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**BASELINE SURVEY REPORT**

**YOUNG WOMEN IN BUSINESS PROJECT**

**November 2011**

Financed by: EUROPEAN COMMISION

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**YOUNG WOMEN IN BUSINESS PROJECT**

**November 2011**

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**ACRONYMS**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADB | : | Asian Development Bank |
| CBO | : | Community Based Organization |
| EoP | : | End of Project |
| FGD | : | Focus Group Discussion |
| FLD | : | Famer Livelihood Development Organization |
| M&E | : | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| NGO | : | Non- Government Organization |
| PQLU | : | Program Quality and Learning Unit |
| SHG | : | Self Help Group |
| UNDP | : | United Nation for Development Program |
| VAP | : | Village Action Plan |
| YWIB | : | Young Women in Business Project |
| WB | : | World Bank |
| WE BLOOM | : | Women Empowered-Bringing Livelihood Opportunity and Option to Marginalized Women |
|  |  |  |

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The baseline survey was conducted to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. It will help in assessing the outcome and impact of the project and in measuring the changes in various indicators over 3 years of project implementation period. Both quantitative and qualitative approaches were adopted for this study. Household interviews along with focus group discussions with key representatives of the community members were applied for the survey. The sample size of 270 households was randomly selected for individual interview, and 3 types of FGDs including FGDs with young women, FGDs with villagers, and FGDs with local authorities, were conducted.

The survey shows that most of target households were depended mainly on single sources of income to support on average 5 household members. Due to poor agricultural production, 65% of the households encountered at least one month per year of food shortage. Food shortage duration was estimated on average 2.6 months each year for all target households, leading them to loan the cash or rice from other neighbour and private sectors, as well as selling labour.

Regarding income generation activities, rice cultivation and fishing were the main sources of incomes by majority of the households, followed by labour sold. Subsistence farming activities such as livestock raising were also carried out by some households. The net incomes were calculated by summing up all household products and service in cash after excluding operation cost. Amount of net income per household was on average 970 USD per year, and around 70% of the households lived on annual net income of less than 1,000 USD. Most of the households depended on seasonal income from farming activities. Amount of net income shows that over 70% of target households were living under the poverty line.

Related to young women and girls, nearly all target young women and girls did not have skill for income generation, and 11% of all beneficiaries were engaged in business activities including selling groceries products, livestock raisings and hawkers as well sewing and beauty make-up. Amounts of income from these activities were widely ranged from 18 USD to 2,634 USD per year, with average of 427 USD per year. The business activities were carried out on traditional way without proper planning and financial records. Apart from business activities, 9% of all target women and girls were found to be employed in private companies, community worker, and family workers. Excluding family workers, 6% were employed. Amounts of income earned from employed activities were calculated on average 680 USD per year ranging from 100 USD to 2,927 USD.

Overall, 15.5% of all beneficiaries were reportedly engaged in business and employed activities. Lack of skills and no capital were the main issues to start-up income generation activities. Poor networking, limited relevant outside intervention, and poor market information and the market accessibilities for community members in term of agricultural and non-agricultural products, were raised as the issues in the target areas, especially for those located in hard-accessible regions.

In term of household financial status, 21% of surveyed households reported to save cash during reference 1 year prior to survey, and 19% were found to be able to save cash at home and with village saving groups during survey. Amount of savings was on average 186 USD per family. Unable to earn the surplus was a main reason behind not being able to save the cash by most of the households in target regions. In contrast to savings, 70% of all households were engaged in cash credit. The loans were mostly used for daily expenditures and health care by majority, followed by business and other income generation activities.

Information on supportive actions regarding SHG activities, household participations, and local authority attitudes were gauged in the survey. SHG was reported by 9% of all survey households to be presented in their locations, and only 2% were the members of these groups. No one was reported to have more than 2 types of benefits from this CBO. Out of SHG members, 17%, equivalent to 1% of all respondents, reported that their SHG experienced conducting the meeting with local authorities. Regarding household participation in development activities, 28% of the household members and 5% of young women experienced participating in the meeting or social event in their locations. The issues related to young women and girls were poorly found as the topics of the meeting.

Regarding local authority support, the authority attitudes regarding business activities of young women and girls were not well appreciated by the households in target regions. Around 70% of the households reported that their local authorities never raised the issues of young women and girl during public event or meeting while 12% stated that they were highly concerned on young women issues. However, only 1% perceived that they have good attitude toward the business activities of young women and girls.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background

CARE has worked for almost ten years with vulnerable young women in Koh Kong to improve their economic opportunities. For women and girls in rural areas of Cambodia, the underlying causes of poverty are gender inequality, and limited income generation opportunities. Women have low household incomes, limited knowledge, and access to, markets, lack of capital and few opportunities to improve individual capacities and skills.

CARE and its partner, Farmer Livelihood Development (FLD) propose to counter these causes of poverty by increasing young women’s life-skills and access to markets, and creating an enabling environment that supports and promotes young women’s income generation and their participation in development decision-making.

## 1.2. Project Objectives

The overall project goal is to increase employment rates and income generation opportunities for young women and girls in Koh Kong province through developing local capacities, expanding and diversifying income sources and advocacy to create an enabling environment for women. The objectives of the project are to:

* Increased productive and marketable skills of targeted young women and girls
* Women entrepreneurs have improved access to markets and competitive rates for their products
* Increased understanding and sensitization of local leaders on the needs and rights of young women and girls to economic opportunities
* Monitoring, learning and evaluation that enables project lessons, results and impacts to be captured effectively and to inform future planning.

##  1.3. Survey Objective

The baseline survey was conducted to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of the project activities. It helped in getting an initial idea about the targeted region and fixes a benchmark for measuring the changes in various indicators over the project period. The main objective of the survey is to measure all of the indicators specified in the log-frame (attached as Annex1. Below are the specific objectives of the survey:

* Assess the current livelihood status and activities of the households in target areas.
* Assess the current food situation of the households in target areas
* Understand the current income generation situation of young women and girls
* Assess availability of savings of the households in target areas.
* Understand the SHG activities in target areas
* Assess the current understanding and sensitization of local leaders on the needs and rights of young women and girls on economic opportunities
* Understand the literacy level and life-skills of the households in target areas.

## 1.4. Map of the Target Area



# 2. METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

The survey is divided in three phases of pre-survey, survey and post-survey. The pre-survey phase comprises of sample selection and designing the questionnaire for the survey. The first step during the sample selection process is sample size determination; second step is to select the villages and households; and third and last step is to choose a reserve sample for the survey. The survey phase comprises of the training workshops conducted for the data collectors on survey ethics and tools, pre-testing of the questionnaire in the field and developing a plan for the survey process. Post-survey includes the data quality check, data entry, data cleaning and data analysis.

## 2.1. Pre-Survey Phase

The pre survey phase of the survey consists of three steps which are sample size determination followed by village and household selection and determining a reserve sample size for replacing the sample households. Replacement is done in case of non availability or refusal of the household to participate in the survey.

YWIB project has targeted at 70 villages in Koh Kong province spread across 5 districts and 16 communes. The total number of beneficiaries in the targeted villages is 1,700 young women and girls. The description of the targeted area required for sampling is listed in table below:

Table 1 : Description of the project target area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project*** | ***Figure*** |
| No. of districts | 5 |
| No. of communes | 16 |
| No. of villages | 70 |
| Percentage of female | 56 |
| No. of beneficiaries | 1,700 |

### 2.1.1. Sample Size Selection

CARE opted to select a representative sample out of the total targeted area on the basis of which conclusions can be drawn and recommendations can be made about the whole targeted population with a 95 percent confidence limit. Below box is statistical formula used to determine the sample size for the study.

**Box 1: Formula for sample selection**

The desired statistically significant sample size for the targeted is arrived by using the statistical formula written below:

**or**

 N = Population size

 r = Response rate of the degree of homogeneity that we expect in the population response

 Z(c/100) = Critical value for the confidence level ‘c’ (95%, table value 1.96)

The robust estimates and relevant conclusions can be drawn about the area by allowing a maximum error of 5% if we select a sample of 270 households from 1,700 beneficiary households in target regions.

Table 2 : Desired sample size at the desired margin for errors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Project*** | ***Figure*** |
| No. Of beneficiaries | 1,700 |
| Margin of error | 5 % |
| Distribution rate | 70 % |
| **Desired sample size** | **270** |

### 2.1.2. Selection of Villages and Households

After arriving at the desired numbers of samples at a desired margin of error the second step under the pre-survey phase was to select the villages and the households within those villages. The baseline design team decided to select 10 beneficiary households per village to arrive at the sample size of 270 households in 27 villages of target region. The selected villages for baseline surveys were selected based on geographical locations and the necessity to ensure they were spread across the whole targeted area.

A list of the entire villages for survey along with the number of households selected is attached as Annex 2. Further, the households were randomly selected among the target households for interviews.

### 2.1.3. Reserve Sample List

Agriculture is the main livelihood activity of the population in the targeted region. Although the team planned to make appointments in each village to conduct the survey, it was anticipated that some households may not have any adult members available at the time of survey to respond to the questionnaire due to their work in the field. Additionally, households were given the option to refuse to participate in the survey. To deal with these situations a reserve sample list was prepared to replace the selected sample households if required.

### 2.1.4. Questionnaire Design

The baseline survey questionnaire was first developed by the CARE PQL team at Phnom Penh office. There were several discussions about the questionnaire among project staff and CARE research team. Field project staffs were also contacted to provide input during those discussions. The questions in the schedule were designed in a structured format to be in line with the log-frame. Every precaution was taken to avoid any duplication of the information collected. Questions were framed to measure each of the indicators over a period of time.

Field pre-testing was conducted to the check the quality of revised questionnaire and to provide the opportunity for the data collectors to test their awareness of questionnaire. After a series of discussions and feedback sessions the questionnaire was tested in the fields. The main issues which came out of this discussion were regarding the definitions of a few concepts. Additionally, the team faced some challenges in identifying the most appropriate Khmer translations of such terms, and these issues were clarified during the pre-testing.

## 2.2. Survey Phase

The survey phase starts with the training of data collectors on survey ethics and survey questionnaire followed by pre-testing of questionnaire in the field. The last step during this phase is to develop a strategy to conduct the survey process smoothly by using the resources effectively. The survey strategy was made keeping in mind the geographical location and local conditions of the targeted area for the survey.

