rice
 - Rice seeds
 - Water for drinking and irrigation
 - Wells (clean water)
 - A sanitary toilet
 - Roads in the village

Day Time Line (Female: 52)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Getting up, washing the face	5:30AM	Getting up; washing the face, putting on clothes
4:00AM~	Going to the paddy field for collecting seedlings	6:00AM	Breakfast
6:00AM	Coming back to home and eat breakfast	7:00AM~	Going to the farms to grow and water watermelon, cabbage, and cauliflower
6:00AM	Going to field to transplant the seedlings	10:00AM	Coming back to home from the farms; picking vegetables for lunch
7:30AM	Coming back to home; picking vegetables for lunch	10:00AM	Preparing lunch
~10:00AM	Preparing lunch	10:30AM	Lunch
11:00AM	Lunch	11:00AM	Taking a rest and chatting with neighbors
12:00PM	Taking a rest after lunch, taking a bath, chatting with neighbors about how to cultivate rice	11:30AM	Going to the farms to take care of and water the vegetables; picking vegetables and buying meat for dinner
12:30PM	Going to the fields to transplant the seedlings, remove weeds, and apply fertilizer; picking vegetables for dinner	1:30PM~	Preparing dinner
1:00PM	Coming back to home	4:00PM	Dinner
2:00PM~	Preparing dinner	4:30PM	Taking a bath and doing laundry
5:00PM	Dinner	5:00PM	Taking a little rest and watching TV
5:30PM	Taking a bath; doing laundry	5:30PM	Going to bed
6:00PM	Taking a little rest and watching TV		
7:00PM	Going to bed	7:30PM	
7:30PM			
8:00PM			

1) Social Activities

- Attended the training course on farming with the other villagers
- Participated in an activity aimed at preserving traditional culture (NGO, called Voso)
- Attended the meetings on how to bring up the children in the better way
- Attended the meetings on the awareness of domestic violence

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Taking care of small children
- Earning a living
- Growing rice and vegetables
- Preparing meals for the family

3) Decision making in family: 50% (My husband: 50%)

4) Income earning: 40% (My husband: 60%)

5) Political activity:

Voting 4 times; 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2003

6) Problems:

- Lack of money
- Lack of food
- Lack of water for growing rice and vegetables
- Lack of fertilizer for applying on the paddy fields
- Lack of the road leading to the village
- Lack of money for giving to children when they go to school
- Lack of toilets
- Lack of drinking water
- Lack of rice seeds

7) Needs

- Water to irrigate the paddy field and farms for vegetables
- Irrigation canals, ponds, toilets
- NGOs to build a road that makes villagers able to travel easily and to complete the construction of the school that partly has been built

**Table C.3.79 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Boeng Chram
Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District,
Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-2)**

Day Time Line (Male: 37)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Getting up, washing the face; collecting cow dung for putting it in the paddy field	5:00AM	Washing the face, brushing teeth, and collecting cow dung
7:00AM~8:00AM	Weeding at the paddy field	6:00AM	Collecting and carrying the cow dung to put it in the paddy field
8:00AM~10:00AM	Cutting grass for cows until when it's time to go back to home	7:00AM	Looking for and collecting the cow dung to put it in the paddy field
9:00AM	Going out to buy meats and vegetables	8:00AM	Growing vegetables in the paddy field until 8:30AM
10:00AM	Arriving at home and starting cooking	9:00AM	Weeding and making the soil around the vegetables soft for their roots
12:00PM	Waking up children, giving the children a bath	10:00AM	Taking a bath, and going out to buy meats and vegetables for cooking
1:00PM	Looking for edible plants at the paddy field for 1.5 hours and return home	11:00AM	Lunch and taking a rest for an hour
2:00PM	Feeding grasses to the cows and washing them	12:00PM	Taking a rest and watching TV with my children
3:00PM	Staying at home to look after my children and going out for a walk with the children	1:00PM	Returning to the field to grow the vegetables for 4 hours
4:00PM	Buying meats, vegetables and cooking for the children	2:00PM	Weeding at the field
5:00PM	Waiting for my wife along the National Road	3:00PM	Making the soil around the vegetables soft for their roots and weeding
6:00PM	The wife returns from work;	4:00PM	Scaring cows and birds for protecting the crops from their eating
7:00PM	Eating dinner together;	5:00PM	Cooking and feeding the children
	Taking a bath and washing clothes	6:00PM	Taking a bath, washing clothes, and eating dinner
	Taking a rest and watching TV for about 1.5 hours, then going to bed	7:00PM	Sitting with friends for 1.5 hours

- 1) Social Activities
 - N.A.
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Looking after the children
 - Cooking
- 3) Decision making in family: 70% (my wife: only 30%)
- 4) Income earning: 40% (my wife: only 60%)
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 4 times; 1993 (National Assembly members) under UNTAC, 1998 (National Assembly members), 2002 (Commune Council), and 2003 (National Assembly members for the third mandate)
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of money, house utensil, cows for plowing, natural fertilizer, vehicle, and water for using at the paddy field

Day Time Line (Female: 26)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Getting up, washing the face, collecting cow dung for putting it in the paddy field, cleaning the house, collecting trash in the house, and cook for the hired farmers for transplanting at the paddy field	5:00AM	Washing the face, brushing the teeth, and collecting cow dung
7:00AM		6:00AM	Collecting and carrying cow dung to the paddy field
10:00AM	Transplanting the seedlings at the paddy field until 10:00AM	7:00AM	Cleaning the house, washing dishes, and then taking a bath
11:00AM	Going out to buy meats and vegetables	8:00AM	Going to the paddy field to grow vegetables, and weeding
12:00PM	Lunch	9:00AM	Going to the market to buy meats and vegetables, and return home
1:00PM	Talking for pleasure with the parents, children and relatives	10:00AM	Taking a bath and cooking for the children
2:00PM	Washing the clothes of the husband and children, then taking a nap, and then getting up	11:00AM	Lunch and taking a rest for 1 hour
4:00PM	Going to the paddy field for transplanting at the paddy field until 4:00PM	12:00PM	Looking after the children; giving them a bath, getting them to bed
5:00PM	Return home from the paddy field and going out to buy meats and vegetables; cooking	1:00PM	Going to the paddy field to grow the vegetables
6:00PM	Cooking, and then giving the children a bath	2:00PM	Return home from the paddy field and going to the market to buy vegetables and meats
7:00PM	Talking with the husband and children as eating dinner	3:00PM	Weeding, and making the soil around the vegetables soft for their roots
8:00PM	Talking with the children and parents	4:00PM	Going to the paddy field for protecting the vegetables from cows' eating and removing worms
	Going to bed	5:00PM	Cooking for the children
		6:00PM	Dinner and taking a rest
		8:00PM	Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities
 - N.A.
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Staying at home and looking after the children
 - Cooking
- 3) Decision making in family: 30% (My husband: 70%)
- 4) Income earning: 40% (My husband: 60%)
- 5) Political activity:

Voting 3 times; 1998 for National Assembly, 2002 for selecting the members of Commune Council, and 2003 for National Assembly
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of money
 - Lack of cows for plowing the field
 - Lack of natural fertilizer, vehicle, and water for farming

**Table C.3.80 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sayav Village,
Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-2)**

Day Time Line (Male: 35)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:30AM~ 6:30AM	Washing the face; boiling water	6:00AM	Getting up; washing the face; taking care of the children
6:30AM~ 7:30AM	Collecting cows and pigs dung	6:30AM~ 7:30AM	Collecting water to put into water jars; watering plants; tying the cows; collecting cows and pigs dung, feeding pigs and chickens, chatting with neighbors
7:30AM~ 8:30AM	Going to the fields for weeding and maintaining the paddy field		Breakfast
8:30AM~ 11:00AM	Doing the chores of the household		
11:00AM 11:30AM	Lunch with the family		
12:30PM 4:00PM	Herding the cows at the cropland Leading the cows to home; preparing grasses and hays for cows; feeding pigs and chickens; watering the plants surrounding the house	7:30AM~ 8:00AM 8:00AM~ 11:00AM 11:00AM~ 12:00PM	Driving a motorbike as a taxi to support the family Returning home; taking the cows to be watered; feeding animals; lunch with the family Watching TV, taking a nap for 30 minutes; herding the cows at the paddy field
5:00PM	Looking after the children; giving a bath to the children	12:00PM~ 4:00PM	Watering the plants around the house, feeding animals such as chickens, ducks, pigs and cows
6:00PM	The family members gather; preparing dinner; watching TV	5:00PM~ 6:00PM	Giving a bath to the children; taking a bath; preparing and eating dinner
6:30PM~ 8:30PM 9:00PM	Making the children studied Going to bed	6:00PM~ 7:00PM 7:00PM~ 9:00PM 9:00PM	Making the children studied Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities
 - Participating in the local community programs such as animal husbandry (chickens, pigs and cows) and HIV/ AIDS awareness
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Looking after the children
 - Growing crops
 - Raising animals such as chickens, ducks, pigs and cows
 - Educating the children; making them studied harder so as to become outstanding students and good children in the society
- 3) Decision making in family: 50% (my wife: 50%)
- 4) Income earning: N.A.
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voted 4 times: 1993 for the national assembly for the first mandate, 1998 for the national assembly for the second mandate, 2002 for the Commune Council, and 2003 for the national assembly for the third mandate
- 6) Problems:
 - Difficulty of earning money
 - Lack of money to buy utensils
 - The paddy field is small and produces small amount of rice
 - Lack of money to buy fertilizer and insecticide
- 7) Needs
 - Ponds for the villagers
 - Aquaculture facilities
 - Crops
 - Specially, canals to store water from growing rice in the dry season

Day Time Line (Female: 46)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Getting up; putting away a mosquito net, a mat and pillows; cleaning a toilet; washing the face; cooking rice; feeding pig and cows with grasses and straws	7:00AM	Getting up; washing the face; sweeping the floor, cleaning the toilet and storage; removing weeds around the house
7:00AM	Going to the field; building bunds; leveling the soil for seedlings to grow well; clearing the field; collecting dry weeds from the paddy fields and dry plants from the bush to burn	8:00AM	Sewing clothes
~11:00AM	Coming back to home	9:00AM	Buying meat and vegetables in the village
11:00AM	Vaccinate the local children once a month; telling pregnant women to have prenatal checkup at the Health Center	10:00AM	Meeting the children and chatting with them in the house
11:30AM	Buying vegetables, meat and so on in the village to prepare lunch	11:00AM	Preparing lunch
12:00PM	Preparing lunch; Lunch; chatting with the husband and children about farming; telling the children to collect leaves and cow dung to put in the paddy field	12:00PM	Lunch with the children
1:00PM	Going to the fields; blocking water in the field for not to flowing out; mixing the chopped <i>Tontreankhet</i> and <i>Traing Baisar</i> (plants), papaya and ashes for making organic fertilizer to put in the field	1:00PM	Giving advice to the children how to earn living and tell them to study hard
2:00PM~		2:00PM	
4:00PM		3:00PM~	
5:00PM	Coming back home	4:00PM	Sewing clothes
5:30PM~	Cooking rice; picking vegetables such as eggplants, sweet potatoes and pumpkins	5:00PM	Tending mango trees, sweet potatoes, radish, pumpkin, eggplant, mint, lemon grass, chilly, tomatoes, and cauliflower around the house
6:00PM		5:30PM	Getting together with the children and grandchildren; giving advice them on how to spend money wisely; telling them not to do anything harmful to the society
8:00PM		7:00PM	Preparing dinner
8:30PM	Sewing clothes for customers	8:00PM	Dinner
9:00PM	Dinner with the children	8:30PM	Taking a bath; putting away dishes and pots; sweeping the floor
11:00PM	Taking a bath; doing laundry; putting away dishes and pots; cleaning the toilet, sweeping the floor	10:00PM	Watching the Khmer drama on television with the children and grandchildren; making sure cows are fine
	Taking a rest; watching TV with the grandchildren; chatting with the children		Going to bed
	Going to bed		

1) Social Activities

- Participated in the activity aimed at promoting the health of children, women, men and the pregnant women.
- Participated in the activity for the awareness of domestic violence/ RHAC educated wives and husbands to learn forgiving each other, and taught the villagers how to use condoms. In addition, RHAC distributes condoms to men and women. It promoted birth spacing. It told women to bring their children to receive vaccinations against 6 disease

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Family head
- Taking care of the children
- Preparing meals
- Sweeping the floor
- Earning a living

3) Decision making in family: 100%

4) Income earning: 80% (My children: 20%)

5) Political activity:

Voting 4 times; 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2003

- 6) Problems:
- Lack of food
 - Lack of money
 - Lack of utensil
 - Lack of cows for farming
 - High expenses for hiring the labor farmers
 - Lack of water for domestic and agricultural use
- 7) Needs
- Canals for cultivation in the dry season
 - Motor pumps for farming
 - Cows for farming

Table C.3.81 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Beng Village, Pnsey Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Day Time Line (Male: 46)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Waking up	5:30AM	Waking up
	Picking up cow dung		Picking up cow dung
5:30AM	Bringing the dung to the paddy field~	6:00AM	Carrying water~
	Taking cows to the field~	6:30AM	Breakfast~
6:00AM	Coming back from the field~	7:00AM	Taking cows to the field~
11:00AM	Lunch ~	9:00AM	Taking a rest~
11:40AM	~Taking a rest	9:30AM	Taking cows to water~
12:30PM	Transplanting~	10:00AM	Washing cows~
1:00PM	Coming back home, and then bringing	10:20AM	Bringing cows to home~
2:00PM	cows to the grass field for feeding~	10:45AM	Preparing paddy straw for feeding cows~
	Continuing transplanting~		
	Taking a rest~	11:00AM	Lunch~
3:00PM	Taking cows into the stable~	11:30AM	Taking a rest~
5:00PM	Finding grasses for the cows~	12:30PM	Taking cows to the field for farming~
5:30PM	Firing woods for protecting animals~		
5:45PM	Taking a bath~	1:00PM	Taking cows to water~
6:00PM	Dinner~	4:00PM	Bringing cows to home~
	Taking a rest ~ Teaching children	4:30PM	Preparing paddy straw for feeding cows~
6:15PM	Watching TV		
6:30PM	Going to bed	5:00PM	Taking a bath~
6:45PM		5:20PM	Dinner~
7:45PM		5:40PM	Firing woods for protecting animals~
9:00PM			Chattering with neighbors
10:00PM		6:00PM	Teaching children~
		6:30PM	Watching TV
		7:30PM	Going to bed
		9:30PM	

1) Social Activities

- Joining in the meetings with CONSERN on veterinary
- Joining in the meetings with Village Chief (many times)
- Joining in the meetings with HEFER (Cambodian organization) on how to take care of domestic animals (health care)
- Joining in the meeting with PRASAC about choosing members of VDC
- Joining in the meeting for elections

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Earning money to support family
- Leader of the family
- Finding the future ways for my son and daughter
- Responsible for the family

3) Decision making in family: 55%

4) Income earning: 80%

5) Political activity:

Voting in 1993 (the 1st General Assembly election), 1998 (the 2nd General Assembly election), 2002 (Sangkat/ Commune election), and 2003 (the 3rd General Assembly election)

6) Problems:

- Lack of water for cultivation
- Lack of fertilizer
- Lack of seeds
- Lack of food
- Lack of money for buying animal feeds

Day Time Line (Female: 33)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Waking up, washing face, brushing teeth, and cleaning the house	6:00AM	Waking up and washing face
7:00AM	Cooking and bringing cooked food to the paddy field	6:30AM	Breakfast
8:00AM	Breakfast	7:00AM	Cleaning the house
8:30AM	Farming	10:00AM	Going to market to buy vegetables for preparing lunch
11:00AM	Back home and going to market to buy vegetables for preparing lunch	10:30AM	Cooking
12:30PM	Cooking	1:00PM	Lunch, and then taking a rest
1:00PM	Lunch	1:30PM	Going to the field and feeding cows (grass)
1:30PM	Taking a rest and watching TV	6:00PM	Cooking
2:00PM	Going to the field	6:30PM	Dinner
5:00PM	Cooking	7:00PM	Taking the children to the upstairs, watching TV
5:30PM	Finishing the cooking	8:00PM	Going to bed
6:00PM	Dinner		
6:30PM	Letting the children taken a bath and wore clothes		
7:00PM	Taking the children to the upstairs		
7:30PM	Watching TV		
8:30PM	Going to bed		

1) Social Activities

- Participating in the meetings for the development
- Participating in the meetings about gender issues
- Participating in the meetings about blind people
- Participating in the meetings about health
- Participating in the meetings about income generation

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Educating children
- Cooking
- Finding food
- Looking after the house
- Providing the ideas for income generation

3) Decision making in family: 30% (on borrowing money, exchanging cows, pig raising, buying seeds, the delivering place)

4) Political activity:

Voting in 1993 (National assembly election), 1998 (National assembly election), 2002 (Commune Chief election) and 2003 (National assembly election)

5) Problems:

- Lack of water
- Lack of fertilizer
- Lack of paddy seeds
- Lack of canals
- Lack of money
- Many kinds of diseases of human beings and animals (related to intestine, blood cold, tuberculosis)

Day Time Line (Female: 40)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:40AM	Getting up	6:00AM	Waking up, washing face, and cleaning the house
6:00AM	Collecting cow dung	6:10AM	Breakfast
6:15AM	Cleaning the house	7:00AM	Cleaning the house, doing laundry, and looking after the children
6:30AM	Letting children taken a bath	10:00AM	Cooking
6:40AM	Having breakfast with grandchildren	10:15AM	Preparing meal
6:55AM	Going to the paddy field and farming	10:25AM	Lunch
	Going back to home and cooking	11:30AM	Taking a rest, watching TV, and chattering
11:00AM	Lunch	11:55AM	Looking after the children and cleaning the house
11:50AM	Taking a rest	1:00PM	Preparing paddy straw for feeding cows
12:10PM	Going to the paddy field for farming	5:00PM	Cooking
1:00PM	Going back to home	5:30PM	Letting the children taken a bath
	Cooking	5:50PM	Giving snacks to the children
	Dinner	6:00PM	Dinner
5:00PM	Taking a bath and doing laundry	6:10PM	Washing and putting the dishes in order
5:20PM	Taking a rest and watching TV or chattering	6:40PM	Taking a bath
6:00PM	Going to bed	6:50PM	Teaching children and watching TV
6:40PM		7:00PM	
7:10PM			
8:30PM			

- 1) Social Activities
 - Participating in the meetings for non-formal education for illiterate people
 - Participating in the meetings at Health Center for getting the information from the center and being asked to encourage the villagers come to the hospital when they are sick
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Educating children
 - Cooking
 - Finding food
 - Looking after the house
 - Providing the ideas for income generation
- 3) Decision making in family: 50%
- 4) Income earning: 30%
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 4 times in 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2003
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of fertilizer
 - Lack of paddy seeds
 - Lack of a pump for pumping up water
 - Lack of home appliance

Table C.3.82 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Angkor Chea Village, Pnecy Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Category Area-3)

Day Time Line (Male: 48)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	After getting up, washing hands and face, and clean my house	5:00AM	After getting up, washing hands and face, and then going to work on my farm
6:00AM	Going o to paddy field to plow the field, grow vegetables, and transplant.	6:00AM	Harvesting rice. Afterward, going to cut bamboos to make ladders for climbing up palm trees.
10:00AM	Returning to home and have lunch with family.	7:00AM	Starting to take palms for getting juice on palm trees
11:00AM	Taking a rest and chatting with children, wife, aunts and uncles	8:00AM	Filling containers with the juice, and bringing them to home, and process the juice into sugar
12:00PM	Going back to paddy field and continuing transplanting	9:00AM	Starting to make palm sugar with wife
5:00PM	Returning home to have dinner with family	10:00AM	Taking the processed palm sugar to the market and selling it in the village
6:00PM	Tending toward cattle for making fire to protect it from mosquitoes	11:00AM	Having lunch with family
7:00PM	Chatting with relatives and watching TV with wife and children	12:00PM	Taking a rest
8:00PM	Washing hands and face/ going to bed	1:00PM	Starting to climb up palm trees and collecting palm juice
9:00PM	Locking the door	7:00PM	Returning to home
		7-8:00PM	Processing palm juice into sugar
		8:30PM	Washing hands and face, having dinner with family and chatting with them
		9-10:00PM	Taking a rest, watching TV
		10:00PM	Tending toward cattle for making sure their health condition
		10:30PM	Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities
 - Attending meetings with Human Right Organization, PRASAC, and World Vision
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - A breadwinner
 - Advising and educating children to be a responsible member in the family
 - Making the future for the children
- 3) Decision making in family: 50%
- 4) Income earning: 50%
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting in 1993 (the first mandate), 1998 (the second mandate), 2002 (Commune), and 2003 (the third mandate)
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of water for cultivating rice
 - Shortage of seed paddy
 - The fertilizer is expensive
 - Shortage of cash and household appliance

Day Time Line (Female: 36)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	After getting up, washing hands and face, and clean my house	5:00AM	After getting up, washing hands and face, and cleaning the house
6:00AM	Going to paddy field to transplant until 10:00AM	6:00AM	Washing dishes and cooking
10:00AM	Going back to home and preparing meal, and having lunch with family	7:00AM	Taking children to school
	Chatting with husband and children	8:00AM	Laundry
11:00AM	Going back to the field for continuing the transplanting and checking the water level in the field	9:00AM	Going to buy food in the village
1:00PM	Returning to home	10:00AM	Cooking
	Buying food in the village	10:00AM	Going to school for taking children back home
	Cooking	10:30AM	Lunch with children
5:00PM	Having dinner with family	11:00AM	Taking a rest, chatting, laundry, watching TV
5:30PM	Washing hands and face, and children's clothes	11:30AM	Feeding livestock (pigs)
6:00PM	Taking care of children, watching TV	12:00PM	Taking a nap
6:30PM	Going to bed	1:00PM	Taking children to school
7:00PM		2:00PM	Taking a rest, watching TV, cleaning the house
8:00PM		4:00PM	Going to buy food in the village
9:00PM		5:00PM	Cooking dinner
		5:30PM	Dinner with family
		6:00PM	Basing with children
		6:30PM	Taking a rest, watching TV with family and chatting about farming and how to earn money
		8:30PM	
		9:00PM	Going to bed

- 1) Social Activities
 - Participating in meetings with Human Right Organization
 - Participating in seminars about health care such as birth control
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Looking after children
 - Cooking
 - Cleaning the house
 - Farming
- 3) Decision making in family: 50%
- 4) Income earning: 40%
- 5) Political activity:
Voting in 1998, 2002, and 2003
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of canals for farming, which results in low yield of rice and insufficient food for self-consumption

**Table C.3.83 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Sampov Ngo Village,
Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province
(Category Area-3)**

Day Time Line (M 33)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Waking up and washing a face	5:00AM	Waking up
5:30AM	Breakfast	5:30-	Bring out cows from the shelter
6:00AM	Transplanting rice	6:00AM	Cleaning the house
9:00AM	Back from the field, taking a bath	6:10AM	Carrying water and chopping firewood
9:30AM	Cooking	7:00AM	Breakfast
11:00AM	Lunch	7:30AM	Farming/ Harvesting
11:30PM	Taking a rest	11:00AM	Taking a bath and cooking
12:00PM	Going to transplant	11:20AM	Lunch
5:00PM	Back from the field	12:00PM	Taking a rest
5:30PM	Taking a bath	12:30PM	Going to the field
6:00PM	Bringing cows into the shelter	1:00PM	Harvesting and transplanting
6:30PM	Dinner	5:00PM	Back to home
7:00PM	After dinner, talking with neighbor	5:30PM	Taking a bath and cooking Bringing cows into the shelter
7:10PM	Make fire for cow to prevent from mosquitoes	6:00PM	Dinner
7:30PM	Listening to radio and watching TV	6:30PM	Taking a rest
10:00PM	Going to bed	7:30PM	Rice cleansing process
		10:00PM	Going to bed After harvesting, having the other job -Motorbike taxi Morning from 7:00-10:00 Afternoon from 13:00-17:00

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Used to attend in meeting with Village chief, organizations such as PRASAC about water usage work and Aroras
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Making income
 - Taking care of children
 - Giving advice to the children
 - Family leader
 - Responsible for the family
- 1) Decision making in family: 60%
- 2) Income earning: 40%
- 3) Political activity:
 - Attend in National Election 4 times
 - Select people representative under UNTAC in 1993
 - Select people representative in 1998
 - Select commune chief in 2002
 - Select people representative in 2003
- 4) Problems:
 - Sickness
 - Not have enough food
 - Lack of fertilizer
 - Lack of equipment to cultivate rice
 - Lack of water
 - Lack of money to solve problem in the family

Day Time Line (Female: 51)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
6:00AM	Waking up, washing a face, cleaning the house, making rice soup	6:00AM	Waking up, washing a face, brushing teeth, cooking, packing the meal for taking to the paddy field,
7:00AM	Going to the paddy field and pulling the rice plants		cleaning the house and washing dishes
~10:00AM	Back to home	7:00AM	Going to the field for harvest
10:00AM	Taking a bath	11:00AM	Back to home
10:10AM	Cooking	11:30AM	Cooking
10:30AM	Having lunch with the family	12:00PM	Lunch
11:00AM	Going to the paddy field and transplanting	12:30PM	Taking family members to the field
12:00~	Cooking		Harvesting
5:00PM	Dinner	1:00PM~	
5:00PM	Making pigs' fodder	5:00PM	Cooking
6:00PM	Taking a bath and washing clothes	5:15PM	Laundry and taking a bath
6:30PM	Talking with the family	5:30PM	Dinner
7:00PM	Watching TV and teaching children (giving advice)	6:00PM	Taking a rest
8:00PM	Patrolling around the house because of the afraid of stealing some animals	6:30PM~	
~9:00PM	Going to bed	7:00PM	Cleansing process of rice plants and taking a bath
9:30PM		7:15PM~	Watching TV
		9:30PM	Looking around the house
10:00PM		9:30PM~	Going to bed
		10:00PM	
		10:30PM	

1) Social Activities:

- Attending the seminar on Aids and breast-feeding babies
- Having the meetings with EMT organization about loan at 3% interest
- Attending the seminar in commune office on domestic violence and breast-feeding babies
- Having meetings with Human Right organization.
- Attending meetings in Health Center, when someone in village was sick, tell him/her to have a checkup at Health Center.
- Used to study in district office, Samraong Tong , about how to use loan for investment.

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Feeding children
- Looking after the house
- Cooking meals
- Growing rice
- Making a little income for supporting the family and keeping family's life

3) Decision making in family: 100%

4) Income earning: 80% (Children 20%)

5) Political activity:

- Attending in National Election 4 times
- Select people representative under UNTAC in 1993
- Select people representative in 1998
- Select commune chief in 2002
- Select people representative in 2003

6) Problems:

- As my husband is sick, he cannot work. Therefore, we face lack of money, do not have enough rice, must borrow money and rice from somebody.
- Lack of water
- No money to buy diesel oil for pumping up water to the field
- Lack of fertilizer due to high cost

Table C.3.84 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Day Time Line (Male)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season (Harvesting Season)
5:30AM	Getting up Preparing a harrow and a plow Bringing cows to the paddy field to harrow and plow Going to another paddy field to plow Taking a rest and eating breakfast	5:30AM	Getting up Preparing cows for bringing the harvested rice to home Put the trailer on the cows and feed them Harvesting
9:10AM~ 9:25AM	Continuing plowing for transplanting Going back to home		Letting the cows to drink water and to bring the harvested rice to home Breakfast
11:20AM~ 11:35AM 12:00PM	Eating lunch Taking a rest (20-30 minutes) Transplanting/ pulling out the rice plants	8:30AM~ 9:00AM	Taking the cows to the paddy field for bringing the harvested rice to home again Bringing the harvested rice to home by the cows
1:05PM~	Going back to home, finding firewood, grasses for the cows, or doing the other works Chopping the firewood and bringing water Taking the cows to cowshed and making fire for protecting them from mosquitoes Taking a bath	11:30AM~ 12:00PM 12:30PM~ 12:45PM	Lunch Taking a rest (25-35 minutes) Taking the cows to the paddy field for bringing the harvested rice to home again Releasing the cows from the trailers, tying them to the trees, and harvesting
6:30PM~ 7:05PM	Watching TV, reading books etc. Going to bed	1:20PM	Taking the cows to cowshed and making fire for protecting them from mosquitoes Dinner
		5:40PM~ 6:30PM ~10:15PM	Threshing the harvested rice Going to bed

1) Social Activities:

- I do not have enough time to join in social activities but I will join in if necessary
- Rare opportunity (invitation) to join in social activities

Day Time Line (Female: 52)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM	Getting up, cooking, and cleaning the house	4:00AM	Getting up and cleaning the house
5:30AM	Going to the paddy field (transplanting, looking after and collecting the rice plants)	5:00AM	Cooking for taking meal to the children working in the paddy field
11:00AM~ 12:00PM	Cooking for the family and eating	Bringing cows to the paddy field	Weeding
1:00PM	Going to the paddy field	7:00AM	Going to the paddy field to look after the rice plants (weeding, transplanting, harvesting)
5:30PM	Going back to home	8:00AM	
5:30PM~	Cooking and eating	8:30AM~	
6:00PM		10:00AM	Cooking and eating lunch
6:30PM	Watching TV		Looking after the paddy field
9:30PM	Going to bed	11:00AM~	
		12:00PM	Cooking and eating dinner
		1:00PM~	Going to bed
		5:00PM	
		5:30PM	
		8:00PM	

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Giving a advice to farmers about rice cultivation method
 - Member of Group 1 and joining in the group meetings about election and sharing information related to village development
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home):
 - Deciding on buying something
 - Taking care of the children
- 3) Decision making in family: 50% (the same as my husband)
- 4) Income earning: 50% (When my husband climb up palm trees and plow the paddy field and I harvest the rice)
- 5) Political activity:

Voting in 4 times in 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2003
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of food
 - Lack of water (need enough water)
 - Lack of money
- 7) Needs:
 - I want to have a good irrigation system to have enough water for rice cultivation and other crops, and enough water for domestic use.

Day Time Line (Male)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM ~8:00AM ~11:00AM 11:00AM 1:30PM~ 6:00PM 6:00PM	Getting up Plowing Transplanting Lunch and taking a rest Transplanting Putting rice straws into a manger for cows Dinner Going to bed	3:00AM ~11:00AM 11:00AM 3:00PM~ 8:00PM/ 9:00PM	Climbing up palm trees (about 30 trees) Lunch and taking rest Climbing up palm trees Sometimes, making a fire for cows to protect them from insects (In dry season, there is not so much mosquitoes)
<p>*In rainy season, I grow rice. In dry season, I climb up palm trees because I cannot get high productivity of the rice. I grow rice for storing it for eating in the dry season. In dry season, the farmers' standard of living is better than that in rainy season because we can engage in the other jobs such as the climbing up of the palm trees.</p>			

**Table C.3.85 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Tuol Thnaot Village,
Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province
(Category Area-4)**

Day Time Line (Male: 26)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Waking up, cooking rice, and washing cows for keeping them clean	4:00AM	Waking up, taking a bath, cooking rice, and washing clothes
7:00AM	Packing the cooked rice, and then taking the cows to the paddy field	7:00AM	Taking cows to the grass field
~11:00AM	Preparing lunch	7:30AM	Going to work as a construction worker
11:30AM	Noon break		Lunch (at a work place)
12:00PM		12:00PM	Continuing to work~
~1:00PM	Transplanting and taking care of the rice plants	1:00PM	~ Continuing to work
1:00PM		6:00PM	Cooking dinner
~5:00PM	Preparing dinner	6:30PM	Taking a bath, washing clothes
5:30PM	Watching TV	8:00PM	Watching TV
7:00PM		9:00PM	Going to bed
~9:00PM	Going to bed	10:00PM	- On holidays (Sundays):
10:00PM			Discussing with wife about the future
			-When there is no construction work, I stay at home, and look after children because my wife is working at a garment factory.
			- Comparing with summer and rainy season, the living in rainy season is easier than that in dry season. This is because we have much water for agricultural and daily use, and can fish in the paddy field for self-consumption.

- 1) Social Activities
 - Water distribution when people need to use
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home)
 - Looking after the children with wife
- 3) Decision making in family: 50%
- 4) Income earning: 20%
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting 2 times in 1998 and 2003
- 6) Problems:
 - Lack of water for cultivation
- 7) Need:
 - To get a irrigation system that makes agricultural production become easier

Day Time Line (Female: 69)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Waking up, washing face, reciting a sutra, picking up cow dung, cleaning chickens' raising instruments, cleaning the house, then going to the paddy field and bringing water to home	4:00AM	Getting up, reciting a sutra, cooking, cleaning the house, and washing dishes
6:30AM	Turning cows out to graze	6:00AM	Turning cows out to graze
7:00AM	Going to the paddy field for transplanting and taking care of the rice plants	7:00AM~	Finding firewood
	Coming back from the paddy field	7:30AM	
12:00PM	Preparing food for lunch	9:00AM	Collecting vegetables
12:30PM	Taking a rest	9:30AM	Back to home
1:00PM	Changing the cows' feeding location, and then going to the paddy field for transplanting and taking care of the rice plants	11:00AM	Cooking
2:00PM~	Taking a bath and washing clothes	12:00PM	Lunch
4:00PM	Cooking for dinner	1:00PM	Taking a rest
4:30PM	Talking with neighbors about how to cultivate rice	2:00PM	Looking after the cows in the field
6:00PM~	Watching TV	3:00PM	Back to home and giving rice straws to cows
7:00PM~		4:00PM	Taking a bath
9:00PM	Going to bed	5:00PM	Cooking
9:00PM		6:00PM	Dinner
		7:00PM~	Taking a rest and watching TV
		9:00PM	Going to bed
		9:00PM	- When there is a meeting on the development plan, Commune informs and asks us to attend it, listening to the others, and discuss for the village development.

1) Social Activities

- Teaching the villagers how to cultivate rice
- Joining in the meeting about the canals and how to select the commune chief

2) Family activities (Roles at home)

- Blaming the children who do not listen to our advice
- Taking care of children

3) Decision making in family: 100% (Husband has died)

4) Income earning: (My son and daughter earn money)

5) Political activity:

Voting in 4 times: the 1st General assembly election in 1993, the 2nd General assembly election in 1998, Sangkat/ Commune election in 2002 and the 3rd General assembly election 2003

6) Problems:

- Lack of food
- Lack of money
- Lack of water

7) Needs:

- Enough water for easier cultivation because we can get high production if we have enough water.

Table C.3.86 Gender and Development (Day Time Line by Gender) of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Category Area-4)

Day Time Line (Male: 30)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
4:00AM	Waking up	5:30AM	Waking up
4:00AM~	Plowing in the field	~6:00AM	
9:05AM~	Breakfast	6:00AM	Feeding domestic animals
9:25AM~	Continuing to plow in the field	6:20AM	Collecting cows' dung and cleaning the cowshed
11:05AM~			
12:00PM~	Back to home	6:50AM	Breakfast
12:20PM	Bringing cows to the grass field and let them stay in the same place	7:00AM~	Finding firewood
	Taking a bath	9:10AM	
12:20PM~	Lunch	9:20AM	Bringing the firewood back to home
12:40PM~	Taking a rest	10:15AM	Taking a bath
1:00PM~		10:15AM~	Lunch
2:00PM	Harvesting/ Farming	11:05AM	Taking a rest
2:05PM~		~12:30PM	
5:00PM	Back to home and feeding domestic animals	12:30PM	Watching TV
5:05PM~	Taking cows to the cowshed	~2:05PM	
5:30PM~	Burning the rice straws for protecting the cows from mosquitoes	2:05PM~	Taking bamboos to make a fence
6:00PM~	Looking around the house	4:05PM~	
6:20PM	Taking a bath	4:15PM~	Back to home
	Dinner	5:05PM~	Taking cows to the cowshed
6:20PM~	Putting additional rice straws	5:15PM	Taking a bath
7:00PM~	Watching TV	5:15PM~	Dinner
7:20PM~	Going to bed	6:00PM~	Burning the rice straws for protecting the cows from mosquitoes
8:00PM~		6:25PM	Watching TV
8:20PM~		6:25PM~	Looking after the fire and putting additional rice straw
9:30PM		8:10PM~	Closing the fence and taking care of the farming equipment
		8:50PM~	Chattering with the family and going to bed
		9:00PM~	
		9:15PM	

- 1) Social Activities:
 - Used to attend the meetings in the village (about education and animal husbandry)
- 2) Family activities (Roles at home):
 - Earning income (working as a company driver)
 - Looking after the house
- 3) Decision making in family
 - On
 - Loan/ Exchange cows
 - Mutual help for harvesting with the other farmers
 - Finding the other income source
- 4) Income earning besides agriculture:
 - Driving a car
 - Poultry
- 5) Political activity:
 - Voting for selecting Commune Chief, Assembly members, Village Chief
- 6) Problems:
 - Difficult to find the income source besides growing rice
 - Lack of water for growing rice
 - Lack of water for cultivating the other crops
 - Lack of drinking water for
 - Lack of money to hire the labor farmer at the harvest
 - Lack of money to buy fertilizer

Day Time Line (Female: 38)

Time	Rainy Season	Time	Dry Season
5:00AM 5:30AM	Getting up, washing a face, cooking Pacing cooked rice for eating at the paddy field, bringing cows and make them stay at the paddy field	5:30AM 6:30AM	Getting up, washing a face, cooking and cleaning the house Breakfast
6:00AM~ 11:00AM 11:00AM	Harvesting/ Farming with the children Back to home from the paddy field, and collecting vegetables for lunch Cooking	7:00AM~ 9:00AM 7:00AM~ 11:00AM	Going out for finding firewood as stock Going to harvest, bonding the harvested rice for taking back to home, keeping the cows in the safe place
11:30AM 12:00PM 1:00PM~ 1:30PM	Lunch Doing laundry Going to harvest, looking after the rice plants, weeding	11:30AM 11:30AM 12:00PM 1:00PM 1:30PM	Collecting vegetables such as morning glory, winter melon, and cabbage for lunch Cooking Lunch Taking a rest after lunch Discussing with the family members about the business and with the villagers about how to get good harvest of rice
2:00PM~ 5:30PM 6:00PM 6:30PM 7:00PM 7:30PM~ 9:30PM 9:30PM	Cooking Collecting vegetables for dinner Dinner Watching TV and chattering with the neighbors Going to bed	2:00PM~ 5:00PM 6:00PM 6:30PM 7:00PM 8:00PM~ 9:00PM 9:30PM 10:00PM	Harvesting, bonding the harvested rice for taking back to home, and bringing the cows to the cowshed and feeding them with grasses and rice bran Cooking Collecting the vegetables Dinner Threshing the rice with the family Taking a bath and doing laundry Going to bed

1) Social Activities:

- Cooperating with the villagers to build village roads, rehabilitate canals, and patrol the village in turns
- Attending the ceremony after the harvest
- Member of the Group; Attending the Group meetings for discussing the development of the village and election
- Deputy Chief of JRS (When the villagers borrow money from JRS, I am the one who collect the interest from the borrowers, and have a meeting once a month with JRS.)

