



**ASSESSMENT REPORT ON
AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
AND ADAPTATION PRACTICES**



**Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management
and Agricultural Practices (NAPA Follow-Up)**

In collaboration with:



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1. Introduction

Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management and Agricultural Practices in Rural Cambodia is led by the Project Support Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF PSU), with support from UNDP. It aims to make Cambodia's agriculture sector less vulnerable to changes in the availability of water resulting from climate change. It intends to raise awareness of climate change, demonstrate climate resilient practice in agriculture and water resource management and integrate responses into provincial and commune development plans.

Save Cambodia's Wildlife (SCW) has been sub-contracted to do awareness raising under the project's name of Public and Outreach for Climate Risk Reduction (PAOCRR). This campaign aims at increasing public awareness and knowledge to farmers, commune councilors, relevant district and provincial officers on climate change and alternate adaptation measures in agriculture and water management in Chitrborei district, Kratie province and Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province.

In January 2011, SCW conducted baseline assessment on awareness and knowledge level of farmers, commune councilors, district and provincial officers in order to develop appropriate awareness strategies for a public campaign. After that, SCW has been implementing its public outreach events in the target areas such as the World Environmental Day 2011, village dissemination workshops, focal point monthly meetings and movie shows. Moreover, IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials such as posters, banners, T-shirts, flipcharts, video, comedy show (Ayai) and billboards were also produced.

2. Objective

To assess awareness and knowledge level of farmers, focal people, commune councilors, district and provincial officers on climate change and adaptive measures in agricultural practices and water management in target communes after the PAOCRR was ended.

3. Methodology

In order to assess awareness and knowledge level of target groups, Focus Group Discussion is used for gathering needed information on the knowledge on climate change, behavior and changes in resilient practices in agriculture and water management.

3.1. Checklist of questionnaires

A checklist of questionnaires was developed and used to gather information on the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP). Please see checklist of questionnaires in Annex 1.

3.2. Facilitation of focus group discussion

In each focus group discussion, there were one moderator and one observer. The moderator is responsible for facilitation the group and the observer notices and takes minutes.

3.3. Target group selection

Representatives in focus group discussion were randomly selected from target villages. They mostly used to participate in our awareness raising activities as following:

- Climate change public campaign in the World Environmental Day 2011
- Focal people participated in monthly meetings
- Farmers who have involved in activities of NAPA Follow-Up
- Farmers participated in village dissemination workshops and
- Farmers who never participated in the public campaign, but they are living in the target areas.

3.4. Duration and Number of Participant

Participants were divided into small groups consists of 6 to 8 participants each. There is 50 percent of women participated in each team. It takes about 60 to 90 minutes per group discussion.

4. Findings in Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province

4.1 Baseline Results in Teuk Krahorm commune, Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province

According to the baseline survey result on awareness and knowledge level done by SCW in early 2011, the majority of people in Teuk Krahorm commune are realized the changes in higher temperature, changes in time of rain, frequent or intense droughts and frequent lightning. They claimed that deforestation is the main cause of climate change. Over 50 percent of respondents did not know the cause.

With regard to climate change impacts, people realized that they have been suffered from rice yield reduction, problems of human and animal health, food and water shortages and income loss. The majority of respondents claimed that the poor and children are the most vulnerable to climate change. They lack of money, irrigation system, improved rice variety, and challenging in health issues. They have no ability to cope with climate change impacts. 55 percent of respondents are realized that women are the most vulnerable to climate change due to their big burden in housework, difficulties in accessing to good quality of water and their involvement in agricultural activities.

The majority of respondents realized that they can adapt in their health conditions and family income generating; however, they have no capacity of agricultural techniques, water management, and alternate resilient crop variety selection.

4.2 Focus Group Discussion Results in Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province

4.2.1 Awareness and Knowledge on Climate Risks

Based on the result of group discussions, farmers, commune councilors, district and provincial officers have been observing the changes in climate such as higher temperature, intense rain and strong wind, intense lightning, drought and changes in timing of rain. This year, they have observed that rainy season comes late and farmers normally plant seedlings in May. They added that there were clouds with strong wind, but there was no rain or less rain. In 2011, there was flood in Pring Thom commune, Yeang commune and Romdoh Sreh commune, Commune councilors and district officers added. Farmers who were not involved in the campaign have the same observation as those who engaged in the campaign.