### 2.2.1. Training of Data Collectors

The data collection for the survey was conducted by project staff from CARE and FLD. The training of data collectors was conducted at CARE Koh Kong office and it was organized in two phases. During the first phase a one day training workshop was organized for data collectors focusing mainly on survey ethics and questionnaire. The data collectors were taught and trained about the meaning and importance of obtaining informed consent from respondent in any survey. They were also made aware about the importance of maintaining the anonymity and confidentiality of the information collected. This session also focussed on the methods of data collection such as: how to approach a respondent, how to pose a question to a respondent, how to deal with the refusals etc.

During the second phase data collectors were trained about the various questions in the questionnaire. In this training session, the meaning of each question and the concepts listed in the questionnaire were explained to each data collector. There were also advised about how to ask every question listed in the questionnaire, how to probe a certain question and when to stop.

### 2.2.2. Pre-testing of the questionnaire

The pre-testing of the questionnaire was done two times in the targeted region. Two different villages were selected to conduct the pre-testing of the questionnaire for two days. Non-sampled villages were selected for pre-testing to avoid multiple interviews at the same household or village. Twenty households were randomly selected for pilot survey and were informed about the interview time and date in advance.

During the first day of pre-testing each group with two data collectors were advised to conduct two interviews together within half of the day under supervision from team leaders. After receiving the feedback from data collectors and team leaders in the afternoon changes were made as required. The second day of field testing was conducted with the new questionnaire which we got after incorporating the comments from the first day. During the second day each data collector was asked to conduct one interview alone with supervision from team leaders. The same procedure was followed during the second day and second feedback session was conducted with the data collectors during the afternoon.

After receiving all of the feedback and comments from relevant people from the fields, the field survey was started in Koh Kong on 26th July and was completed on the 30th July 2011.

### 2.2.3. Survey plan

A detailed plan was developed by the CARE research team with the help of field supervisors before starting the actual survey. The plan also listed down the probable difficulties which we could face during the survey. The plan helped the survey team to be prepared for any anticipated difficulties which could arise in the field. The field supervisors were given proper guidance about how to deal with the anticipated difficult situations in the field. The interview date for each village was fixed keeping in mind their geographical location so that we could utilize our resources effectively to save time and resources. The structure of the baseline team is depicted below.

CARE - PQL Team and PM: Mr. Duk Pun and Mr. Sreng Bora

Field Supervisor 1: Mr. Duk Pun

Field Supervisor 2: Mr. Sreng Bora

2 Data Collectors

2 Data Collectors

Field Supervisor 3: Mr. Kay Vannara

2 Data Collectors

Some of the targeted villages at Koh Kong province are located very far from the field office and it is not possible to travel to these locations on every day of survey. The team developed a strategy to deal with all situations and a day by day plan along with the survey targets was fixed. Appointments with the households were also set well in advance. This was done to minimize the need to replace sample households with the reserve sample households due to non availability of any adult member at the household at the time of the survey. Relevant authorities in the region were also informed and briefed about the whole survey process before starting the survey.

Only adult members of the households including young women and girl as well as household heads were chosen for canvassing the household questionnaire. The response rate to the overall process of data collection from the people in the targeted villages was almost 100 percent due to the good rapport which has already been established between CARE staff and the villagers. The team was able to interview the entire selected targeted household in the sample.

Three groups of the survey team were prepared and each group was responsible for conducting the survey in target district of the project, and each group consists of 1 field supervisor (PM and PQL team) and 2 data collectors (YWIB project staff). This preparation was made to minimize the travelling time across the target areas, and help the field supervisor to manage the team.

## 2.3. Post-Survey Phase

Post survey phase comprises the consistency check of the data collected at the field followed by data entry and data analysis for report writing. Poor quality data leads to poor results and hence these post survey steps are very important to ensure robust conclusions to be drawn from the data analysis.

### 2.3.1. Data quality control

Data is cleaned for any inconsistency to increase the data accuracy and to make it complete for the process of data analysis. Data was cleaned first at the field after the data was collected. The field supervisors along were in charge of conducting the data collection and cleaning process at the field. Data collected on each day during the survey was checked by the field supervisors and then by the CARE research team members. To check the quality of the data collection a few questions to check the consistency of the data were added in the questionnaire. Inconsistency in the data collected was clarified by the data collectors during the survey process and if required they were advised to recheck the data from that particular households.

### 2.3.2. Data entry

The collected data were entered in the Koh Kong field office by M&E officer with assistants from project staff of YWIB project. Data entry templates were developed by CARE database manager, and training about the data entry format was also provided to the data entry operators before entering data by CARE M&E officer. M&E officer and CARE database manager were responsible for supervising the process of data entry.

### 2.3.3. Data analysis

Data was further cleaned before starting the data analysis for writing the baseline report to remove the errors from the data sets. This process helps in removing the errors which arises due to low-level data errors that result from an imperfect data collection and data entry process. This was followed by data analysis and the results are presented in the sections to follow.

Statistical procedures including frequency, cross-tabulation, and numeric descriptive statistics, were applied for data analysis, and the associated findings from household interviews and FGDs were taken overall to triangulate information and to draw out key findings and conclusions.

# 3. FINDINGS OF SURVEY

The findings of baseline survey are organized in 6 sections based on types of the information and the project indicators. These sections are comprised of households demographic, food situation, household income generation, business and employment activities of the beneficiaries, household saving and credit, social supportive actions for business and employment activity, and literacy and life skill of the beneficiaries. In each section, the highlighted statements on the outputs of indicator measurement are briefed at the end of section in order to set the key benchmark information to assess the outcome and impact of the project intervention on target beneficiaries as well as community.

## 3.1. Household Demographic

The household demographic information provides a familiarity with the living standard of the population within the project targeted area. It also helps in giving an idea about the level and intensity of the vulnerability of the population targeted by the project. The profile of the targeted population is presented with the help of information on general household information, educational standard of household members, economic status of the households, and migration situation of target household members.

### 3.1.1. Household Information

The average family size of target households is 5 members, of which nearly 3 members are female and 1 to 2 members are female aged from 15 to 30 year-olds. The figure of household membership is similar to the general Cambodian population. However, in our sample, the proportion of female household members was higher.

Table 3 : The household information in the targeted area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable | Figure |
| Total number of household members | 5.0 |
| Total number of female household members | 2.8 |
| Total number of female aged from 15-30 years old | 1.4 |
| N | 270 |

### 3.1.2. Educational Standard of the Household Members

The educational standard of the population will help us in getting an impression about the standard of the population and their capabilities to progress up the economic ladder. From the project implementation point of view this will help in assessing the need and deciding the strategy for the beneficiary selection. The section will illustrate the standard highest education obtained under any structured education system by the households head, general household members and young women members.

The survey found a difference in the educational levels among the types of household members. Nearly half proportions of the household head and 21% of the young women member never attended school. Primary school was found to be highest education level obtained by relatively highest proportion of household members, especially for young women members. It is observed that due to not being available higher-grade schools in the community as well as poor living conditions, most of the household members could not pursue their education and turned to be engaged in farm activities and others instead.

Figure 1 : Highest level of standard education of household members (N = 270)

### 3.1.3. Economic Status of the Households

The economic status of the households is captured through the indirect measures such as the assets currently owned by the household and housing status. However, the survey also utilised the direct measures of economic status through the information on the household income and expenditure that will be presented in other sections.

Regarding household dwelling, materials used for roof and wall construction were asked from each respondent. Majority of the households (around 60%) used zinc for roof construction, followed by grass, thatch or bamboo (21%). Asbestos were also used by around 20%. In addition, around half proportions of the respondents used plywood to construct their dwelling wall, followed by low-cost materials by 25%. *In addition, some participants from FGDs stated that dwelling conditions could not indicate the living status of the households in target areas as constructed materials for dwellings were collected directly by the households nearby their villages and some received this asset from their parents.*

Figure 2 : Type of construction materials used for dwelling

 Material for roof construction (N=258 ) Material for wall construction (N= 259 )

The response on various assets owned by the households is listed in the table below. Water containers and hand phone were owned by the majority of households (around 56%). The

Next most frequently owned asset was found to be motor, fishery equipment, suitcase, beds, battery, and radio (from 30 to 34%). The valuable assets including hand tractors, care, pumping machine, milling machine and other were owned by minority of the respondents.

According to Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010 (NIS, 2010), percentages of target households equipped with valuable assets including motors, battery, television, buffalo/cow, wardrobe, ox card, and others were quite lower than those of similar Cambodian households in other rural areas.

Table 4 : Assets in the household in the targeted area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Household Asset | Percent |
| Target Household | Rural Cambodia Household[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| Mobile phone | 56 | 63 |
| Motor | 34 | 49 |
| Fishery equipment | 33 | NA |
| Battery  | 30 | 56 |
| Radio | 30 | 41 |
| Television | 26 | 57 |
| Boat | 25 | 6 |
| Buffalo/Cow | 21 | 77 |
| CD/DVD/video player | 17 | 26 |
| Bicycle | 16 | 67 |
| Plough | 15 | NA |
| Wardrobe/cabinet | 13 | 30 |
| Hand tractor | 5 | NA |
| Ox cart | 4 | 21 |
| Pumping machine | 3 | NA |
| Milling machine | 2 | NA |
| Cars/jeep/van | 2 | 3 |
| Others | 1 | NA |
| N | 270 |  |

The land assets owned by the households were probed during the survey. The information on the amount of land owned by the households for building the house, land for rice cultivation, land for upland crop cultivation and land for other uses were recorded. Majority of the households had the land for the house and land for rice production (78% and 45%) while land for non-rice crops were reportedly owned by 12%. Out of the households who have land, amount of owned land were on average 1.15 hectare for non-rice crop, 0.75 hectare for rice crop, and 0.21 hectare for housing. Overall around 17% out of all respondents did not have their own land and they rent the house for family member living.

Percentages of target households having their own lands, especially agricultural land, were found to be notably lower than those of other rural areas in Cambodia (50% of target households compared to 78% of the households in rural areas of Cambodia)[[2]](#footnote-2).

Table 5 : Land ownership by target households (Total N = 270)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Land categories1 | Percentage of HH with land (%) | Average among the household with land (Hectare) | Average among all households (Hectare) |
| Non rice crop land | 11.5 | 1.15 | 0.13 |
| Rice crop land | 45.1 | 0.75 | 0.34 |
| Housing land  | 77.6 | 0.21 | 0.16 |
| Total land | 83.3 | 0.76 | 0.63 |

1: 50% of target household owned agricultural land (rice or non-rice land)

### 3.1.4. Migration Status of the Household Member

The survey questionnaire included a section of questions on migration. This section intended to capture the information on migrants from the household. In addition the enquiry was made whether the migrants supports the household by sending remittances to the household.