2) Family activities (Roles at home):

- Housekeeping (washing dishes, preparing meals and etc.)
- Preparing clothes
- Sending the children to school
- Looking after the children
- Helping each other for eating
- When the family member gets sick, the other goes to ask the doctor to come for his/ her treatment

3) Decision making in family: 80% (My husband has 20%) in any cases

4) Income earning: 30% (I can earn little more than my husband/ my husband: 70%)

5) Political activity:

Voting in 4 times in 1993, 1998, 2002 and 2003

6) Problems:

- I have small conflict with my husband because my husband doesn't let me to start small business (vending) but I want.
- Lack of money
- Lack of water for use

7) Needs:

- I need enough water for high production of rice and the other crops in order to eat them and sell the surplus.

Table C.3.87 History of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (As of Sep. 2005) (Category Area-1)

Year	Event	Effect
1964-65	-Good rice yield	-Nearly all families had enough rice to eat and the other goods and products to for usage and exchange, and to start business. People lived in a good condition.
1965-70	-People increased # of cows to be raised. There were more wild animals in the forest than today.	-People can afford to sell 3 or 4 cows per year. It was easy to find food and to hunt the wild animals. People suffered from less disease.
1971-74	-Social problems: war, poverty, robbery -Price of goods increased	-Rice production activities decreased due to war (Invasion of Khmer Rough).
1974-75	-Very unstable situation because of war, heavy battles, and bombs.	-No chance to transport goods to sell at the market -No social stability, lack of security. -No chance to cultivate. -Animals were robbed. -People tried to flee from the war and battles and move from one village to another. -Most of products and rice were burned and destroyed. -Personal property were robbed or confiscated, and only small amount remained. Small property was sold to get money to buy food.
1975-79	Pol-Pot Regime	-People were evacuated from the homevillage to the others. -Overwork, insufficient food, and lack of medicine caused diseases and death. -No freedoms -Money was not used in this regime. -All private property were collected and confiscated as the collectivity property. -Some families returned to the village -Rice was planted in collectivity way, and everybody is poor. -There were some personal properties such as cattle and oxcarts. -People did not have money to use. -Barter trade (Rice was used as cash).
1980-87	People started to live in the home village	-People had freedom in some extent under the controlled of Vietnamese Army. -Cash was used, and people had more freedom. The state had forced people to join the army. -There was the Vietnamese army in the village. -The governments ordered some civilians to go to the western part of the country to cut down trees.
1988-90	Low rice yield	-Lack of food -Lack of rice seed -Lack of fertilizers caused unfertile soil -Lack of schools and hospitals -Lack of draft animal -Lack of domestic animals to breed
1990-93	-People grew rice, but faced flood.	-Every family planted rice but still faced shortage of food. -People migrated from the village to the forest in order to cut trees or to hunt wild animal for sale. -People went out from the village for working as a labor

1993-98	-Flood, drought	farmer, a factory worker or went to Phnom Penh to be the cyclo drivers in order to earn money. -Most people (farmers) faced the shortage of food -People went out from the village to work as a labor farmer in the other villages. -People fell in debt to support their family. -Government dug and repaired canals and gave some gifts.
1998	-Flood and Drought -The 2 nd General Assembly Election -District and Commune Chiefs Election	-People face lack of food -People were happy with the result to the election
2003	-The 3 rd General Assembly Election -Flood	-People had their own representatives -Commune Chief led the people to construct a road. -Living condition of the people became worse -A broken dam caused flood in the village. -Flood destroyed rice, houses, and schools -Human and animal diseases and death were spread
2004	- People suffered from drought	-People had nothing to eat. -Some went to forest to find food or hunt wild animals.
2005	-A road from Kaheang to Roleang Chrey was constructed -A road from Roleang Chrey to Kaheang was constructed -A road from Ou Veang to Trapeang Angk was Constructed	-People can transport their products to sell at the market easily

Table C.3.88 History of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (As of Sep. 21 2005) (Category Area-1)

Year	Events	Effects
1970	Coup-d'etat (Lon-Nol overthrown King Sihanouk).	-People suffered from fighting and evacuated from the village to Choim-Sangkae, Prey Khmeng -People lived in a poor condition -There is no security
1970-74	War between Lon-Nol Regime and Khmer Rouge.	-Very low rice yield because of war. -People were forced to join the army by both sides. -People lived in a difficult period because of fighting, bombing, and insecurity.
1975-79	Living in Pol-Pot Regime.	-People evacuated from the village. House and shelters were burned and destroyed by Pol-Pot. -People could not cultivate crops and lived in the forest. -When people came back to the village, Pol-Pot Regime forced them to work very hard without enough food, medicine and dig canal, build levee with hands. -Savagery killed people.
1980-81	-Pol-Pot Regime ended. -People come back to the village.	-There were about 20 to 30 houses in the village, and 5 solidarity groups (<i>Krom Samaky</i>) were created for cultivation. -One pagoda was rebuilt by 3 monks, 1 pagoda dignity, and 1 nun. -One school was also built.
1982	-2 ha of land was distributed to each solidarity group by the group leader -The state gave rice seed to people	-Living conditions of the people become a little better, only enough rice to eat. The group leader had instructed the people of keeping some rice seed for planting next year.
1984	-Mutual Help Group were organized in the village	-It was formed in order to help each other among the villagers -People received rice, money, materials and etc
1985-89	-People enjoyed better harvest.	-People lived in the better conditions because there were the Groups that could help each other with cultivation. -The number of houses and families increased. -People could cultivate rice and exchange rice with cows or buffaloes as draft animals.
1990-92	-People faced flood -People received support from the government.	-Damaged crops made people lived in a poor condition -People lacked everything. -The supports are; rice for self-consumption, rice seeds to be planted, medicine, clothes and shelters.
1993	The 1 st General Assembly Election.	-People go to the election center, Roleang Chhouk Pagoda.
1994	-Village Development Committee (VDC) was established	-VDC started to help people by building water wells and providing medicine for treatment of diseases.
1995	- IPM organization came	-IPM taught IPM to people and experiment on rice cultivation.

1998	-The 2 nd General Assembly Election	-People who can vote went to vote at the Election Center in Tumpung village.
2001	-Government came to build a road and canal.	-People can transport goods and travel easily but the water to use from the canal is not enough.
2002	-Election for Commune Council	-People joined the election in Tumpung village.
2003	-The 3 rd General Assembly Election	-People went to vote at the Election Center in Tumpung village.
2004-05	-Village Saving Association was organized in the village supported by CEDAC	-People joined money saving in order to get the interest, and so they can have money to solve the problems in the association. The interest received will be lent to the member of the association who needs money to start business with the interest rate of 3%/month.

Table C.3.89 History of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kg Speu Province (As of Sep. 22, 2005)(Category Area-1)

Year	Events	Effects
1975-79	-Pol Pot evacuated the people from the village.	- Under Pol-Pot regime people worked hard without enough food to eat and freedom. Conditions of living look like that of a prison.
1980	-Pol Pot regime was defeated -People came back to the village	- There were 89 families, 367 persons. - 5 solidarity groups (<i>Krom Samaky</i>) were created for cultivation purpose. One group consisted of 17 families. The solidarity group members help each other in order to grow rice together through exchanging labor force and work performance. At that time, the living conditions of people got a little better.
1983	- 20 families had left the village -Pagoda and school were built	-Families that had left the village had gone to settle in the other villages. - It is easy for people to respect Buddhism and worship Buddha, and hold Buddhist ceremonies. There were 3 monks in the pagoda. -There were 120 students - Students could go to school easily
1984-86	-One line of canal about 1,800 meters was dug and repaired by the villagers. -Lack of draft animals	-People could have enough water to grow rice -Living conditions had improved. -The persons, who had cows, contributed their cows to the solidarity group as a common property for they could help other people for cultivation.
1987-92	-Agricultural technique was extended to the farmers by the government. -Government gave rice seeds, fertilizers, insecticide to the farmers -Government promoted land privatization by distributing 110m ² of paddy field to each person -The Prek Thnot river caused flood	-People learned a new seed selection method and seed storing technique. -Farmers started to grow rice with the new method of seed selection and technique of using insecticide. It resulted in increasing of rice yield. The farmers got more benefits and could support their families well. - People can plant their own rice privately and get benefits themselves. -That caused the damaged to plants and roads in the village. -There was the supported from the government by providing milled rice to eat, rice seed to plant, medicine, clothes to the people.
1993	-The 1 st National Assembly Election was managed by UN.	-People, who were eligible to vote, went to vote together freely and happily in order to choose their own representatives.
1994	- Flood struck the village. - The 2 nd National Assembly Election	-Crops and roads were damaged. -Government supported the people.
1998	- Fund organization called GRAD came to the village and provided loan to the people.	-More people went to vote to the election center in Kahaeng village. -People can borrow money to buy fertilizers,

2000-01	- Big flood struck the village.	piglets, insecticide with the interest rate of 5% per month -Crops and roads were damaged -Government came to help the people by providing food, medicine and rice seed.
2002	-Commune Council and Chief Election. -Population census in the village was made by district and provincial officers.	-People have the right to choose their own representatives in the commune.
2003	- The 3 rd National Assembly Election -MOWRAM had built one line of main canal about 800 meters and 4 lines of secondary canals about 1,000 meters in total.	-Population increased at 20% -Lack of land to cultivate and build houses -People went to vote more freely and happily than at the 1 st and 2 nd National Assembly Election -People had joined the expert group of MOWRAM to build the canal.
2004-05	- About 1,800m one line road was constructed through covering plinthite gravel/ laterite by TRIP. -People built one school together in the village.	-There is enough irrigation water and crop production increased. -People grow more grasses and crops for animal feed. -It's easy to travel everywhere, especially from the village to the market. Because the road condition is good, the cost of transportation becomes cheaper. -It's easy for people to gather in order to have the social activities.

Table C.3.90 History of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kg Speu Province (As of Sep. 23, 2005) (Category Area-2)

Year	Event	Effect
1971	-War between Lon-Nol and Pol-Pot -People came back to the village	-People evacuated from the village to Barseth District. - -People could grow rice and rear animals. -Khmer Rouge let people live in the village.
1972	-Khmer Rouge Evacuated the people from the village	-People went to live in Svay Village, Ba Commune, Prey Kabas District, Takeo Province. People grew rice in a collective way and share the harvest based on the number of the family. There was nobody in Sala Kruos Village.
1974	-People came back to homevillage	-People lived collectively; eating together at one place and working together. -There was no sufficient food, no freedom, and no medicine; people lived with torture, punishment and the fear of killing, and overwork or died of hunger.
1975-79	-Pol-Pot Regime was defeated -People organized a solidarity group for cultivation purpose. -Pagoda was reconstructed.	- 4 solidarity groups were organized. -One group consisted of 12 families in order to grow rice and share the harvest according to the # of family members. -Easy for the people to make the ceremony and worship. There were 2 monks.
1980	-The villagers built a dam.	-There was some water for domestic use and cultivation. Rice yield was medium but still short. -Living condition was not good because water was not enough.
1981	-State had supported the people by providing rice seed. -School was rebuilt.	-Every family received rice seed to grow. Rice production was better. -Students can have proper place to study.
1982	-Land distribution to be the private property.	-People started to grow rice privately. -Land share received according to the amount of member of family. -Family living condition got better.
1983	-Commune Health Center was built.	-It became available for people to treat their illness easily. Doctors came to the village to treat the people and give medicine, but some serious illness was not treated in the village. They sent to Phnom Penh.
1984	-Drought struck Sala Kruos village.	-The drought caused the shortages of water for rice and vegetable growing. Many crops dried up and was destroyed.
1985	-Enough rain fall	-People went to buy seeds from Koh Thom district to grow.
1986-87		-People faced very difficult time; lack of food, increase of mortality, lack of water for animals and spread of diseases. -People had dug the well to get water to use.
1989-90		-People lived in the better condition because they had enough water for daily use and cultivation.

1993	-The 1 st National Assembly Election	-People freely joined the vote at the election center in Preah Put Nipean Pagoda.
1994-95	-Drought, insufficient rain.	-People faced the shortages of food. -People left the village to be a construction worker in Phnom Penh.
1998	-The 2 nd National Assembly Election	-People, who were eligible to vote, went to Prey Dang Tuek Village.
1999	-Prey Totoeng road was rehabilitated.	-It's easy to travel from the village to National Road # 3. -It's easy to transport products from the village to Phnom Penh (Kan Touk).
2002	-Election to choose Commune Chief.	-People freely join the election in order to choose their village or commune representative.
2003	-The 2 nd National Assembly Election	-People went to the election center in the village for voting.
2004	-Drought Government has plane to build canals.	-Lack of water for rice cultivation caused very low rice yield. -People faced water shortage for daily use. -People agreed with and supported the government's plan of building canals.
2005	-AMK started to provide loan to people with interest rate of 3%/month. -Children's Right Program dug 2 pump wells and UNICEF also dug a well.	- People can borrow money to buy seeds and fertilizer. -People can get some more water to use but amount is not enough.

Table C.3.91 History of Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kg Speu Province (As of Sep. 24, 2005) (Category Area-2)

Year	Event	Effect
1970	War between Lon-Nol and Pol-Pot.	-People suffered from fighting, bombing, and robbing.
1972	-People were evacuated from the village.	- Khmer Rouge forced people to leave the village to go to another village named Svay Chenh Cheb in Barseth District. People lived in a bad condition collectively. -In Boeng Chram Taboug village, only empty house remained and there was no people.
1975	-People came back to the village. -Under Khmer Rouge Regime	-Everything was under a collective way; eating together at one place and working together. There were insufficient food, overwork, diseases, and torture, and killing. -Living without freedom
1979	-Khmer Rouge Regime was defeated but Khmer Rouge came back to the village.	-People got frighten and some villagers deserted the village and went to Phnom Penh.
1981	-People came back to the village.	-Solidarity groups were organized in order to help each other for rice cultivation and share the harvest according to the labor status. The 1 st one was an adult who worked as a laborer, the 2 nd one was a maid, and the 3 rd one was a student. There were 3 groups and each group consisted of about 12 to 13 families.
1983	-Land privatization by distributing land to people	-People started to grow their own rice and receive their own product. Living condition became better, and there was enough rice to eat.
1984	-Pagoda and school were reconstructed.	-People got to have the place to worship and prepare ceremony. -Students have the place to study.
1986	-800m canal was rehabilitated by the people with support of SKEL.	- Water for cultivation became available. Living condition became better. There were some rice fields located far from the canal.
1987	-People lived in a normal condition.	-People can build bigger house, raising animal for the family like cow, pig, chicken
1993	-The 1 st National Assembly Election.	-People who were eligible to vote went freely to the Election Center in Trapeang Veng Pagoda.
1995	-Some people left the village to be a garment factory worker in Phnom Penh. -One small rice mill belonging to the individual was installed	-Families that have the member worded in the garment factory have better living conditions. -It became easier for people to mill rice. The milling cost is free if people leave rice bran
1998	-The 2 nd National Assembly Election. -Two more private small rice millers started their business.	-People, who were eligible to vote, went to Preah Nipean Commune Center. -It became much easier to mill rice.

	-Researcher came to the village to arrange the village population census.	-Increasing of population. -Lack of land to cultivate.
2000	-8 water wells were dug by the people.	-People got enough water for daily use.
2002	-Election for Commune.	-People got the right to choose their own representatives.
2003	-The 3 rd National Assembly Election. -Children's Right Program dug one pump well.	-More people went to vote than before. -People were happy with better water availability.
2004	-Commune came to the village for vaccinations services so as to prevent 5 diseases from children.	-People were very happy and gave their children and babies vaccinated together.
2005	-There is a plan for farmers' living support and developing organizations.	-The objective of this organization is to teach the farmers rice cultivation, but this plan has not yet carried out in the village.

Table C.3.92 History of Sayav village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province (As of Sep. 26, 2005) (Category Area-2)

Year	Event	Effect
1970	-One military base was built and was managed by the people representative named Mr. Mech Bun in Lon Nol regime.	-It was built to prevent from Khmer Rouge invasion. At that time, people lived in a frightening period and fled from one place to another. The living condition was very bad.
1975	- Pol Pot came with a large power and evacuated the people from the village to the other.	- People lived in black period, and faced lack of everything. - Living in fright, punishment, torture, killing, dying of hunger, no freedom, overwork. People had to work very hard for building canals, dams, levees and cultivate rice by bare hand. Everything was under a collective way; eating together, working together - Anyone who was not able to work should have been killed.
1979	- Khmer Rouge regime was defeated. - People came back to Sayav village and the solidarity groups were formed.	-6 solidarity groups were formed and each group consists of 20 families. Rice was cultivated by group and the group shared the product according to the # of family members. Living condition became a little better
1982-83	-Labor Exchange Group was formed in order to repair irrigation systems. Land privatization and land distribution were promoted. The size of distributed land; 20m x 50m as residential land and 20a (2,000m ²) as farming land to each person. -People received the support from the State -Pagoda and school were rebuilt.	-It became possible for people to build own private houses and to grow own rice (in their land, they could do everything like; building fences, planting vegetable etc.) - Roads in the village were constructed. -Irrigation systems were repaired, and therefore it's easier for people to cultivate crops. -Living conditions became better. -There were two monks in the pagoda, and so people paid their respects to the monks, worship Buddha and prepare Buddhism.
1992	-Living conditions of the people had improved.	- It became possible for people to build a bigger house and to have draft animals in the family. Animal husbandry also increased in each family; pigs, chickens and ducks. Crop cultivation also increased and the yield was good.
1993	- The 1 st National Assembly Election -Red Vanna came to help the people in the village.	- People went to vote freely in order to choose their own representatives at the election center in Trapeang Veng Pagoda. -A reservoir was built by Red Vanna and Red Vanna helped the people by providing rice seed. It became possible to borrow cows from the organization for plowing.
1995	- Prime Minister Hun Sen sent one group of labor force to the village for helping the people to dig one water pond (50m x 100m).	- From 1995, people who lived near the pond can use the water to irrigate crops.

1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People who were elder than 20 years old left the village to Phnom Penh in order to be the garment factory worker. -The 2nd National Assembly Election. -Population census on the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any family who has its member working in the garment factory are having better living. - People who were eligible to vote went to Trapeang Chhok Election Center. - The number of people had increased. - The increasing of population caused the shortages of land for cultivation and building a house. -People in Savya village can have more water to use.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ACLEDA provide loan to the people with the interest rate of 3% per month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's became possible to borrow money to run reproductive operation (Buying agricultural input like cows, oxcart, seeds, and fertilize).
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Commune Health Center was constructed in Prey Totoeng village. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -This was built to help people to treat the illness and provide 5 diseases prevention vaccination to the babies and children.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Election for Commune Chief 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People went to vote in order to choose their own representatives.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The 3rd National Assembly Election. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -More people went to vote to Trapeang Veng Pagoda Election Center.
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The AIDS Organization came to teach the people this disease. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -People joined the training program and learned about this disease and not to discriminate the persons who carried AIDS.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SEILA started the program in order to study the condition of agriculture, village activities, and flood and drought. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People joined the training program and learned animal husbandry, rice cultivation. - Commune and District had a meeting with SEILA in order to find the measures to fight against drought.

Table C.3.93 History of Beng Village, Peuk Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (Sep. 27, 2005) (Category Area-3)

Year	Event	Effect
1973	Khmer Rouge invaded Beng Village	-Khmer Rouge burned houses of people, robbing everything such as cows, pigs, buffalos, chicken, ducks, rice and killing people. People deserted the Village to Kg Speu Province. Living in poor conditions and the Village was destroyed
1975	Khmer Rouge evacuated the people from the village to Krang Chek, Oudong District. People left the village and entered into a forest.	-Khmer Rouge let people to build their own shelters. Khmer Rouge forced people to build dams, levees, dig canals, and cultivate rice by hand. There was no freedom for people. People lived without enough rice to eat, and grew rice in a collective way. If anyone made small mistakes, they were just killed and accused as a traitor. - People suffered from lack of shelters and food. They were forced to stay in the forest by Pol Pot.
1979	People came back to the village (Pol Pot Regime was defeated).	-People reconstructed a way of living. Life was getting better. -Created solidarity group to increase rice production in the mutual way. People get supported from the State of rice seed to plant and rice to eat.
1980	Reconstruction of Pagoda	-Everyone contributed to buying the materials to build the Pagoda by selling rice. Now they have the place to respect and pray Buddha, and have the Buddhism ceremonies. Pagoda is the place for educating the people and meeting together for village activities.
1984	Land privatization; each person received 15a (1a=10m×10m=100m ²).	-People started to cultivate crops privately. Now they get a better living condition because of larger yield.
1985	School was built -One medium sized private rice mill was installed -“K5” plan (the state sent people to cut trees and clear forests).	-Children became able to join school and learn the lessons properly. -School was built by everyone’s money (collecting money to buy wood, tile and other materials). -Easy for the people to have their rice milled. And the cost of milling is 200 Riel for about 10 to 15kg of rice, if the farmers take back the rice dust, and if the formers don’t take the rice dust the price of milling is 500Riel for about 10 to 15 kg of rice. People making their own cultivation privately and they get a better living because they get more yields. -People went to the western part of Cambodia bordered between Cambodia and Thailand to clear forests that was the shelter of Khmer Rouge. When people came back to the village, they were sick or died. Some of them became disabled due to diseases such as malaria and explosion of landmines
1986-90	People were forced to join the army to protect the country. -People got a better living condition.	-People were scared. Male aged between 18 and 40 years old had to join the army. They were very frightened. Most of them fled from or deserted the village.

1993	-The 1 st National Assembly election prepared by UN.	-Some people had changed their living standard; building a bigger house, enough food, and better rice yield. They do not need the expenses for buying vegetable and rice. Some people could get surplus of rice to sell to the State at the price of R 200/kg. -People freely went to vote for choosing their representatives to the election center at Vattepi Neaream Primary School.
1994	-Water wells were dug by PRASAC NGO.	-People got enough water for daily use.
1996	-PRASAC started to provide loan to the people with the interest rate of 4%/month.	People got the source of borrowing money in order to operate their business for supporting the family.
1997	-The # of private rice mills increased (5 rice millers). -Some people left the Village to be a garment factory worker.	-People can mill their rice more easily. The price of milling is 500Real/10kg when the people take back the rice bran, and 200Real/10kg when the rice miller take it -Every family has the members working in a garment factory to get a better living standard that they can afford to buy a motorbike, cows, and rice etc.
1998	-The 2 nd National Assembly election. -Population census.	-People who were eligible to vote went to the election center in Tep Khon Ream Pagoda School together freely and happily. -Population increased and the village became crowded. This caused the shortages of land for cultivation and building a house.
1999	-The storm struck the village. -IPM came to the village and told the farmers agricultural knowledge. -Disabled person Association was organized.	-Houses and schools were damaged. -For disabled persons, those who have enough rice have to share rice with the association in order to help disabled persons who need assistance.
2000	-EMK started to provide loan to the people with interest rate of 3%/month.	-EMK provides the loan to help and enlighten the people who lack everything. -People can lend enough money for operating their business.
2002	-Commune Chief election. -One school and one water well provided and constructed by UNICEF.	- Children can have the proper place to study. - People have more water to use.
2003	-The 3 rd National Assembly election. -World Vision organization comes to the Village. -Government came to repair dams and canals.	-People can lend enough money for operating their business with interest rate of 4%/month. -People could get enough water for daily use or for cultivation
2004	-The government issued a new ID to the people	-People can register their birthdays, and the population can be counted exactly.

Table C.3.94 History of Angkor Chea village, Pneyay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (As of Sep. 28, 2005) (Category Area-3)

Year	Events	Effects
1970	-During 1970s, there were no villagers in this village. The village was covered by a bamboo forest.	
1972	-In Lon Nol era, a general, named Chan Rungsey, built a road across the village, which is still in use today.	-The road was constructed to make it easier for his army to combat the enemy. It was used as a belt to protect his barracks in Chbar Mon.
1975	-People settled down the village. -They were the people gathered by Pol Pot's army.	-During this period, the villagers farmed and ate communally (no privacy). The harvest was belonged to all. Khmer Rouge forced the villagers to farm, dig up soil, and construct dams. The villagers had no rights and freedom, all of them just listened to <i>Angka</i> (Pol Pot political organization). Some villagers died of hunger. They did not have enough food to eat. There were many kinds of diseases and illness because there was no medicine. Young men were forced to construct dams; Peam Lvea Dam, Chan Thrial dam, Dornng Koun Damrey Deo Dam (the eastern direction) and the part of the big river (Tonle).
1979	-People came to settle down in the village. There were 30 houses/ 50 families.	-They, at that time, fared communally and shared the harvest according to each person's labor contribution. The villagers organized communal groups under the leadership of the village chief, who was appointed by Vietnamese advisers. The living of the villager was a bit better because there were more food for consumption compared with the past.
1980-81	-There was an undestroyed school passing through the Pol Pot's time. There were 5 volunteer teachers.	-The villagers brought their children to enroll at the school. The students at that time were rather old (15-16 years old). Volunteered teachers worked with no ration (salary). At the time, teachers did not have to work at the paddy field.
1982	-A pagoda, named Tepkak Naran was rebuilt. There were only 2 elder monks. The villagers moved the school in the pagoda's compound.	-The villagers contributed milled rice and wood to construct the pagoda and the school. Pagoda is the place where they could offer and hold ceremonies or festivals. It instills culture, tradition and religion into the villagers.
1983-85	-Some of the villagers were forced to join the army to fight against the Khmer Rouge and to clear forest under K5 Plan.	-Some villagers ran away from the village and left their parents in the village. Anyone who had a relative working at Commune (officials) would be released if he/she was caught. Those who went to clear forests under K5 returned home with malaria. There was no medicine.
1986	-The communal groups (for farming) were dissolved. The villagers could be private individuals. Each of them received 10a of paddy field to grow rice and 15m×50m of residential land.	-Distributing land to each individual as private property. Each individual worked hard on their own cultivation land and it resulted in a better living standard. Thatch huts were replaced with wooden houses with tile roof or fiber-cement roof.

1987	-District Department of Agriculture came to tell the villagers agriculture as a whole and vegetable growing.	-It told the modern method of rice cultivation, fertilizer and rice seeds selection, the technique of cropping vegetables, preparing land, and spreading fertilizer. Nevertheless, the villagers have not practiced what they learnt.
1988-92	-The villagers had right to start private business and freedom.	-They were very happy with their living. They enjoyed a medium living standard which was with cattle, pigs, ducks and chickens. They also had freedom to celebrate ceremonies and to select the occupations.
1992	-The villagers who had lived in refugee camps returned to the village.	-They reunited with their parents.
1993	-The 1 st National Assembly Election organized by UNTAC	-A lot of people went to vote to the election center in Trapeang Chhuk Pagoda.
1997	-Some villagers went to work for garment factories -PRASAC provided credit (loan) to the villagers with interest of 4% and taught them how to earn a livelihood. -CONCERN helped with construction of a bridge and drainage canals.	-The family with children working for garment factories enjoyed a medium living standard. -It's convenient for the villagers to cross a stream and traveling to Kampong Speu Market. The drainage canals helped to reduce water power and prevent rice from being flooded. -The villagers borrowed money to buy cows and pigs and to earn a livelihood.
1998	-The 2 nd National Assembly Election -Census in the village	-The villagers voted at the election center in Tepkak Naran pagoda. -Village population increased.
1999-2000	-PRASAC helped to produce jars (clear water containers) and studied agricultural technique in the village.	-A lot of villagers participated in the organization handed out 38 jars to the villagers. They taught the rest of the villagers thoroughly how to make the jars and how to use water for farming.
2002	-Commune Election. -Commune Health Center was built. -Medical staff came to vaccinate villager's children. -The village was afflicted by drought for three consecutive years.	-The villagers participated in the election freely to choose the representatives. -It's easy for mothers and fathers to protect the children from five diseases. -The villagers did not have to go to the Provincial Hospital. -They had to spend money for fuel to pump up water to paddy fields because there was not enough rainfall.
2003	-National Assembly Election (the 3 rd mandate)	-A lot of villagers went to vote to the election center in Tapkak Naran pagoda.
2004	-UNICEF helped to dig a well -IPM came to educate the villagers about agriculture	-The villagers did not have enough water for daily use. The water from the well is used for washing clothes, bathing, cooking and washing dishes. -The villagers learnt how to use fertilizer, to prepare land and to use rice seeds.

Table C.3.95 History of Sampov Ngo village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province (As of Sep. 29, 2005) (Category Area-3)

Year	Events	Effects
1970	- War between Lon-Nol regime and Khmer Rouge.	-People deserted the village and moved to Kampong Speu Province. Khmer Rouge destroyed everything in the village.
1973-1978	- Khmer Rouge evacuated the people from the village to O'Chhnoul Phnom Preah.	-Khmer Rouge mistreated and tortured the people; forcing to build dams, dig canals, grow rice by hand without enough food to eat and freedom. If anyone cannot work, they should have been killed.
1979	-Khmer Rouge regime was defeated. -People gained back their freedom and came back to the village. Four solidarity groups were organized which one group consisted of 15 to 17 families.	-People grew rice together in the collective way and shared the harvest according to the labor contribution. People lived in a small house. The living condition was very bad. They lack everything.
1982	- School and Pagoda were built.	-The villagers gave their rice to be exchange with woods and timbers for building the Pagoda. They can have the place to respect Buddha and pray in the Buddhism way. There were 3 monks in the pagoda. All villagers agreed to build the school in the village, and so their children can have proper place to study.
1983	Land distribution (privatization) policy was implemented. People received the land; 12a/ person for farming and 17m×30m for residence. (note. 1a= 10 ^m ×10 ^m =100m ²)	-People started to cultivate crops by themselves and receive the harvest by themselves. People got the better living standard.
1984-1992	- People get the better living standard - One water pump well was dug by UNICEF and UNICEF taught people how to cultivate crops	- People have enough money to build a bigger and better house, to have enough food. They can afford to buy cows, a motorcycle and etc High yield of rice.
1993	- National Assembly Election	-People who were eligible to vote went to the election center in Trapeang Chhouk Pagoda together.
1994	-One small private rice mill started its business.	-People can mill rice easily. The price of milling is 300 Real per Tov (about 10-15Kg of rice) if they take the rice bran, and if they don't take it, it is free of charges.
1995	-Children's Right Program came to the village and taught the people the village development. -Fund organization called AMRET provided loan to people and taught the people how to use money to operate the business successfully. The interest rate is 3%/ month	- People joined the training program happily and understood how to develop the village and applied the guideline instructed by the organization. -People can borrow money to buy agricultural inputs like; motor pump, fertilizer, seed, and etc.
1997	- Some persons left for Phnom Penh in order to be a garments factory worker. -The 2 nd National Assembly Election	- Families that have the member working in a garment factory have a better living standard.
1998	- Population census	- People went to vote freely to Sam Pong Village. - Increasing of population led lack of land to cultivate rice and build a house.

1999	- Flood	- Most of rice was damaged.
2001	- Commune Health Center was built and the five diseases prevented vaccination was provided to babies and children. The midwife was also sent to the village.	- People can treat their illness easily, and women can easily deliver a baby safely and can prevent diseases from mothers as well as babies.
2002	- Commune Chief Election.	- People can choose their representative freely.
2003	- The 3 rd National Assembly Election	- More people went to vote freely and happily.
2004	-Drought struck the village.	- Lack of water to cultivate crops caused deterioration of the living standard.
2005	-Drought struck the village.	- People spend money to pump up water into their paddy fields. This causes the increasing of expenses.

Table C.3.96 History of Chamkar Trach village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (As of Sep. 13, 2005) (Category Area-4)

Year	Events
1940-54	“Khmer Issarak” mistreated the people. Sihanouk liberated Cambodia from French Colony.
1954-70	Under King Sihanouk.
1970-75	War between “Lon-Nol” Regime and “Khmer Rouge” People were very frightened American bombing and fighting between Lon-Nol and Khmer Rouge armies.
1975-79	People lived in a very miserable condition; no freedoms, no clothes, no food. There were only torture and killing. People in the village were evacuated and replaced by the outside people.
1979-80	Labor Exchange Group was organized in order to help each other with rice cultivation. There were 15 houses.
1981-93	The State forced the people to join the army. Food, seeds, nurseries were given to the people by Samdech Hun Sen.
1993	-The 1 st National Assembly Election managed by UN (UNTAC). -A school was built by Samdech Hun Sen.
July-1997	Civil war in the country. Fight was bitter especially in Phnom Penh city due to unsuccessful
1998	The 2 nd National Assembly Election prepared by NEC (National Election Committee).
1999	People left the village to work as garment workers in Phnom Penh (about 10 people).
2002	Election to choose Commune Chief.
2003	The 3 rd National Assembly election managed by NEC.
2004	-There is a plan that Samdech Hun Sen builds and repairs a dam, canals, levees, and water wells. -In the past, there were many big trees called “Deurm Trach” and “Chamkar” meaning “farm” So people call this village “Chamkar Trach.” -There are 25 families with 174 persons; Male 96, Female 78. There is no minority. Birth rate is N.A. The estimated rate is about 1-3 babies/year. 6 families left the village permanently
2005	?

Table C.3.97 History of Tuol Thnaot village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (As of Sep. 14-15, 2005) (Category Area-4)

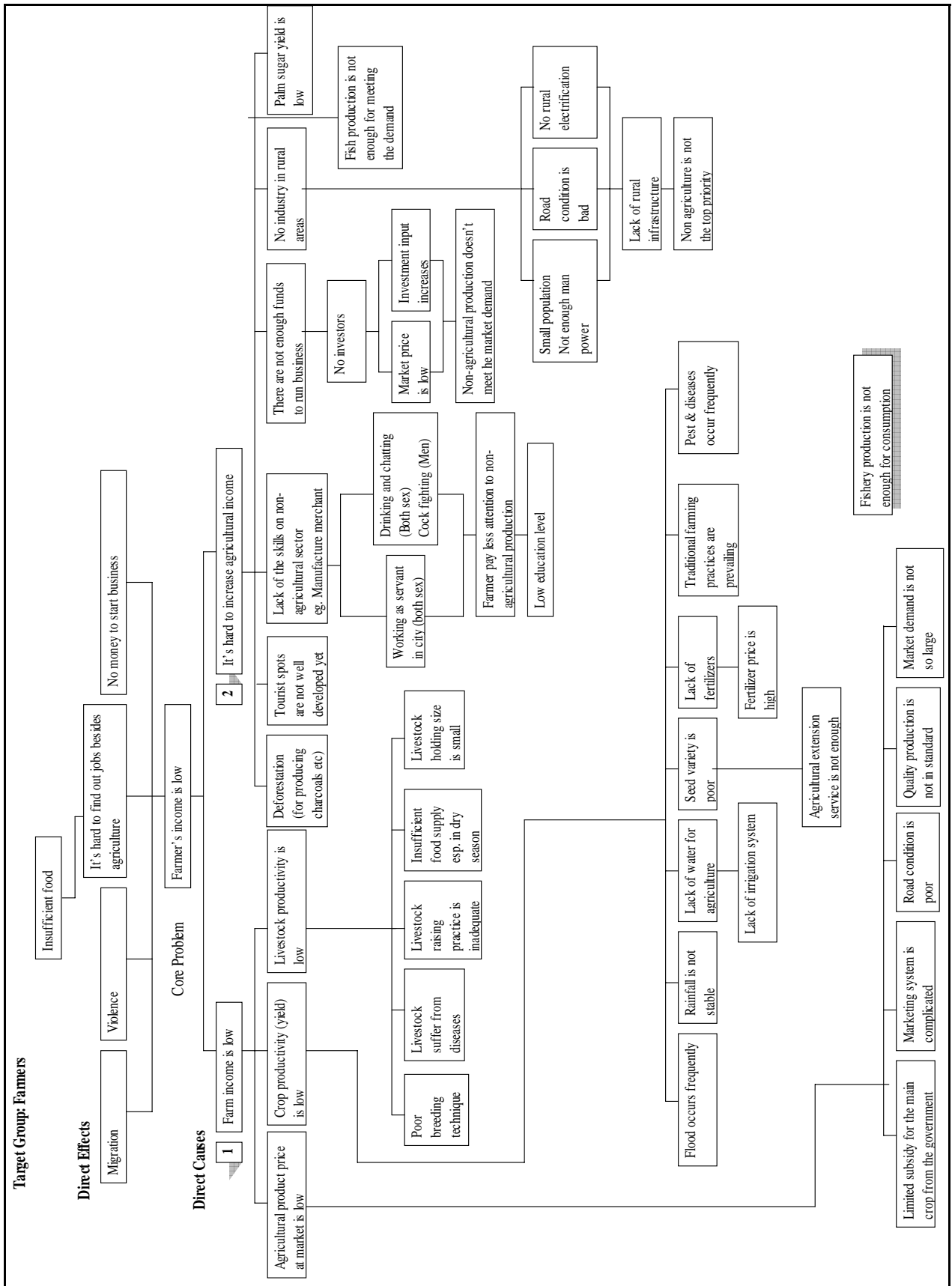
Year	Events
1970-1975	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Military draft for the war between Lon-Nol Regime and Khmer Rouge. - Under the ruling of Khmer Rouge, nothing remained in the village.
1976-78	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Khmer Regime was defeated and people stated to come back to the village. There were 19 families in the village and they lived in a very difficult condition.
1979-80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solidarity groups were organized in order to help each other with cultivating rice and to share the harvest according to the labor force. At the same time, roads and houses were rebuilt.
1980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rice, rice seed, corn, corn seed, and nursery were given to the people by the State for eating and planting. State also helped the people by rebuilding of the Pagoda. - There were monks in the Pagoda, and therefore a school was built in the Pagoda compound.
1981	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The State had instructed the people to build a fence around the house. - The State had forced some people in the village to go to the Cambodia-Thailand border to cut down trees in forests where the shelters of Khmer Rouge were.
1982	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Two solidarity groups were organized in order to cultivate rice. One solidarity group consisted of 10 families.
1983	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Land privatization; every villager grew rice for himself, but still helped each other due to the lack of draft animals. Some labors were assigned to repair the damaged canal, dam along the National Road # 4.
1985	
1986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The villagers grew rice by family because paddy fields were distributed according to the number of members in the family.
1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 1st National Assembly Election prepared by UN.
1995-97	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two water wells were built by UNICEF and the other 4 wells belongs to individuals.
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 2nd National Assembly Election prepared by National Election Committee (NEC). - One Christian church was built.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -One small rice mill was built in the village.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Election to choose Commune Chief.
2003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Drought struck the village. Many crops dried up due to lack of water.
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 3rd National Assembly Election - More severe drought struck the village compared with 2003.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Tual Thnaot” means this village located on the high (Tuol) land. Thnaot means palm trees. Accordingly, “Tual Thnaot” means high land with palm trees because there are a lot of palm trees in this village.