With regards to the causes of climate changes, people realized various contributions to climate change such as forest degradation, emission from factories, waste, chemical fertilizer application, air-conditioner, refrigerator, spray, animal dung. Commune councilors mentioned that the forest in the areas have been cleared illegally by farmers who need more farming land and by the militaries. The forest cut down includes resin trees that people get benefits from. Groups of district and provincial officers added that causes of climate change include emission from factories in developed countries, big farms, extractive industries, chemical use and forest clearing for farming without conserving forest cover. For the groups who did not participate in the awareness campaign, they said loss of forest, smoke from cars and factories are cause of climate change.

Majority of people interviewed in the group discussions said they used to hear the word “Greenhouse Gases”. They claimed that greenhouse gases are from machinery, car, motor, burning plastic bags and animal dung. However, most of them except those in Tuek Krahorm commune could not clarify what the greenhouse gases are. Commune councilors said that smoke from factories, animal dung, waste dump, burning plastic bag and water vapor are greenhouse gases.

For district and provincial officers, they understood that greenhouse gases are from factories, animal dung, spray, burning forest, machinery, truck, waste dump and air conditioners. They clarified that greenhouse gases are not those kinds of gases emitted from buildings equipped with glasses. They know that the gas could block heat reflection from atmosphere in the earth. For people who did not join the campaign, they don’t know the word greenhouse gases.

4.2.2 People’s Behavior toward Climate Change

Most people in the group discussions are aware of climate change impacts on their crops. This could be less rice yield due to less water, crop damages, insect increase, diseases on

crops, low soil quality and rotten crops once flooding. Local people normally go into the forest for harvesting non-timber forest products such as leaves (Prich), mushroom (Phsit Pok), honey, resin and rattan shoot. When there is food shortage, farmers dig for bitter cassava (Kdouch) instead of rice. However, they could not even harvest some of non-timber forest products as those plants were dead.

Due to the impacts of climate change, majority of people are facing food shortages, low income, vector diseases, no access to health service, no money to buy medicine, diseases on livestock. These problems led to more poverty. People have to migrate for work or sell labor for income generation. Children abandon school to help housework and earn money by selling labor with their parents.

Related to the impact of climate change on water use, most people said that it leads to water shortages for household use and crop plantations, and water contamination. Moreover, they realized that women and children will spend longer time in collecting water very far from their homes.

In recent years, talking about climate change impacts on health, people are concerning very much about various types of infected diseases such as malaria, dengue fever, diarrhea, vomit, fever and especially Chhikungunya or Chhik, which is widely infected many people throughout Choam Khsant district. Moreover, people are concerning about livestock diseases such as Variola or Smallpox, which caused animal dead as temperature is rising.

Most people realized that they are most vulnerable to the changes in climate because they are lacking of ability, money, food, materials, crop seeds, proper irrigation and water sources. Moreover, they think are lacking of understanding on climate change, sanitation and prevention against unforeseen climate conditions on their livelihoods, and all of these will increase their poverty.

Majority of people realized that women are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change because they normally gain more burdens than men in housework such as taking care children, cooking, washing, collecting water and firewood etc. Moreover, women participate in income generation including selling products, raising animal and harvesting non-timber forest products (NTFPs). These burdens are the barriers which block women from gaining access to awareness, education, participation and decision making process both in their family and community. For the groups who did not participate in the campaign, they claimed the same thing of women's vulnerability in climate change. People participated in the campaign are aware of alternative adaptation to climate change in agriculture such as selecting shorter-period and resilient rice varieties. It also includes water management such as digging ponds, wells, canals, dams, restoring water sources and constructing big tanks to harvest rain water. Moreover, they are aware of how to recycle water for watering crops around their household. For people who did not participate in the campaign, they realized that they have to use less water due to water depletion, plant crops returns higher yields in shorter periods. They think that water sources such as ponds and canals are necessary for their cultivation.

According to the observations, district and provincial officers, they have noticed that at least 30 percent of farmers are applying early rice seed since 2008. Whereas, 60 percent of farmers are still applying their traditional way in cultivation.