According to household interviews, there is no prevalence of migration among target households in the targeted regions. Around 11% of all households reported to have at least 1 household member migrated to other region. Generally a household member migrates in search of job. The proportion of female migrants is found to be slightly more than males. In addition, the rates of migration were found to be notably varied from nil to 25% across target communes. Koh Kong and Mondul Seima districts reportedly have relatively highest proportions of the households reported about migration while the lowest migrations were found in Thma Baing and Sre Ambel districts.

Figure 3 : Proportion of the households reported migrants by different communes (N=270)

*According to FGDs findings, the different perceptions on the level of migration were observed by different target areas, and 5 out of 9 FGDs reported that there were notable migrations of the household members in their locations to other places in search of jobs, especially to provincial towns and neighbouring countries.*

## 3.2. Food Situation of the Households

This section will depict the food shortage period encountered by the households, main cause of the problems, coping mechanisms done by the household to deal with this problem, and daily food diet consumed by the household members. The findings will assist to measure the key indicator stated that “75% of target households have improved food and income security measured by reducing lean months of food shortage by 1 month against the baseline data”.

### 3.2.1. Duration of Food Shortage

A question on the duration of food shortage during the reference period of 12 months prior to the survey was added as one of the questions in the survey questionnaire. Understanding about the concept of food shortage was clarified with the targeted households before the actual survey. It was found that the households in the targeted villages regard themselves as food secured if they have enough rice products from their own farm for household consumption throughout the year. The question in the survey was framed to suit this understanding of food security in the region.

The question about the actual duration of food shortage was asked to every household who reported food shortage in their households during the reference period. The average duration of food shortage for the beneficiary households was found to be **2.6** months during a year. The amounts of food shortage were varied across the target areas.

Around 65% of the households reported to have at least one month of food shortage problem during the reference period of 12 months. The households were further asked to report about the duration of food shortages in terms of months. Relatively highest proportion of all households faced food shortage between 1 to 3 months (34%), followed by those encounter this problems within 4 to 6 months.

Figure 4 : Duration of food shortage (N=268)

Households were further asked to list their perceptions about the various reasons behind the food shortage problems. There were multiple reasons stated by the targeted households. Farming and fishing were the main activity in the region so the factors affecting the farming and fishing process and output are generally reported as the most prominent reasons behind the food shortage problem. Natural calamities in terms of storm and rainfall that negatively affected to fishing were reported by the majority of the households as one of the major reasons behind food shortage problems, followed by small land size. Large family size, low crop yield, and no alternative income sources were also considered as the third reasons.

Figure 5 : Main reasons behind food shortage (N=173)

Some households have reported food shortages almost throughout the reference period of 12 months. These households however have some coping mechanism in place to manage their survival. Questions regarding the coping mechanism during the food shortage period were asked to the households who had reported the problem of food shortage.

Six different types of coping mechanisms were adopted by the households to deal with the food shortage problems during the reference period. Borrowing money from micro-finance institution and neighbour are the most common coping mechanisms applied to deal with the food shortage problems in the household. Selling labour was reported as second major activity to deal with this problem as well.

Figure 6 : Main coping mechanism to deal with food shortage (N=171)

### 3.2.2. Daily Food Diet

In addition to food shortage, type and amount of daily food diet consumed by the households was added to the survey to capture the density of nutritious food diet for target beneficiaries and to set as benchmark for assessing the impact on the food consumption status due to project intervention. Different types of food diet were consumed by the household members.

Besides rice, fish and green vegetable were found to be consumed by almost all of the respondents with relatively highest amount (around 95%) within the last 7 day prior to the survey while soft drink and can food were consumed by least proportion (20% to 25%). As fish is widely available in target areas, animal meats were found to be consumed by nearly haft of the respondents with very less amount (only 0.2 kilogram per day).

Table 6 : Food consumption for household members in last 7 days (N = 270)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of food | Percent | Unit | Average1 | Average2 |
| Rice | 100 | Kg | 13.4 | 13.4 |
| Egg | 65 | Number | 10.8 | 7.1 |
| Any kind of fish | 94 | Kg | 4.3 | 4.0 |
| Any kind of meat | 45 | Kg | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Green vegetable | 95 | Kg | 4.7 | 4.5 |
| Yellow vegetable | 38 | Kg | 2.1 | 0.8 |
| Orange fruit | 40 | Kg | 3.6 | 1.4 |
| Soft drink | 21 | Can | 5.2 | 1.1 |
| Can food | 26 | Can | 2.4 | 0.6 |

Note: 1: average among the households who consumed identified food

 2: average among all surveyed households

Summary indicator-based findings:

* 65% of target household encounter at least one month of food shortage
* Duration of food shortage of the households was **2.6** months per a year.

## 3.3. Household Income Generation

Providing the opportunity for income generation is the main component of the project strategies. The questions related with the source of incomes were asked to the household. This information provides an indirect measurement of the economic standard and the income earning opportunities available in the target regions. From the project implementation point of view the information on occupational status will assist in determining the extent of community participation in the project activities. Key indicator under this section stated that “75% of target households report incomes1 that have increased by 10% or more by End of Project (EoP)”.

### 3.3.1. Income Source

Varieties of income sources including farm activities, fishing, labourer, employee, business, handcraft, and other temporary jobs were queried during the survey. The types of income sources were varied across the target regions of the project. On average 2 sources of income were reported by each household, of which 1 source was considered such temporary or unstable income generation activities as workers, livestock raising, searching forest by-products, and others.

Relatively highest proportion of the households was engaged in rice crop production (around 50%), followed by fishing (41%), and these activities were treated as the main sources of income as well. Apart from that, selling labours in both farm and other places were reportedly predominant in target areas by 26% of the households. Livestock raising were found to be carried out by around 20% as the supplementary activities. Since some of the households were located in forest areas, searching for forest-by products were found to be hold by 11%, in which around half of these households were mainly depending this activity for income generation. The results illustrate that most of the households were relying on main single sources of income to support their family members.

*Moreover, most of the participants from FGDs reported that they did not have secured jobs, especially for young women and girls, and they usually encountered food shortage problems. No skills, no capital or inputs, and no suitable market for business, were widely raised as the barriers in carrying out business activities.*

Figure 7 : Income generation sources (N = 270)

### 3.2.2. Amount of Income

The amounts of income generated from each livelihood activity were probed during the survey, and this information will assist to set as key benchmark to assess the outcome and impact of the project intervention. The figures of income were estimated based on different types of activities. Since, most of the households were engaged in agricultural production, the annual income was arrived and amount of income were calculated in cash by the net income from harvested products or service after excluding operation cost.

The total amount of net income earned by target households was on average 970 USD per year per household. Most of the households (70%) generated the income of less than 1,000 USD annually. Comparing to the amount of expenditure incurred on daily need, most of the households could not earn the surplus (amount of expenditure was approximately similar or higher than that of net income), especially for those with their annual net income less than 1,000 USD (Table 7).

Considering the poverty level of target households, different references of income-based poverty lines were discussed, resulting in different levels of poverty. However, all suggested references shows high levels of poverty rate for beneficiary households. According to Cambodia national poverty line defined by royal government of Cambodia[[3]](#footnote-3), around 70% of target household were living under poverty line (below 0.57 USD per capita per day) whereas the figure was increased to around 90% compared to national poverty line defined by UNDP[[4]](#footnote-4), ADB[[5]](#footnote-5) and WB[[6]](#footnote-6). Based on this finding, the poverty rate of target households were very far higher than that of Cambodian population.

These findings were significantly associated with those of living conditions and food availability of the target households, providing clear evident to indicate the poor living standard by the households in target regions.

Table 7 : Average annual net income and expenditure by income categories (N = 253)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Net income categories (USD) | Percent of households | Average annual household expenditure (USD) |
| Less than 1000 | 70 | 1,061 |
| 1000 - 1500 | 11 | 1,491 |
| 1500 - $2000 | 9 | 1,664 |
| $2000 - $2500 | 3 | 1,921 |
| $2500 - $3000 | 2 | 2,161 |
| $3000 - $3500 | 2 | 1,930 |
| $3500.01 and over | 3 | 3,080 |
| Number | 253 | 253 |

Note: 1 USD = 4100 KHRield

## 3.4. Business and Employment for Young Women

Since the project will facilitate to improve and increase the job opportunities for young women and girl in target areas, the questions related to the status of business and employment activities were gauged in this study. This will assist to capture the information on current vocational skills of young women and girl, their business and employment activities, and their actions and knowledge applying in carrying out the activities. More importantly, the information will illustrate the benchmark figures of the indicators below:

* 75% of direct beneficiaries report increased new/ expanded opportunities for income generation and safe work by EoP
* 75% of direct beneficiaries have increased periods of informal and formal employment by the EoP.
* Minimum of 75% of project participants report applying skills learned in project training for income generation by EoP
* 75% of direct beneficiaries report that they have enhanced technical capacities following training (Pre-Post)
* At least 75% of direct beneficiaries providing labour or selling their products directly in the cash economy by EoP.

### 3.4.1. Vocational Skills

Improving the vocational skills of young women and girl in target areas is one of the key activities of the project intervention. Key term of vocation skill was carefully defined among the project staffs and key community members during the training and field pre-testing, so that it helped to avoid confusing for data collectors during the interview. Vocational skill was defined as the specific or technical knowledge for any livelihood activities obtained from vocation training. To confirm on the right terms perceived by the respondents, the data collectors were suggested to probe on kinds of techniques they were familiar, and the sources of knowledge or skills they received.

As a result, almost all respondents (97%) reported that their young women did not have vocational skills to carry out the livelihood activities. Skills on livestock raising, souvenir making, beauty make-up, and sewing were reported by few households. These skills were reportedly gained from their parents, NGOs, and government. Moreover, around 70% and 50% of the households who reported to have vocational skills, equivalent to 2% and 1.4% of all respondents, were highly confident on their skills and applied these skills respectively in generating income for their families.

Figure 8 : Types of vocational skills owned by young women and girls (N = 8)

### 3.4.2. Business Activity

The question regarding the business activities carried out by young women and girls were asked in the survey. Only 11% out of all respondents reported that their young women member was engaged in business activities, and of which there was on average one woman from each household participated in this activity. The amounts of income earned were highly varied from 18 USD to 2,634 USD annually depending on the types and scopes of activities. Average 427 USD per year was earned from business activities by the households. Their business activities lasted on average 27 months prior to survey.