Table C.3.98 History of Angk Samnang village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province (Sep. 16-17, 2005) (Category Area-4)

Year	Event	Effect
1977-79	Pol Pot evacuated people from Trapeang Village to Angk Samnang Village.	-Pol Pot forced the people to work hard for increasing rice production; building a dam, digging canals, plowing and etc. Pol Pot let the elders stay at home. They made ropes, mats and etc. When the meal time came, there was not enough food. Lack of food caused the people to get into a poor health condition, to be skinny, sick and die.
1979	The Heng Samrin government evacuated the people from the village to Angk Snuol.	-People lacked shelters and lived along the road or in oxcart. People faced shortages of food in the miserable time.
1980	People came back to Angk Samnang Village.	-Two solidarity groups were organized that consisted of 24 families. Rice was cultivated mutually, and the harvest was shared equally.
1981	A Pagoda was constructed.	-People can have the place to pray and worship and celebrate ceremony in Buddhism way and meeting for social activities.
1984	The right of private land ownership was approved. Land was distributed depending on the # of members/family.	-People obtained their own land to cultivate crops and received the harvest.
1985-86	The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces came to help people with rice growing.	-People were very happy and tried to grow more rice. Draft animal were not enough in the village. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces had distributed agricultural input to the farmers.
1987	The association to help the poor was formed.	-The association was organized to help and rescue the poor people who lack everything; food, land and money for buying agricultural inputs (seeds, cows, plows and etc.). The helped people needed to pay back money when they earned enough money. The association helped with transportation cost going to hospital when they get sick.
1988	JRS was organized.	-JRS established a cow bank and a rice bank. People became able to lend cows. After the cows had babies, the borrowers have to bring the babies to the lender. The borrower can keep the female cow. In case of the rice bank, farmers have to pay about 20kg of rice as interest when they borrowed 100,000 Riel.
1992	The association to help the poor was dismantled. -Labor exchanging and cow reusing group was organized (a cow bank).	-People now can support their own living. -People borrow one female cow by giving back two babies as the interest, and the farmer can keep the female cow.
1993	-Election propaganda -The 1 st National Assembly election prepared by UN.	-People listened to the political discourse of the parties; CPP (Cambodian Peoples Party) FUNCINPEC Party. -People who were eligible to vote joined the election.
1994	Water well was dug in the village by the Cambodia government.	-People could get water for their daily use but the amount is not enough.

1996	One small private rice mill was built.	-People can have their rice mill. Milling is free of charges if they don't take rice bran.
1998	The 2 nd National Assembly Election The other water well was dug by the Cambodia government.	-People went to vote. -People could get enough water for their daily use, but at the present, the well cannot be used due to damaged.
1999-2002	Living standard of the people has been getting better.	-Enough rainfall resulted in good rice yield. People enjoyed the better rice harvest. Animal husbandry also increased.
2003-2005	Drought	-There has been not enough rainfall. People have been facing difficulty in rice production, low harvest, lack of draft animals and the death of chickens.

Figures

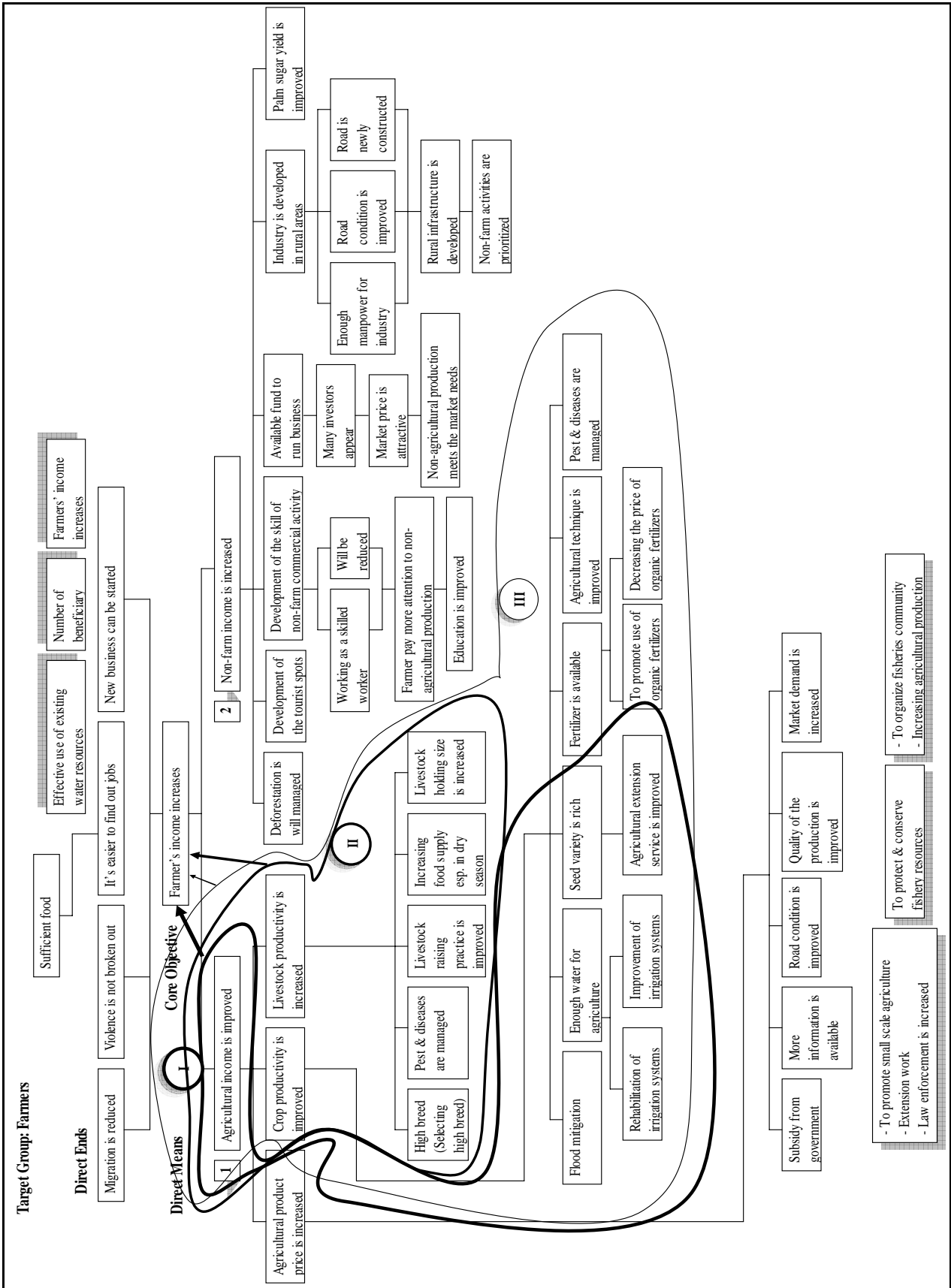


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Figure C.2.1

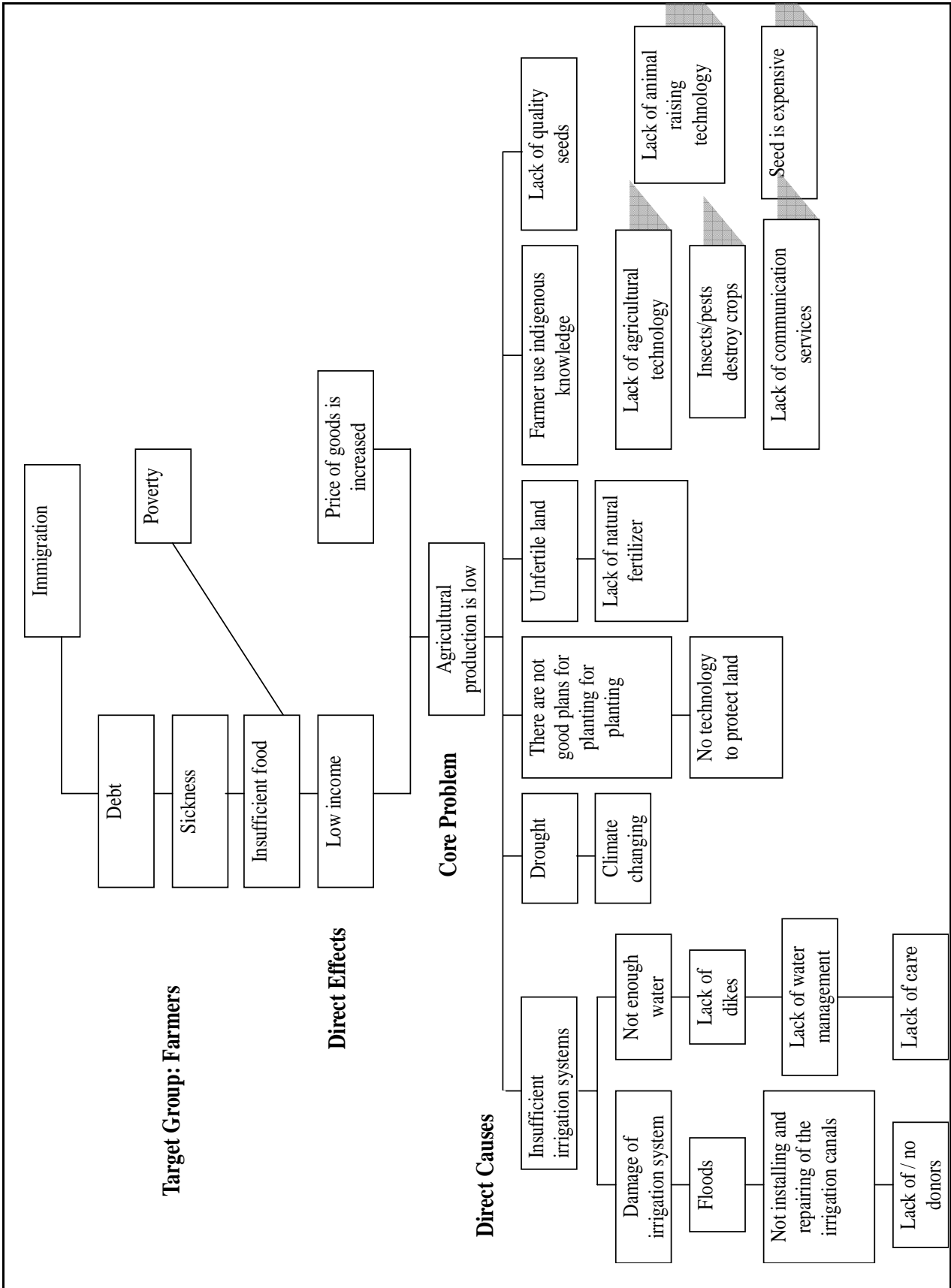
Problems Analysis done by MOWRAM and MAFF



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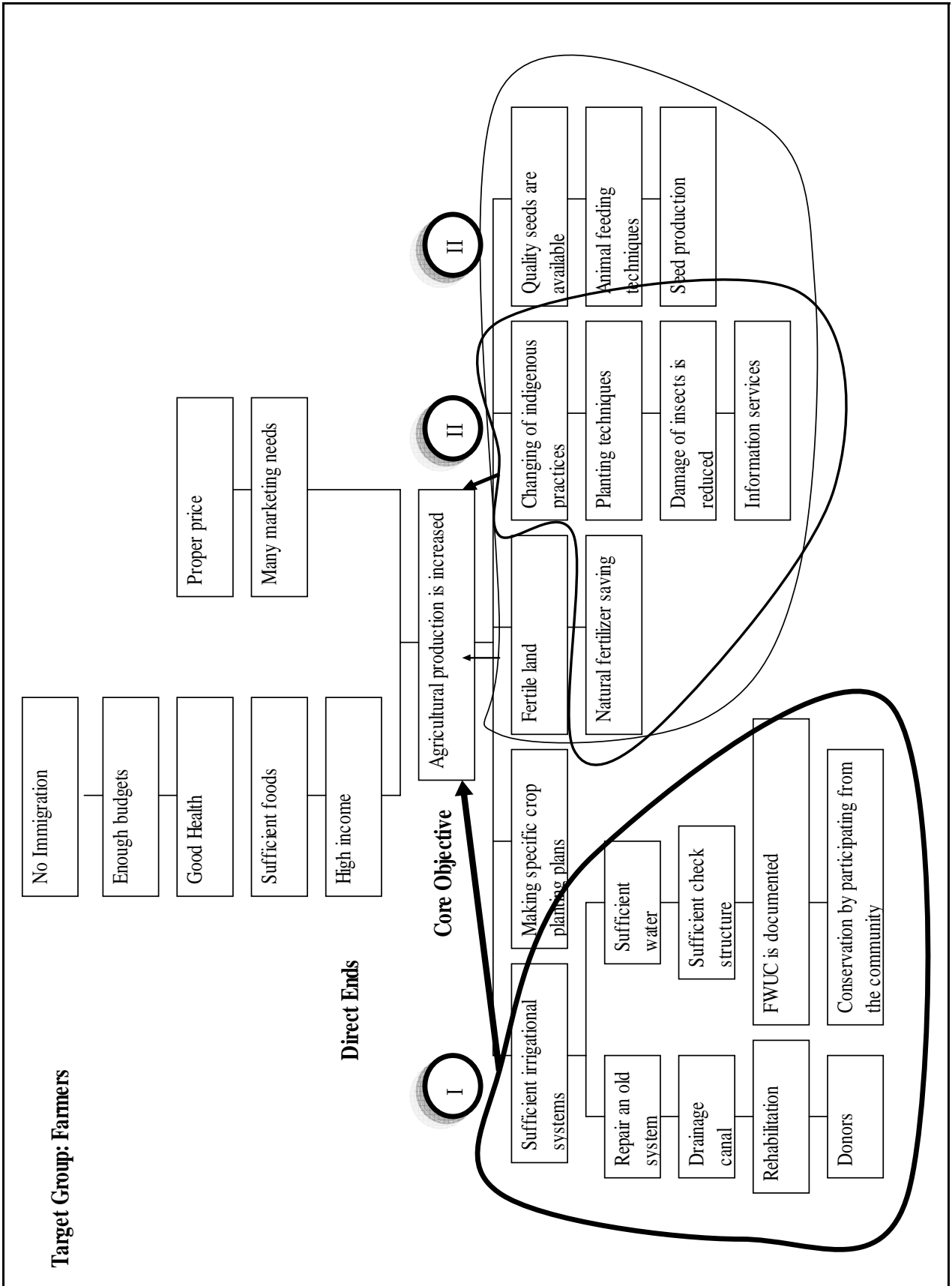
Figure C.2.2
Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by MOWRAM and MAFF



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Figure C.2.3
Problems Analysis done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu

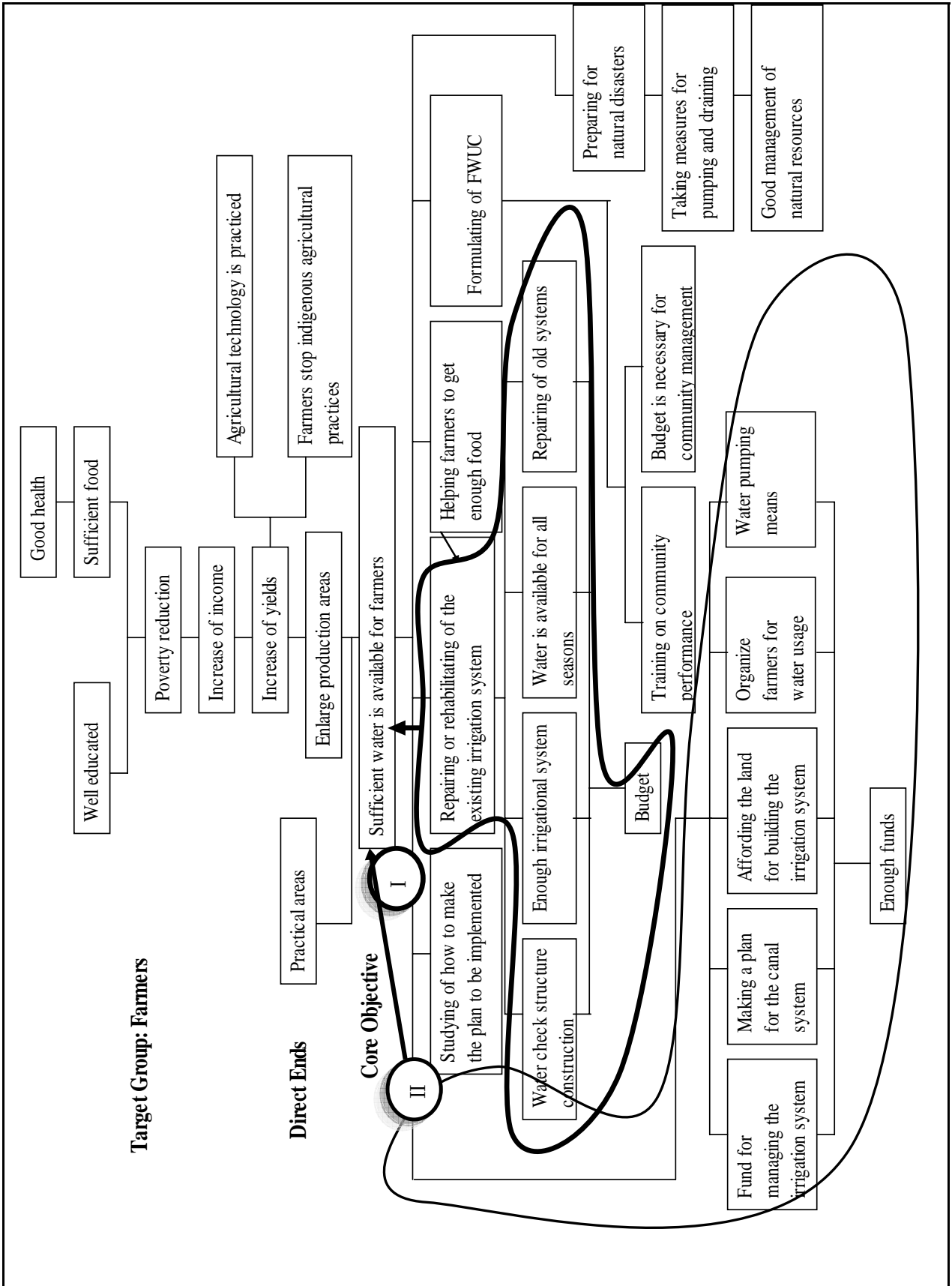


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Figure C.2.4

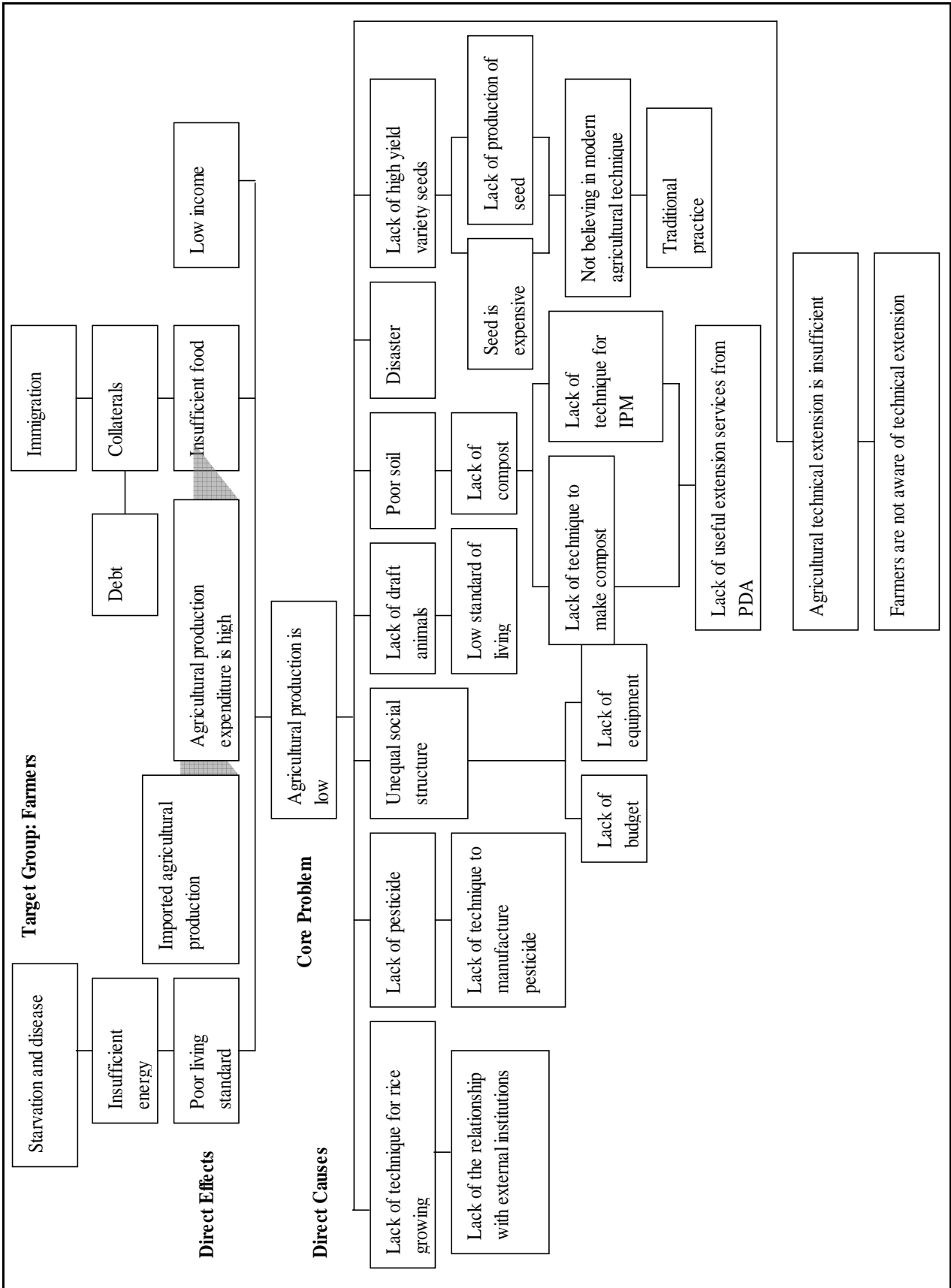
Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kampong Speu



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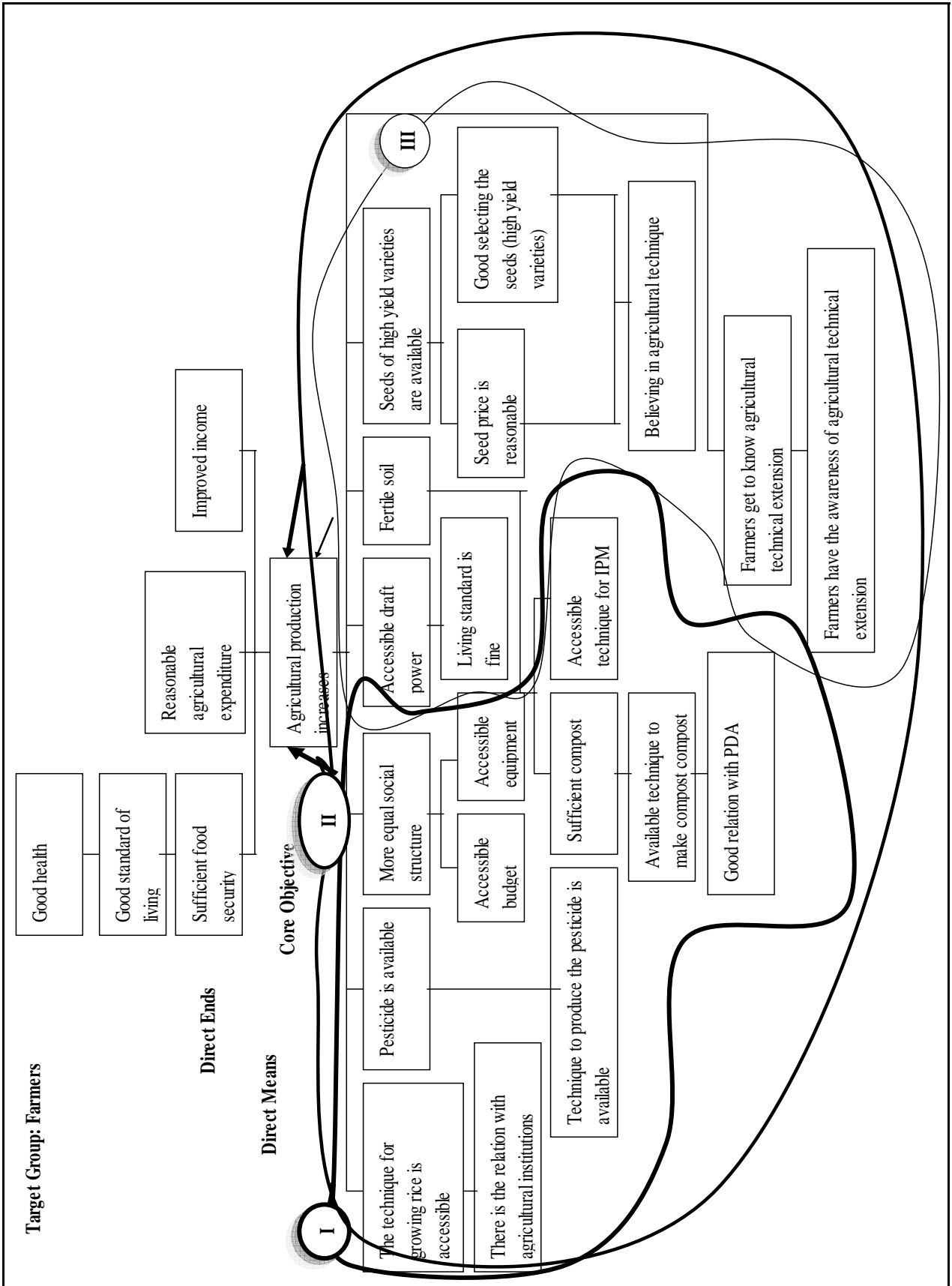
Figure C.2.6
Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by PDOWRAM and PDA Kandal



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Figure C.2.7
Problems Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water

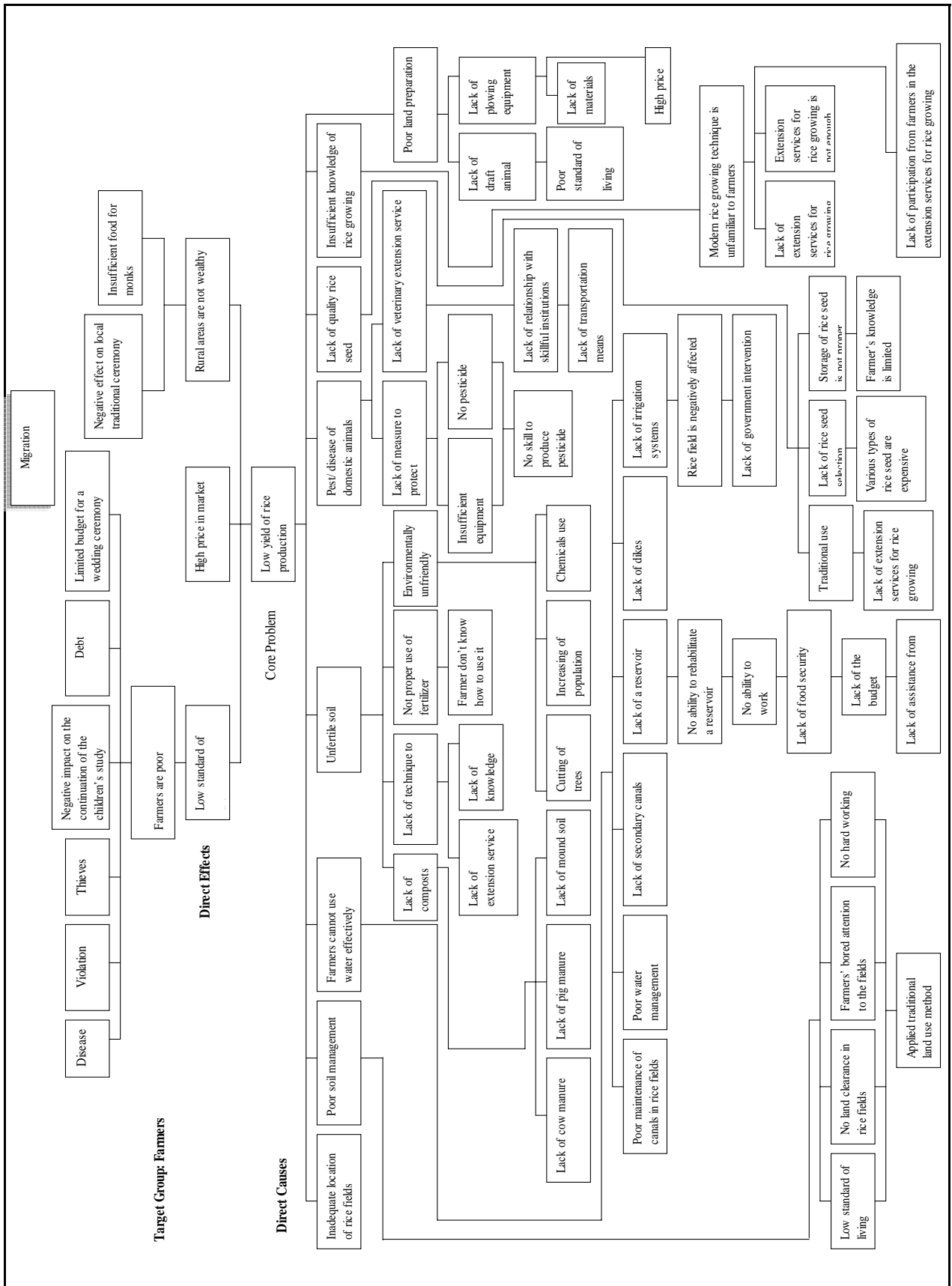


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Figure C.2.8

Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by the farmers with sufficient water

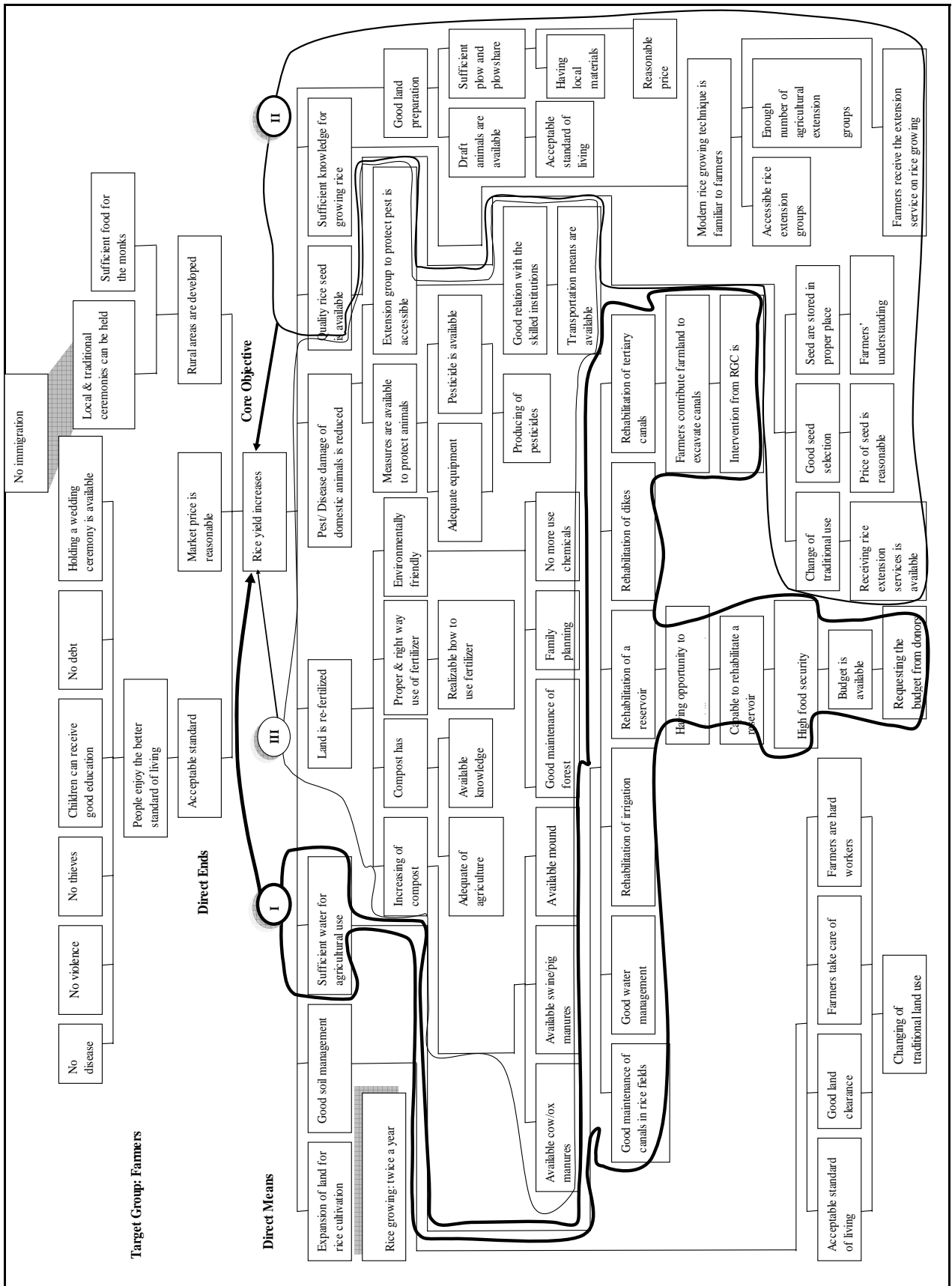


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Figure C.2.9

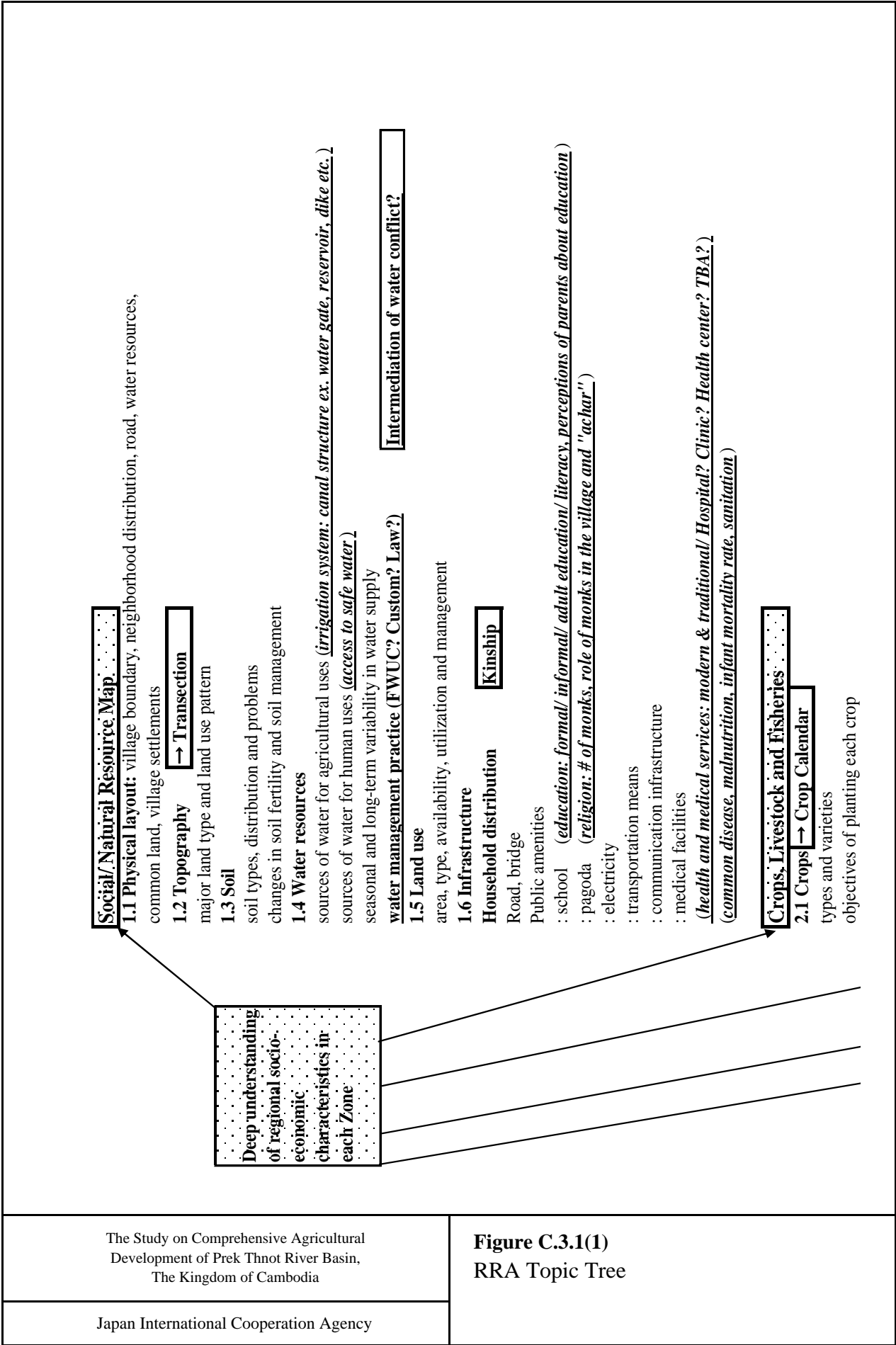
Problems Analysis done by the farmers with insufficient water



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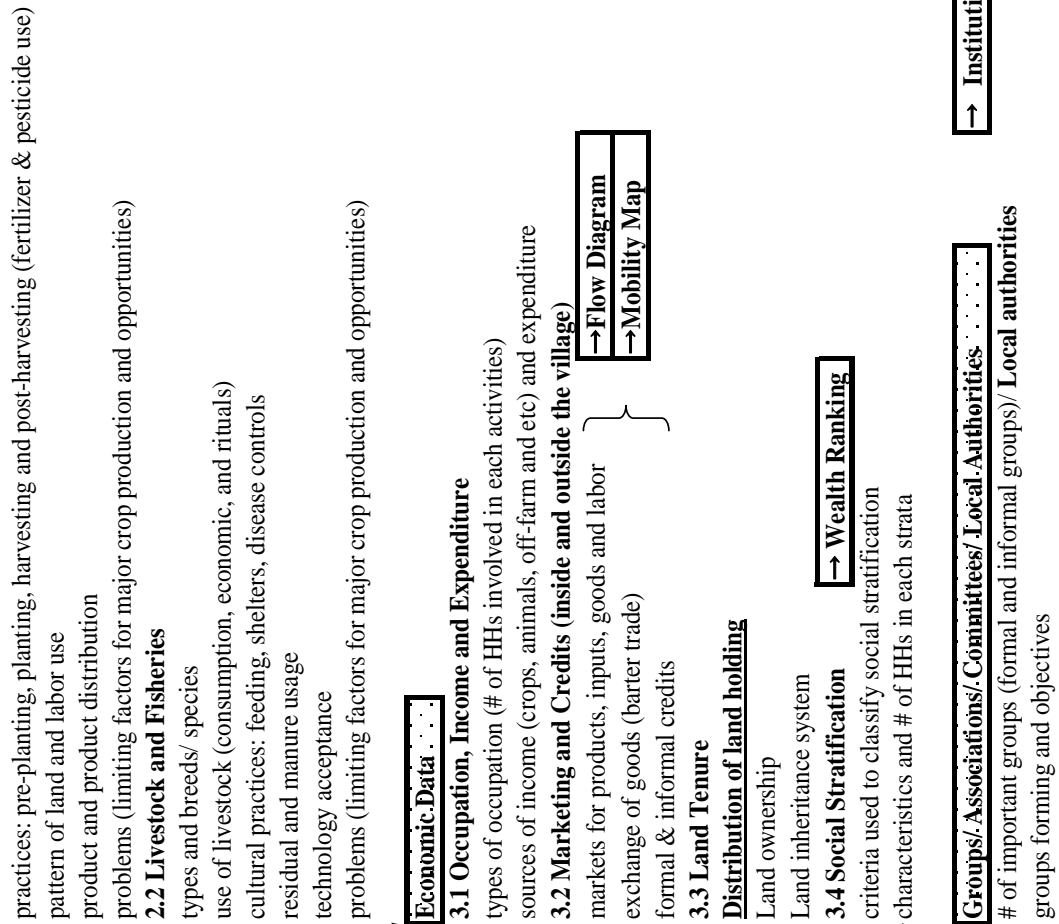
Figure C.2.10
Objectives Analysis and Alternatives Analysis done by the farmers with insufficient water