4.2.3 Practices in Climate Resilient

For people participated in the awareness campaign, they realized various methods in dealing with the climate change issues. The solutions are related to water for cultivations including ponds, canals, dams, irrigations and restoration of water sources for their farming. Other measures includes planting crops around their households, selecting tolerant crops to less water and too much water, providing animal vaccination, forming saving group and tree planting as well as preventing for illegal logging in their area. People consider having local groups who can continue awareness dissemination on climate change adaptation to other farmers. Group of district and provincial officer have noticed that the target beneficiaries have not gained more benefit from the project as the community ponds have no water, for example.

In case that people have no ability in dealing with climate change issues, they would report to local authorities such as village chief and commune councilor. Other than this, people would request for help from local non-governmental organizations in their area. For people never participate in the campaign, they have to depend on rain, local authority and NGOs as well as migration to for sell labor. Commune councilors would motivate and mobilize for people's contribution in dealing with climate change issues. In addition, commune councilors also seek for help from NGOs and government institutions.

After receiving awareness on climate change, people have changed their attitude through applying their knowledge such as turning off their phones and televisions once raining, water management by digging ponds, storing waste water for watering crops, restoring existing water sources, using water purifiers, planting fruit trees, planting trees, taking bath near crops, planting alternative rice seeds such as early rice, middle rice and late rice, improving sanitation and raising climate change issues to government and NGOs for solutions. For district and provincial office, local farmers can reduce climate risks through raising awareness on how to apply efficient use of water in dry season such as digging ponds, building water tanks or rain water storages. Training farmers on agricultural techniques including crops selection which tolerate drought and flood and use less water is crucial. Providing crop seeds resilient to diseases and empower women through awareness and capacity building is needed. Among all people were interviewed, they are applying some adaptation measures as mentioned above. People who never participated in the campaign, they are not aware of how to adapt to current climate conditions. They have to replant or plant twice for their crop damage as they are relying on rain water. Moreover, they let their animal sick and die without any right solutions.

According to the interview with two representatives of commune councilors of Teuk Krahorm and Choam Khsant commune, climate change issues are integrated into commune development plan 2012. The activities include digging ponds, constructing dams, digging family ponds and wells, doing awareness on agriculture, disseminating climate information

and awareness on saving water. Commune councilors consider that the implementation of commune development plan is not so effective due to lack of participation from people. There is also water shortage after ponds have been constructed. Although there have been many activities including awareness raising on climate change, there are more campaigns needed to change people's attitude and practices in sustainable adaptation to climate change.

5. Findings in Chirtborei district, Kratie province

5.1 Baseline Results in Bos Leave commune, Chitrborei district, Kratie province

The baseline survey result on climate change awareness of target group in Bos Leave commune, Chitrborei district, Kratie province indicates that majority of respondent realized the changes in climate such as higher temperature, changes in timing of the rain, changes in season and frequent droughts and lightning. Most respondents realized the deforestation as main cause of climate change rather than other causes. In addition, they understood that Greenhouse Gases are kinds of gas emitted from big buildings which equipped with many glasses. Most of respondents are aware that changes in climate affect their livelihoods due to less rice yield, health issues, low income, food shortage and depletion of water. They are clearly aware that the poor and children are the most vulnerable to climate change. Among the poor, most of respondents realized that women are suffered the most from climate change as they have less ability, low education, lack of access to health service, big burdens in housework, taking care of family, collecting water and participating in agricultural activities. People understood differently on the actions in dealing with climate change issues especially improving healthcare and sanitation, changing their crops, water management and storage, reserved food and materials as well as livestock to safety hills during flooding season. In their daily living, majority of respondents mentioned that they are facing with challenges in coping with climate change such as lack of irrigation, money, material (boats), seeds or improved rice variety and food shortage.

5.2 Focus Group Discussion Results in Chitrborei district, Kratie province

5.2.1 Awareness and Knowledge on Climate Risks

According to the result from group discussion with different groups, most people have observed changes in climate such as higher temperature (hotter), intense rain, longer flood, drought, changes in timing of rain, changes in seasonal and lightning.