Out of the young women and girls engaged in business activities, relatively highest proportion (34%) was reportedly engaged in selling such products as groceries and food, followed by livestock raisings (pig raising by 24% and chicken raising by 14%). Hawker was found by 24%. Food processing, sewing, and beauty make-up were the other activities done by minority. Nearly all business activities were placed in the villages and they were started with family support. The information on tax payment for business activities cannot be captured as some of respondents were reportedly not aware of that and others did not have business activities.

It is reported that the business were run with no plan preparation and no financial record adopted. Related to the business process, most of the products were sold out to their neighbour whereas 20% were distributed to middlemen. Regarding the business functioning, majority of the respondents who engaged in business activities reported that their business activities were progressing moderately. Lack of skills and capitals were the main challenges encountered, followed by poor market demands.

Figure 9 : Types of business activities by young women (N = 30)

The reasons behinds not carrying out business activities were queried to those who were not engaged in these activities. No skills and no capital (around 65% each) were the main reasons behinds this issue, followed by having no ideas on what to do.

Figure 10 : Reasons behinds not carrying out business activities (N = 234)

Instead of not doing business activities, most of the respondents (76%) reported that their young women and girls were working at home for cooking and house care. Besides homework, 38% of the young women are engaged in farm works with their parents. Raising animal, fishing and growing vegetables were secondary activities done by minority.

*According to FGD findings, young women and girls in target regions were found to be engaged in livelihood activities with their parents including farming, fishing, working in fish product processing, and others. The types of livelihood activities were varied across the target areas. On the other hand, one FGD with young women group reported that as their shelters were located on the water place, there were no chances to have other jobs besides fishing.*

### 3.4.3. Employment Activity

In addition to the queries on business activities, the information on the employment experiences were also captured in the survey. Nine percent of all respondents reportedly have their young women and girls engaged in employed activities, and only 6% of all young women and girls employed in private companies and government workers (excluding family workers). The amounts of income earned by employed young women were highly varied from 100 USD to 2,927 USD per year, and average is 680 USD. The experiences of their works were ranged from 1 month to 2 years prior to the survey.

Relatively highest proportion of the young women and girls who engaged in employed activities was domestic workers for other family (35%), followed by garment workers and community workers in their location (13% each). Other jobs including factory workers, farm workers, casino worker, and community tour workers were undergone by minority. Around 60% of employed works were done with long-term period while almost remainders did as needed. Nearly 90% of the works were done with unofficial agreement (no verbal contracts). Additionally, almost all employed persons reported that their works were done within the whole year (86%), equivalent to average 21 days per year compared to all respondents.

Figure 11 : Employment activities done by young women (N = 23)

Most of the respondents who engaged in these activities perceived that their current works done by their young women and girls were moderately secured and highly safe. However, according the types and agreement of works (domestic workers and no official contracts), the work was found to be in low safe condition.

### 3.4.4. Perceived Potential Jobs for Young Women and Girls

The survey also includes the perceptions on potential jobs for household member, especially for young women and girls, in focus group discuss with community members. These findings would assist to contribute the ideas in implementing appropriate project activities.

There were different perceptions between different FGD groups regarding the potential jobs for young women and girls. Almost all FGDs mentioned that sewing and beauty make-up are the potential jobs for young women and girls, but there should be considerations on numbers of people receiving this jobs to be fixed with market demand (not too many), and capital raising to scale-up these activities. The next priority of potential job is vegetable cultivation. Vegetable crops, especially mushroom, were reported to be appropriate activities to generate incomes in their locations as they did not or rarely see the people engaged in this activities and some vegetable were imported from other locations to meet local demand. Chicken and pig raising were the common livestock activities in their location. However, most participants complaint that high risk of the animal diseases and death as well as insufficient feed were the main barriers encountered in these activities. Other job opportunities to be suitable in some locations included community eco-tours, food processing, and handicraft.

*There were strong suggestions raised by the participants in FGDs regarding the supports on building vocational skills, capital raising, and market facilities for young women and girls in target areas.*

*Summary indicator-based findings:*

* *15.6 % of young women and girl was reportedly engaged in generate income for their families through business and employed activities (excluding family employed).*
* *9% of all young women and girls engaged in employed activities, and 6% worked in private companies or community workers (excluding family employed).*
* *Nearly all employed works lasted within the whole year. Duration of employed activities was estimated to be on average 21 days per year for all respondents.*
* *1.4 % of all young women and girls reported to apply skilled learned for their business and employed activities*
* *2% of all young women and girls reported to be confident on their skill learned.*
* *11% of the young women and girls engaged in business activities through providing labors and selling their products.*

## 3.5. Household Saving and Credit

Financial status of the households in term of saving and credit will assist in telling the standard livelihood status of the households and showing the progress and outcome from livelihood activities, especially from the business and employment activities of the household members. Key indicator under this section is that “Minimum of 75% increase over baseline of project participants reporting that they have been able to save cash/invest during the reference period of 1 year by EoP”

### 3.5.1. Household Saving

The survey shows 21% of all households experience saving money for their family during 12 month reference period prior to the survey, and currently 19% adopt this saving. The amount of current saving was estimated on average 186 USD per family. Keeping at home and participating in village saving groups were common places of savings. However, it is found that very few households reported to keep their money in private financial institution. The findings indicate that most of the target households could not earn the surplus apart from daily expenditure in the families, leading them to have insecure livelihood for their living.

Majority of savers keep their saving for future uses or in case of unexpected event. However some of the savers (below 15% each) used the money from saving to expanse their business, purchasing transport facilities and fishing equipment, and for health care.

Figure 12 : Uses of the households savings (N = 51)

The question regarding the reasons behind not saving was included in the survey. Not enough income was the main reason reported by almost all of the households who had not saved the money (96%). Minority (9%) reported that health problems encountered in their families is the constraint against savings. It clearly indicates that lack of income sources were main challenge in savings of the households in target regions.

Figure 13 : Reason for not saving by the households (N = 23)

### 3.5.2. Household credit

Financial credit was predominant in target regions, and around 70% of the households experienced borrowing money. Multiple purposes of borrowing money were raised from the respondents. Out of the households who were engaged in credit, majority used loans for daily expenditures like food (28%). Health problems, running business activities, and purchasing agricultural inputs were reported as main purposes by around 18% each.

Figure 14 : Main reasons for borrowing money (N = 185)

Different sources of credit were reported. Majority (48%) borrowed the money from private credit nearby their locations, followed by neighbour or relatives. Village saving groups and community credit and were also reported as the sources of credit by 14% and 8% respectively. Regarding interest rate, around haft of the borrowers reported that the interest rate for credit was 3 percent per month. However, the credit rates were notably varied according to the credit sources. The highest credit rate was reportedly on private sector and other private agencies (around 3% or over) while community credits including community credit and saving group as well as NGOs served relatively lower rate of interest.

Table 8 : Percentage of borrowing money and interest rate by different credit sources (N = 184)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Source of credit | Percent of borrowing | Interest rate /moth (%) |
| Neighbor/relative | 28 | 2.0 |
| Community Credit | 8 | 2.4 |
| Private agencies | 48 | 2.9 |
| Saving group | 14 | 2.4 |
| NGOs | 1 | 1.8 |
| Others (don’t know name) | 2 | 3.5 |
| N | 184 | 184 |

## 3.6. Supportive Actions for Business and Employed Activity

This section will depict the information on stakeholder involvements in provide good environment to scale up the job opportunity of young women and girl in target regions. Relevant authorities including village authority, commune council and related department as well as community based organization-SHG, are the actors contributing to stimulate the business and employed activities. Current attitudes and behaviours of these stakeholders as well as their supports toward young women and girls are captured. Key indicators under this section state as below:

* 75% of targeted beneficiaries report at least three benefits of belonging to SHGs in the past year
* 75% of SHG members have diversified sources of income by the EoP
* 75% increase of targeted local leaders and community members reporting positive attitude against agreed criteria towards income generation opportunities of young women and girls
* 75% of SHG members who feel that their rights and issues are addressed by commune and/or district government by EoP
* Regular meetings and links established between SHGs and local leaders including CCs through project life

### 3.6.1. Self Help Group Activities

The establishment and functioning of Self Help Groups in target regions is one of the project strategies. These activities aim at increasing the opportunity for capital raising, improving the access to technical support and providing good atmospheres for business activities for young women and girl. Current existing of Self Help Groups (SHG) and their actions were captured from household interviews.

Figure 15 : Perceived presence of Self Help Group (N = 270)

Nine percent of the households perceived that SHG were existed in their locations, and most of these SHGs were established by NGOs. Out of the households reported on the presence of SHG, 24% raised that they were the members of SHG. Being a member, half of them benefited from this CBO through credit accessibility whereas the remainders participated in saving activities. Overall, only 2% of all surveyed households were the members of SHGs and they received benefits from this group in form of financial accessibility. Out of all households, 1.5% was found to get only one type of benefit whereas 0.7% received 2 types of benefits. No one was reported to have more than 2 types of benefits from SHGs.

Regarding the authority involvement in SHG activities, 17% of all SHG members, equivalent to 1% of all respondents, reported that their SHG experienced conducting the meeting with local authorities to report the progress of SHG activities, and to discuss the challenges or issues encountered as well as the actions to deal with the problems. In addition, most of the members perceived that SHG were well recognized by their local authorities.

### 3.6.2. Community Development Activities

In viewing the community involvement and issues raised in community development activities, the questions regarding household members’ participations were added to the survey. This information will assist to understand the level of community participation to deal with community issues, especially the issues related to job opportunity for young women and girl. This part also highlights the participation of young women in development activities in respect to their right, need, and advocacy.

Figure 16 : Household experience of attending community meeting (N = 269)

28% of all respondents reported to experience attending the meeting with local authorities and other community members while almost remainders mentioned that they never had opportunity to attend these kinds of meeting.

In attending the meeting, majority (22%) reported that the purpose of meetings were to identify the community need and problems in their location. Natural resource management and village action plans were other topics of the meeting by around 15% each. Surprisingly, 12% reported that the meeting were focusing on business opportunity for community members. However, it was observed that since the survey was conducted after project promotion meeting with community members on job opportunity for young women, this topic was raised by some respondent during interview with them. Self help group activities and health care promotions were raised by minority as well. On the other hand, 16% of the household who experienced in attending the meeting reported that they were not aware of the topics in the meeting.

Figure 17 : Type of meeting topic reported by the households (N = 269)

Regarding the young women participation in community development activities, around haft proportions of the respondents reported that their young women member never participated in community activities. Similarly, other 46% did not know about this participation. However, minority of the young women (less than 5%) reportedly experienced participating in such social event as gender and violence, general community development, natural resource management, and other event.