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Figure C.3.1(1)
RRA Topic Tree



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Figure C.3.1(2)
 RRA Topic Tree

group activities
 leader and committee (kinship? Socio-economic status?)
 membership (kinship? Socio-economic status?)
 relationship between other groups (exchange information, capitals, labors, supplies, advices and other
 *intervillage

Socio-Cultural Data

5.1 History of the village

History of the village settlement
 major events in the village/ outside the village }

→ Time Line

5.2 Population

of HHs, # of population, sex ratio, ethnic groups, birth rate, migration (seasonal, permanent)

5.3 Festivals/ Events → Festival calendar

Festivals

Briefs and taboos (in relation to agricultural activities)

5.4 Gender and Development

Activities especially to women (Social/Cultural division of work between male and female)

Decision making at home/ social meeting (in cultural, political, economic activities)

Participation in groups/ associations/ committees

Participation in income generation activities

Right to vote

Problems (limiting factors and opportunities)

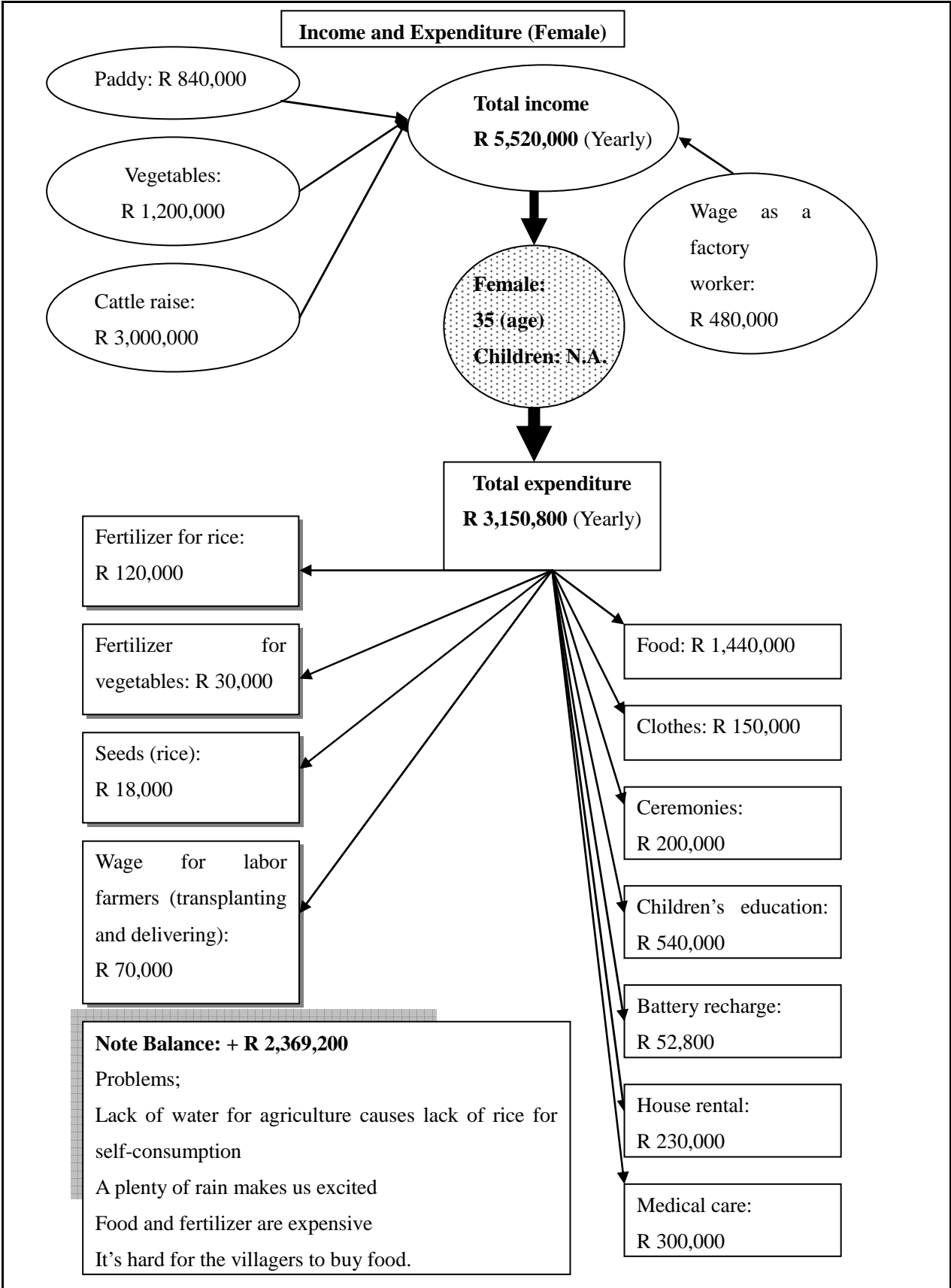
→ Day time line/pie
 (Male & Female)

(Refer to 4)

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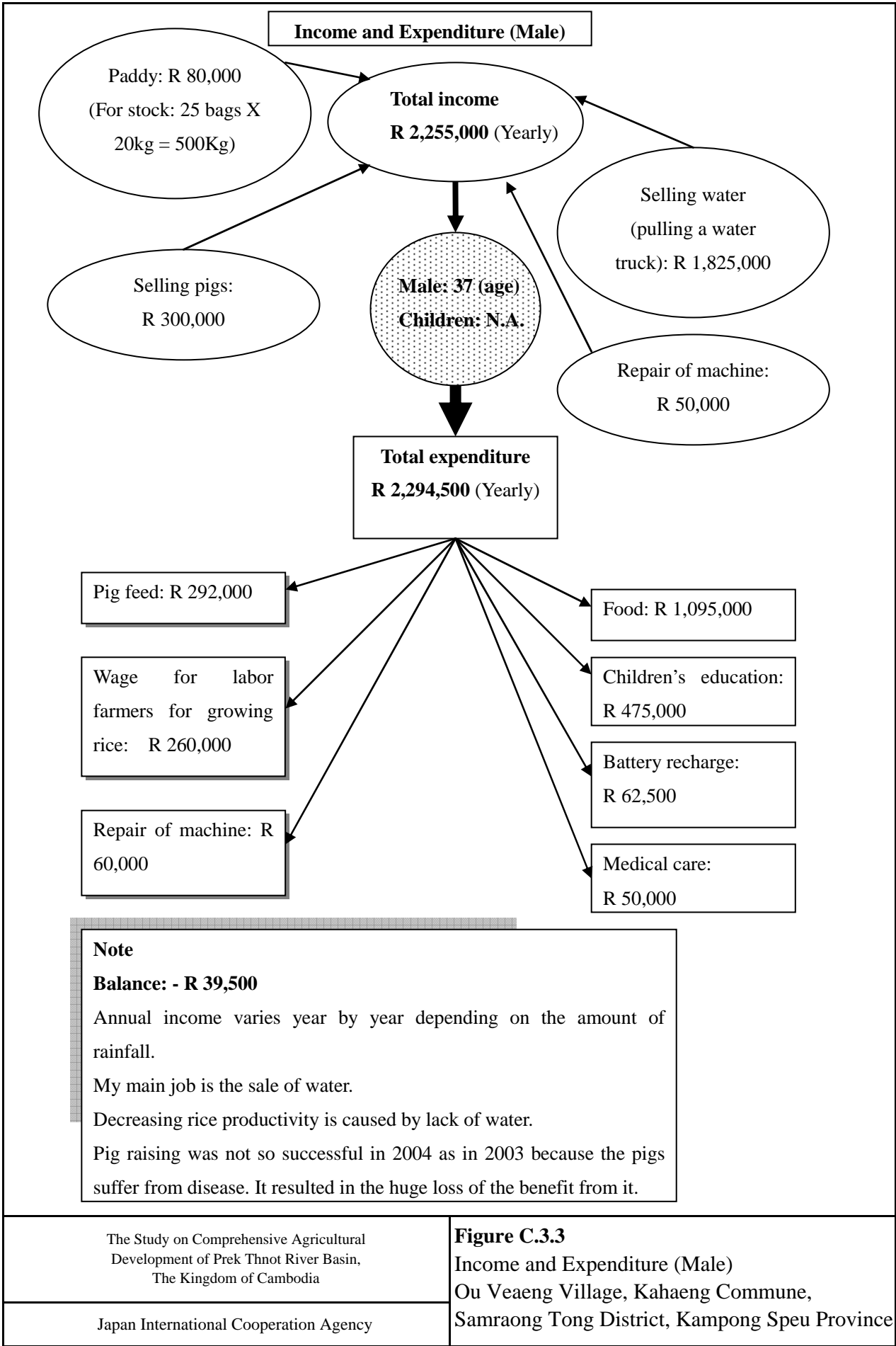
Figure C.3.1(3)
 RRA Topic Tree



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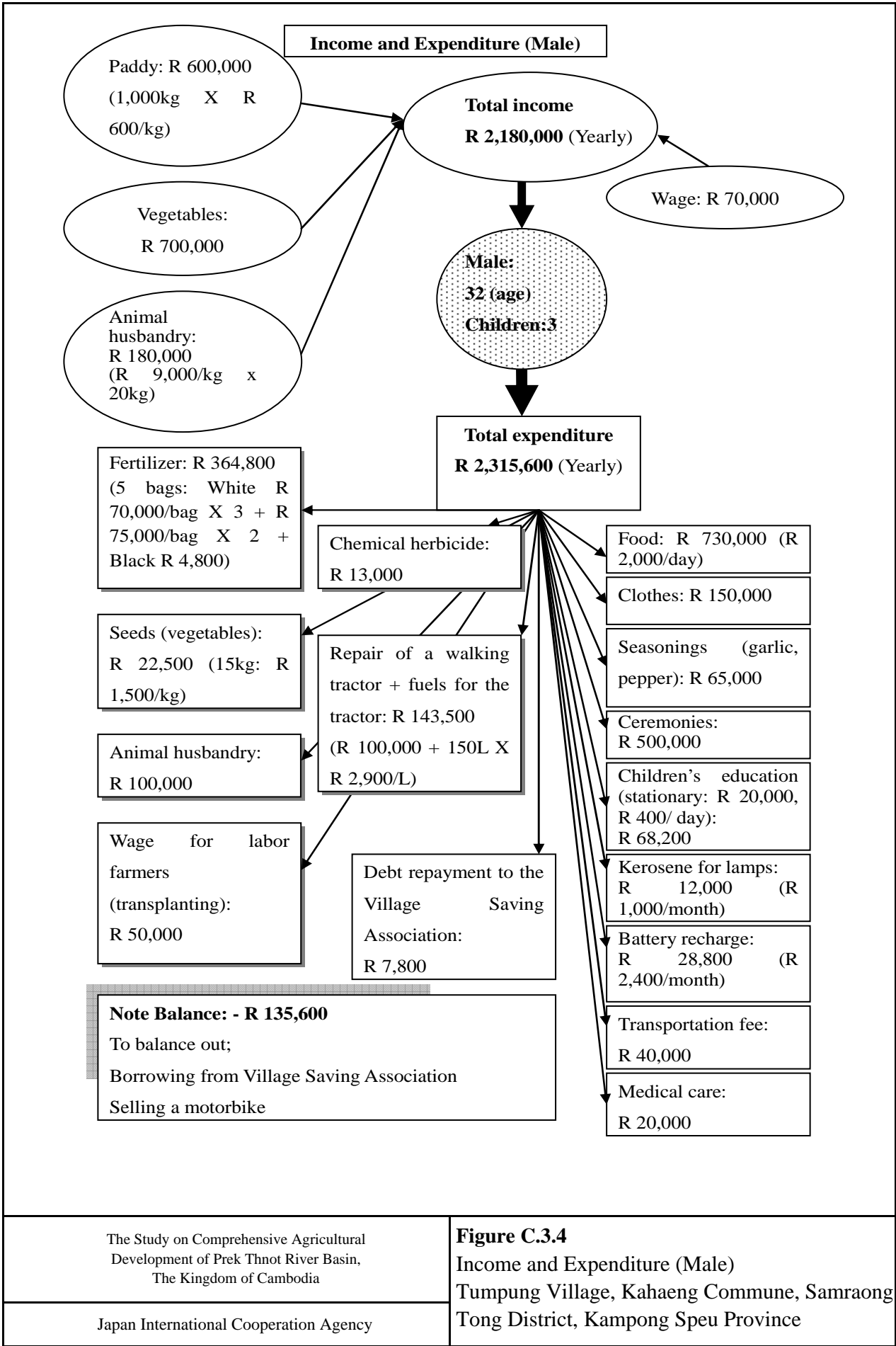
Figure C.3.2
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Ou Veaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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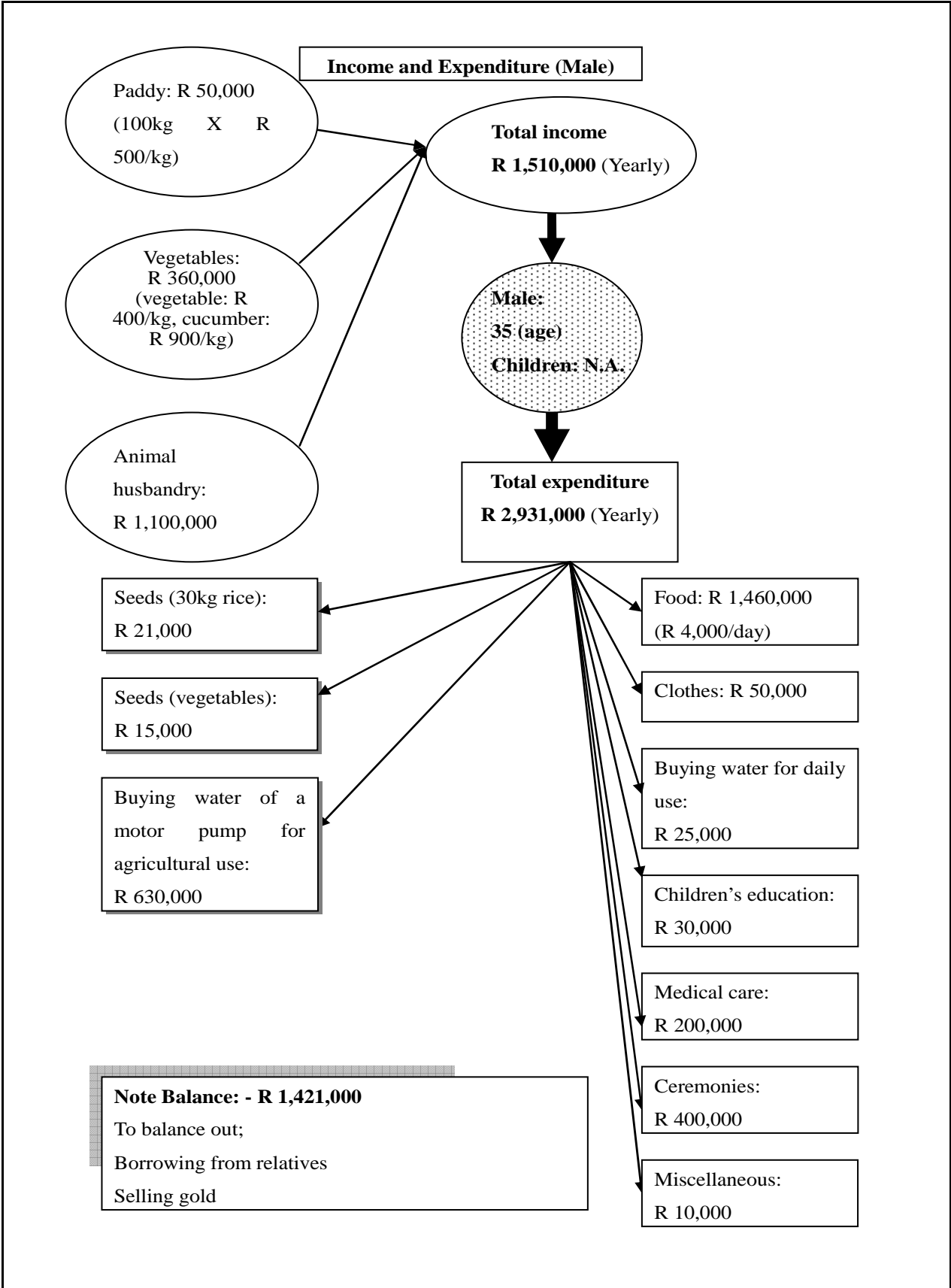
Figure C.3.3
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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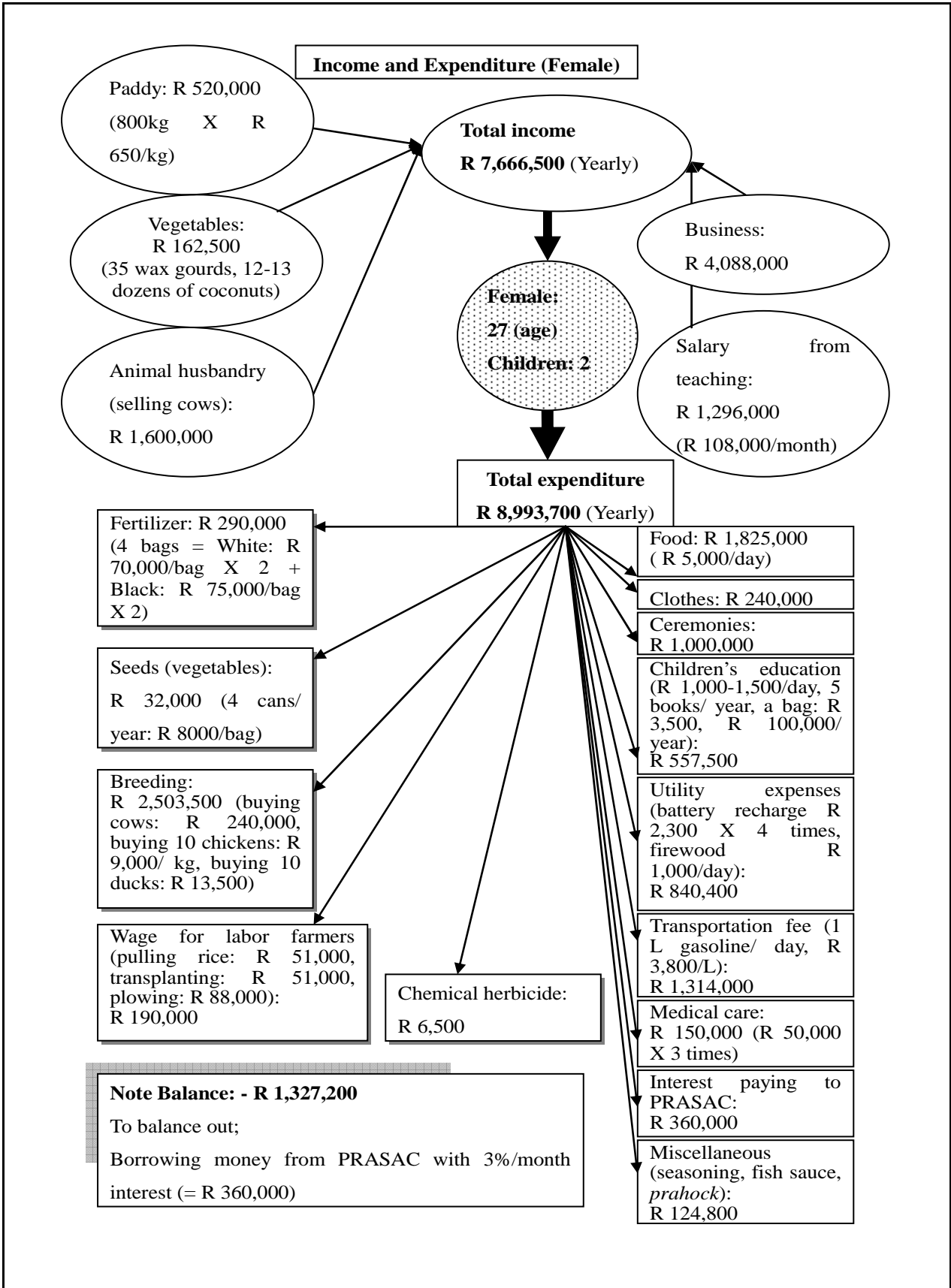
Figure C.3.4
 Income and Expenditure (Male)
 Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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Figure C.3.5
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



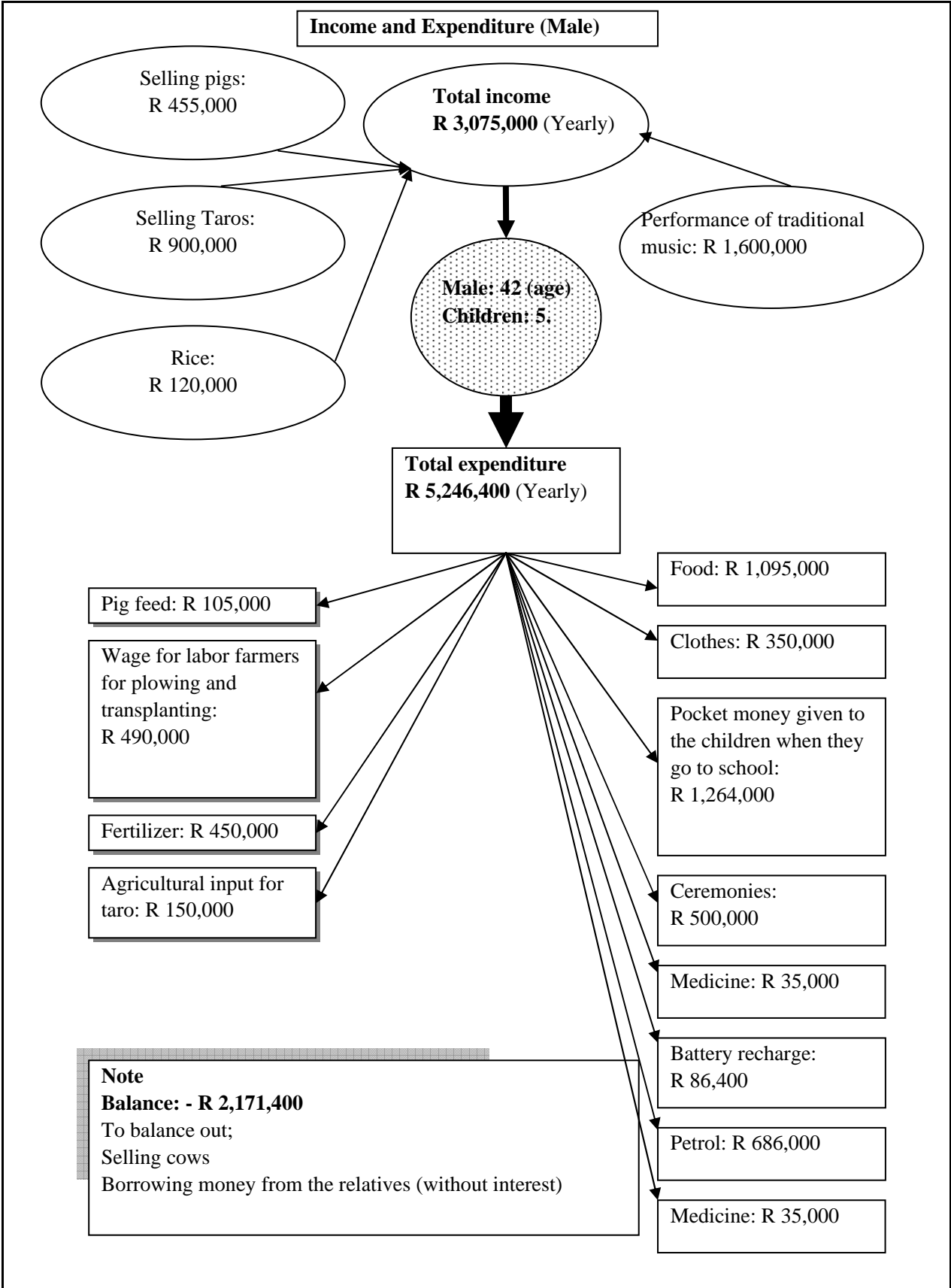
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Figure C.3.6

Income and Expenditure (Female)

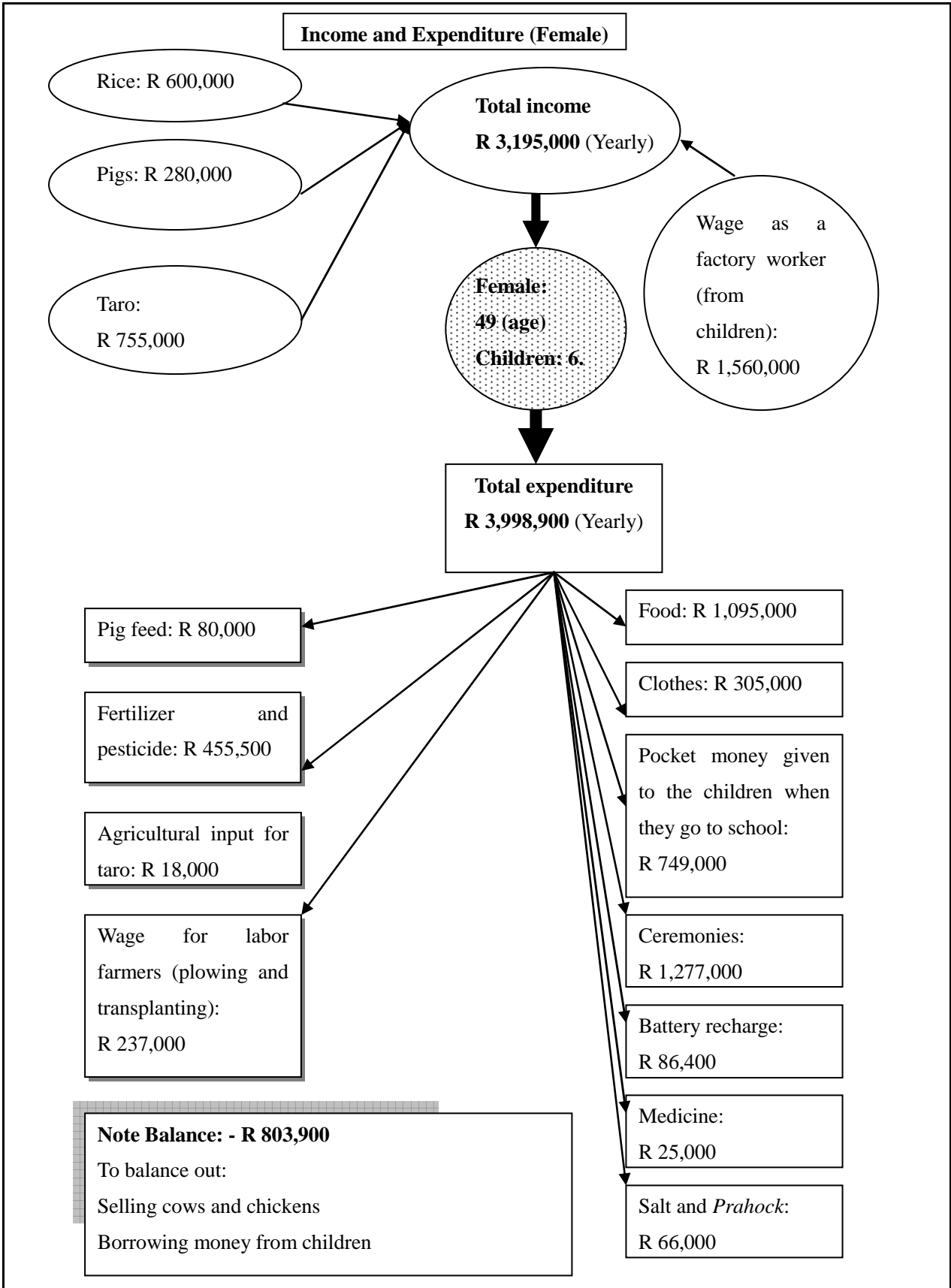
Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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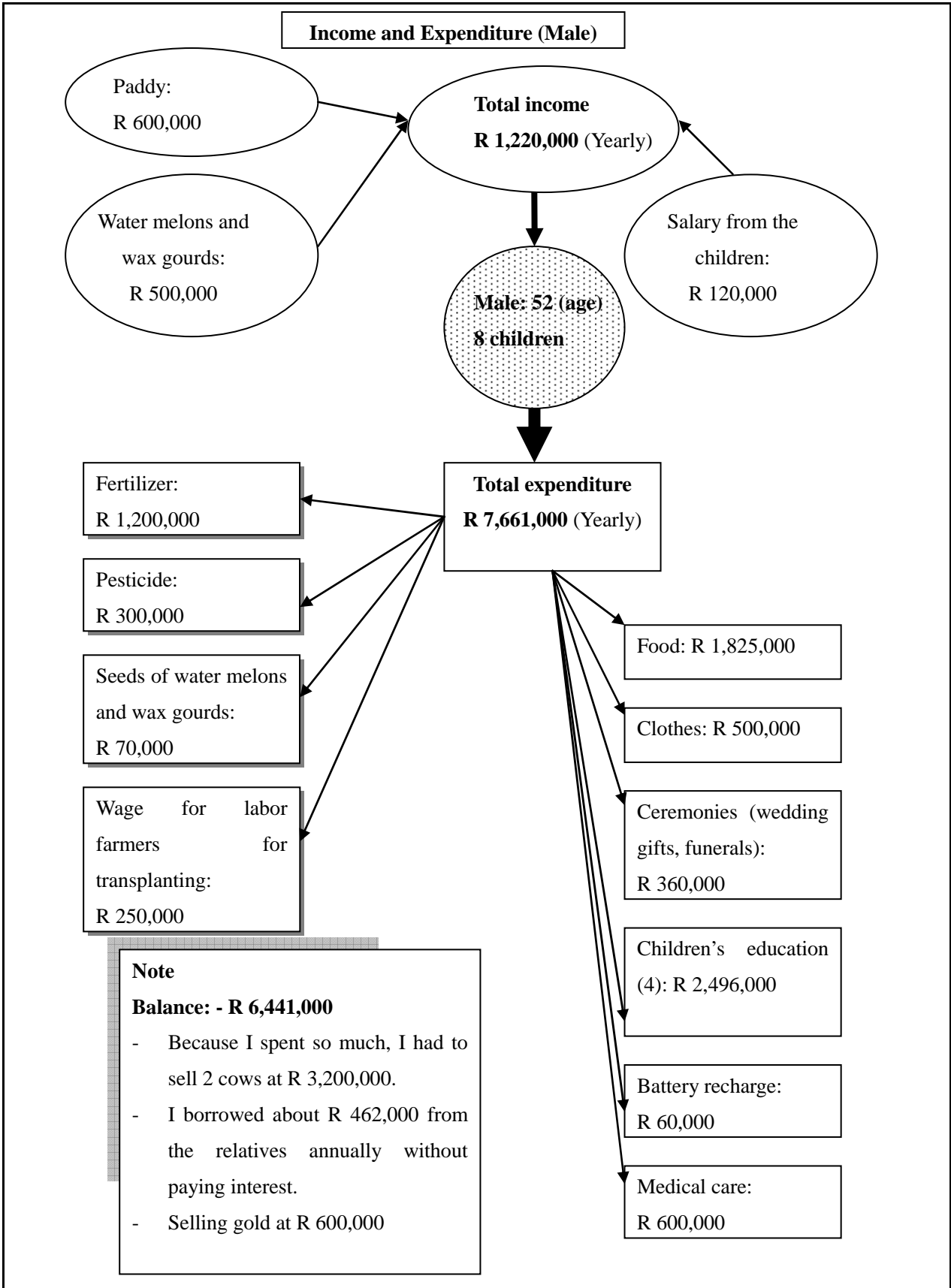
Figure C.3.7
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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Figure C.3.8
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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Figure C.3.9
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

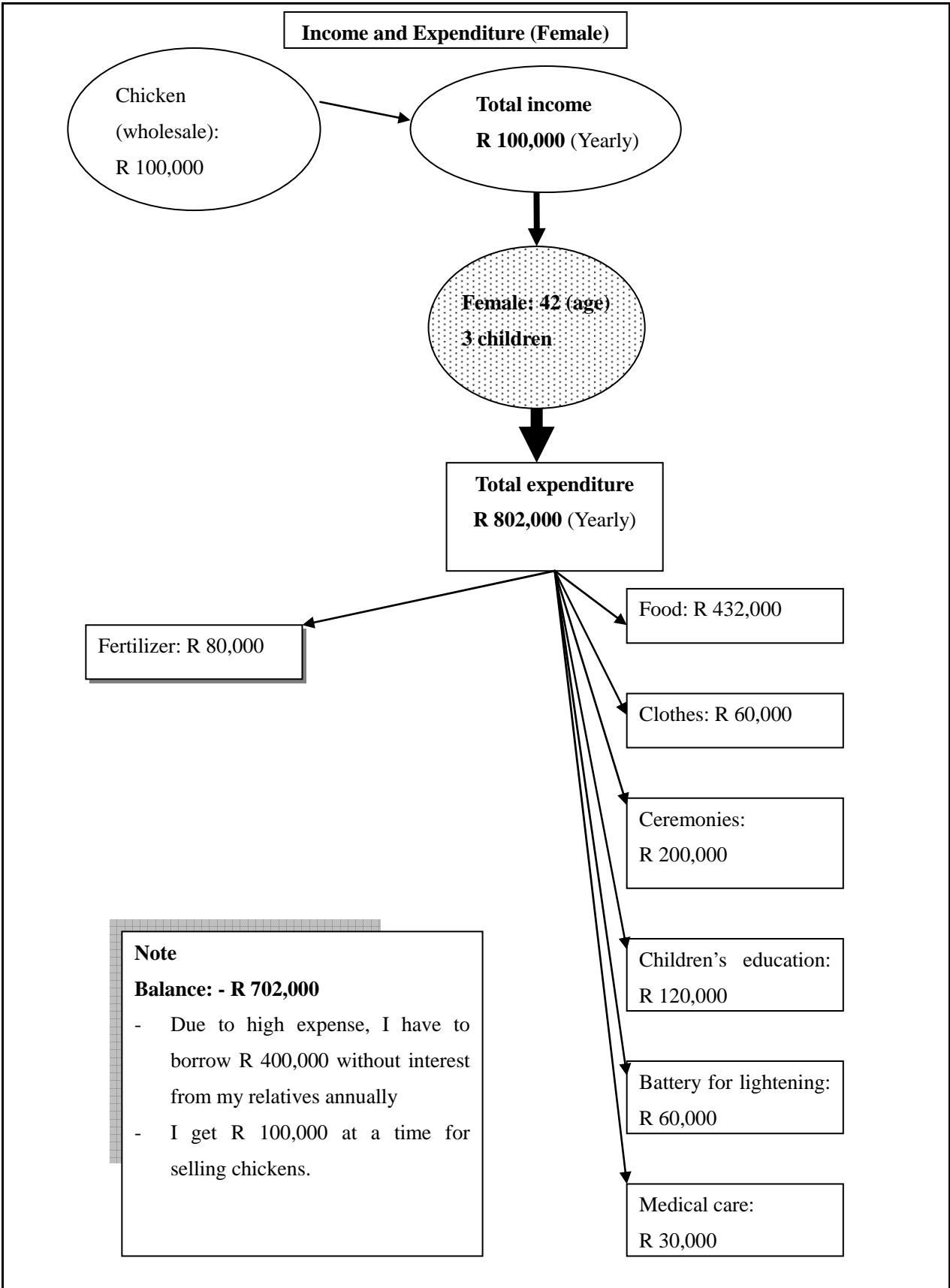
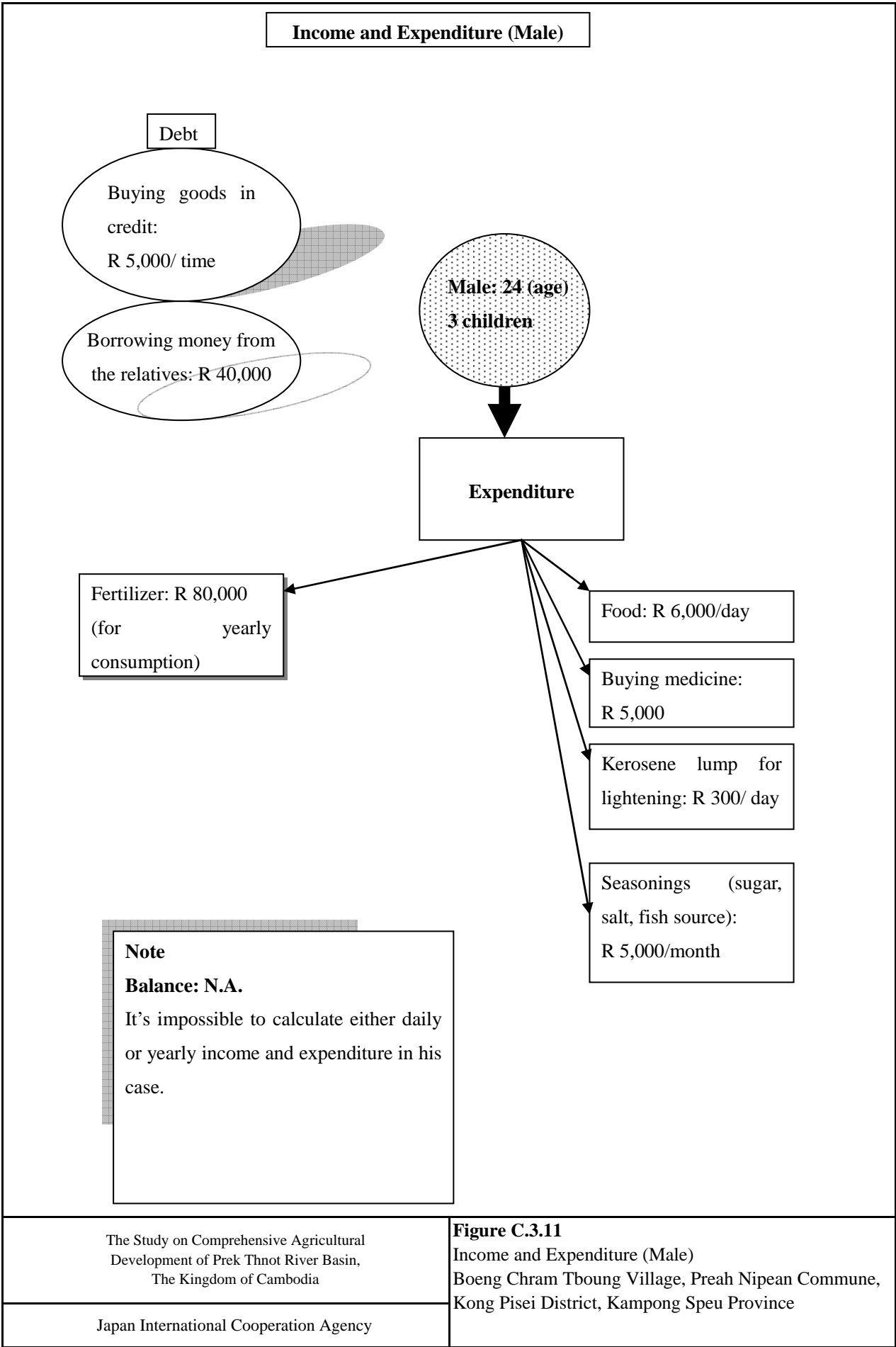