People in all groups realized that the causes of climate change are forest degradation or forest fire, emission from industries, factories, cars, motors, machineries, chemical fertilizer and pesticide, air conditioners, extractive industry and other human activities. Provincial officers mentioned that pollution is mostly from developed countries and due to the population growth as well as economic competition. People in the group who never

participated in the campaign realized similar causes comparing to those involved in the campaign.

Majority of people used to hear about Greenhouse Gases (GHGs). However, many of them especially from farmer groups were able to describe greenhouse gases as gases from air conditioner, spray, gas, factories and car. Some people who never participated in the campaign used to hear about greenhouse gases such as emissions from the earth to the atmosphere. Commune councilors are aware of greenhouse gases from emission of industries or factories, burning fossil fuel and others.

5.2.2 People's Behavior toward Climate Change

Due to the impacts of climate change mainly flood and drought occurred in Chitrborei district, people in all groups realized that they will gain less yield of rice and damaged crops because of insufficient water, rotten or inundated crops, and increased insects and diseases on crops. Once their crops were damaged, they have to replant crops mainly corn and cassava. Some farmers are facing with drought or lacking of water, they have tried using wooden bat for pounding the ground before planting rice seedling. Commune councilors, district and provincial officers as well as farmers who never involved in the campaign realize the climate change impacts on crops as same as farmers. However, commune councilors of Koh Chraeng commune in which their people living on the island where farmers rely on water for growing crops, claimed that flood benefits to their farming.

Farmers participated in the campaign and those who did not realized the impacts of climate change on water such as water shortage, depletion, and contamination and these take water sources farther from home. Due to the impacts on water, local people have to use water with bad quality during flood season and some have to buy water during dry season. Commune councilors mentioned that some families are using unsafe water from the river during flooding season as they don't have water purifiers. There were some conflicts because of increasing demand for irrigation. Farmers also spend more money to buy fuel for pumping water for their crops. For poor farmers, they have no money to buy pumping machine or water for daily consumption.

Respondents realize that the changes in climate impacts on their health such as malaria, dengue fever, diarrhea, vomit, cold, epidemic of cholera, high blood pressure and stomachache.

All people have considered that they are most vulnerable to climate change due to food shortage, no sufficient water sources both for domestic use and crops, long distance of water sources, lack of awareness and understanding on climate change, lack of sanitation, lack of materials, health problems and no health center in some communes and lack of money to buy fuel for pumping water while oil price is increasing. Relevant provincial officers mentioned that local people are most vulnerable because of there is no irrigation system and villages are located along the Mekong river where flooding seems to happen more often.

Most people realize that women are most vulnerable to climate change. They are aware that women living rural areas involve in most activities having much work load in their family such as taking care of children and properties, doing house works, raising animal, collecting food and water as well as involving in agricultural activities. Moreover, most women are weaker and have lower education than men. Relevant officers added that women are very shy to talk and have no power in decision making especially in family. Women gain more burdens once their husband or men in their family migrate to find jobs.

People involved in the campaign have adapted to climate change by selecting crop varieties tolerant to current climate condition, constructing small scale dams, storing water, preparing stuff including food, boat, fire wood, animal feeding and medicine before flooding, preparing safety hills, providing animal vaccinations, and planting more fruit trees around houses. People never involved in the awareness campaign mentioned that they have adapted to climate change by harvesting non-timber forest products, selling animals, migrating for jobs, and pumping water for crops.

5.2.3 Practices in Climate Resilient

Most of respondents are aware of how to deal with climate change such as storing rain water for dry season, changing from late rice seed to early or vice versa,, planting trees and preventing illegal logging, cycling for short distance, water management (digging pond, well, canal and constructing dam), pumping water for rice field, harvesting non-timer forest product, preparing stuff (boat, food, animal, firewood) for moving to safety hills, animal vaccination, improving sanitation, restoring existing water sources, selecting rice varieties tolerate to the current climate condition, growing vegetable and other crops before flooding, borrowing money from micro-finance as needed in their family and finding other jobs. Commune councilors added more adaption measures such as disseminating of information on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, raising awareness about improving health care and sanitation, working in partnership with NGOs and relevant provincial departments, and forming and improving disaster risk reduction committees at village, commune and district levels. Relevant district and provincial officers mentioned that improving irrigation systems, providing water filters and solar power for pumping water can deal with climate change for local farmers.