According to field interviews and group discussion, most of young women and girls showed to be shy to express their opinions related to their households and community issues. It is also showed that their awareness on right, gender, advocacy, and other life skills were very limited. These findings suggest incorporating the activities of awareness raising on above topics into the main activities of the projects.

Figure 18 : Participation of young women in development activities (N = 269)

To assist in understanding on supportive development activities for community member, especially for women, available secondary data at commune and district level was reviewed. It is found that vocational skill training for women were included in commune plan by around 25% of all target communes in 3 districts. Trainings on tailor skill were also listed as the plan by 44% of target communes. Additionally, awareness raising on related gender mainstreaming were found to be raised by some communes in target areas. However, it is illustrated that the supportive development activities for women were still limited regarding of total population in target areas.

Table 9 : Related commune development plan-project in target areas in 2009[[7]](#footnote-7)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Activity plan | # of target districts | # of target communes | Total quantity |
| 1 | Women vocational training  | 3 | 4 | 8 training |
| 2 | Tailor skill training | 4 | 7 | 14 training |
| 3 | Vine/rattan/leaf/mat weaving skill training | 2 | 2 | 10 training |
| 4 | Lady makeup/hair dressing skill training | 1 | 1 | 1 training |
| 5 | Material support for women job | 1 | 1 | 2 times |
| 6 | Sewing center construction/operation | 1 | 1 | 5 training |
| 7 | Women role in development dissemination | 2 | 3 | 8 training |
| 8 | Role and right for men and women workshop | 2 | 2 | 6 training |
| 9 | Gender mainstreaming concept training | 2 | 2 | 18 training |
| 10 | Gender concept/equity training | 1 | 1 | 12 training |
| 11 | Women and children right dissemination | 2 | 2 | 6 training |
| 12 | Women capacity building for social participation | 1 | 2 | 11 training |

Note: Target region has 16 communes in 5 districts

It is concluded that the participation of the community members including young women and girl in community development activities were quite limited, and the issues related to job opportunities for young women and girl were not widely considered by relevant authorities.

### 3.6.3. Behaviour and Attitude of Local Authorities

Local authorities expectedly contribute to provide good facilitation and atmosphere for business and employment activities of young women in target regions. To capture this information, the respondents were asked about the behaviours and attitudes of authorities regarding the frequency of related issues raised, facilitation to put related issues into development plan, their supports to provide good environment for business activities, and others.

Figure 19 : Frequency of raising young women issues by authorities (N = 269)

Most of the respondents (71%) reported that their authorities never raised the issues of young women in their communities while the remainders said their authorities sometimes raised this issue in the meeting and other community events.

In contrast, 12% of all respondents perceived that their local authorities notably concerned on the issues of young women, and 3% reported that their authorities had put the women issues into village development plan. Promoting on business activities for young women, facilitation for location of business by authorities were raised by very few respondents.

Moreover, majority of the respondents (80%) were not aware of local authority attitudes toward business activities of young women and girls, and other 16% reported that their authorities did not any attitudes regarding this issue. However, only 1% perceived that they had good attitudes.

Figure 20 : Perceived authority attitudes toward young women (N = 269)

*According to FGD findings, there were very few ideas expressed from the young women groups regarding the authority behaviours and actions for income generation activities of young women. It is observed that the participants in the women groups showed to be shy to express their opinions in social activities related to their works, indicating that awareness and knowledge on their right, advocacy, and others were still limited. However, 2 FGDs group recognized that the authorities were observed to be actively involved in sharing the information and networking between NGOs and community on related activities. Additionally, with facilitating supports from the authorities, women saving group, vocational skills on food-processing and souvenir making, were established.*

Overall, the behaviour and attitudes of local authorities toward the issues of young women and girls, especially on business and employment activities, were found to be limited in target regions.

*Summary indicator-based findings:*

* *1.5% received 1 type of benefit from SHG whereas 0.7% received 2 types of benefit. No one of target households received more than 2 types of benefits*
* *12% of the households perceived that the issues of young women and girls were concerned and raised by local authorities.*
* *Only 1% of the households perceived that their local authorities have good attitude towards business and employment activities of young women and girl.*
* *Only 1% of the households reported that SHGs experienced conducting regular meetings and links with local authorities*

## 3.7. Literacy and Lifeskills

Literacies and life skills are considered issues in the target areas and they are significantly associated to the job opportunities of target community members, especially for young women and girls. This information will assess to understand the types of beneficiaries in terms of literacy and life skill criteria to be targeted for the project activities. To view level of existing knowledge of the beneficiaries, the direct beneficiaries of the respondents were asked in the survey.

### 3.7.1. Literacy Status of Beneficiaries

The questions regarding the knowledge on reading, writing, and numeric calculation as well as the related issues were asked to direct beneficiaries during interviews to assess their literacy level. Consistent results on levels of writing, reading, and calculations, are illustrated for the beneficiaries.

Figure 21 : Literacy level of beneficiaries (N = 269)

Relatively highest proportions of beneficiaries (between 60% to 70%) reported to have litle level of knowlede on reading, writing, and calculation while minority stated that they have enough qualification on these skills (less than 15%). The results showed that majorities of the beneficiaries (young women and girls) have poor level of literacy.

Accodring to Camodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010[[8]](#footnote-8), proportion of the beneficiaries who are illiterate were found to be relatively higher than that of young women and girls in whole Cambodia (26% vs 13%).

The findings were very consistent with standard education level obtained suggesting to have proper training curriculum and methods (vocational training) to be suitable with literacy status of the young women and girls.

Perceived benefits of these skills were probed to the beneficiaries. Multiple benefits were raised by the beneficiaries. Most of the beneficiaries (around 70%) perceived that literacy knowledge help them to support on their business activities, followed by accessibility to the information (37%). Other benefits including supporting in learning new skills, building self confidences, and motivating to participate in social activities, were raised by some beneficiries.

Figure 22 : Perceived benefits of literacy (N = 267)

Given poor level of literacy, the respondents were asked to show the reasons behinds school drop-out. Poor living conditions were perceived to be the main reason behind this issue by majority of the respondents, followed by doing home work and help their parents for income generations. Difficult accessibility to school, engaging in farming and taking care of their siblings were other reasons by some repondents. Overall, poor living conditions and poor access to higher grade schools led the beneficiries to drop their school in low standard education.

Figure 23 : Perceived reasons behinds school non-completion (N = 267)

### 3.7.2. Lifeskills of Beneficiaries

In addition to literacy knowledge, current life skills of the beneficiaries were also captured in the household survey. Knowledge on the ways of maintaining good health condition, the ways of living and working with others, and problems faced in living with others, were queries in the survey.

Relatively less proportion of the respondents behaved proper ways on hand cleaning, defication, drinking treated water, and visiting health center or clinic in case of getting sick (33%, 25%, 37%, and 37% respectively). However, proper cooking were practiced by most of the respondents (90%).

Figure 24 : Health care knowledge and practice (N = 269)

Regariding perceived knowledge on proper ways of living with other community members, the number of proper ways were raised. Helping each others were reported by most of the beneficiries (67%), followed by good behaviors. Keeping peace and obey to elder people were perceived as good ways by 39% and 33% respectively. Around 20% each raised about good habits and using gental speaking with others. The findings also illustrate that the target beneficiaries were moderately or poorly aware of life skills.

Figure 25 : Perceptions on the ways of living with others (N = 269)

Over half proportion of the beneficiaries (55%) reported to encounter at least one problem in living with other community members. Nearly haft proportion of the beneficiaries reported that they were feeling shy to share or discuss any issues with other people in community. Gender barrier in discussion, being afraid to discuss with elders, not confidence in discussion, and not dare to raise the issues to elders, were reported as the problems by some of the beneficiaries.

Figure 26 : Perceived problems faced by beneficiaries in living with other community members (N = 269)

# 4. Conclusions

Most of the households were mainly relying on single sources of incomes to support their family members. Apart from farming, labour selling was pre-dominant in target areas. Food shortage was the major concern encountered by most of the households in project areas. Most of the productive-aged household members, especially young women and girls, were engaged in farm activities and house chores.

As most of the households were under national poverty line, pre-dominance of food shortage was encountered in target areas, and other economical status consisting of household assets and land ownership were considerable poor, it is clear evident that most of target households were in relatively poor standards of living compared to the households in rural areas of Cambodia. The level of net income was found to be positively and significantly associated with level of food availability and other economical aspects.

Related to income generation activities of young women and girls, very few of the target beneficiaries were found to be engaged in these activities. No vocational skills, no capital investment, and limited market facilities were widely raised as the barriers in scaling-up this activity by target households.

It is obvious that young women in target areas were not well engaged in social activities and most of young women were implied to be quite low aware of their right, gender and needs as the members of community, resulting in the lack of confidence in participating in community activities. Therefore, it is suggested that the project should incorporate the awareness raising on the right based knowledge and lifeskills into vocational skill promotion and other intervention activities. This would contribute to help the beneficiaries to advocate the authorities and other relevant groups to support and provide good atmosphere for their business and employment activities.

Regarding social supportive actions, the rights and needs of young women and girl in target community were not well considered by their local authorities and other relevant agencies. It is supported that development activities related to young women and girls were rarely raised during social events as well as community development plan, and they were not well encouraged to participate and express their opinion in public or community events. In addition, availability on social group activities related to young women and girl in target areas were very limited.

As of limited encouragement on business activities for young women and girls as wells as the barriers stated on poor vocational skill capacity, limited capital accessible, and poor market, it clearly indicates that opportunity for income generation activities for the household members, especially for young women and girls, were quite poor in target areas.

Due to low level of standard education or literacy, consideration on consistent quality of training curriculum and methods should taken to be well fit with literacy status of young women and girl in target areas.