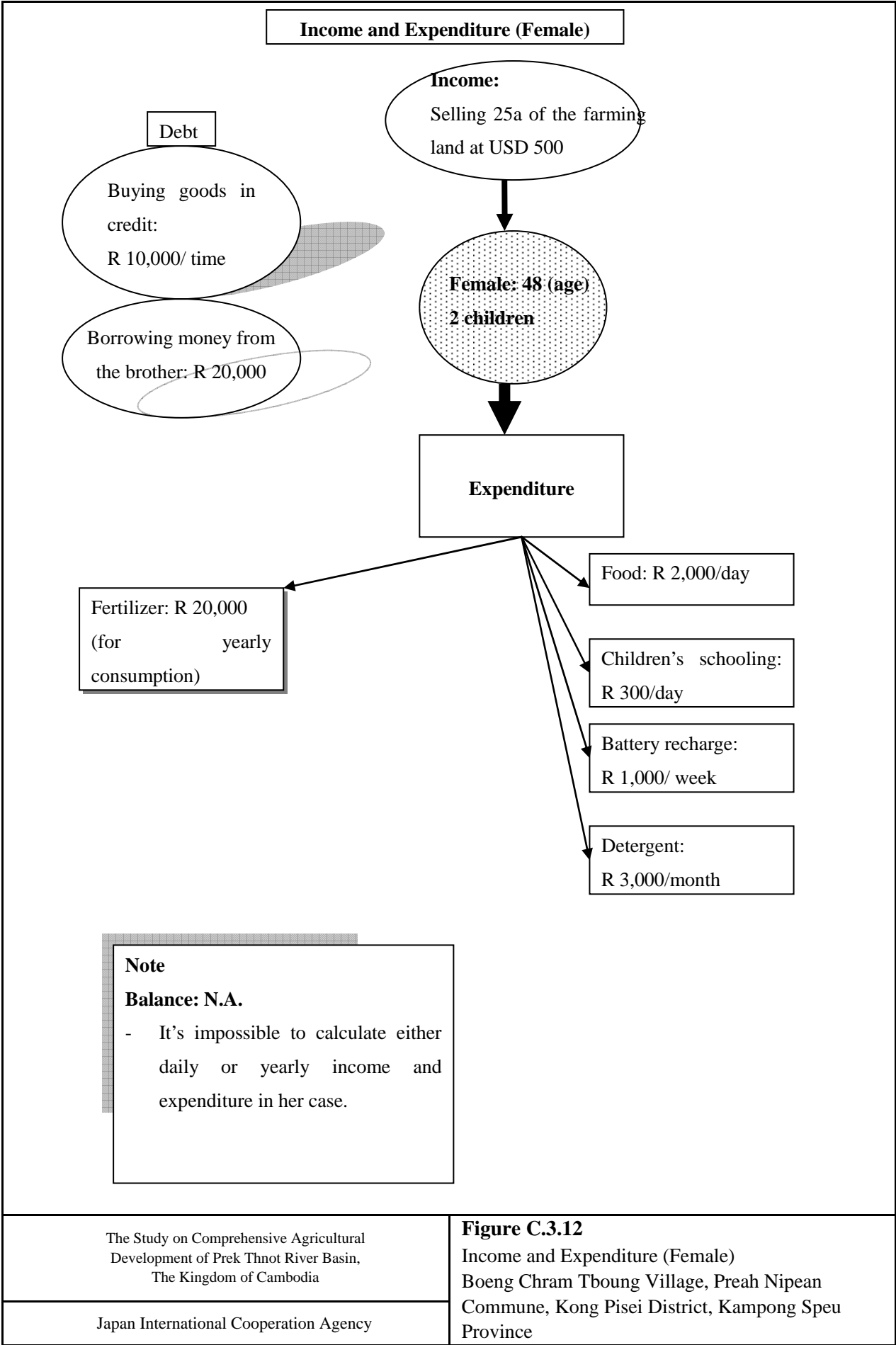
Figure C.3.10
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province



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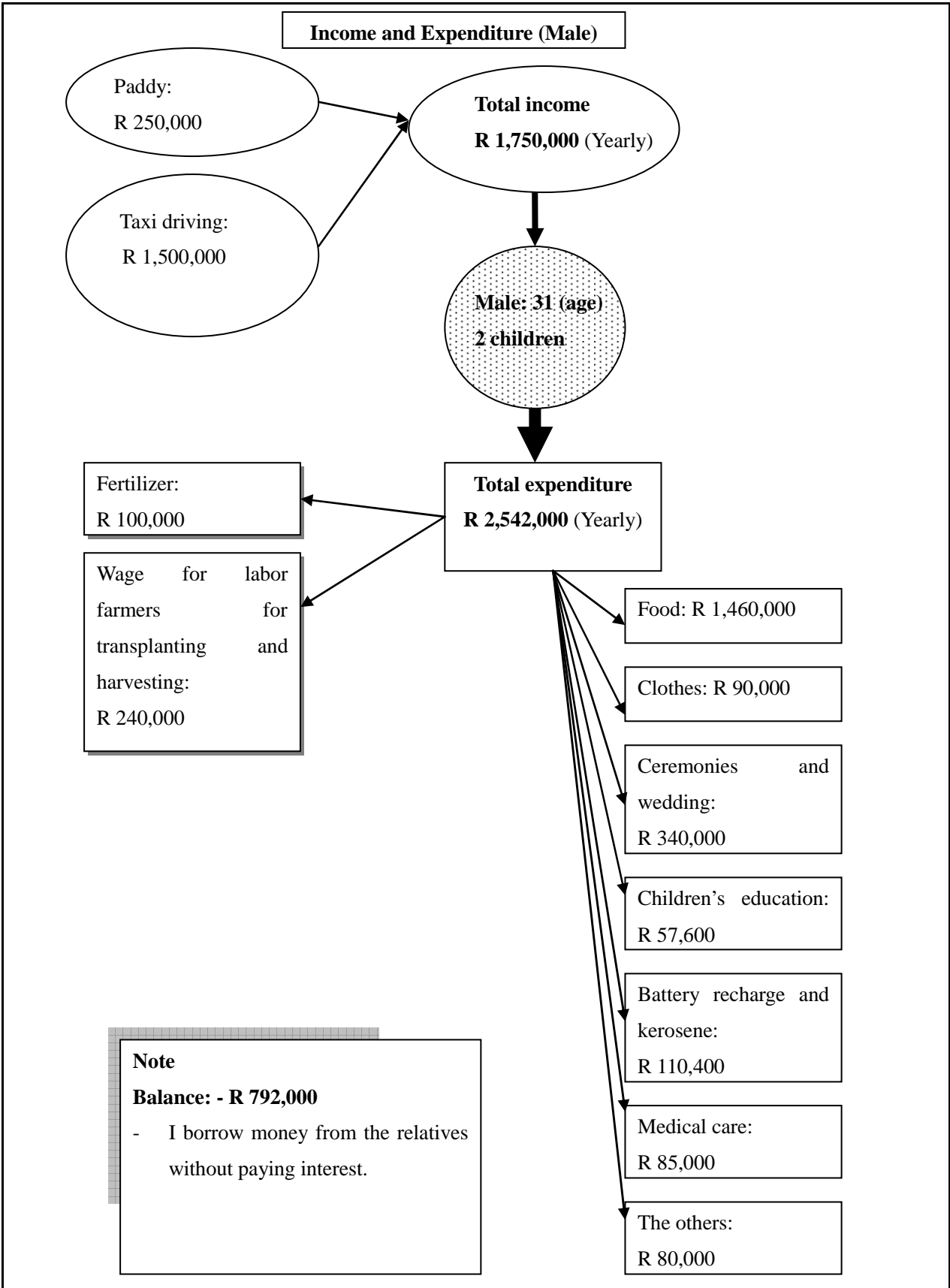
Figure C.3.11
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province



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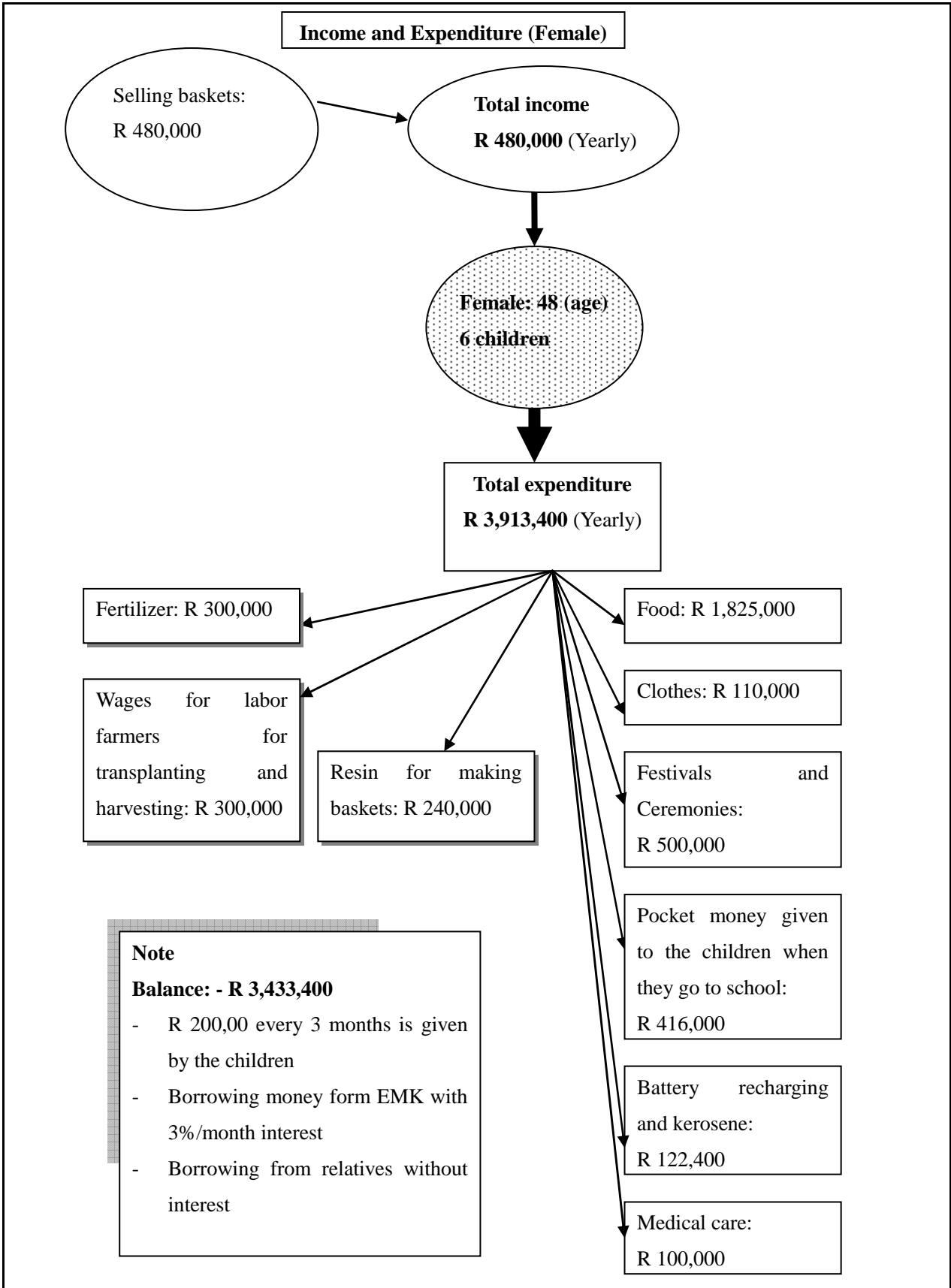
Figure C.3.12
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Boeng Chram Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province



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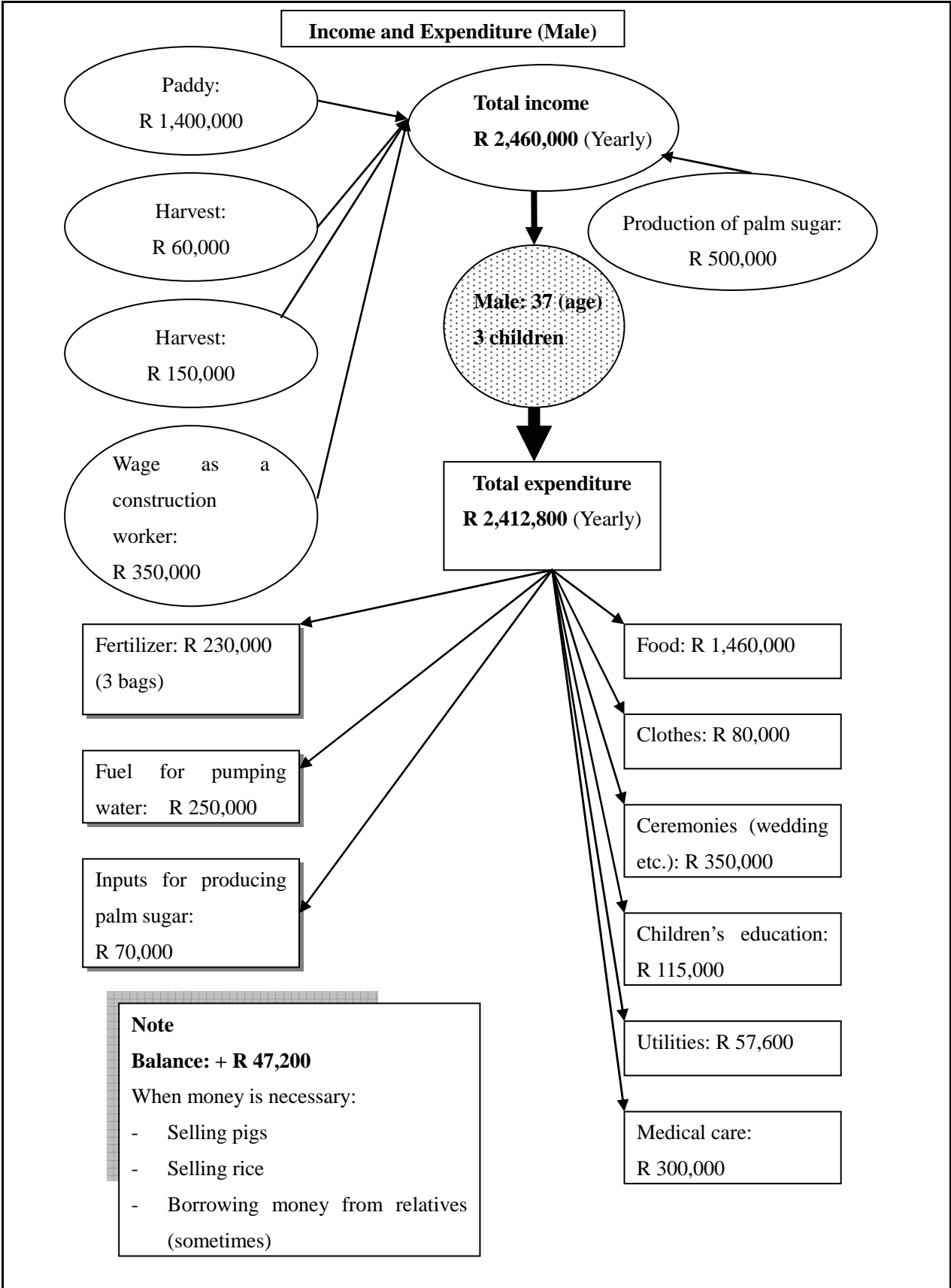
Figure C.3.13
Income and Expenditure (Male)
 Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province



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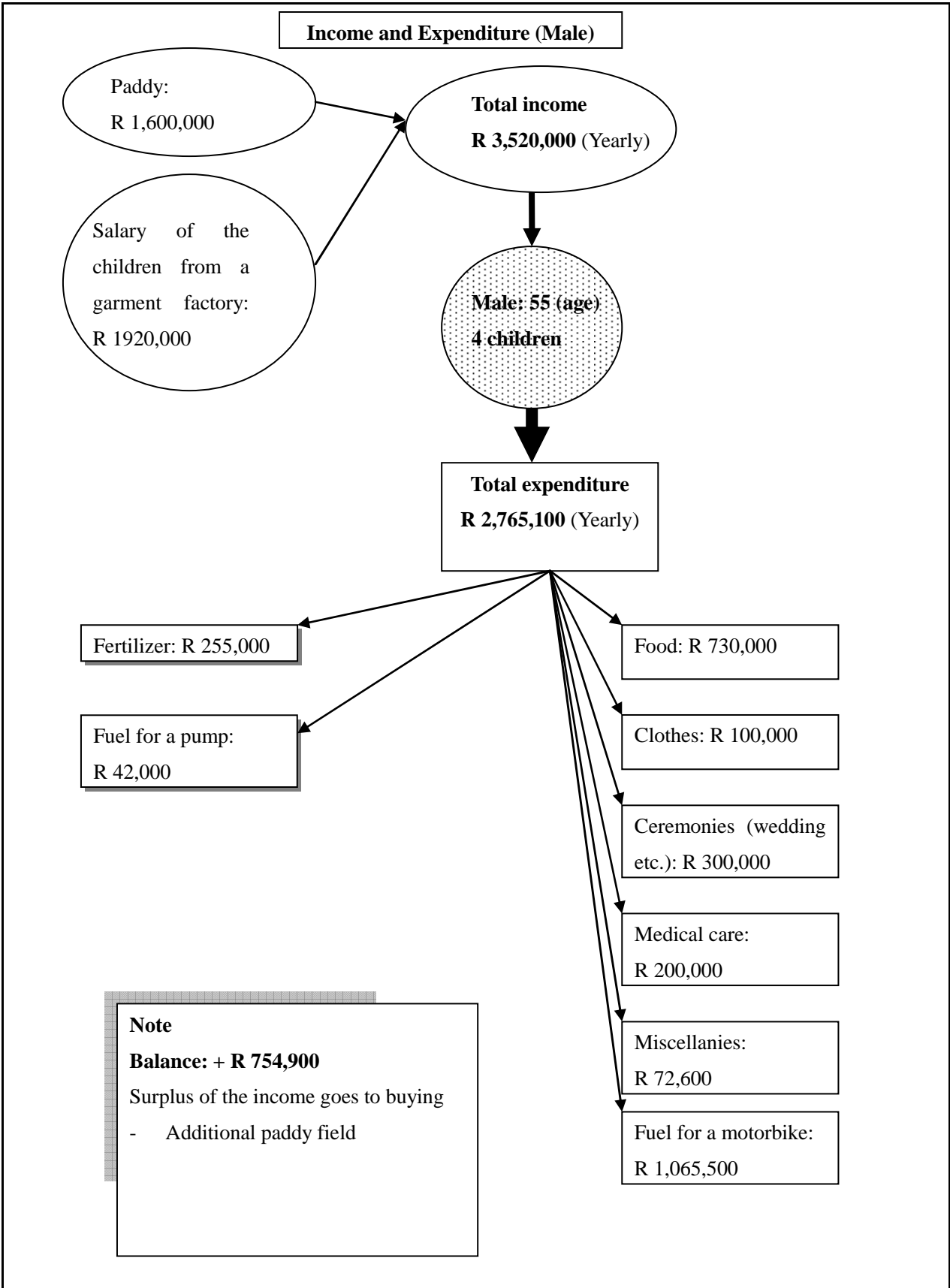
Figure C.3.14
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province



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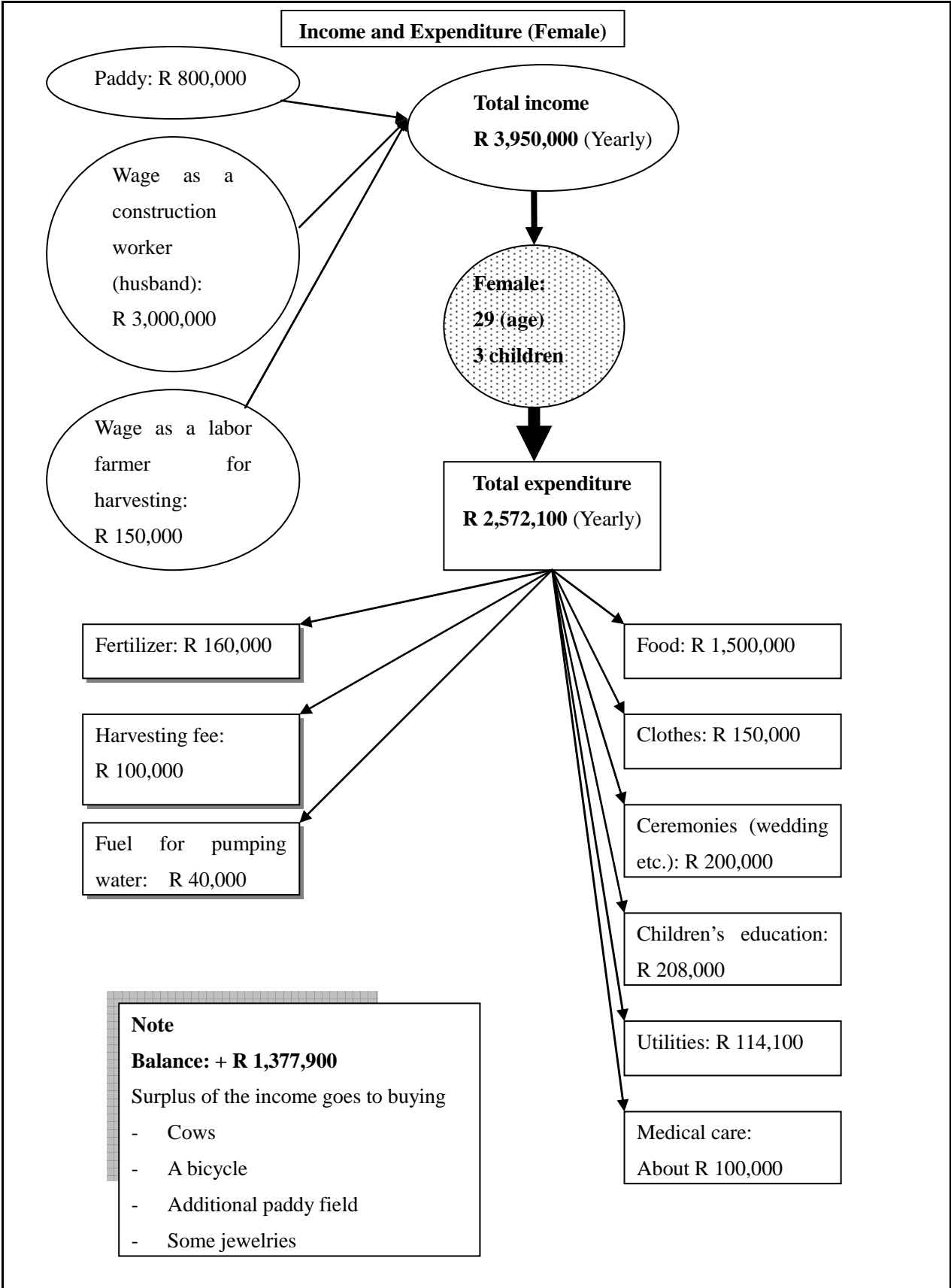
Figure C.3.15
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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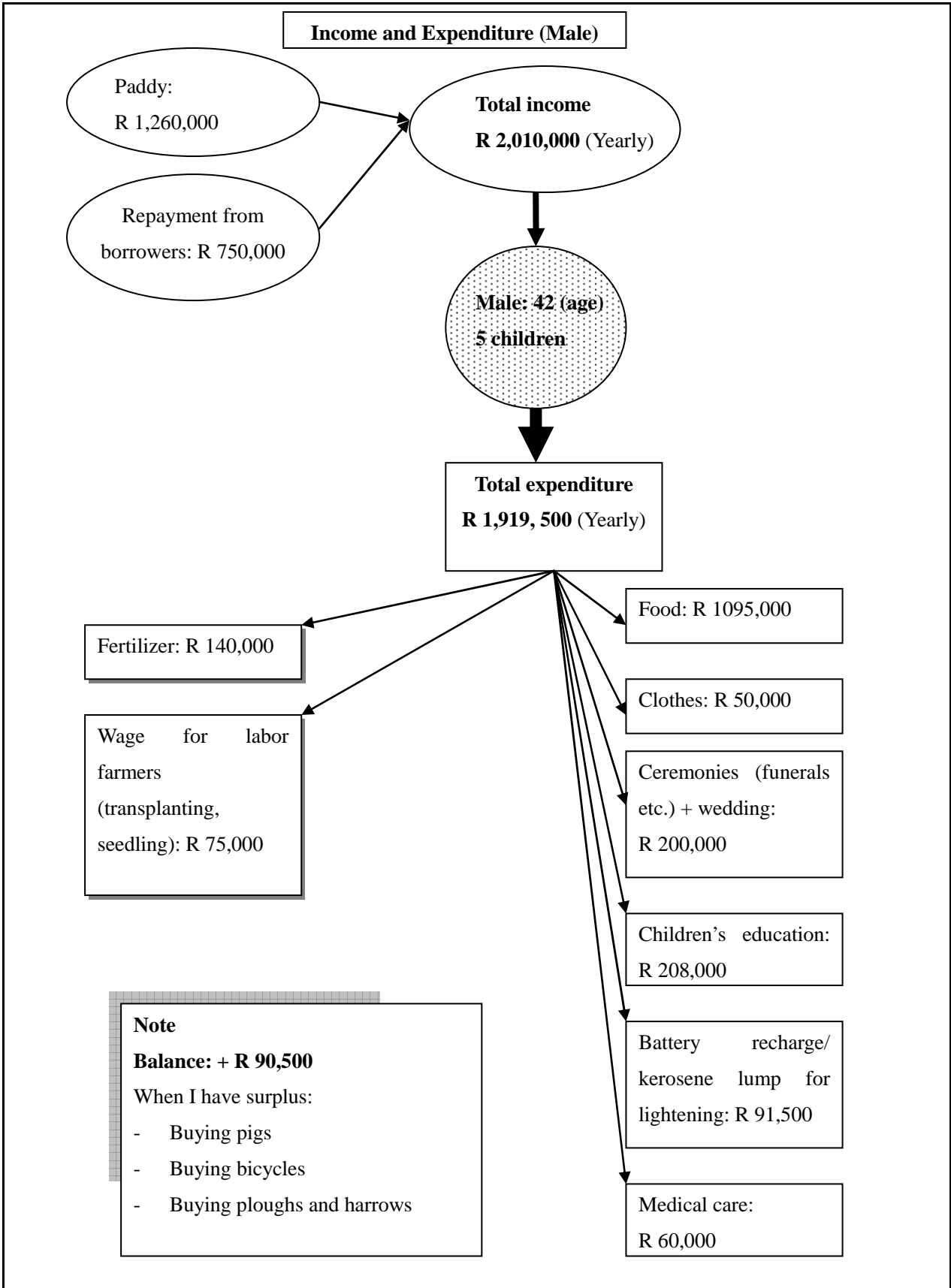
Figure C.3.16
Income and Expenditure (Male)
 Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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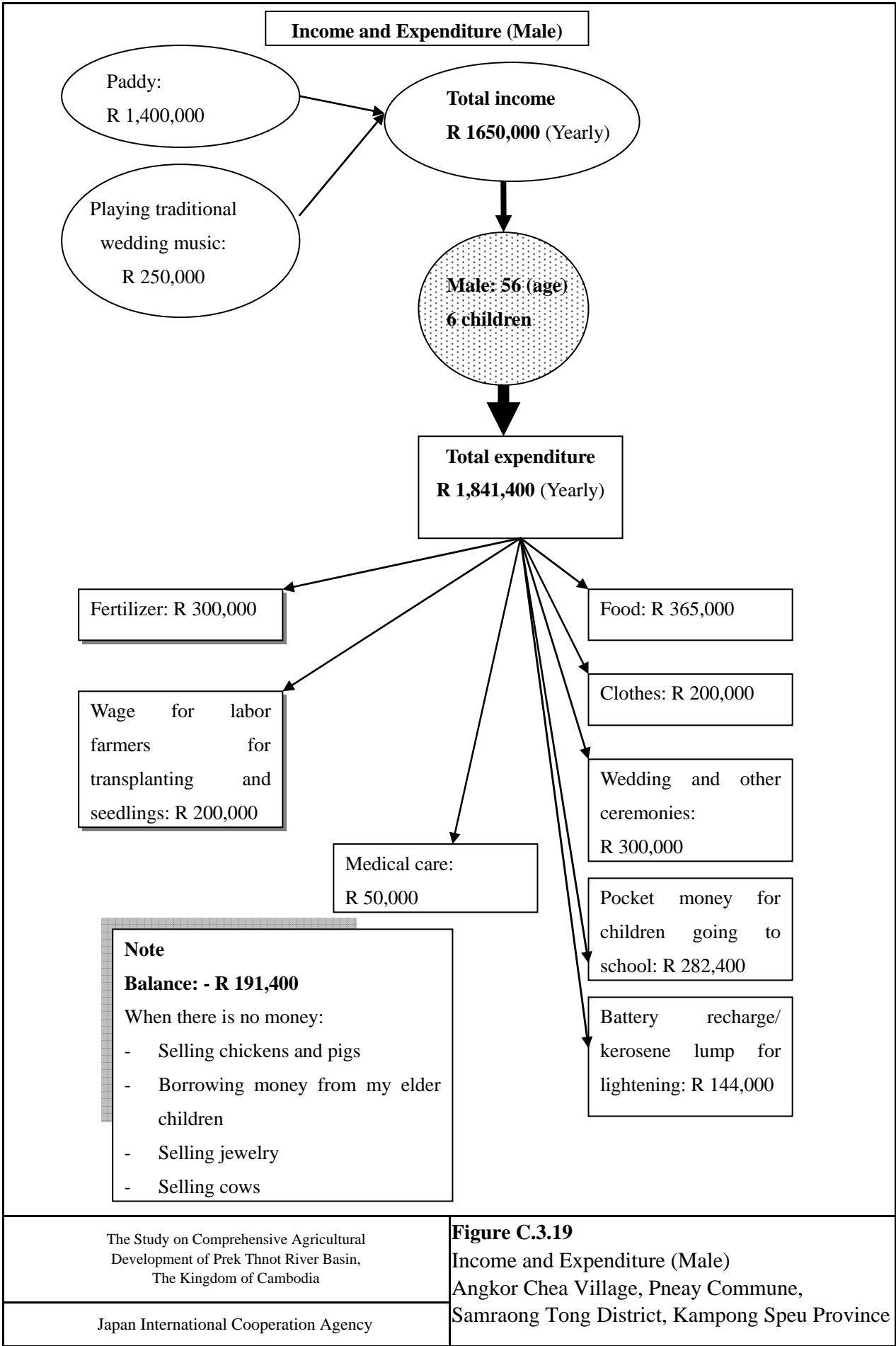
Figure C.3.17
Income and Expenditure (Female)
Beng Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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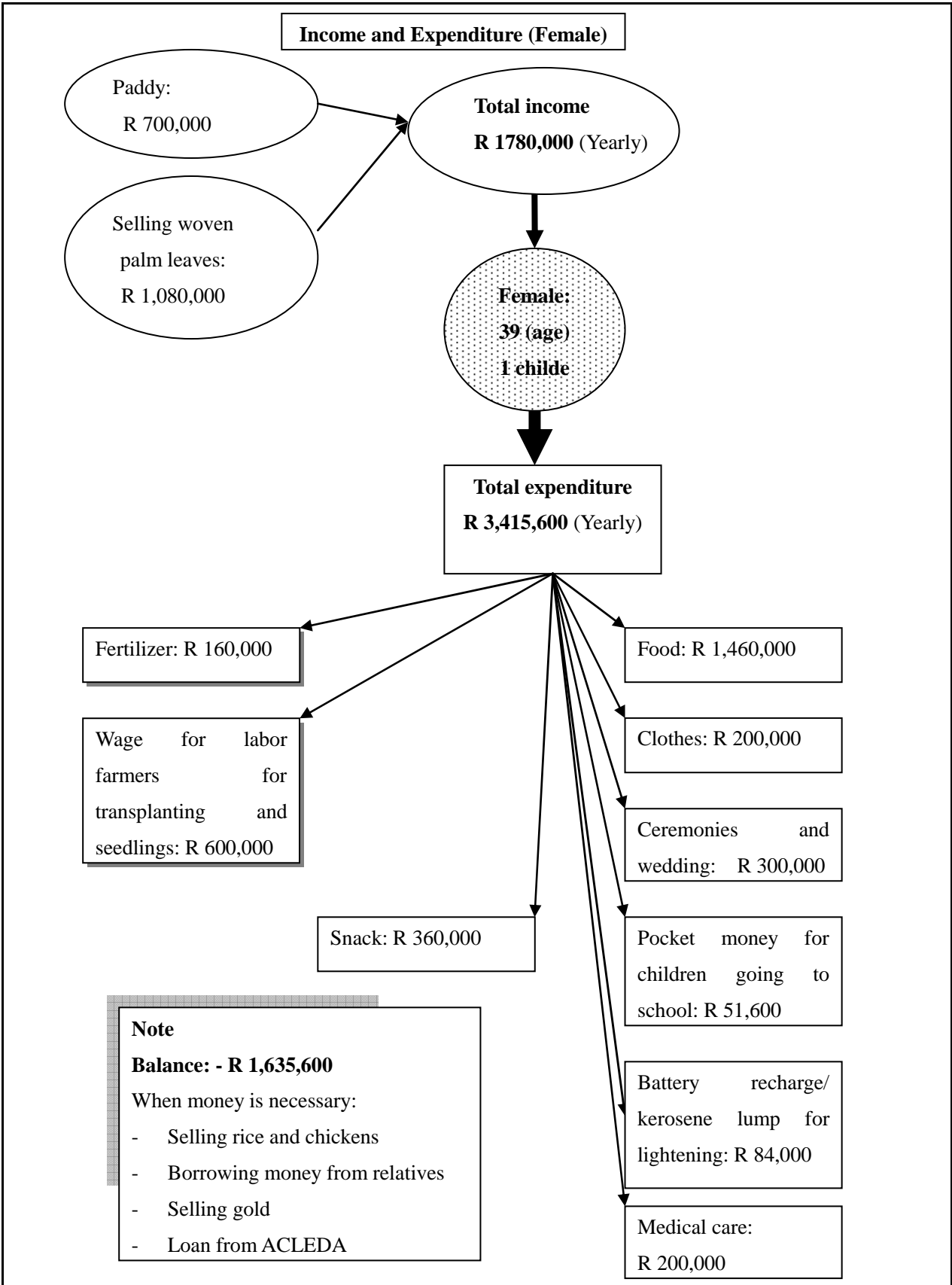
Figure C.3.18
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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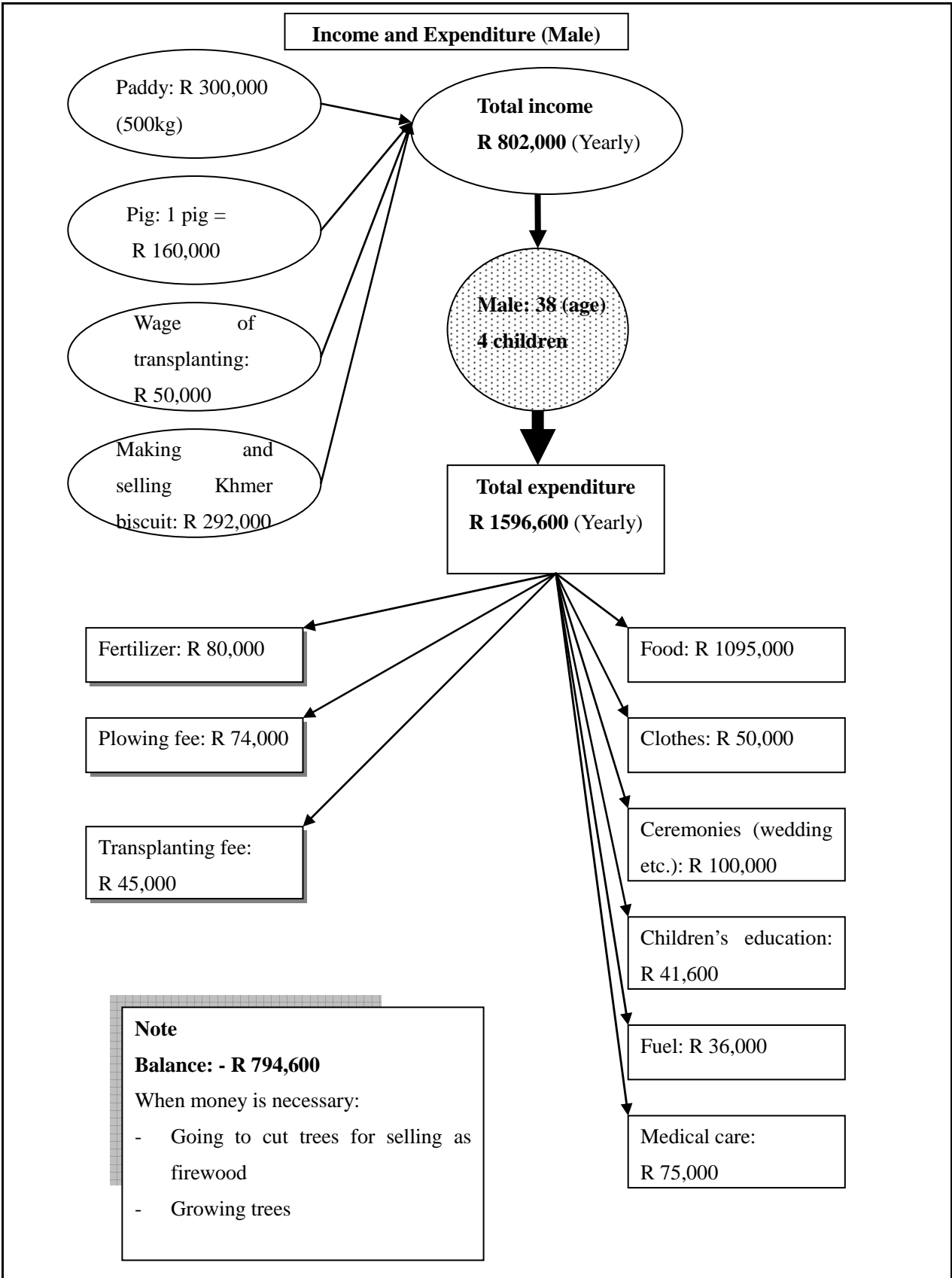
Figure C.3.19
Income and Expenditure (Male)
 Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune,
 Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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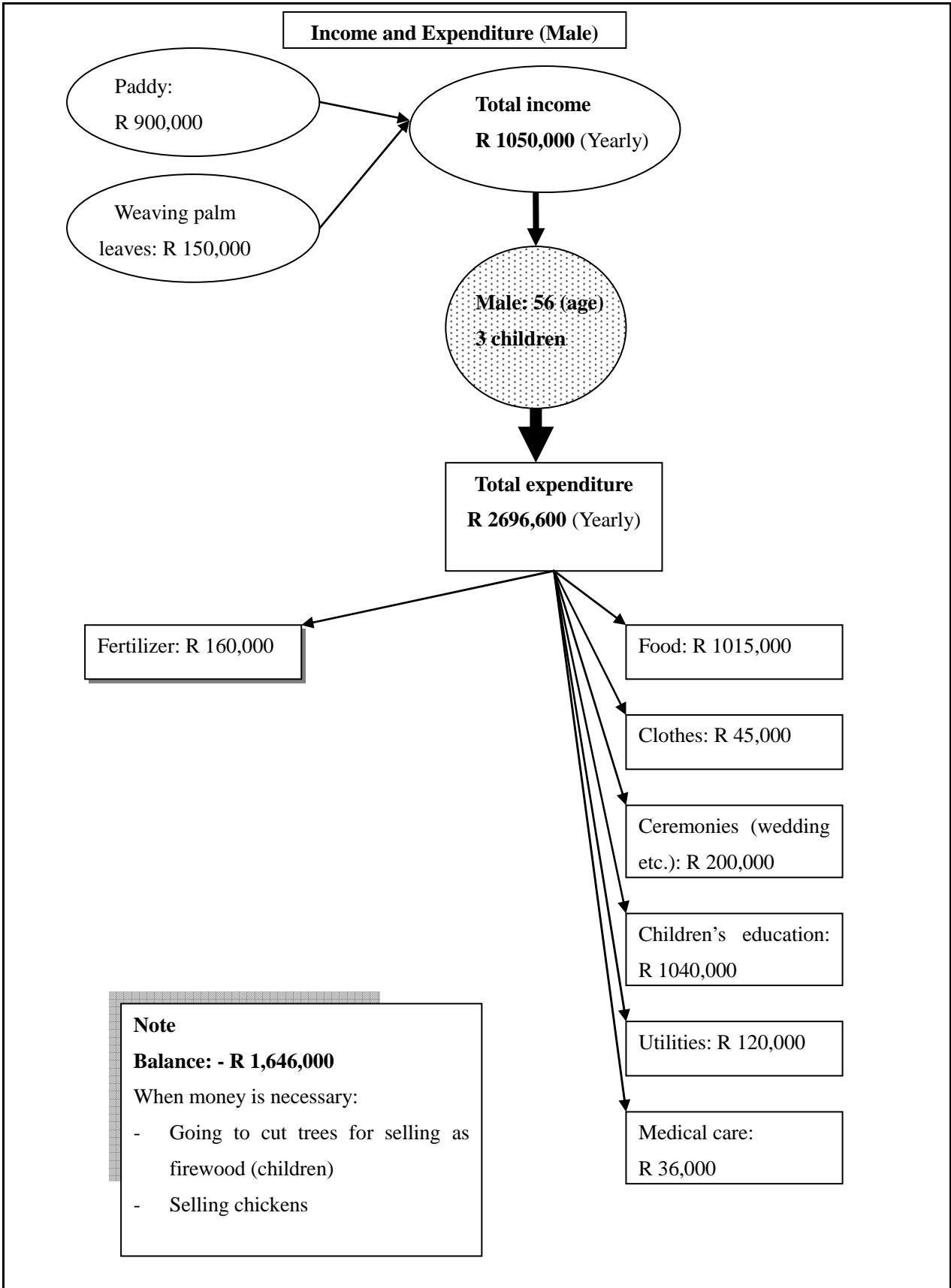
Figure C.3.20
 Income and Expenditure (Female)
 Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune,
 Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu
 Province