Among all adaptation measures that farmers realized, they have applied various of them such as growing rice varieties with short period, storing rain water for family use, improving sanitation by boiling water before drinking, participating in saving groups, raising climate change issues to commune councilors and finding other jobs or migrating to other countries to earn money. Commune councilors mentioned clearly about the adaptation measures mainly on selecting rice varieties with short period, constructing resilient dams and roads and integrating climate change issues in commune investment plan (CIP). The CIP could include restoring existing water sources and providing rice and crop varieties tolerant to climate change. District and provincial officers also clarified the same as their commune counterparts about adaptation measures, which is necessary for resilient communities such as improving irrigation systems, rice seed purification, providing water purifiers and animal vaccinations.

In case that local people don't have capacity in dealing with climate change issues, most of respondents realize that they have to quest for help from non-governmental organizations, governmental institutions, red cross and raise climate change issues into commune investment plan. Commune councilors are responsible to report about climate change issues to Red Cross Cambodia, district and provincial governor once local people facing with climate change issues. District and provincial officers proposed to have projects on climate change adaptation, mainstreaming climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and preparedness to village and commune level and conduct rice seed experiment.

After being aware of climate change, most respondents mentioned that they would practice mitigation measures such as planting trees and forest conservation, applying energy efficiency, using biogas and adaptation measures including selecting rice varieties resilient to current climate condition, changing crop and rice seed with short term, storing rain water for dry season, water efficiency, digging ponds, constructing irrigation system. They also prepare for disaster by preparing boat, fire wood, food for family and animal and moving family members as well as animal to safety hills. They turn off television, phone and radio during raining in order to mitigate risks of climate change. District and provincial officers mentioned that people can mitigate climate risks by providing capacity development on climate change adaptation in agriculture, applying agricultural techniques using less water, storing water, using water effectively, raising awareness on climate change adaptation and integrated climate change into commune development plan (CDP), and mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) into other sectors.

6. Conclusion

In Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province, local people in Teuk Krahorm commune who involved in public awareness campaign and other activities organized by relevant provincial departments under the NAPA Follow-Up project, increase their awareness and knowledge on climate change. In general, local people participated in the campaign and activities of NAPA Follow-Up increase their awareness and understanding on climate change mainly their notice on changes in climate, causes and impacts on agriculture, water, their livelihood and vulnerability on women as well as how to mitigate greenhouse gases and alternative adaptation measures in agriculture and water. Some households have been applying adaptation practices such as selecting rice varieties resilient to climate condition, alternate early rice seed with late rice seed, storing water for domestic use and watering crops and vegetable around their household, planting more crops around their homes, using water effectively, animal vaccinations, digging ponds for raising fish and watering crops, joining saving group and disseminating climate change information to their neighbors. Although many people have increased their awareness and understanding on climate change, there are still many people could not remember much about the alternative adaptation measures in order to mitigate risks in farming and water management. People who never participate in climate change public awareness are not aware of the causes and

how to mitigate greenhouse gases emission and various adaptation options in agriculture and water management. Most people are relying on local authorities mainly village chiefs and commune councilors, governmental institutions, red cross and non-governmental organizations for helping in dealing with climate change issues. Commune councilors have been built their awareness on climate change and adaptation measure as well as integrating climate change issues into commune development plan since 2011 through efforts of relevant officers under the NAPA Follow-Up project.

In Chitrborei district, Kratie province, most respondents realize the issues caused by changes in climate such as changes in climate events, causes and impacts on their crops, water for domestic and agricultural uses as well as challenges to their livelihoods. Most respondents thought they are vulnerable to climate change due to lacking of material, food shortage, irrigation system, low awareness and understanding on climate change, water-bone issues, sanitation and health service in their areas. Moreover, they are aware of the causes of vulnerability to climate change on women in which they gain more burdens than men once climate change occurs. Women involve in various types of housework, water collection, food, and agricultural activities such as animal raising, home gardening and farming. Respondents increase their awareness on climate change adaptation as they mentioned on how to select crop varieties tolerate to current climate condition, constructing irrigation system, storing water, preparing materials, food stuffs and safety hill before flooding, joining saving groups, and disseminating climate change awareness and climate information to other people. Among all respondents, there are some people have been applying adaptation measures such as selecting rice variety growing in short period, saving water for cropping, storing rain water, improving sanitation, and regularly monitoring climate information.