# Annexure

**A: Summary key indicator findings**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Indicator description | Unit | Figure |
| 1 | 75% of target households have improved food and income security measured by reducing lean months of food shortage by 1 month against the baseline data:* Average duration of food shortage
 | Month | 2.6 |
| 2 | 75% of target households report incomes that have increased by 10% or more by End of Project (EoP): * Amount of household income earned per month
 | USD/mth | 81 |
| 3 | 75% of direct beneficiaries report increased new/ expanded opportunities for income generation and safe work by EoP* Percentage of the young women and girl was reportedly engaged in generate income for their families through business and employed activities
 | Percent | 15.6 |
| 4 | 75% of direct beneficiaries have increased periods of informal and formal employment by the EoP.* Proportion of the young women and girls engaged in employed activities
* Average periods of informal and formal employment
* Average period of informal/formal employment (compared to all respondents)
 | PercentMonth/yrDays/yr |  61221 |
| 5 | Minimum of 75% of project participants report applying skills learned in project training for income generation by EoP.* Proportion of the young women and girls reported to apply skilled learned for their business and employed activities (compared to all respondents)
 | Percent | 1.4 |
| 6 | 75% of direct beneficiaries report that they have enhanced technical capacities following training (Pre-Post)* Proportion of the young women and girls reported to be confident on their skill learned (compared to all respondents).
 | Percent | 2 |
| 7 | At least 75% of direct beneficiaries providing labour or selling their products directly in the cash economy by EoP:* Proportion of the young women and girls engaged in business activities through providing labors and selling their products
 | Percent | 11 |
| 8 | Minimum of 75% increase over baseline of project participants reporting that they have been able to save cash/invest during the reference period of 1 year by EoP* Proportion of household reported to save cash/invest during reference 1 year prior to baseline survey
 | Percent | 21 |
| 9 | 75% of targeted beneficiaries report at least three benefits of belonging to SHGs in the past year* Proportion of the households reported at one benefit from SHGs
* Proportion of the household reported at two benefit from SHGs
 | PercentPercent | 1.50.7 |
| 10 | 75% of SHG members have diversified sources of income by the EoP* Proportion of SHG members have diversified sources of income
 | Percent | NA |
| 11 | 75% increase of targeted local leaders and community members reporting positive attitude against agreed criteria towards income generation opportunities of young women and girls* Proportion of the households reported good attitude of local authorities towards business and employment activities of young women and girl
 | Percent | 1 |
| 12 | 75% of SHG members who feel that their rights and issues are addressed by commune and/or district government by EoP* Proportion of the households reported that the issues of young women and girls were concerned and raised by their local authorities.
 | Percent | 12 |
| 13 | Regular meetings and links established between SHGs and local leaders including CCs through project life* Proportion of the households reported that SHGs experienced conducting regular meetings and links with local authorities
 | Percent | 1 |

Note: Exchange rate: 1 USD = 4100 KHR

**B: Survey Planning**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Commune** | **Village Code** | **Village Name** | **# of Sample** | **Team** | **Date** |
| Mondul Seima | Bak Khlong | 09050104 | Boeung Kachhang | 10 | Team 1 | 28-07-11 29-07-11 |
| 09050101 | Bak Khlong Ti Muoy | 10 | Team 1 |
| 09050107 | Cham Yeam | 10 | Team 1 |
| Peam Krasoab | 09050201 | Peam Krasoab 1 & 2 | 10 | Team 1 |
| FGD with villagers | 3 participants from each of the 3 villages | Team 1 | 30-07-11 |
| FGD with young women | 3 participants from each of the 3 villages | Team 1 |
| FGD with Local Authority | Commune council, village chief | Team 1 |
| Koh Kong | Tatai Krom | 09030302 | Anlong Vak | 10 | Team 1 | 28-07-11 |
| Trapang Roung | 09030404 | Trapang Roung | 10 | Team 1 | (26- 27)-07-11 |
| Thmar Bang | Tatey Leu | 09070103 | Trapang Khnar | 10 | Team 1 |
| Russey Chrum | 09070403 | Trapang Chheur Trav | 10 | Team 1 |
| Chi Phat | 09070601 | Chi Phat | 10 | Team 2 | 26-07-11 |
| 09070603 | Choam Sla | 10 | Team 2 | 27-07-11 |
| Botum Sakor | Tanoun | 09010301 | Tanoun | 10 | Team 2 | 28-07-11 |
| Andoung Teuk | 09010104 | Chi Tres | 10 | Team 2 | 29-07-11 |
| 09010105 | Proteal | 10 | Team 2 | 29-07-11 |
| 09010106 | Tameakh | 10 | Team 2 | 28-07-11 |
| FGD with villagers | 3 participant from Chi Tres, 3 from Proteal, 3 from Ta Meakh and 3 from another vilalge in the commune | Team 2 | 28 Jul 2011 (2 facilitator each FGD) |
| FGD with young women  | 3 participant from Trapaing Khna, 3 from Kandal, 2 from Trapaing Chheu Trav, 2 from Koki Chrum | Team 2 |
| FGD with local Authority  | 1 Commune Chief, 3 coummune council member, 4 village chief/VDC from the same villages above | Team 2 |
| Srae Ambel | Chikha Krom | 09060201 | An Cha Ert | 10 | Team 2 | 30-07-11 |
| 09060202 | Chambak | 10 | Team 2 | 30-07-11 |
| 09060203 | Khsach Krahom | 10 | Team 2 | 27-07-11 |
| Chikha Leu | 09060301 | Chhouk | 10 | Team 3 | 30-07-11 |
| 09060303 | Tani | 10 | Team 3 | 30-07-11 |
| Dong Peng | 09060502 | Dong Peng | 10 | Team 3 | 28-07-11 |
| 09060503 | Praing | 10 | Team 3 | 28-07-11 |
| 09060504 | Peah Ang Keo | 10 | Team 3 | 27-07-11 |
| Boeung Preav | 09060103 | Chrouy | 10 | Team 3 | 26-07-11 |
| 09060107 | Teuk Paong | 10 | Team 3 | 27-07-11 |
| Chroy Svay | 09060401 | Chrouy Svay Khang Lech | 10 | Team 3 | 29-07-11 |
| 09060402 | Nesat | 10 | Team 3 | 29-07-11 |
| 09060406 | Chhoeur Neang | 10 | Team 3 | 29-07-11 |
| FGD with villager | 3 participants from Nesat, 3 from Chroy Svay Lech, 3 from Chroy, 3 from Teuk Paong | Team 3 | 28-07-11 |
| FGD with young women  | 3 participants from Nesat, 3 from Chroy Svay Lech, 3 from Chroy, 3 from Teuk Paong | Team 3 |
| FGD with local authority  | 2 Commune chief from Boeung Preav and Chroy Svay, 4 village chief (Chroy, Teuk Paong, Nesat, Chroy Svay lech) | Team 3 |

**C: Survey Team**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Organization** | **Team** | **Responsibility** |
| 1 | Duk Pun | M | CARE | Team 1 | Team Leader |
| 2 | Vuth Kunthea | F | FLD | Team 1 | Data collector |
| 3 | An Chheut | M | FLD | Team 1 | Data collector |
| 4 | Kay Vannara | M | FLD | Team 2 | Team Leader |
| 5 | Yangny Chakriya | F | CARE | Team 2 | Data collector |
| 6 | Eum Vichekar | M | FLD | Team 2 | Data collector |
| 7 | Sreng Bora | M | CARE | Team 3 | Team Leader |
| 8 | Tith Sopheap | M | FLD | Team 3 | Data collector |
| 9 | Chan Sreymao | F | FLD | Team 3 | Data collector |

**D: Household Questionnaire**

**YOUNG WOMEN IN BUSINESS (YWiB)**

**Questionnaire for Individual Interview**

**BASELINE SURVEY**

*We are researchers from …………………………………., carrying out a study on the socio-economic and income generation activities of young women and girls in Koh Kong province. The information you give us will help in designing appropriate interventions to meet the need of target beneficiaries (young women and girls age from 15 to 30 years old) in this area. Also, this will be used to monitor the project activities and assess the impact for project activities to target community after their implementation.* ***All the information you will give will be kept strictly confidential and used for research purpose only.***

**IDENTIFICATION**

QID No.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Name of Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date of interview: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_:\_\_\_\_

**LOCATION OF THE RESPONDENT**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | Name of location | Code | Location | Name of location | Code |
| Province | …………………………. |  |  | District | …………………………. |  |  |
| Commune | …………………………. |  |  | Village | …………………………. |  |  |

**1. HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Question and filters | Skip |
| 1.1 | Name of the Respondent…………………………… Sex: Male—1, Female—2 Age:……yrs |  |
| 1.2 | Marital Status: |  |
| Single--1 | Married—2 | Divorced/separated—3 | Widow--4 |  |
| 1.3 | Relationship with the Head of the HH |  |
| HH Head—1 | Children—2 | Spouse—3 | Daughter/son-in-law – 4 |  |
| Other relatives – 5 | Others—99……… |  |  |  |
| 1.4 | Name of household head: ……………………………Sex: Male—1, Female—2 Age: ……yrs |  |
| 1.5 | Total member in the household: Total………..person, Female: ………person, Disable……..person |  |
|  | Please list down all household members starting from household head first:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Sex | Age | Relationship with HH Head (code) | Education (code) | Main occupation (code) | Education Status (Schooling—1, Dropped out of school—2) |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

***Code:****Education:* Please filled out grade, if no education put 0 and if university put 13*Main occupation:* Rice growing--1□ Cash crop growing--2 □ Chicken raising--3 □ Pig raising--4 □ Cattle raising--5 □ Mushroom growing--6 □ Vegetable growing--7 □ Fishing--8 □ Food processing--9 □ Handmade craft--10 □ Sewing--11 □ Souvenir making--12 □ Beauty and saloon--13 □ Tourist guide--14 □ Beer promoter--15 □  Garment worker--16□ Casino worker--17□ Government official—18 □ Sell labour--19 □ Tourist guide--20 □ Fishery worker--21 □ NGO worker—22 □ Farm worker—23 □ Domestic worker—24 □ Sweat shop-25 □  Construction worker--26 □ Other—99□………..*Relationship with HH head:* H Head—1, Children—2, Spouse—3, Daughter/son-in-law – 4,  Other relatives – 5 |  |
| 1.6 | What is the total acreage of the land holding? |  |
| Total farm land……………acres | Cash crop land …………………... acres |  |
| Rice crop land …………….acres | Total household land:……….……. acres |  |
| 1.7 | How many member (main) of the households generated income for the households?  Total: …………………. Female: …………………………… |  |
| 1.8 | Type of roof in family (only one choice) |  |
| Grass, Palm leave or Bamboo—1 | Metal, Zinc or Tin sheeting—2 | Tiles—3 |  |
| Asbestos—4 | Others-99……… |  |  |
| 1.10 | Type of wall of the household (only one choice) |  |
| Grass, Thatch or Bamboo--1 | Metal, Zinc or Tin sheeting--2 | Cement--3 |  |
| Asbestos--4 | Plywood--5 | Wood or Logs -6 |  |
| Concrete, brick, stone--7 | Others-99………………… |  |  |
| 1.11 | Type of **floor** of the household (only one choice) |  |
| Grass, Thatch or Bamboo--1 | Metal, Zinc or Tin sheeting--2 | Plywood—3 |  |
| Wood or Logs -4 | Concrete, brick, stone--5 | Others -99…………….. |  |
| 1.12 | Assets owned by the households |  |
| Water Pump-1...... | Hand tractor-2...... | Motor-3 ...... | Bicycle-4 ...... |  |
| Tractor-5 ...... | TV-6 ...... | CD/DVD/video player-7 ..... | Battery (for power)-8 .... |  |
| Radio-9 ...... | Cow cart-10 ...... | Water Jars-11 ...... | Cars/jeep/van-12 ...... |  |
| Milling machine-13 ...... | Camera-14 ...... | Satellite dish-15 ...... | Suitcase-16 ...... |  |
| Beds-17 ...... | Chairs-18 ...... | Table-19 ...... | Sofa Set-20 ...... |  |
| Wardrobe/cabinet-21 .... | Boat-22 ...... | Plough-23 ...... | Threshing machine-24 ...... |  |
| Hand Phone-25 ..... | Fishery equiptment-26 ...... | Buffalo/Cow-27 ...... | …………… |  |