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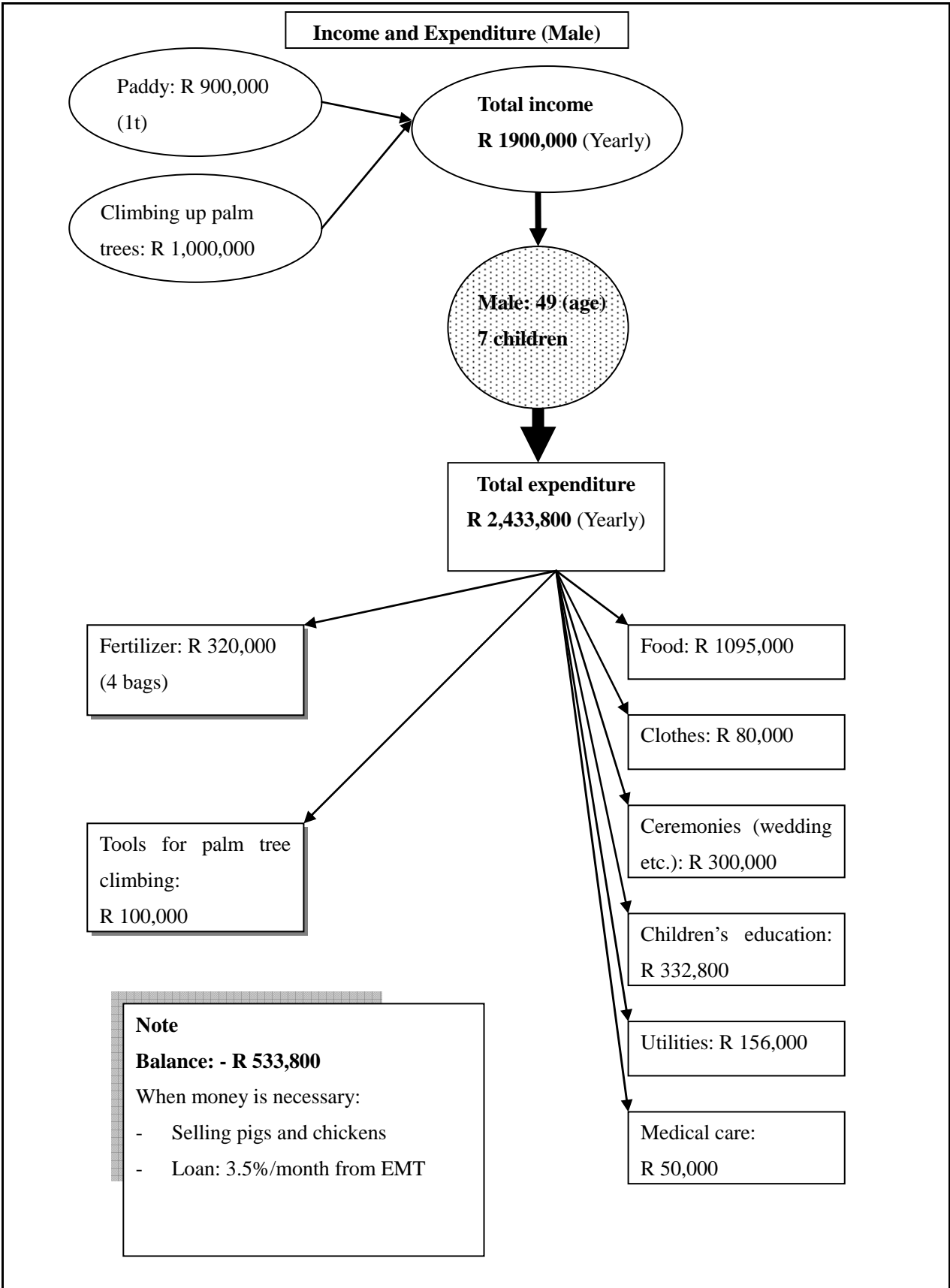
Figure C.3.21
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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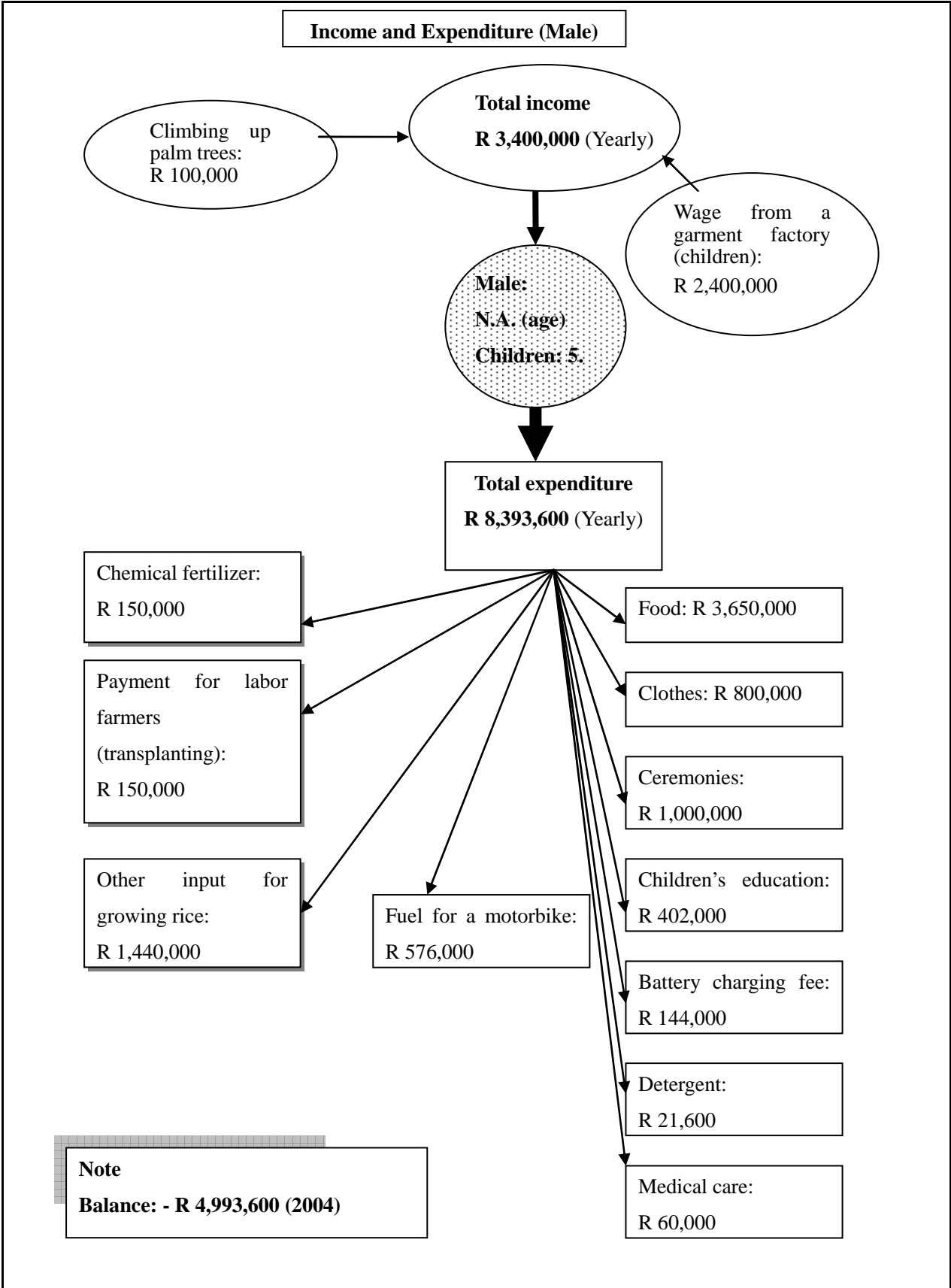
Figure C.3.22
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune,
Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu
Province



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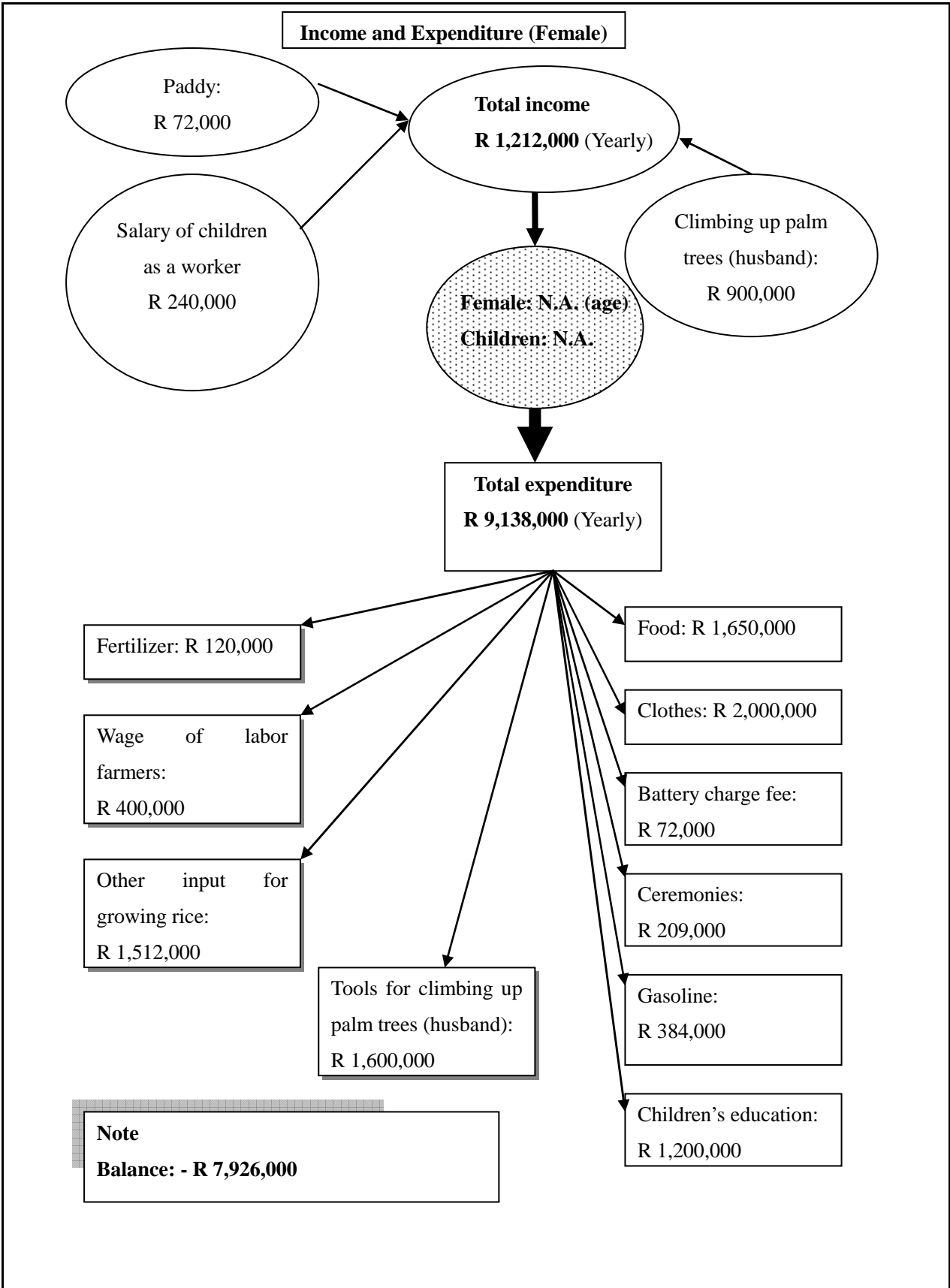
Figure C.3.23
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



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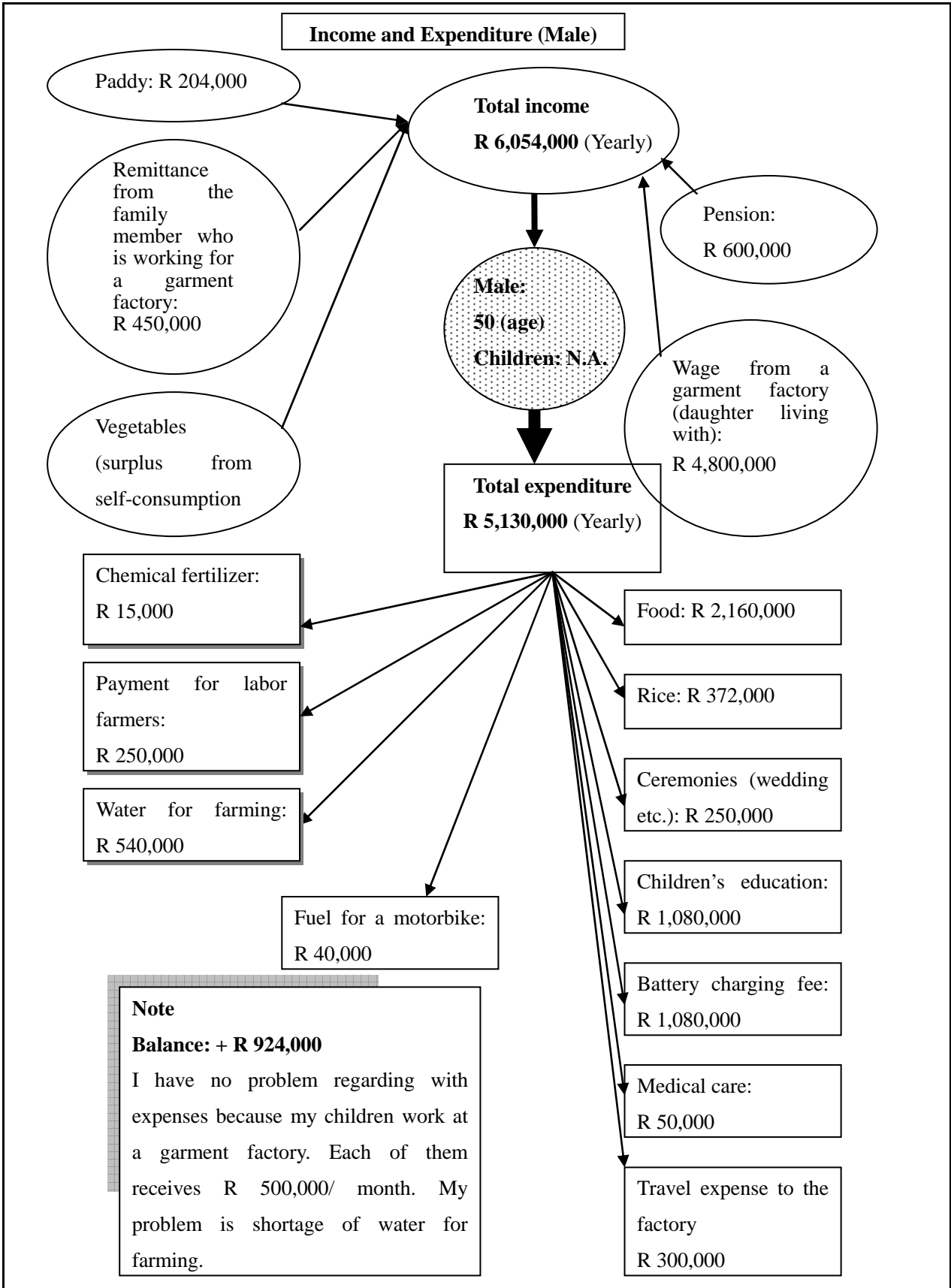
Figure C.3.24
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province



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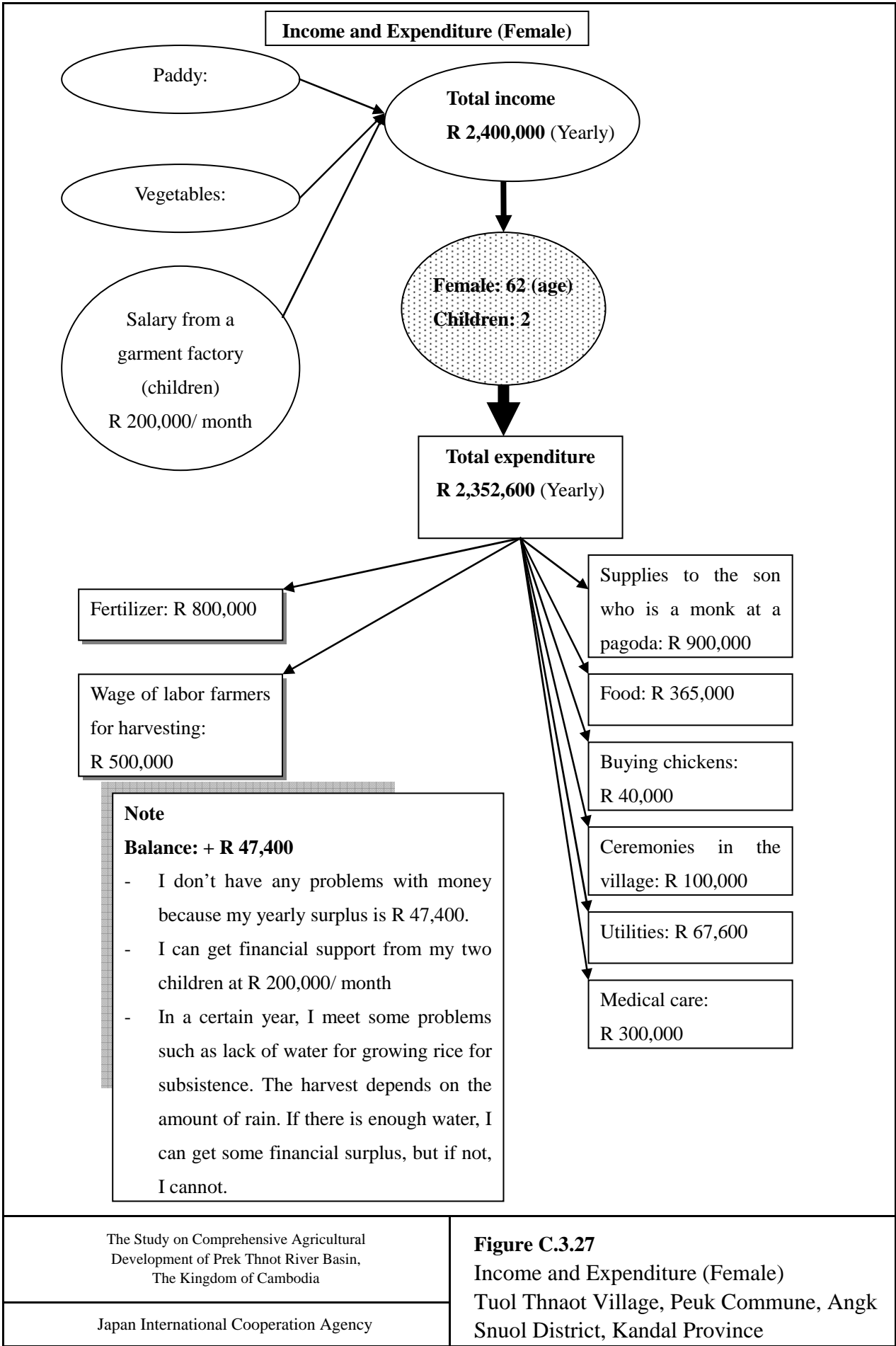
Figure C.3.25
Income and Expenditure (Female)
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Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province



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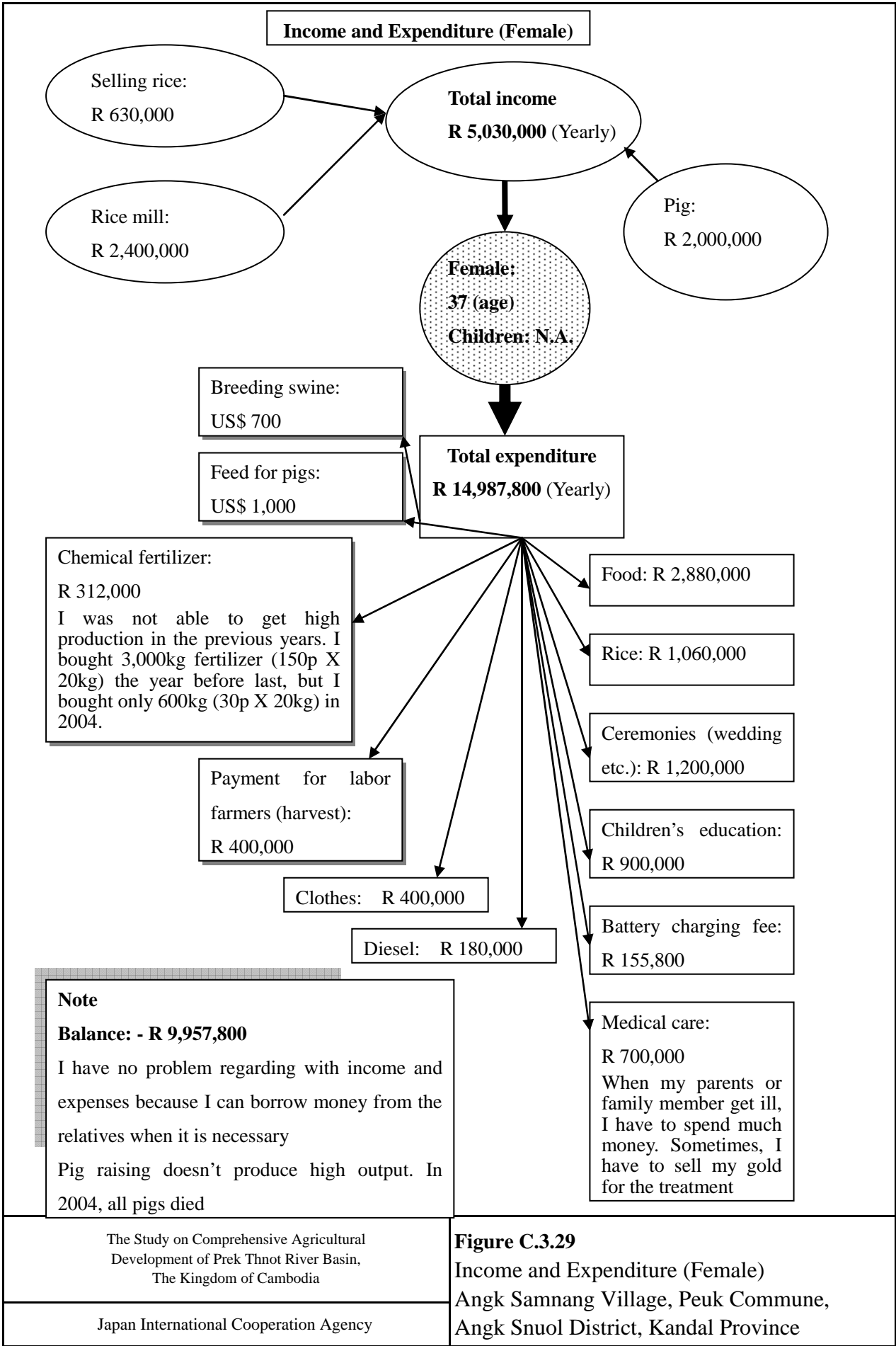
Figure C.3.26
Income and Expenditure (Male)
Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province



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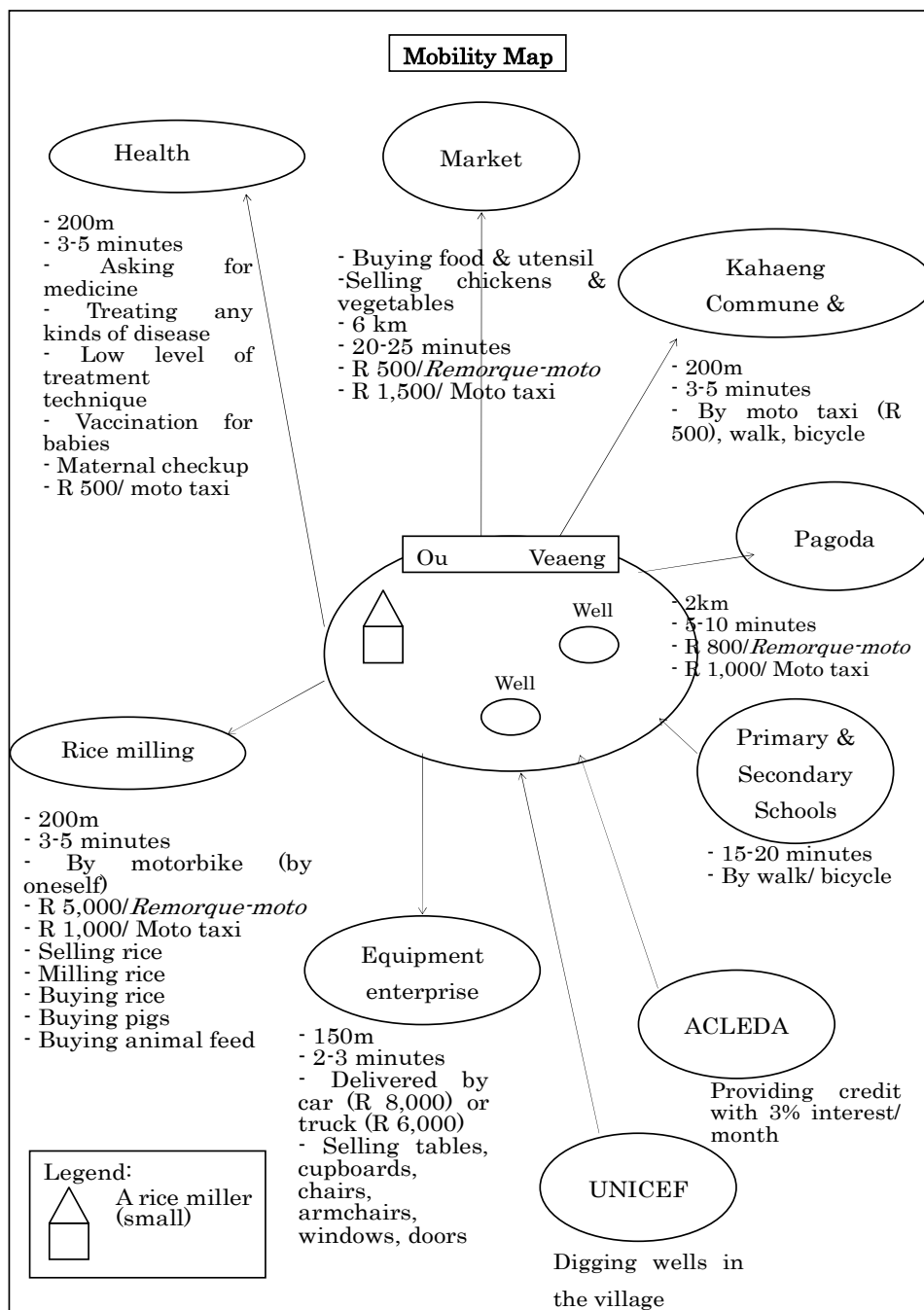
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Figure C.3.27
Income and Expenditure (Female)
 Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province



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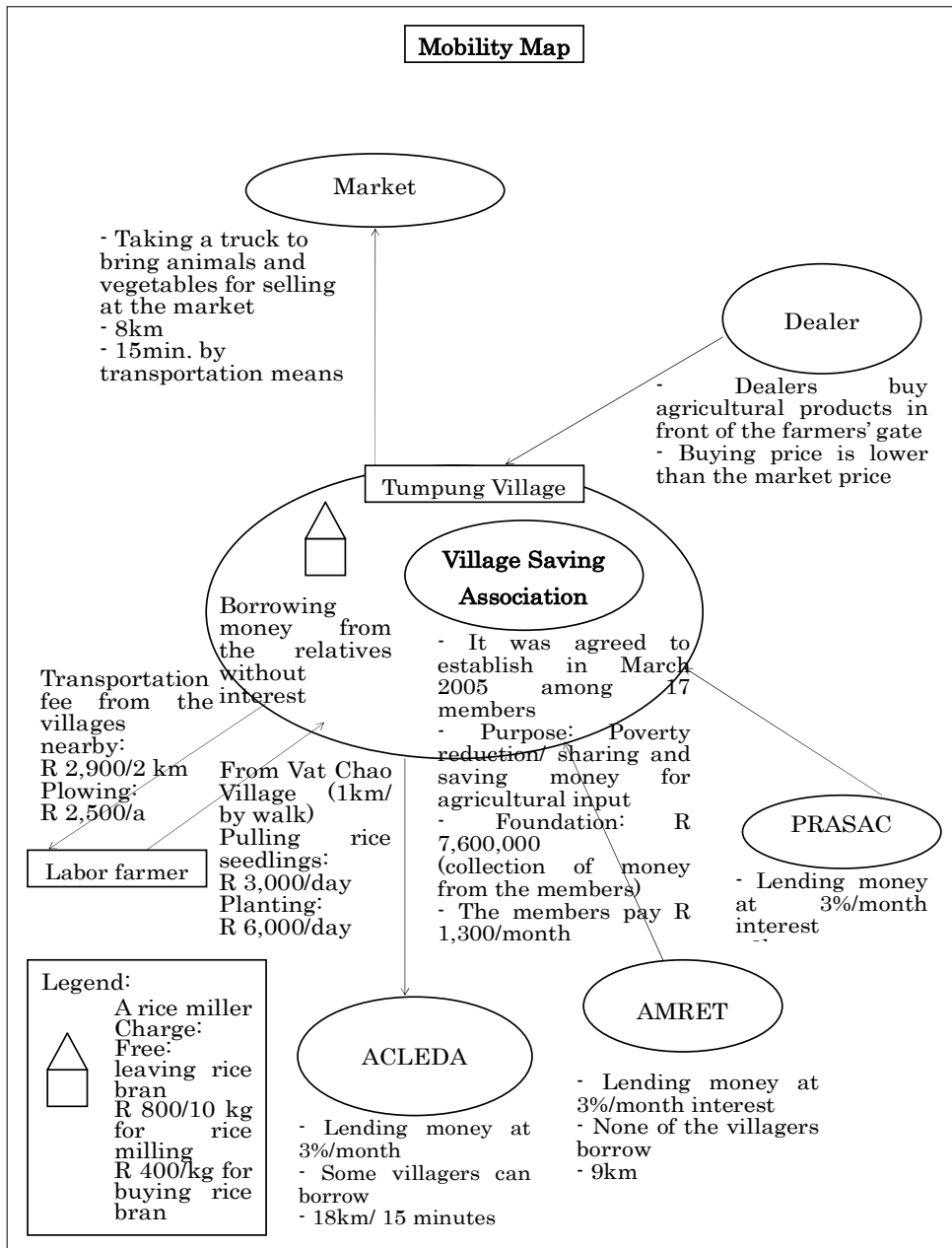


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Figure C.3.30

Mobility Map of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

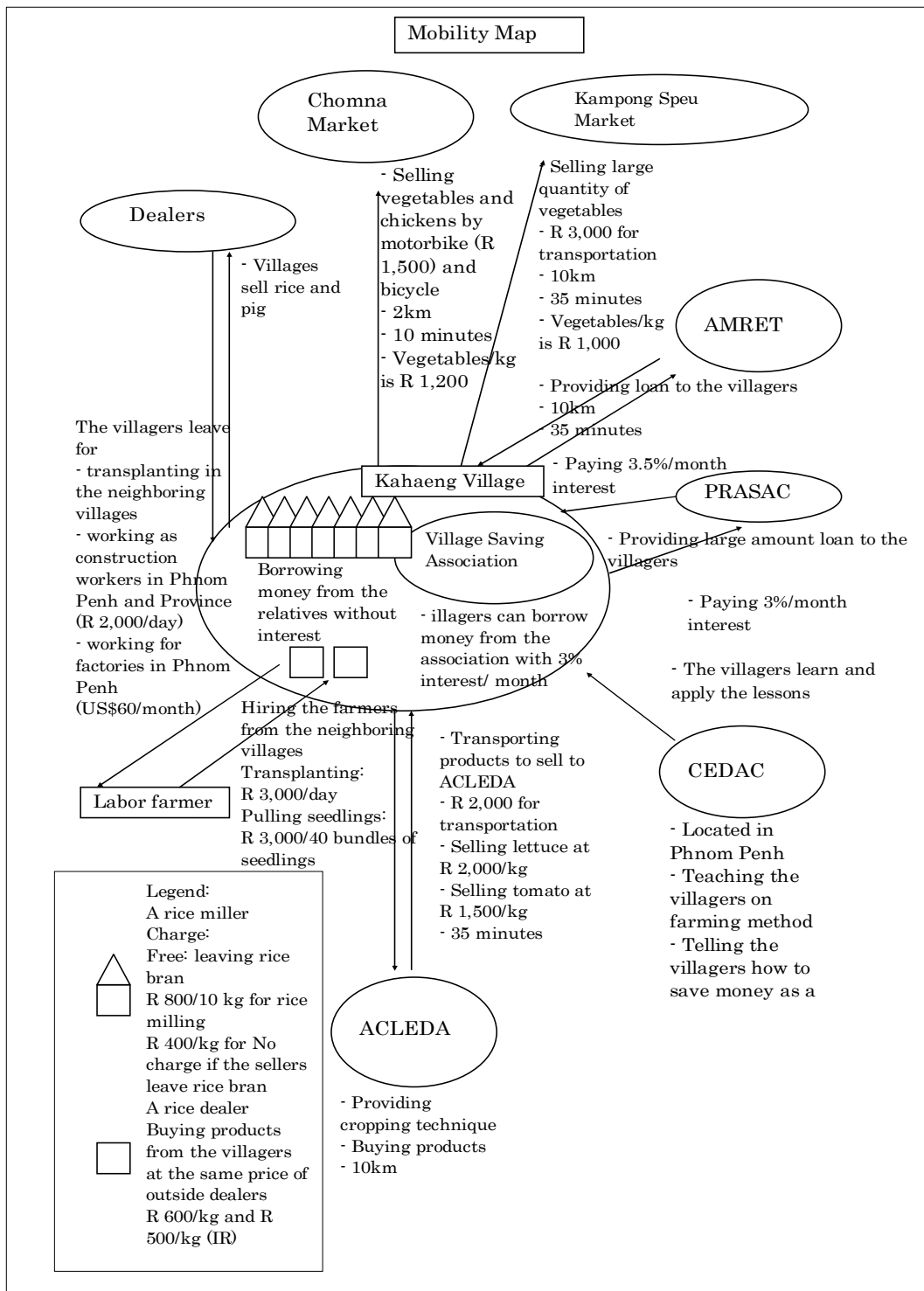


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Figure C.3.31

Mobility Map of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province



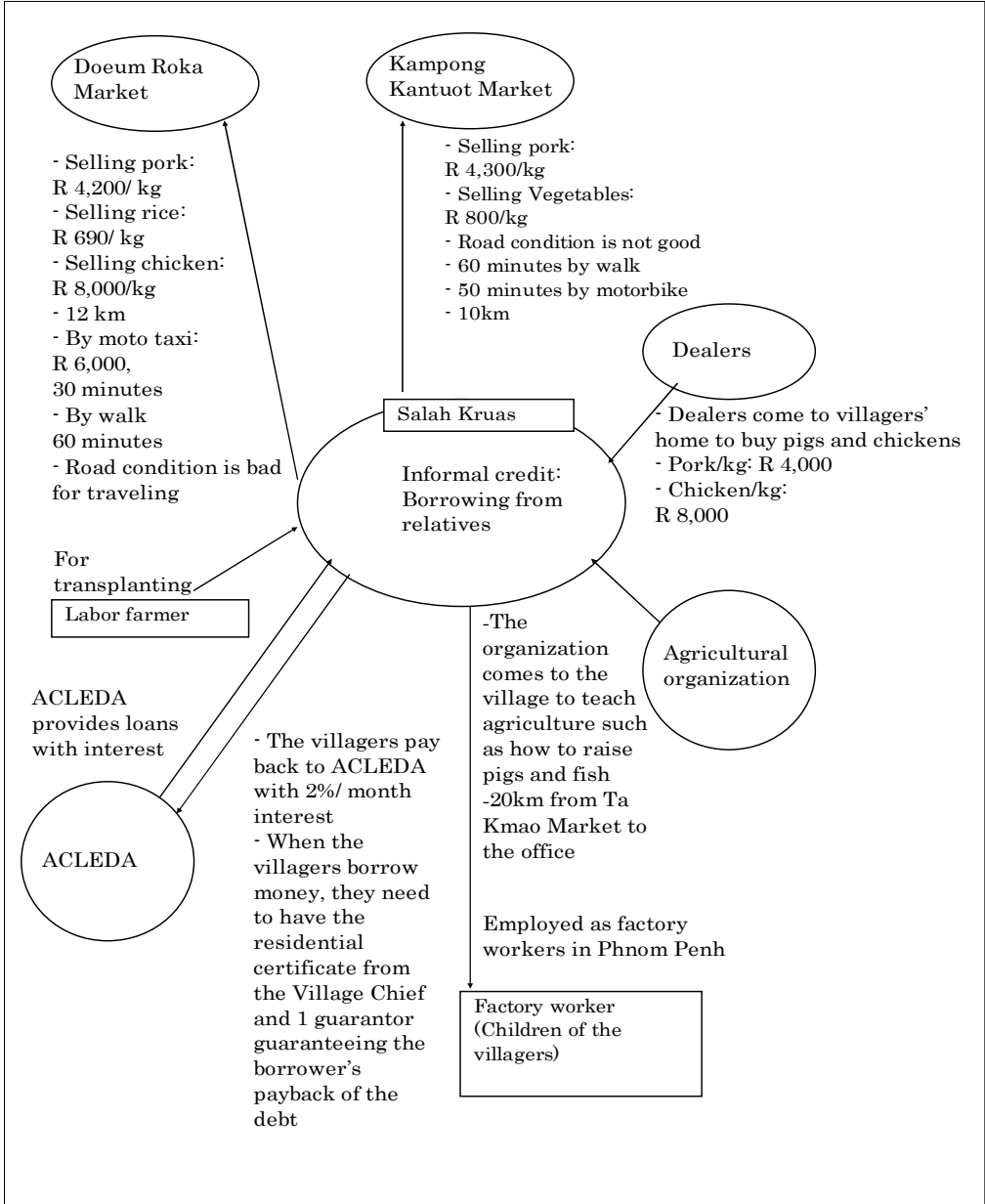
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Figure C.3.32