Commune councilors in the target areas of Chitrborei district, Kratie province and Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province, are aware of climate change, adaptation measures to climate change and how to integrate climate change issues and solutions into commune development plan. Actually, most commune development plans were integrated climate change since 2011 and implement in 2012. The achievements of commune development plans under the support of NAPA Follow-Up project have not effectively provided much benefit to target beneficiaries yet. For example, community ponds have been constructed, but there is no water. Even there are not much effective results, commune councilors have committed to continue their efforts in dealing climate change issues.

7. Recommendations

Based on the result of awareness assessment, there are several recommendations to continue building awareness and understanding wider to people in the target areas as followings:

- Organize awareness outreach events for local people using visual aids such as video and colorful pictures that can make people understand and remember well.

- Conduct demonstrations of adaptation practice in water management and agricultural techniques for farmers to see the real and practice in details which provides them clear understanding.
- Climate change awareness should be mainstreamed and integrated into regular activities of relevant departments, district officers and commune councilors that involve with local people.
- As village chief and commune councilors are staying closer to local people, there is a need to build further capacity for more and clearer understanding on climate change to them in order to provide regular disseminate awareness and information related to local people.

8. Annex

Annex 1: Check List of Questionnaires for Focus Group Discussion

Part A: Awareness and Knowledge on Climate Change

- 1. Based on your experience, what have you observed any changes in climate?*
- 2. What are the causes of climate change?*
- 3. Have you ever heard the word “Greenhouse Gases”? What are they?*

Part B: Behavior toward Climate Change Issues

- 4. How climate change impact on farming and your crops?*
- 5. What are the impacts of climate change on your livelihoods?*
- 6. How climate change affects water use?*
- 7. How climate change affects your health?*
- 8. Do you think you and your family are most vulnerable to climate change? Why?*
- 9. Between men and women, who is the most vulnerable to climate change? Why?*
- 10. What have you done for adapting to climate change?*

Part C: Practices in Climate Change Adaptation

- 11. What can be done in dealing with climate change issues?*
- 12. What adaptation measures are you applying for dealing with climate change issues?*
- 13. If you don't have possibility in dealing with climate change issues, what would you do?*
- 14. After you are aware of climate change, what would you do to mitigate climate risks?*

Annex 2: Number of Participant in Preah Vihear and Kratie province

List of villages and participants in target communes in Choam Khsant district, Preah Vihear province

No.	Village	Commune	# Participants in campaign	
			Female	Total
A. Village level = 96 participants (50 females)				
1.	Thmat Poeuy	Pring Thom	5	16
2.	Koang Yoang	Yeang	6	16
3.	Veal Thom	Choam Khsant	10	16
4.	Chat Taing	Teuk Krahorm	5	8
5.	Teuk Krahorm, Tropaing Thom, Au Khsant	Teuk Krahorm	4	8
6.	Sreh	Romdoh Sreh	12	16
7.	Char	Kantout	8	16
B. Commune level = 2 participants				
8.	Commune councilor	Teuk Krahorm, Choam Khsant	0	2
C. District and Provincial level = 8 participants (2 females)				
9.	District officer		1	5
10.		PDoWA, PDoWRAM	1	3

List of villages and participants in target communes in Chitrborei district, Kratie province

No.	Village	Commune	# Participants
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			Female	Total
<i>A. Villager = 148 participants (89 females)</i>				
1.	Sambok	Sambok	7	16
2.	Thmor Kre Kandal	Thmor Kre	9	16
3.	Antung Vean	Kantout	11	15
4.	Khnoch	Thmey	14	16
5.	Kor Sang	Chang Krang	4	5
6.	Chour Krauch	Thmor Anderk	10	16
7.	Khsar	Dar	4	8
8.	Kandal	Koh Chreng	5	8
9.	Bos Leave Krom	Bos Leav	4	16
10.	Samrith	Ko Loarb	13	16
11.	Ko Loarb	Ko Loarb	8	16
<i>B. Commune level = 6 participants (1 female)</i>				
<i>C. District and Provincial level = 6 participants (1 female)</i>				