**2. INFORMATION ON IN or OUT MIGRATION**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1 | Are there any family members who migrated to other places? | Yes--1 | No--2 | If no >> 2.8 |
| 2.2 | How many members in your family migrated: |
|  Total:………….…prs | Female:………..…prs | Disable:…………prs |
| 2.3 | What is the frequency of migration per year?  Permanent……………prs, Seasonal:……………………prs =………… time/year |
| 2.4 | Which members in your households migrated?  |
| HH head🞎 | Spouse🞎 | Children🞎 | Relatives🞎 | Others 🞎………. |
| 2.5 | What are the duration of migration in each time …………….. month/time |
| 2.6 | How many family members who migrated provide support to your household? Total:…….prs, Female:…….prs |
| 2.7 | Reason of migrated out?  |
| Change work place…..……prs | Seek for employment…………..prs | Education……….…..prs |
| Married……………..prs | Change living place……………prs | Afraid of insecurity…….prs |
| Other……………….prs |  |  |
| 2.8 | Did your household migrate into the current living address? | Yes--1 | No--2 |  |
| 2.9 | How many year your household living in current living address? ………………years |  |

**3. FOOD SITUATION**

75% of target households have improved food and income security measured by reducing lean months of food shortage by 1 month against the baseline data.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3.1 | Was there enough food to support the food requirements of all the household members during last 12 months? (focusing on rice) | Yes—1 No--2 | If yes > 3.7 |
| 3.2 | If No, how many months was your household experience food shortage for supporting the food requirements of the household members? | ………………….months |  |
| 3.3 | What was the reason behind the food shortage in the household? (Multiple choice) |  |
| Large family size --1□ | Drought/flood—2 □ | Pest damage—3 □ |  |
| Small land for production—4 □ | Low yield—5 □ | Lack of inputs—6 □ |  |
| Lack of village credit—7 □ | Others—99 □…………..… |  |  |
| 3.4 | What is the main reason behind food shortage? (put above code) ................................... |  |
| 3.5 | How did you deal with the problems of food shortage? (multiple choice) |  |
| Borrow money—1 □ | Labour sold—2 □ | Migration—3 □ |  |
| Borrow /loan rice from neighbour—4 □ | Borrow or loan rice from rice bank—5 □ |  |
| Go to forest to seek for food—6 □ | Pray—7 □ | Others—99 □…………..… |  |
| 3.6 | What is the main coping mechanism to deal with this problem? (put above code) ................................... |  |
| 3.7 | How much did your family expense (exclude expense on production) during the last 12 months? |  |
| Food (rice, fish, meat, vegetable, grocery,… Please explore expense ……/day = ……../month = ……./3month/ = ………./year | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Clothing & Footwear | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Household maintenance, entertainment, repaires, communication | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Education | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Medical care | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Transportation, fuel & repaires | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Celebration & ceremonies | ………………Riel/year |  |
| Others (electricity, battery,…) | ………………Riel/year |  |

**3.8 FOOD CONSUMPTION BY THE HOUSEHOLDS DURING LAST 7 DAYS**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | TYPE OF FOOD  | Number of times consumed for the last 7 days | Amount consumed in total for the last 7 days | **UNIT** |
| 1 | Rice |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 2 | Eggs (any) |  |  | NUMBER |
| 3 | Fish (fish paste, squid, shrimp and prawns, etc.) |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 4 | Animal meat (beef, pork, chicken, duck, etc.) |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 5 | Green leafy vegetables |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 6 | Orange vegetables (pumpkin, carrot, orange, sweet potato, |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 7 | Orange fruits (Ripe mango, ripe papaya, jackfruit, etc.) |  |  | KILOGRAM |
| 8 | Soft drink |  |  | CAN |
| 9 | Can food |  |  | CAN |

**4. INCOME GENERATION**

* 75% of target households report incomes1 that have increased by 10% or more by End of Project (EoP)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **4.1** | **What business(s)/income generation activities do the household own?** |  |
|  | Rice growing--1□ | Cash crop growing--2 □ | Chicken raising--3 □ |  |
| Pig raising--4 □ | Cattle raising--5 □ | Mushroom growing--6 □ |  |
| Vegetable growing--7 □ | Fishing--8 □ | Food processing--9 □ |  |
| Handmade craft--10 □ | Sewing--11 □ | Souvenir making--12 □ |  |
| Beauty and saloon--13 □ | Tourist guide--14 □ | Beer promoter--15 □ |  |
| Garment worker--16□ | Casino worker--17□ | Government official—18 □ |  |
| Sell labou--19 □ | Tourist guide--20 □ | Fishery worker--21 □ |  |
| NGO worker—22 □ | Farm worker—23 □ | Domestic worker—24 □ |  |
| Sweat shop-25 □ | Construction worker--26 □ | Other—99□……….. |  |
| 4.2 | What is the main job providing main source of income to the household:  | ………….… |  |
| 4.3 | Please list amount of income (net income after excluding cost of production) by each categories as below:  |  |
| Rice growing--1 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Cash crop growing--2 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Chicken raising--3 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Pig raising--4 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Cattle raising--5 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Mushroom growing--6 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Vegetable growing--7 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Fishing--8 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Food processing--9 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Handmade craft--10 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Sewing--11 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Souvenir making--12 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Beauty and saloon--13 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Tourist guide--14 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Beer promoter--15 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Garment worker--16 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Casino worker--17 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Government official—18 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Sell labou--19 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Tourist guide--20 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Fishery worker--21 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| NGO worker—22 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Farm worker—23 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Domestic worker—24 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Sweat shop-25 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Construction worker--26 | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |
| Other—99………..….. | ….……..Riels/mth =……....Riels/3mth =………Riels/6mth =………Riels/year |  |

**5. BUSINESS AND EMPLOYEE**

* 75% of direct beneficiaries report increased new/ expanded opportunities for income generation and safe work by EoP
* 75% of direct beneficiaries have increased periods of informal and formal employment by the EoP.
* Minimum of 75% of project participants report applying skills learned in project training for income generation by EoP
* 75% of direct beneficiaries report that they have enhanced technical capacities following training (Pre-Post)
* At least 75% of direct beneficiaries providing labour or selling their products directly in the cash economy by EoP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **5.1** | **Do young women (15-30 yrs) in the household have any vocational skill?** | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | **If 2 > 5.9** |
| 5.2 | If yes, What are the skills that she/they have? |  |
| Chicken raising □ | Pig raising □ | Cattle raising □ |  |
| Mushroom growing □ | Vegetable growing □ | Food processing □ |  |
| Handmade craft □ | Sewing □ | Souvenir making □ |  |
| Beauty and saloon □ | Tourist guide □ | Other □…………. |  |
| 5.3 | Where do she/they get train? |  |
| CARE/FLD □ | Other NGOs □ | Gov’t □ | Relatives □ | Self-learning □ |  |
| Other □ ……….. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.4 | How long did she/they receive this training? ………………week or .......... months |  |
| 5.5 | How do you feel about the skill improvement after the training? |  |
| No improve--1 | Little improve—2 (<40%), | some improved—3 (40 to 70%) |  |
| high improved—4 (over 70%) |  |  |  |
| 5.6 | How was she/they confident with the skill? |  |
| No confident—1 | Little—2 | High confident—3 | Very high confident--4 |  |
| 5.7 | Did you though that she/they were able to apply this skill in business/self-employed?  |  |
| No—1 | Yes to some extent—2 | Yes—2 |  |
| 5.8 | Have you applied the skill in the business/income generation activities? |  |
| No—1 | Yes to some extent—2 | Yes—2 |  |
| **5.9** | **Do young women in the household running any business?** | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | **If >5.31** |
| 5.10 | How many young women in the household running any business? ………… persons |  |
| 5.11 | How much income do she/they get monthly/3months/6months from the job (after excluding operation cost)?  |  |
|  *……………..…..Riel/m* ***=*** *………….………. Riel/3m* ***=*** *……………..……….= Riel/6m* |  |
| 5.12 | How long did she/they run this business? ………………….. months |  |
| 5.13 | If yes, what kind of business? |  |
| Chicken raising □ | Pig raising □ | Cattle raising □ |  |
| Mushroom growing □ | Vegetable growing □ | Food processing □ |  |
| Handmade craft □ | Sewing □ | Souvenir making □ |  |
| Beauty and saloon □ | Tourist guide □ | Other □ …………. |  |
| 5.14 | Where does the business/self-employ currently operate? |  |
| In the village—1 | In the commune—2 | In the district—3 |  |
| In the province—4 | Outside the province--5 | Others—99 ……………… |  |
| 5.15 | How initiate or encourage running the business? |  |
| By own effort □ | With outside technical support □ | With outside financial support □ |  |
| With outside materials support □ | With market support □ | Others □ ………. |  |
| 5.16 | Who functioning/support to enable the business running? |  |
| By own effort □ | CARE/FLD □ | Other NGOs □ |  |
| Government □ | Others □…………… |  |  |
| 5.17 | Has she/they been trained on business plan preparation? | Yes--1 | No--2 |  |
| 5.18 | Did she/they prepare the plan to start-up this business? | Yes--1 | No--2 | If 2 >5.24 |
| 5.19 | If yes, what type of business plan prepared? |  |  |  |
| Written plan--1 | Un written plan--2 |  |  |  |
| 5.20 | Did she/they follow the methods received from the training for business plan preparation? |  |
| No followed—1 | Followed to some extent—2 | Much or completely followed—3 |  |
| 5.21 | If not followed, why? …………………………………………………………………. |  |
| 5.22 | Do your business operating as plan? |  |
| As plan--1 | Out of plan--2 | Both—3 |  |
| 5.23 | Have she/they been trained on budget for financial record for her/their business? | **Yes--1** | **No--2** |  |
| 5.24 | Did she/they prepare budget or financial record for her/their business? | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | If 2 >5.33 |
| 5.25 | Did she/they follow the methods received from the training for budget preparation? |  |
| No followed—1 | Followed to some extent—2 | Much or completely followed—3 |  |
| 5.26 | If not followed, why? ………………………………………………………………………………. |  |
| 5.27 | If not prepare budget or financial record, why not? ……………………………………….. |  |
| 5.28 | Where do you mainly sell your products/services? |  |
| Neighbor--1 | Middle men--2 | Market--3 | Other--99 ……………. |  |
| 5.29 | What is your product price comparing with the other people? |  |
| Much cheaper—1 | Cheaper—2 | The same—3 | More expensive—4 | Much expensive—5 |  |
| 5.30 | What is successful of your business? |  |
| Best selling—1 | Moderate selling—2 | Poor selling—3 |  |
| 5.31 | Did she/they have regular contact with persons or company to supply the goods? | Yes--1 | No--2 |  |
| 5.32 | What problems she/they have faced in running the business? |  |
| No enough skill—□ | Lack of capital in expand—□ | Poor product quality—□ |  |
| High tax for business—□ | Lack of market demand, □ | Difficult to get input □ |  |
| Others—□ ……..… |  |  |  |
| 5.33 | If no business, what are the reasons? |  |
| No budget □, | No skills □ | No permission from parents □ |  |
| Lack of confident □ | No labour □ | Don’t know what/ how to do □ |  |
| Other □ ………………………………………………………………. |  |
| 5.34 | If no business, what did young women do currently in your family? |  |
| Engaged in farming □ | Stay at home cooking □ | Take care of household members □ |  |
| Growing vegetable □ | Raising livestock □ | Raising fish □ |  |
| Fishing □ | Do nothing□ | Others□ ……………… |  |
| **5.35** | **Do young women in the household currently employed?** | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | **If 2 > 6.1**  |
| 5.36 | How many young women are currently employed? …………………………. persons |  |
| 5.37 | How much income (after excluding operation cost) do she/they get monthly/3months/6months from your job (total from all employed)? |  |
| *……………….…..Riel/mth* ***=*** *……………..… Riel/3mth* ***=*** *..................... = Riel/6mth* |  |
| 5.38 | How long did you/she employed? …………………………… months |  |
| 3.39 | What kind of job does young women working for? |  |
| Garment worker—□ | Casino worker—□ | Beer promoter—□ |  |
| Tourist guide—□ | Government official—□ | NGO worker—□ |  |
| Farm worker—□ | Fishery worker—□ | Domestic worker—□ |  |
| Sweat shop—□ | Other—99□………….. |  |  |
| 5.40 | If yes, what types of contract? |  |
| On season—1 | Long term--2 | On need--3 |  |
| 5.41 | Does you/she is employed with written contract? | Yes--1 | No--2 |  |
| 5.42 | Where do you/young women in the household currently employed? |  |
| In the village—1 | In the commune—2 | In the district—3 |  |
| In the province—4 | Outside the province--5 | Others—99 ……………… |  |
| 5.43 | What do you think about safety of your job? |  |
| Less secure--2 | Secure—3 | Highly secure--4 |  |
| 5.44 | What do you think about risky of your job? |  |
| Highly at risk—1 | low risk—2 | No risk at all--3 |  |
| 5.45 | How do you know your job is at risk? ……………………………………..………………… |  |