Mobility Map of Kahaeng Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Mobility Map

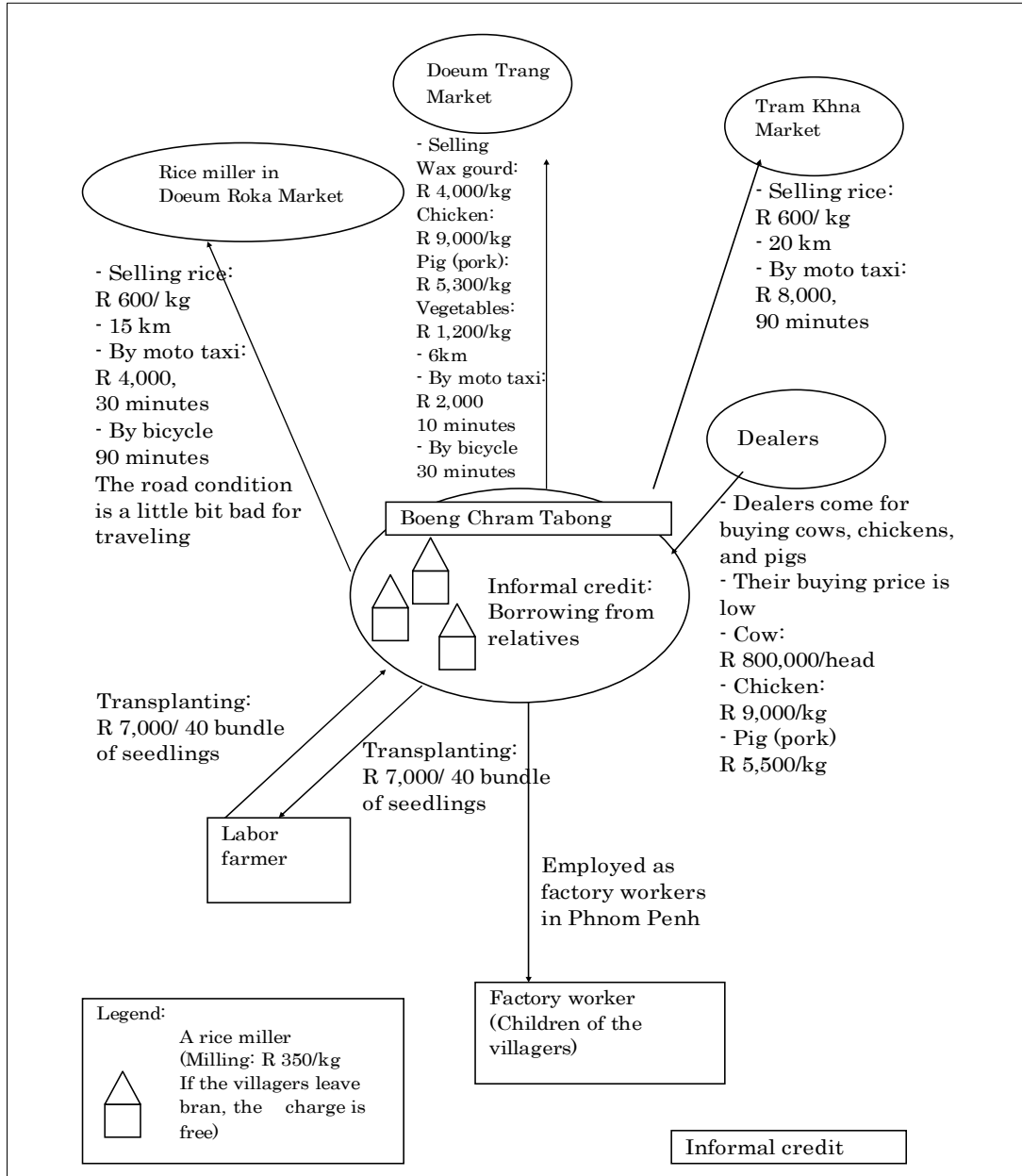


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Figure C.3.33
 Mobility Map of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map



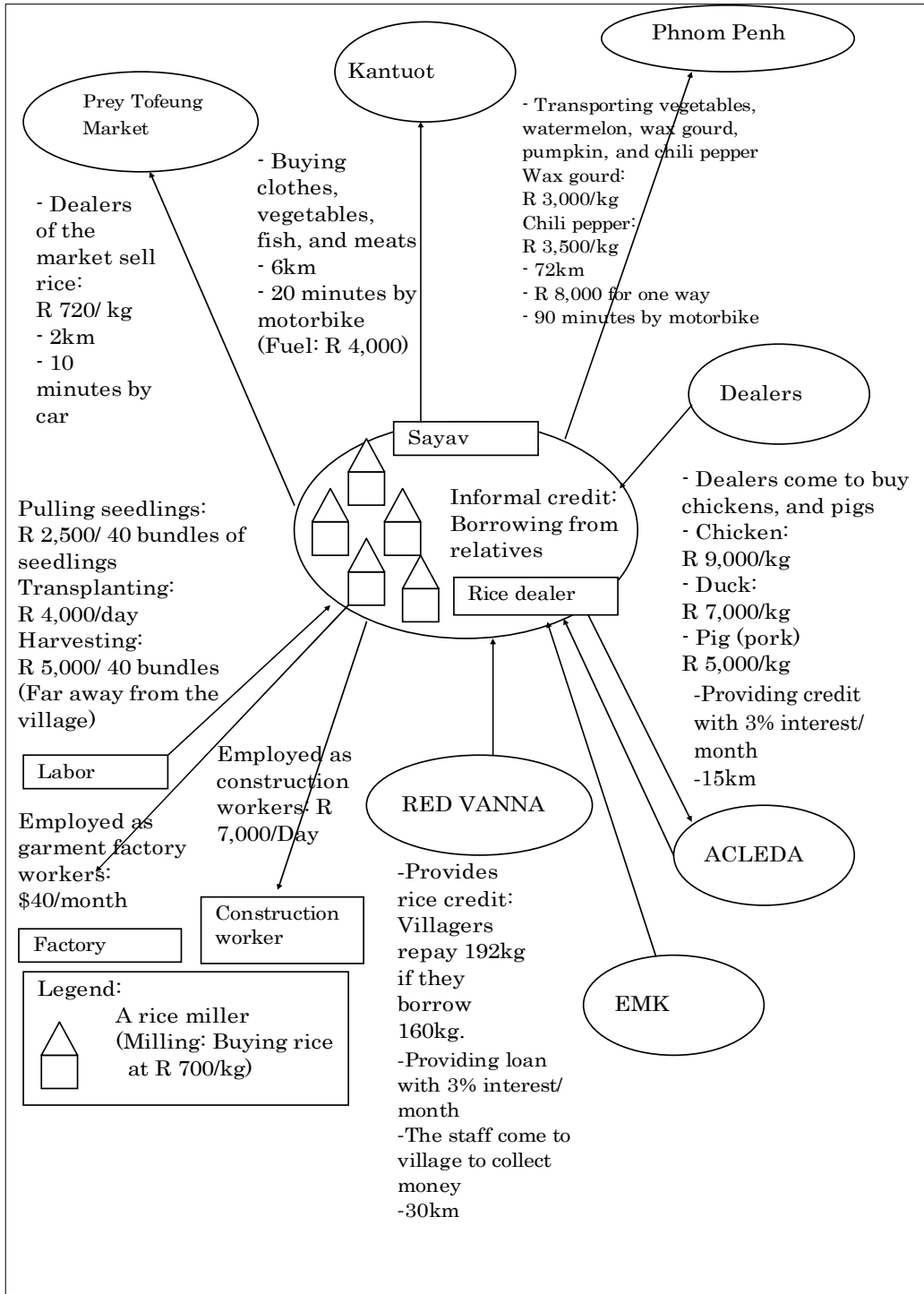
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Figure C.3.34

Mobility Map of Boeng Chram Tbound Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map

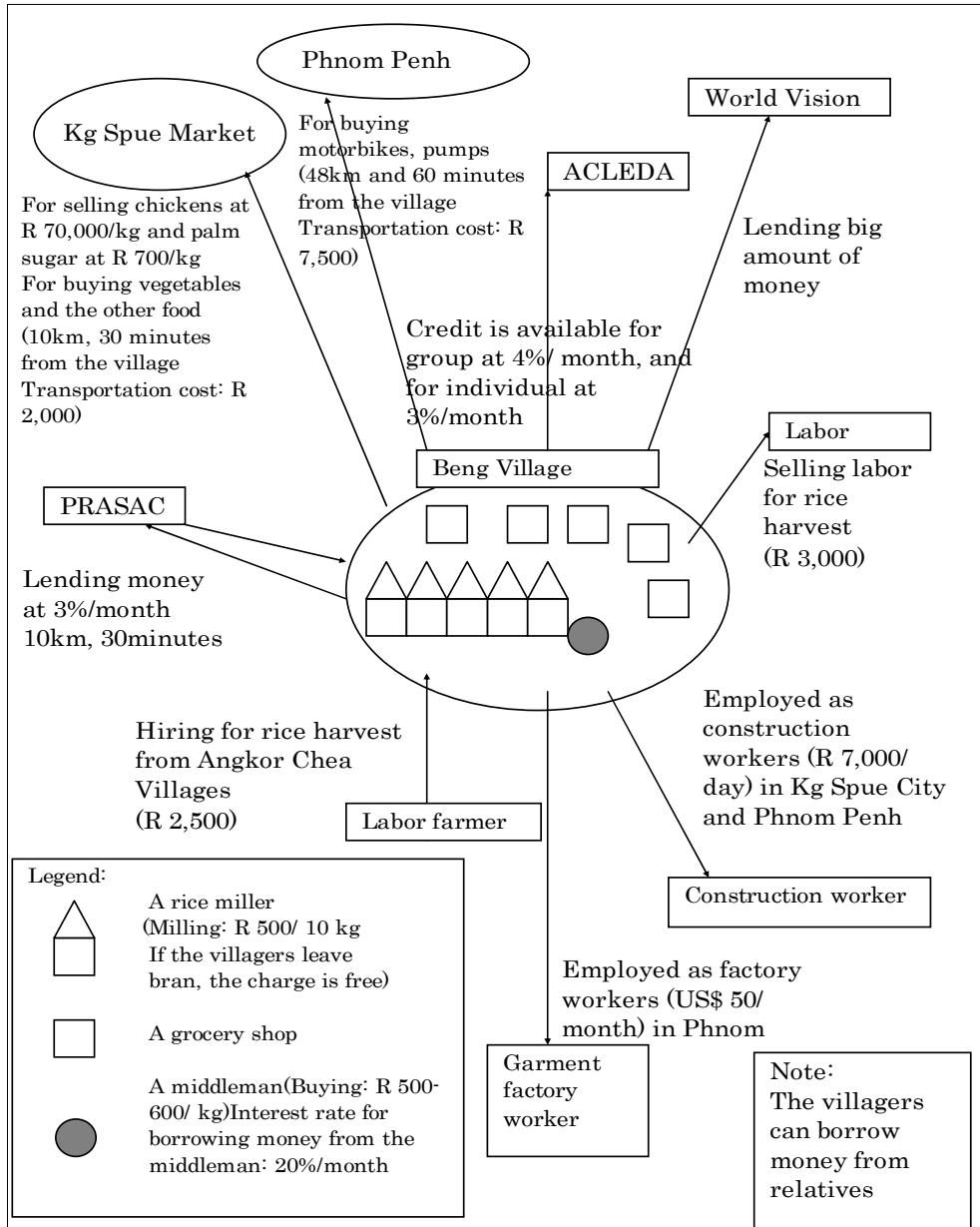


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Figure C.3.35
 Mobility Map of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map

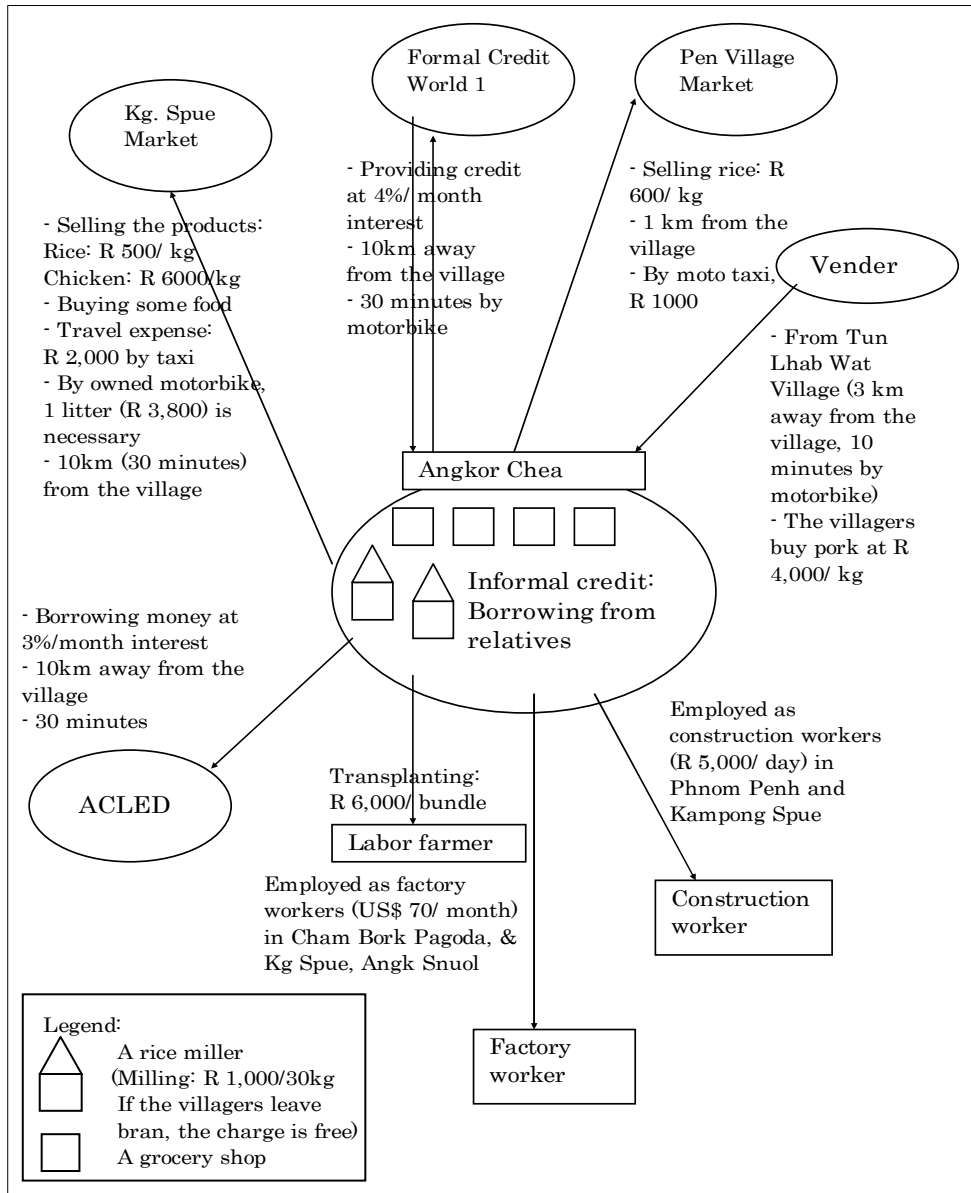


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Figure C.3.36
 Mobility Map of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map



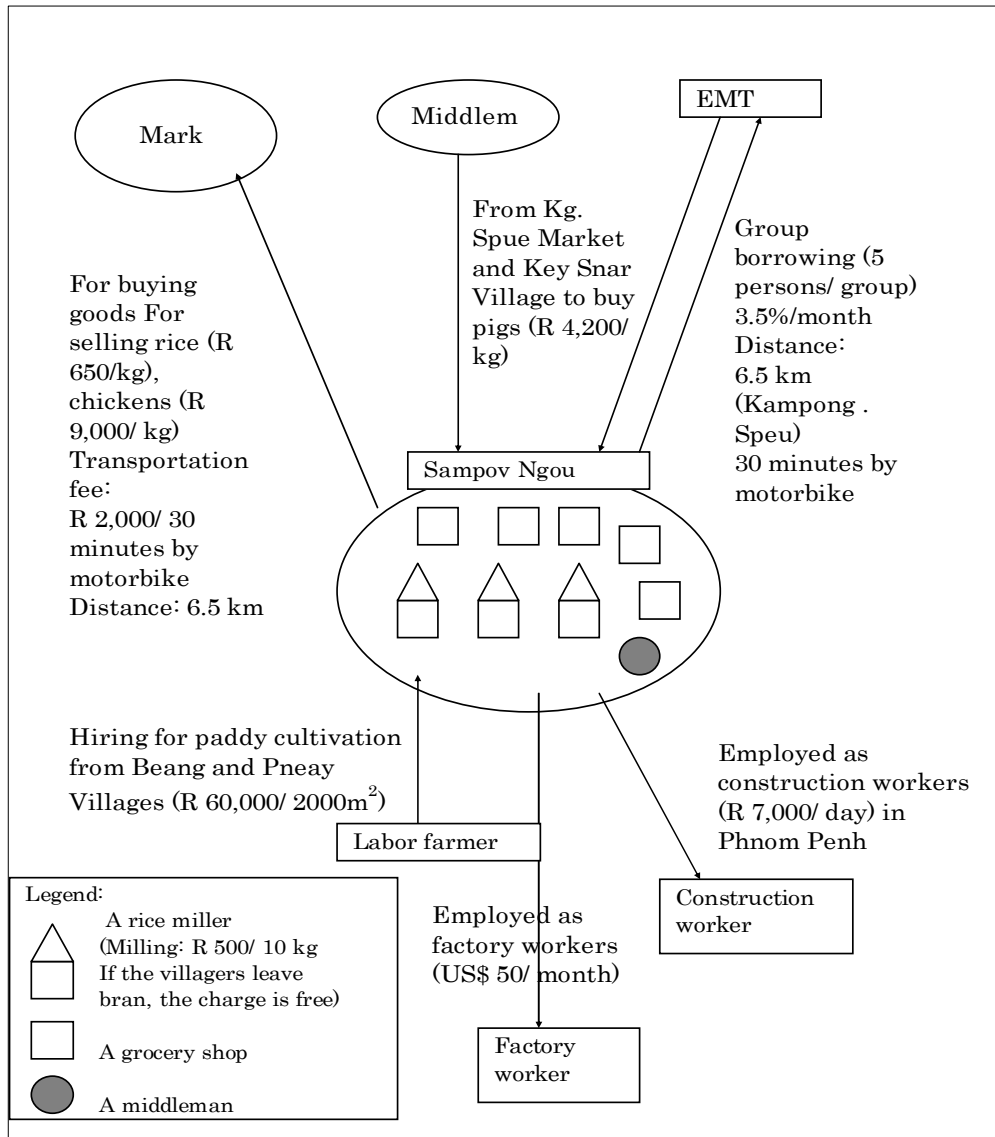
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Figure C.3.37

Mobility Map of Angkor Chea Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map



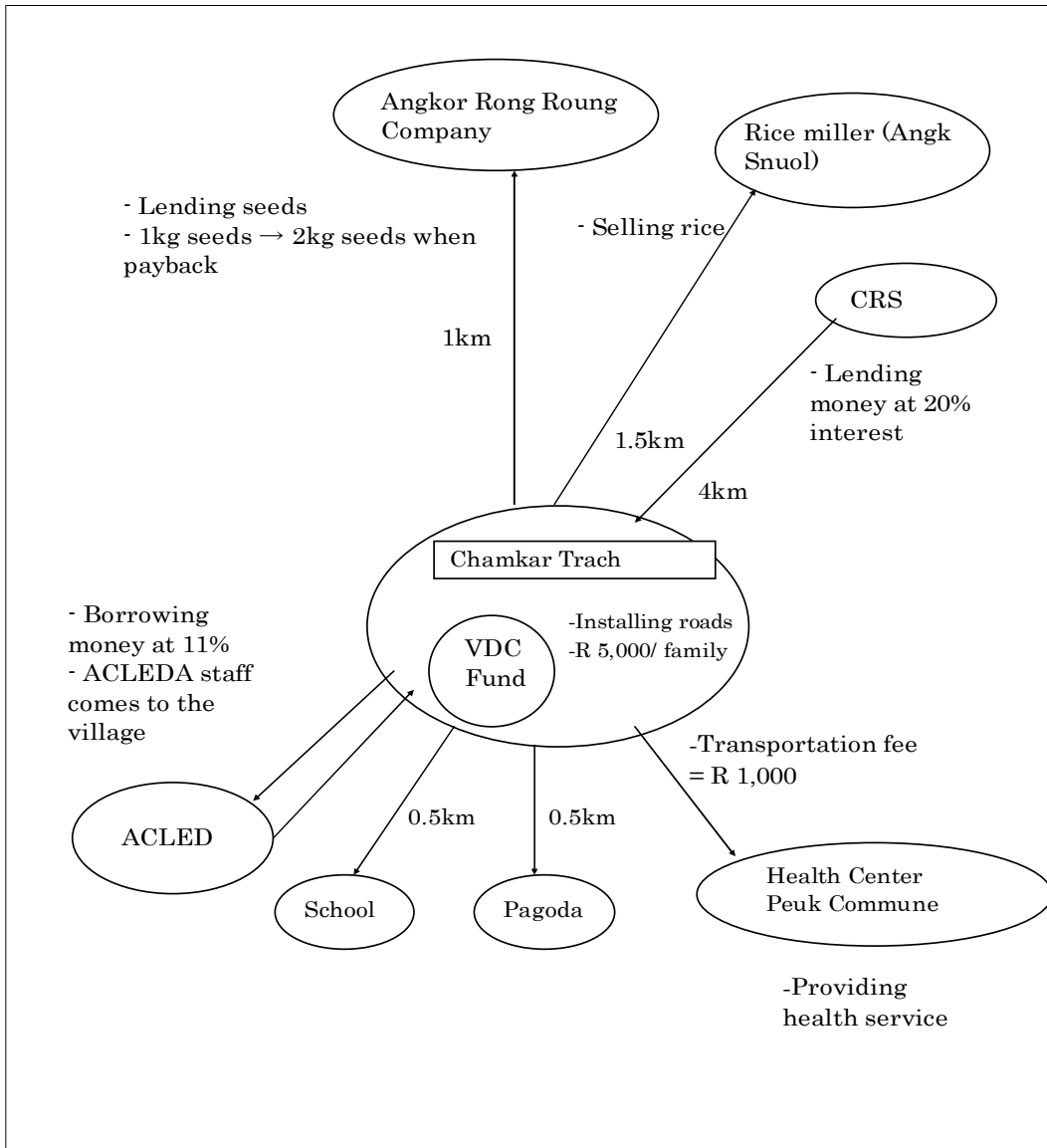
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Figure C.3.38

Mobility Map of Sampov Ngo Village, Pneay Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Mibility Map



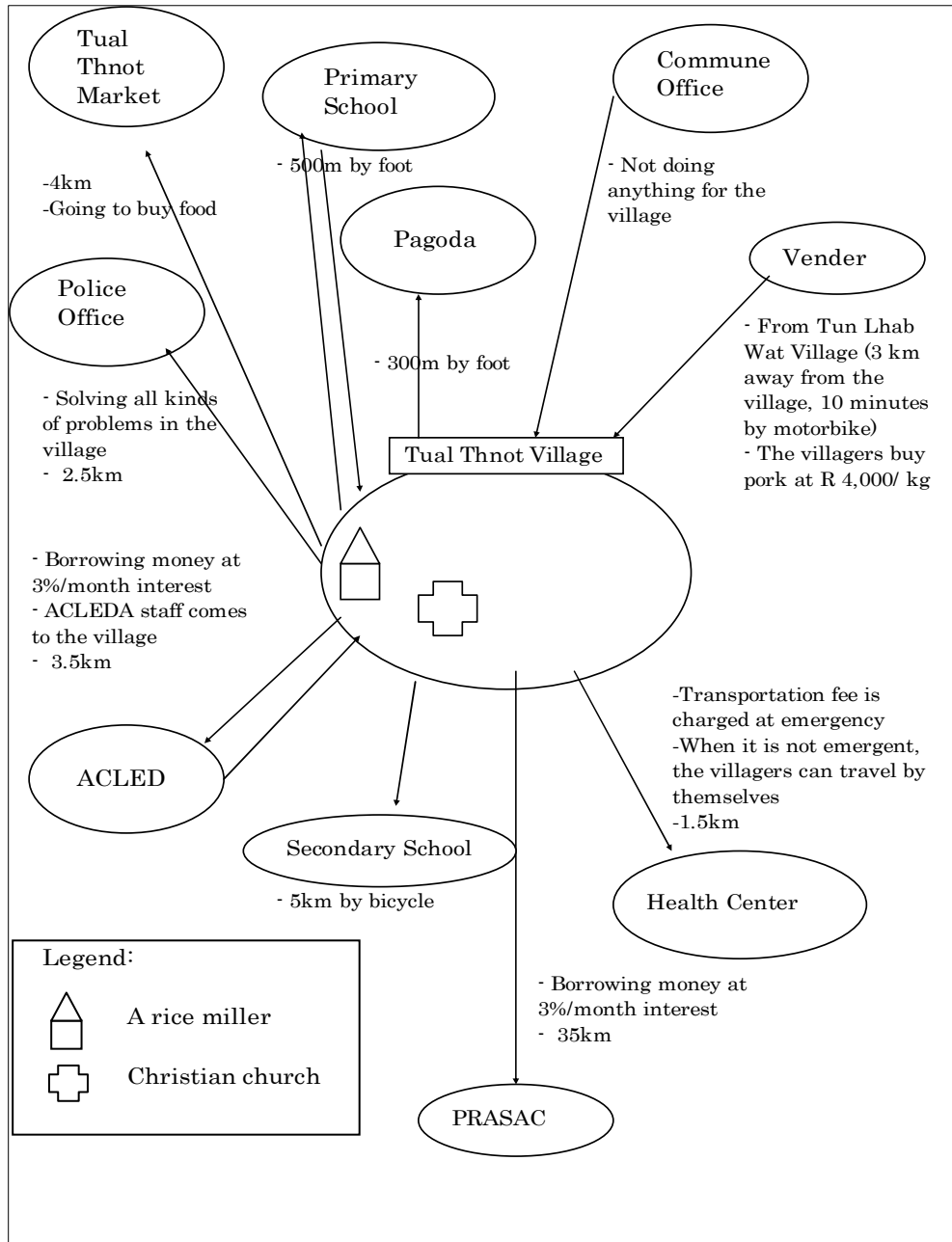
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Figure C.3.39

Mobility Map of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province

Mibility Map



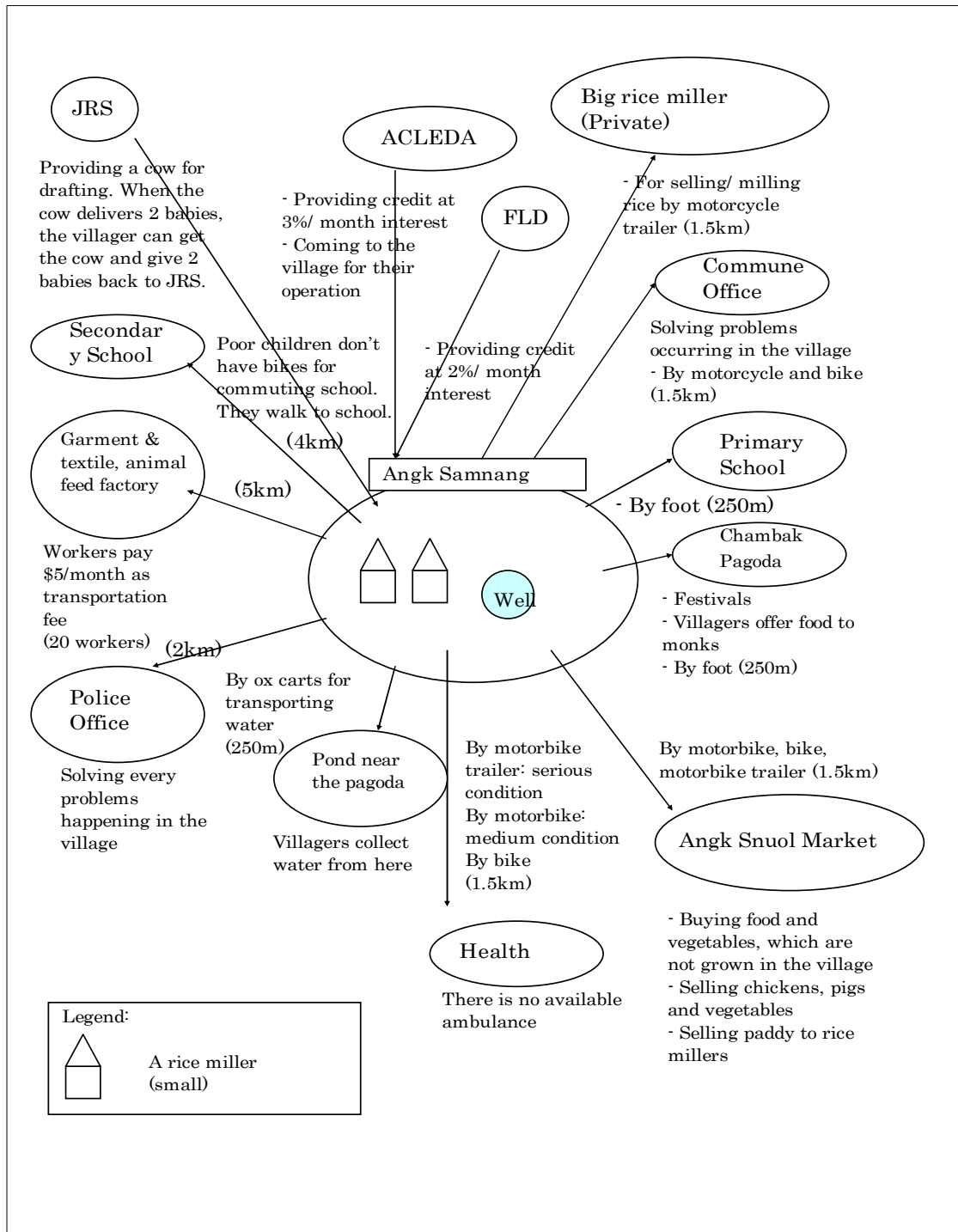
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Figure C.3.40

Mobility Map of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province

Mibility Map



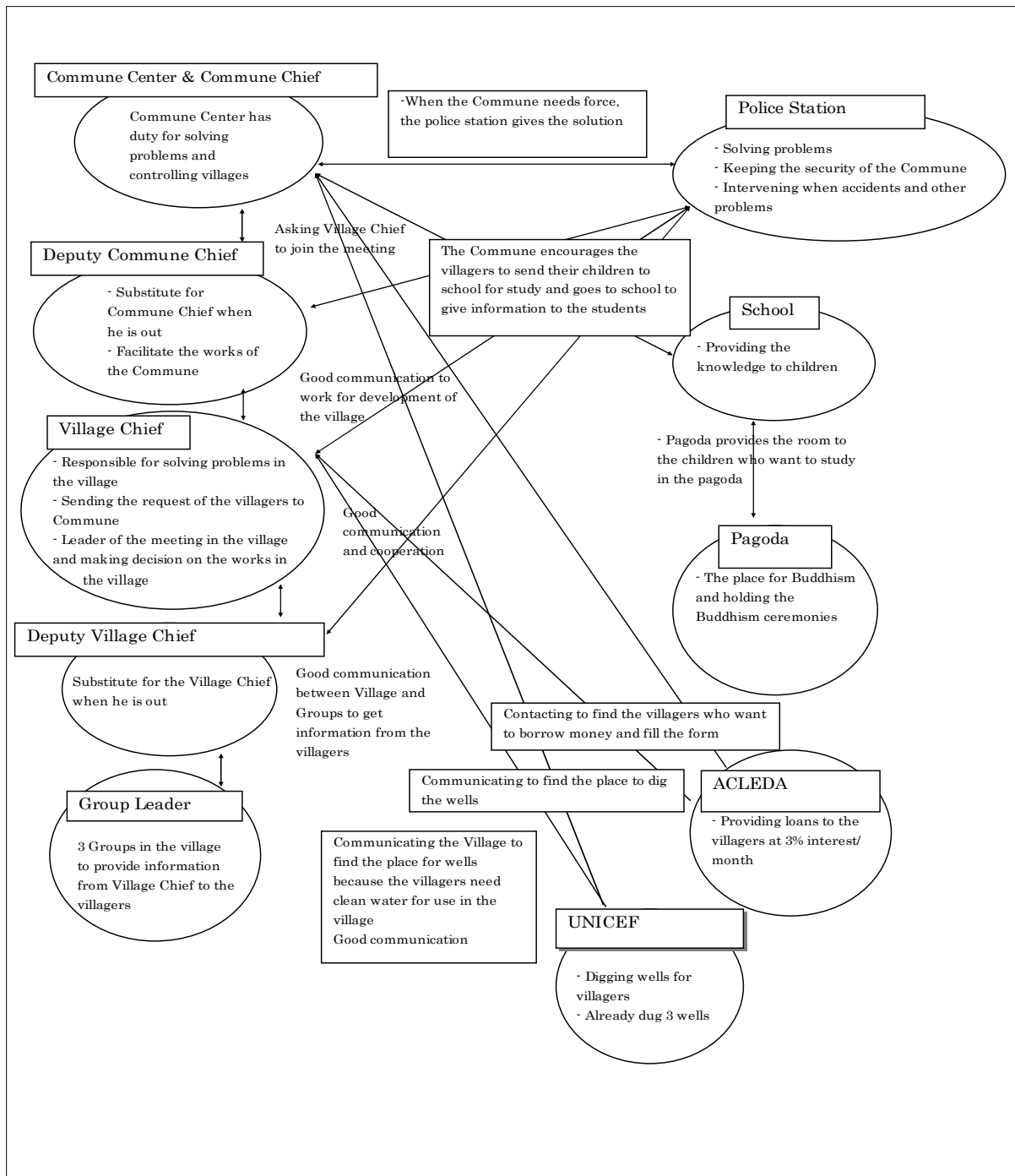
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Figure C.3.41

Mobility Map of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province

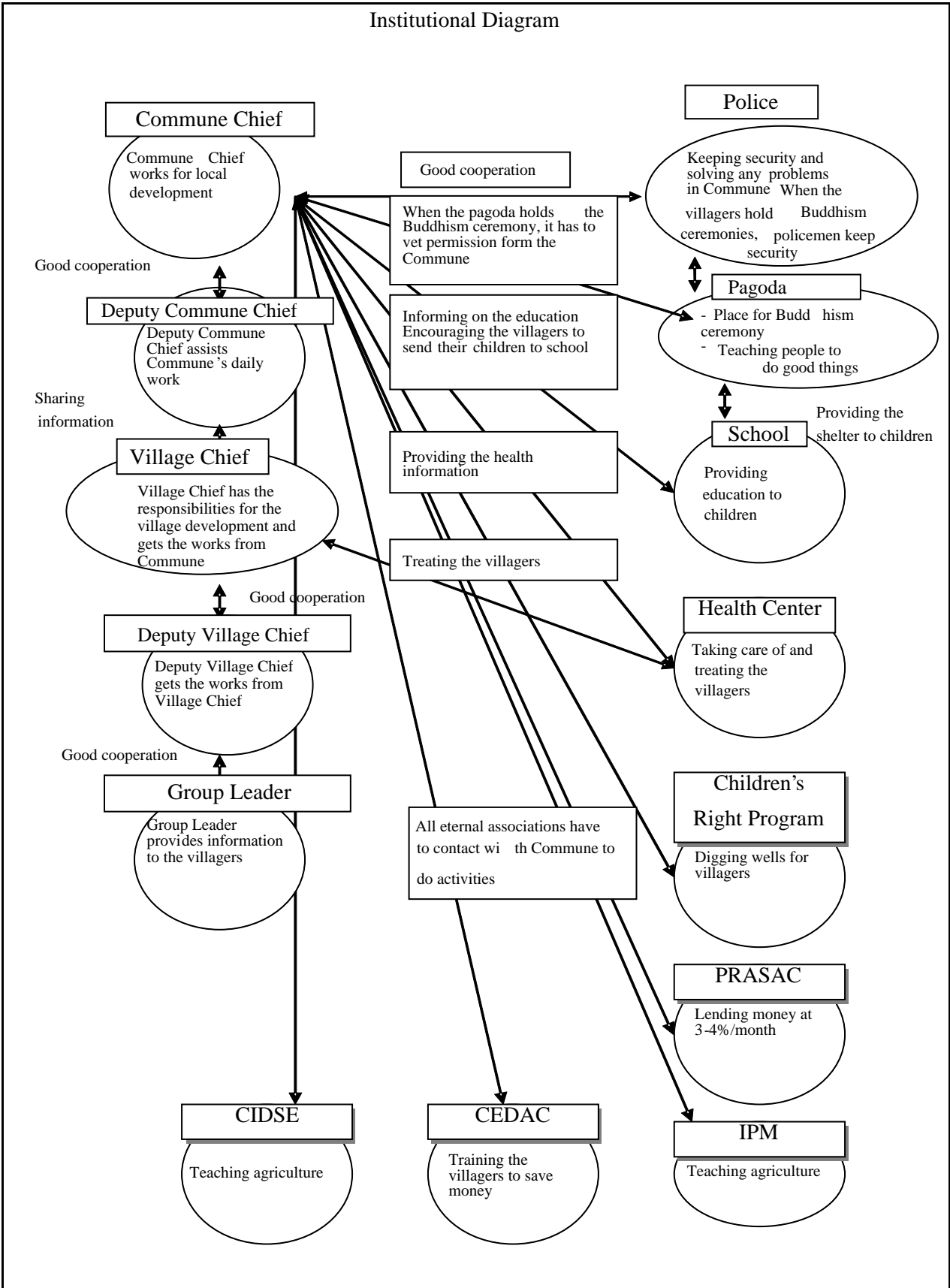
Instiutional Diagram



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Figure C.3.42
Institutional Diagram of Ou Veang Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

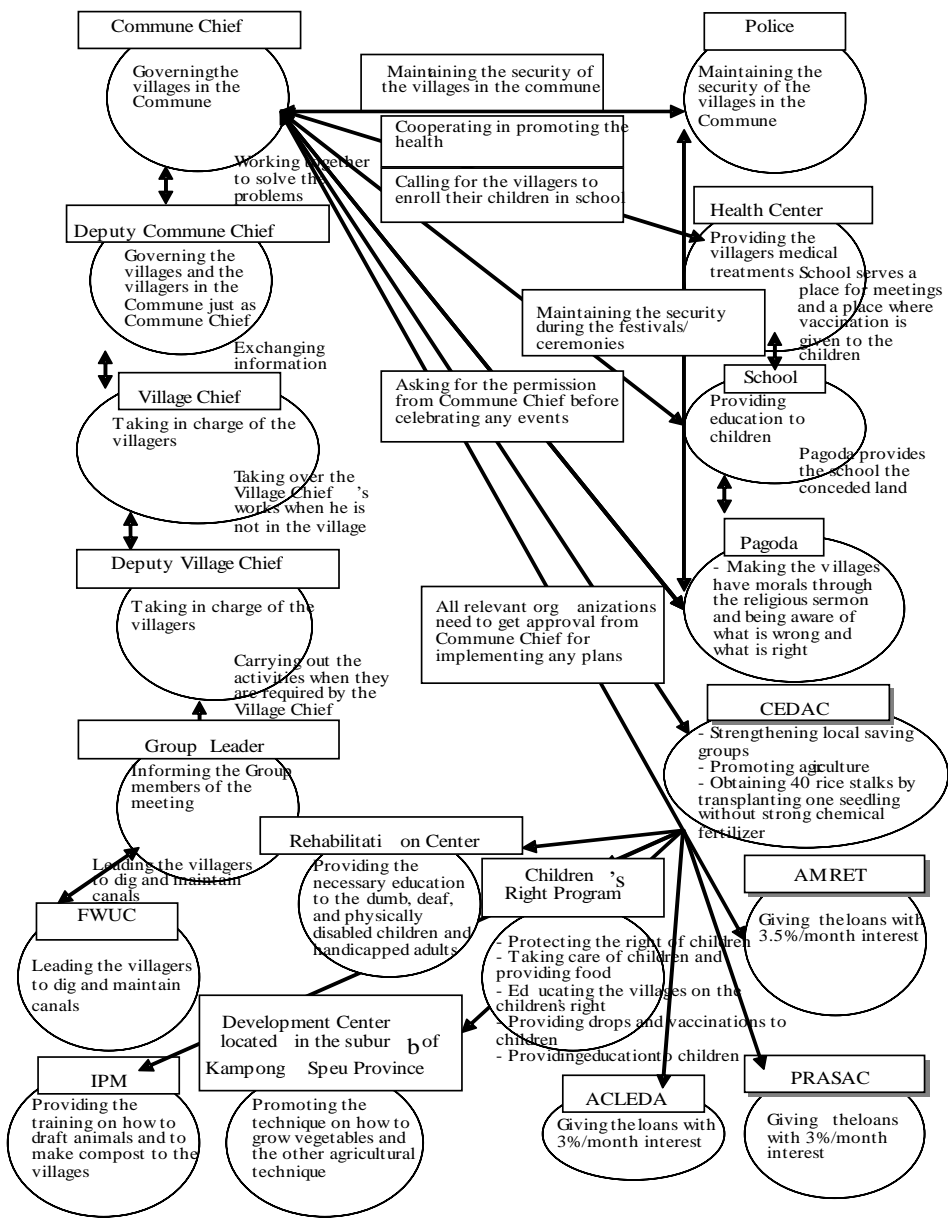


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Figure C.3.43
 Institutional Diagram of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram



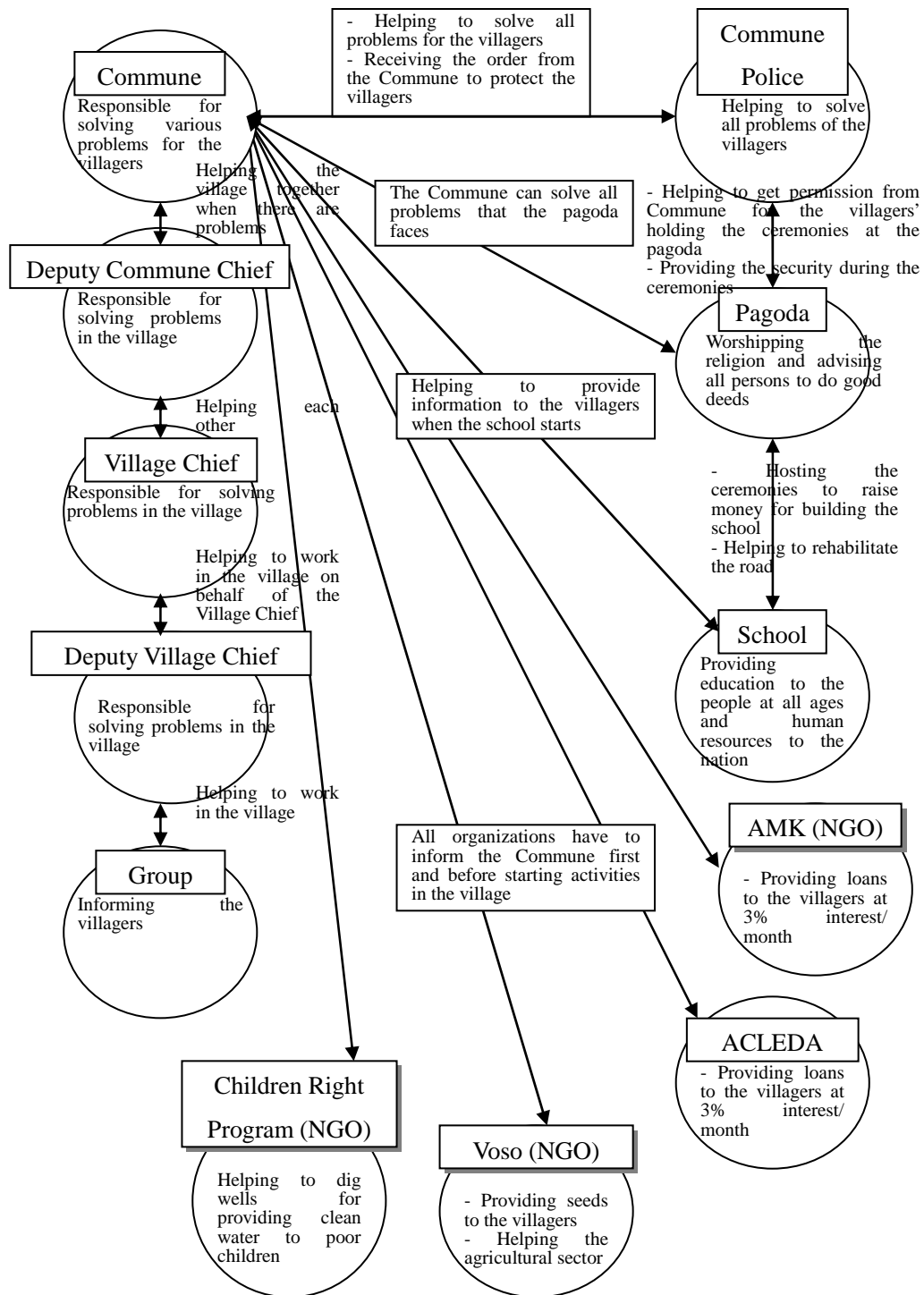
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Figure C.3.44

Institutional Diagram of Tumpung Village, Kahaeng Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram



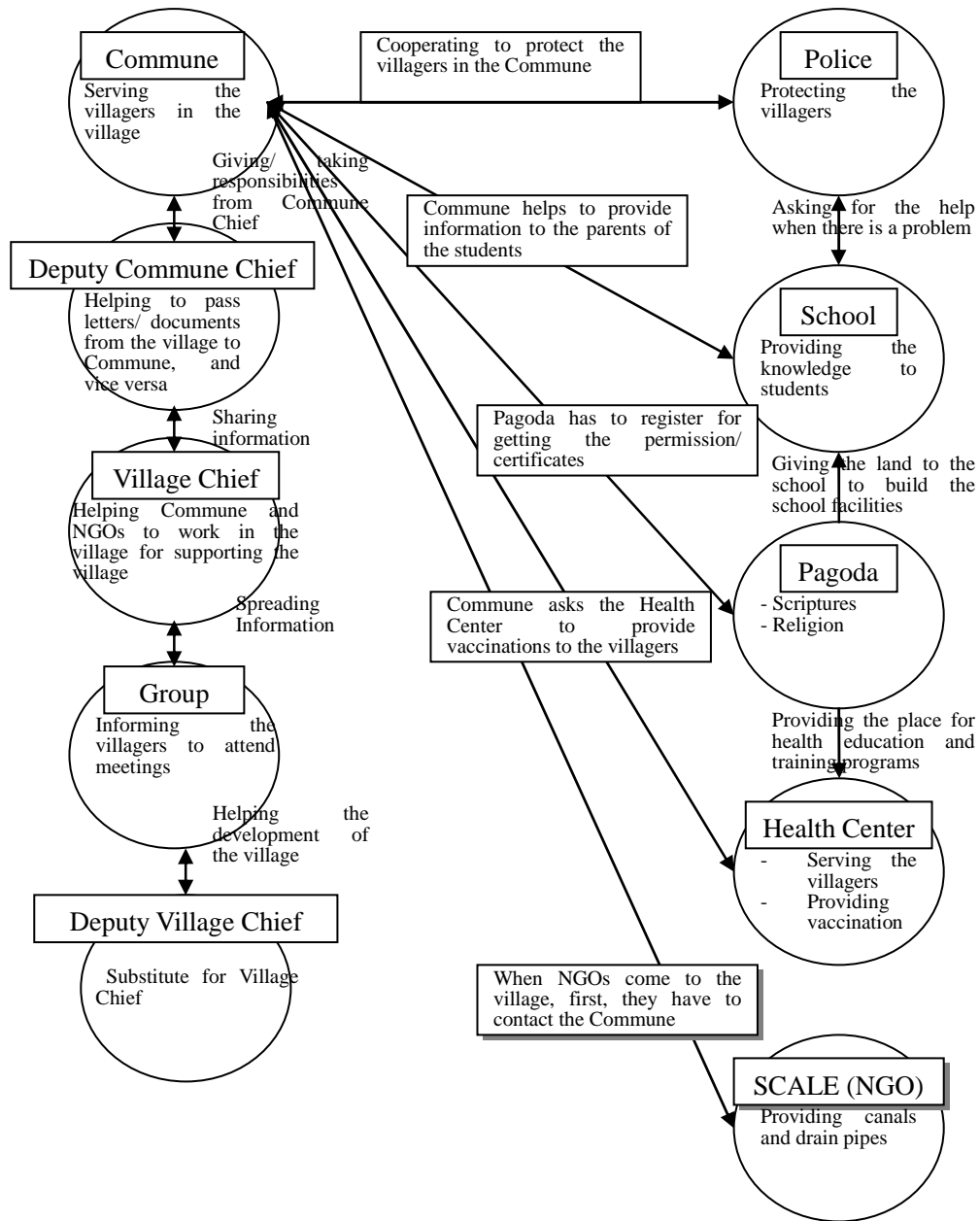
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Figure C.3.45

Institutional Diagram of Sala Kruos Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram

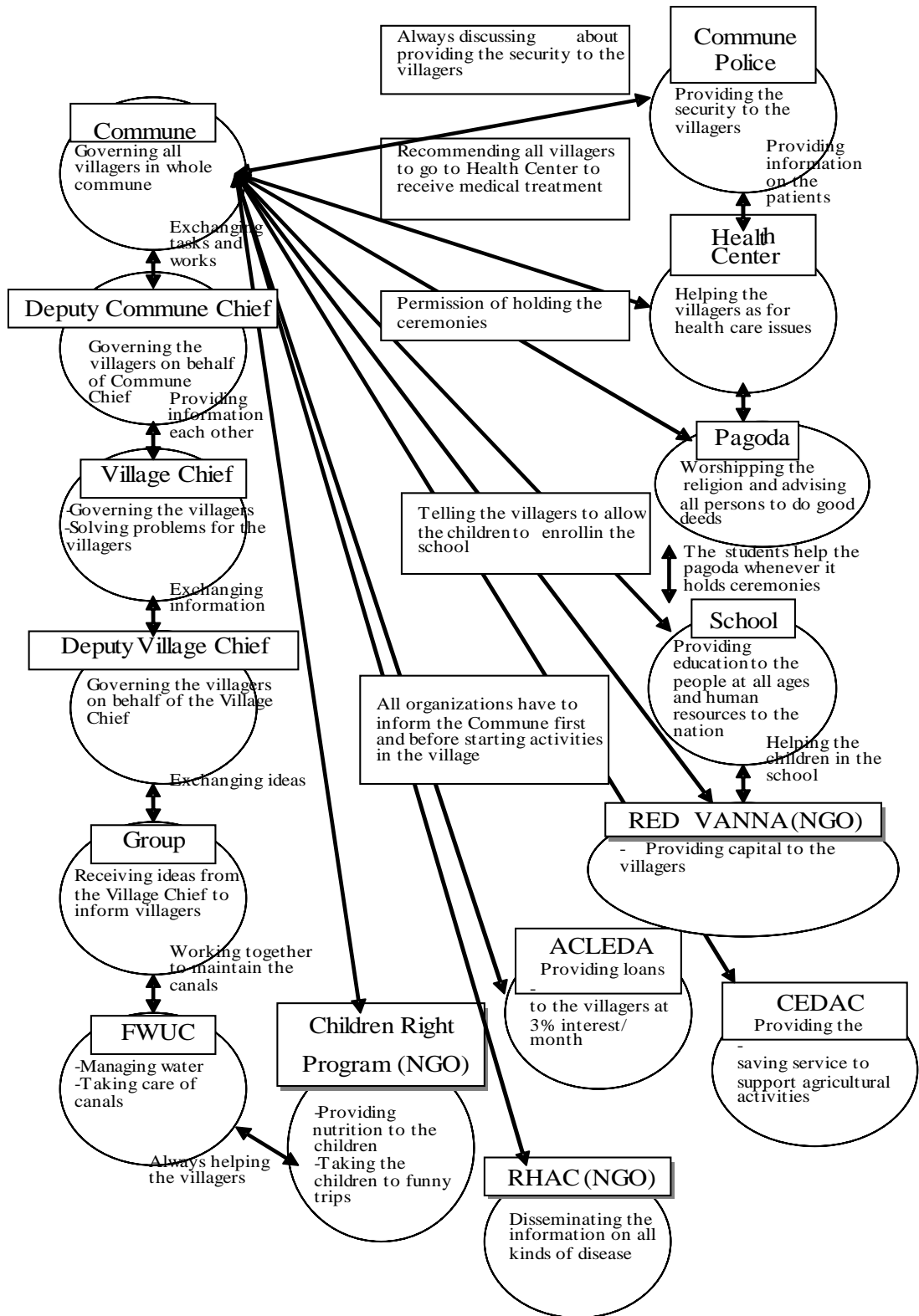


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Figure C.3.46
 Institutional Diagram of Boeng Chram
 Tboung Village, Preah Nipean Commune,
 Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

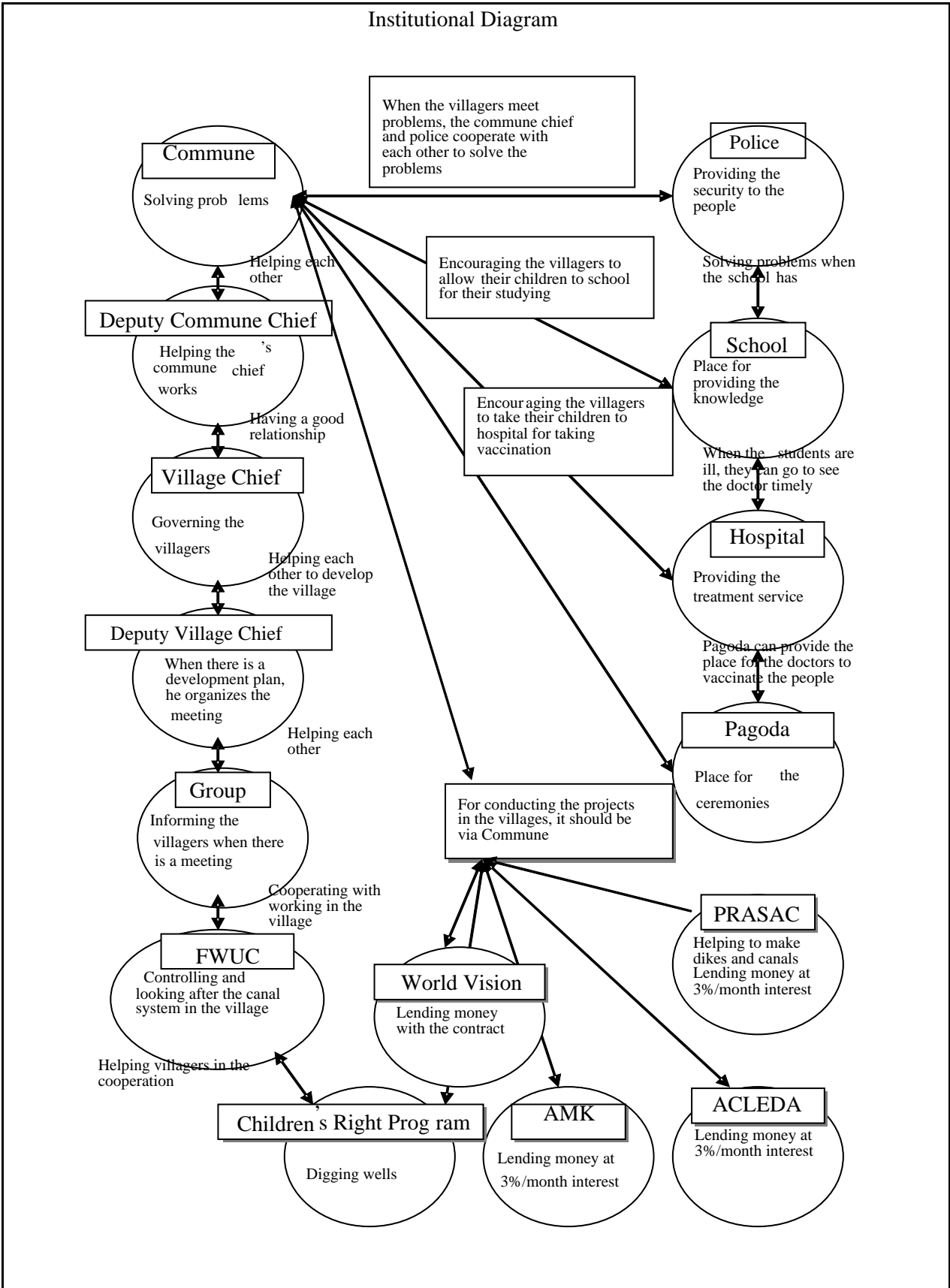
Institutional Diagram



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Figure C.3.47
Institutional Diagram of Sayav Village, Preah Nipean Commune, Kong Pisei District, Kampong Speu Province

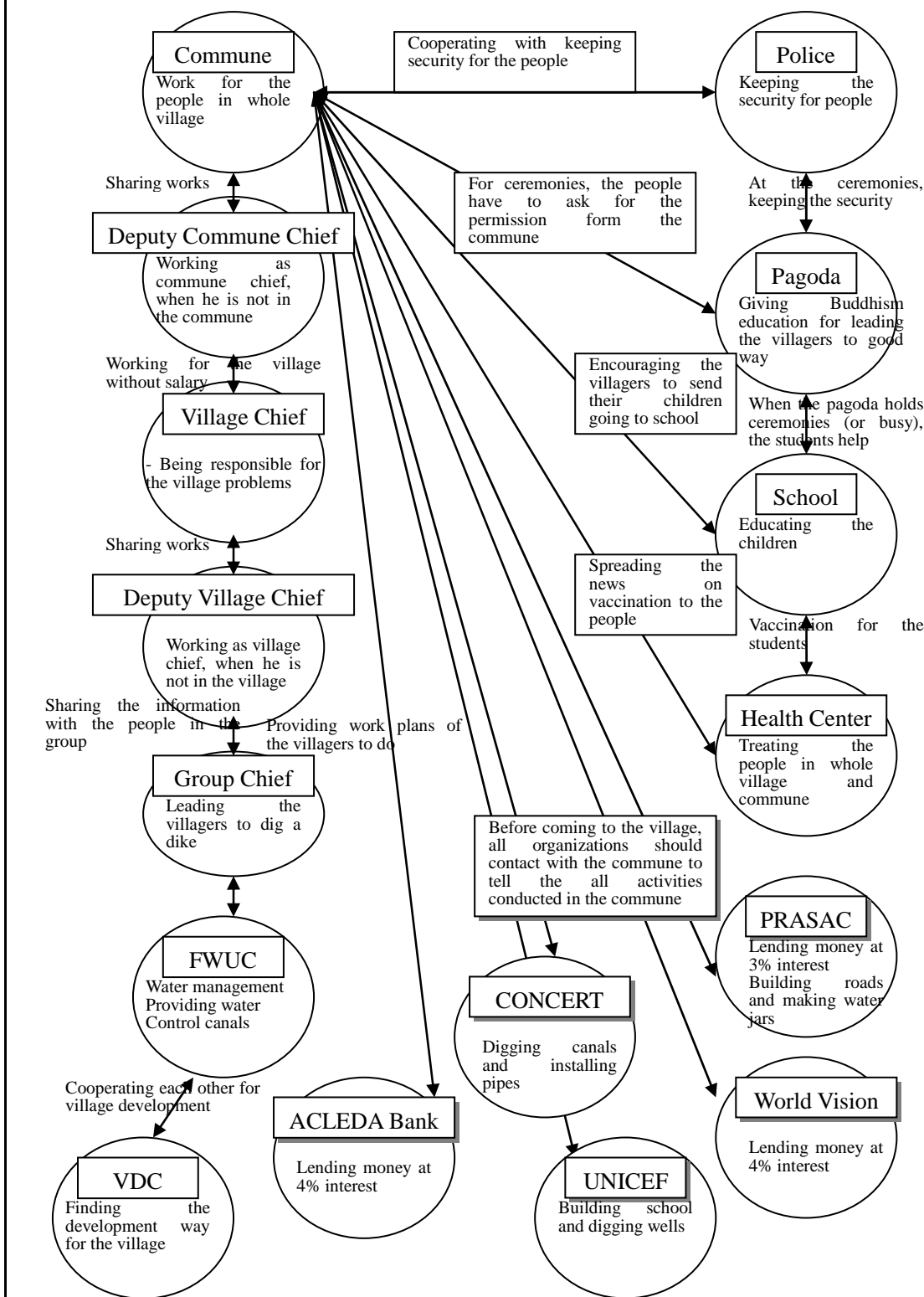


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Figure C.3.48
Institutional Diagram of Beng Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram

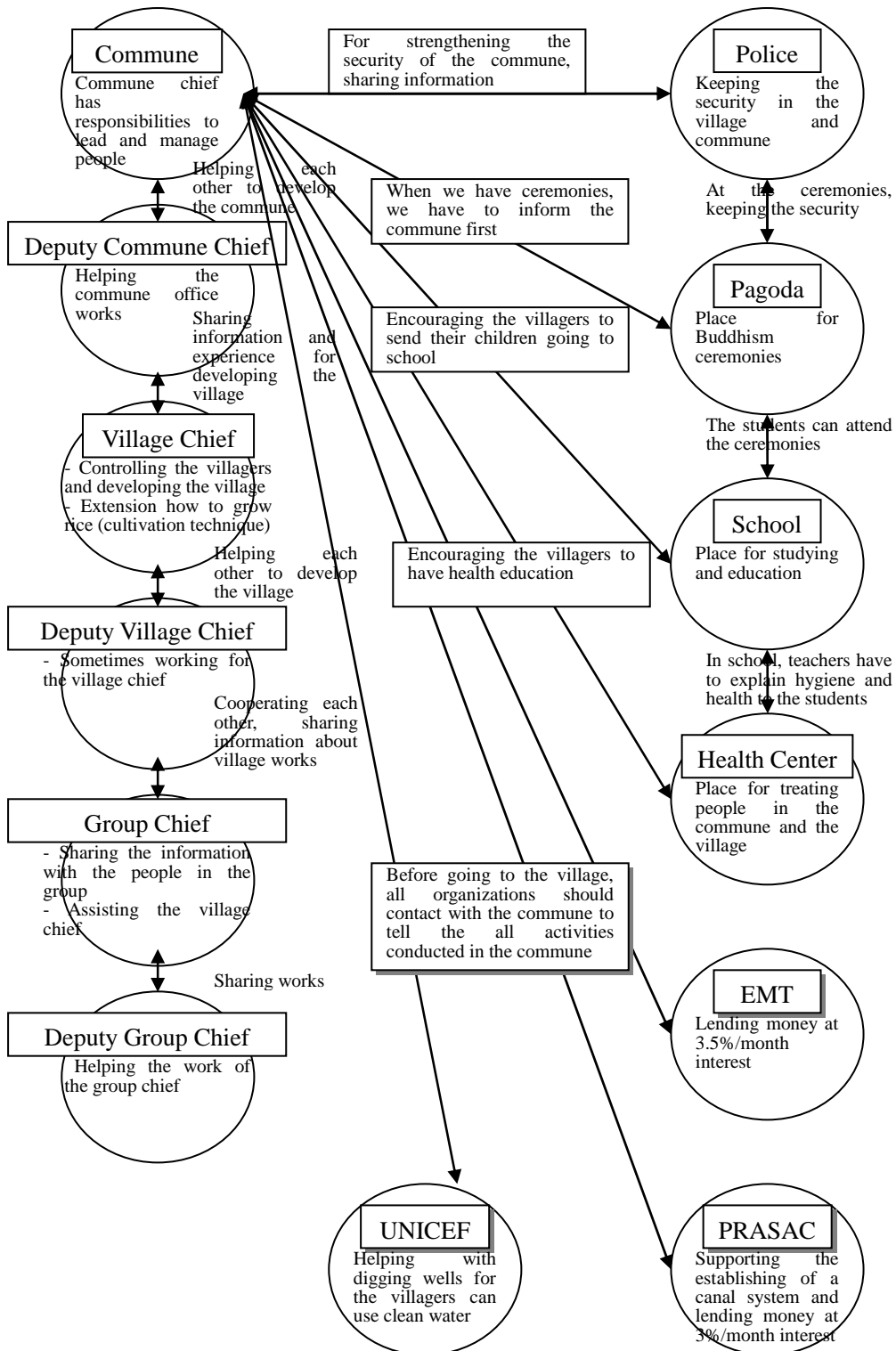


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Figure C.3.49
Institutional Diagram of Angkor Chea Village Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram



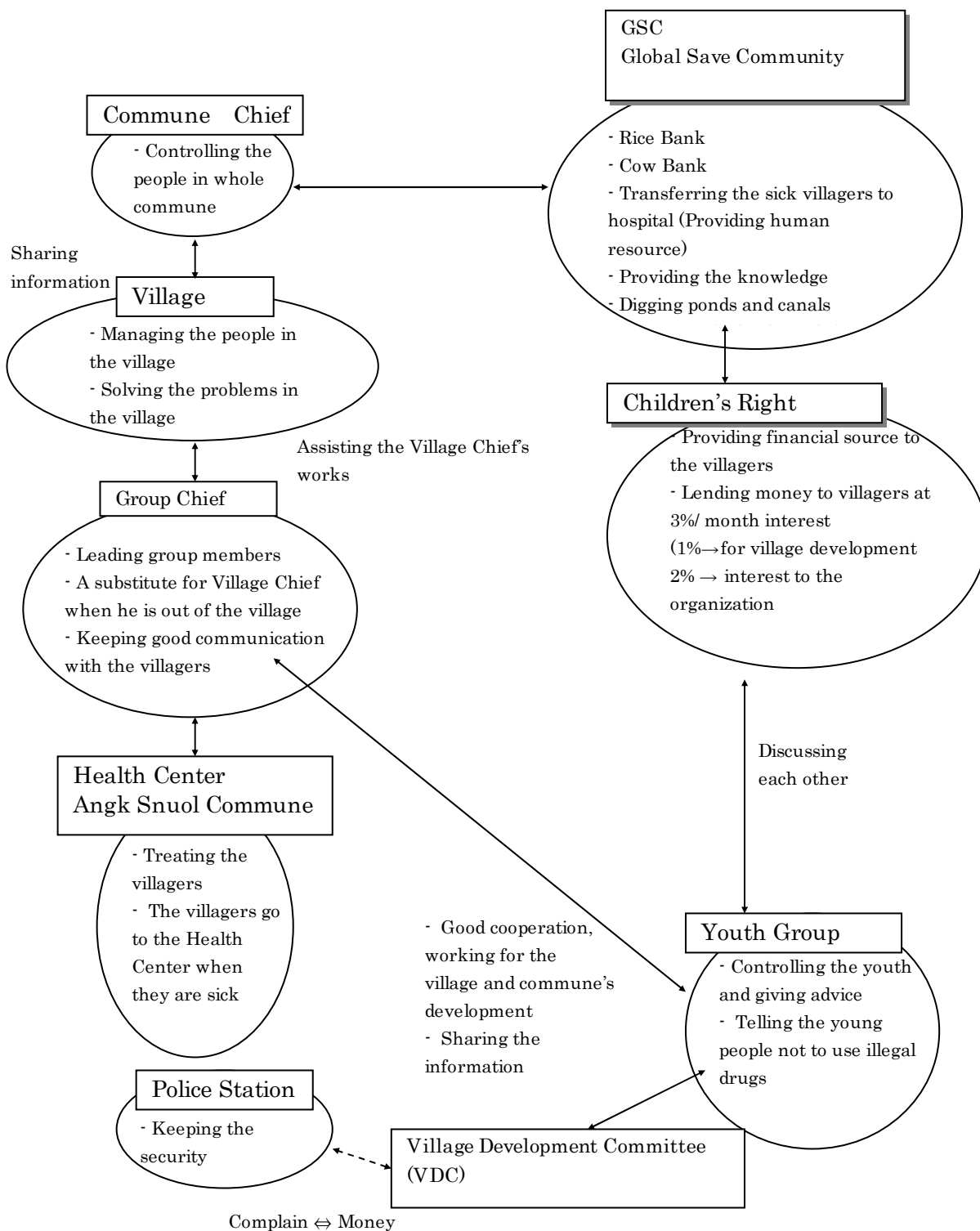
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Figure C.3.50

Institutional Diagram of Sampov Ngo Village, Pney Commune, Samraong Tong District, Kampong Speu Province

Institutional Diagram

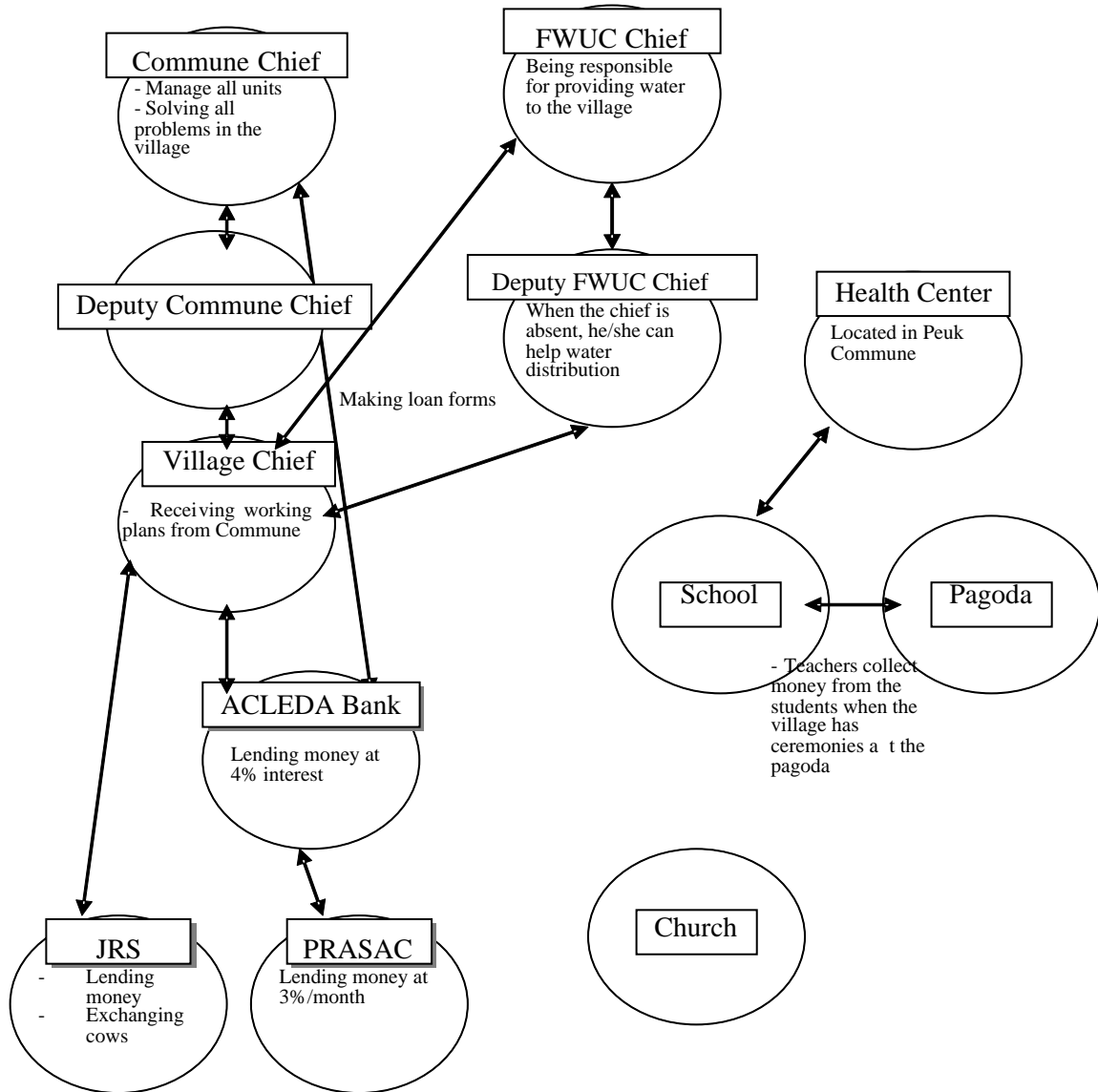


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Figure C.3.51
 Institutional Diagram of Chamkar Trach Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province

Institutional Diagram

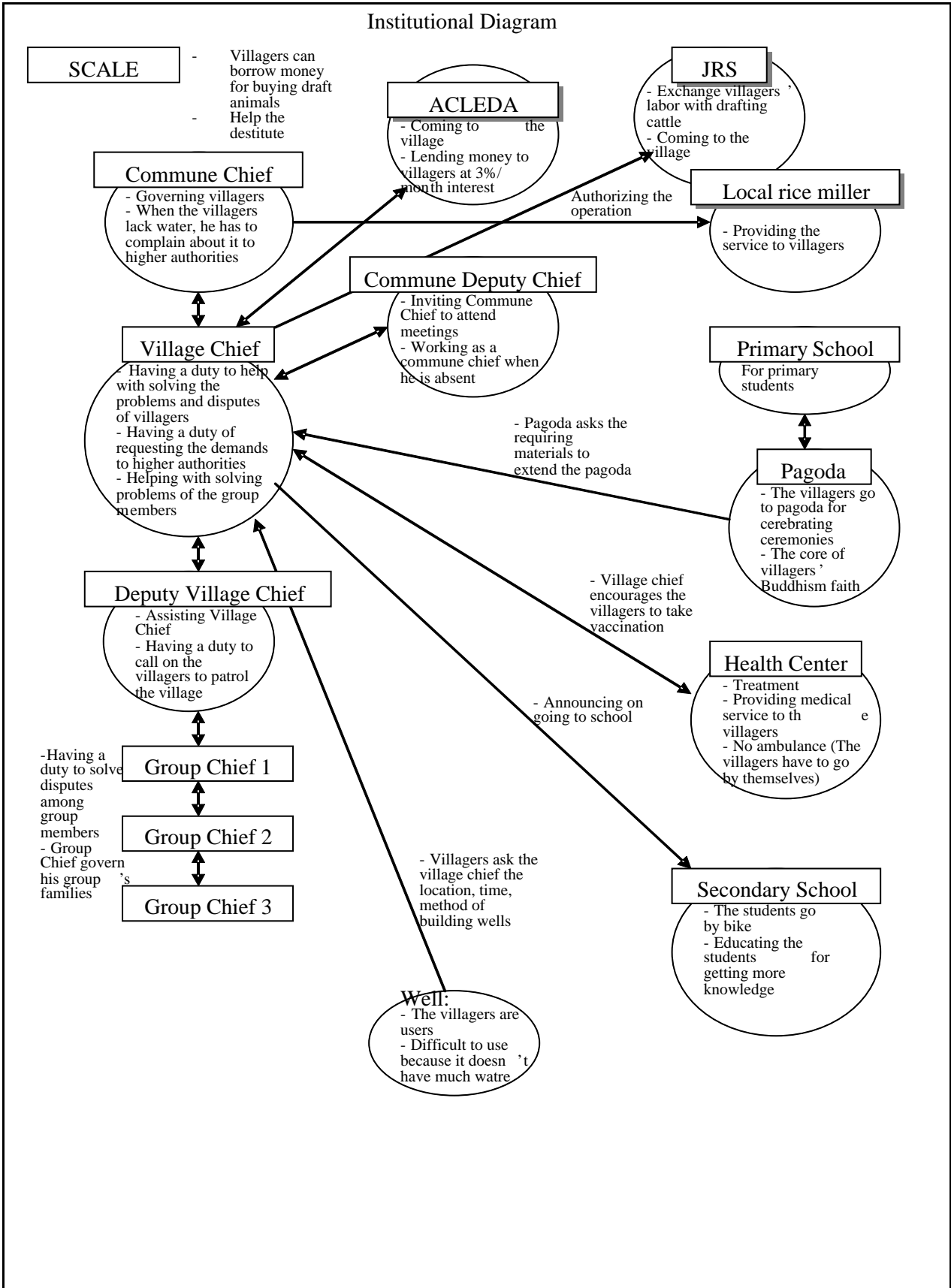


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Figure C.3.52

Institutional Diagram of Tuol Thnaot Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province



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Figure C.3.53
 Institutional Diagram of Angk Samnang Village, Peuk Commune, Angk Snuol District, Kandal Province