**6. SAVING AND INVESTMENT**

Minimum of 75% increase over baseline of project participants reporting that they have been able to save cash/invest during the reference period of 1 year by EoP

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **6.1** | **Did your households have a cash saving during last 12 months?** | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | **If 2 > 6.3** |
| 6.2 | If not saving, what are the reasons?  | go to **6.8** |
| Not enough income/surplus--1 □ | Health problem--2 □ | Met household incident □ |  |
| Others □…………………… |  |  |  |
| 6.3 | If yes, what types of saving systems you mainly used? |  |
| Keep money at home—1 □ | Community banks—2 □ | Private banks—3 □ |  |
| Village saving group—4 □ | SHG—5 □ | Others--99 □………… |  |
| 6.4 | What did you use this saving for during last one year? |  |
| Furniture □ | Jewellery □ | Build house □ |  |
| Purchase land □ | Expanse business □ | Other valuable asset □ |  |
| Nothing □ | Other □ ……………… |  |  |
| 6.5 | Do you have a saving currently? | Yes--1 | No--2 |  |
| 6.6 | How much money do you save currently? …………..…….. Riels |  |
| 6.7 | How much money do you save currently from business of young women per month? ………...Riel |  |
| 6.8 | Did you borrow money during last 12 months? | Yes--1 | No--2 | If 2>7.1 |
| 6.9 | What are the purpose of borrowing the money? |  |
| To run business---1 □ | To support daily expense—2 □ | Health problems—3 □ |  |
| Buy agricultural input—4 □ | Children education—5 □ | Others—99 □………… |  |
| 6.10 | What are the main purpose of borrowing the money? ………………….(use the above code) |  |
| 6.11 | Where did you borrow the money during last 12 months? *(only one choice)* |  |
| Neighbour/relatives--1 | Village community credit--2 | Private credit/bank--3 |  |
| Village saving group--4 | Self Help Group--5 | Others NGOs—6 |  |
| Others—99………….……… |  |  |
| 6.12 | What was the rate of interest? Specify duration? | …………% in ……………months |  |

**7. EXTERNAL SUPPORT/FACILITATION FOR BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

* 75% of targeted beneficiaries report at least three benefits of belonging to SHGs in the past year
* 75% of SHG members have diversified sources of income by the EoP
* 75% increase of targeted local leaders and community members reporting positive attitude against agreed criteria towards income generation opportunities of young women and girls
* 75% of SHG members who feel that their rights and issues are addressed by commune and/or district government by EoP
* Regular meetings and links established between SHGs and local leaders including CCs through project life

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **7.1** | **Do you know there’s any Self Help Group in your community?** | **Yes--1** | **No--2** | **Don’t know--99** | **If 2 or 99 >7.5** |
| 7.2 | Do you know who has supported/established it? |  |
| CARE/FLD □ | Other NGOs □ | Gov’t □ |  |
| Relatives □ | Self-forming □ | Other □ ……….. |  |
| 7.3 | Are you the member of this Self Help Group?  | Yes—1 | No—2 |  |
| 7.4 | What benefits did you get from this Self Help Group? *(multiple choices)* |  |
| Support on Capital for business--1 🞎 | Support on contact with market for products--2 🞎 |  |
| Access to credit--3 🞎 | Access to saving group--4 🞎 |  |
| Received advices on business--5 🞎 | Provide good environment to run business--6 🞎 |  |
| Support on location for business--7 🞎 | Others--99 🞎……………..………………… |  |
| 7.5 | What type of support from local authority/government to the SHG? |  |
| Recognition—1 🞎 | Disseminate the work of SHG—2 🞎 | Facilitate in communicate with institutions--3 🞎 |  |
| Help to facilitate business activities—4 🞎 | Provide technical support—5 🞎 | Facilitate for marketing network—6 🞎 |  |
| Don’t know—97 🞎 | Nothing—98 🞎 | Others-99 🞎……….. |  |
| 7.6 | Did you/she have opportunity/ever participated in the local authority/cc meeting? |  |
| Opportunity but did not participate--1 | Participated--2 | No opportunity--3 |  |
| 7.7 | If yes, what was the purpose? |  |
| Support on Capital for business--1 🞎 | Support on contact with market for products--2 🞎 |  |
| Access to credit--3 🞎 | Get opportunities for business--4 🞎 |  |
| Support on location for business--5 🞎 | Participated in village need identification--6 🞎 |  |
| Participated in village action planning--7 🞎 | Participated in decision making on development activity--8 🞎 |  |
| Participated in monitoring and evaluate on development activities--9 🞎 | Participated in providing feedback to local authority--10 🞎 |  |
| Never participated--11 🞎 | Don’t know--98 🞎 |  |
| Others--99 🞎………………………. |  |  |
| 7.8 | What do you think about support/help from local authority in case you need? |  |
| Not good--1 | Simple--2 | Good--3 |  |
| 7.9 | Did you ever heard the local authority (CC/VC) raised business activity of young women during the meeting or social event? |  |
| Never—1 | Sometimes—2 | Frequently—3 |  |
| 7.10 | Did the authorities include the young women business activities in village or community plan? |  |
| Yes—1 | No—2 | Don’t know—99 |  |
| 7.11 | Did the authorities help facilitate in the places for your business? |  |
| Yes—1 | No—2 | Don’t know—99 |  |
| 7.12 | Did you pay business tax as other common business shop in target areas? |  |
| Same—1 | Less cost—2 | Higher cost—3 | Never paid tax--98 | No business—99 |  |
| 7.13 | Did the local authority help to disseminate the business activities of young women in the village? |  |
| Yes—1 | No—2 | Don’t know-99 | No business—98 |  |
| 7.14 | Did the local authority help to support of market products for young women business? |  |
| Yes—1 | No—2 | Don’t know-99 | No business—98 |  |
| 7.15 | What do you think about attitude of authorities on business of young women?  |  |
| Good—1 | Never action—2 | Not good—3 | Don’t know—99 |  |
| 7.16 | If good, please give example? …………………………………………………………………. |  |
| 7.17 | Do you think you right or issues are address by the commune or district authority? | Yes—1 | No—2 |  |
| 7.18 | If yes, in what way? |  |
| Raised the issues in the meeting and dealing 🞎 | Facilitated in business certification 🞎 |  |
| Frequent visit and technical support before/during business 🞎 | Facilitated the place for business 🞎 |  |
| Put plan related to young women in community plan 🞎 | Others 🞎 …………………… |  |
| 7.19 | Are there any meeting between SHG and authorities including CC? | Yes—1 | No—2 |  |
| 7.20 | If yes, are they conducted regularly?  |  |
| Regular—1 | Not regular—2 | Don’t know--99 |  |
| 7.21 | What activities in the community that youth participated? |  |
| Participated in village need identification--1 🞎 | Participated in village action planning--2 🞎 |  |
| Participated in decision making on development activity--3 🞎 | Participated in monitoring and evaluate on development activities--4 🞎 |  |
| Participated in providing feedback to local authority--5 🞎 | Never participated--6 🞎 |  |
| Don’t know--98 🞎 | Others--99 🞎……………… |  |

**8. ILLITERACY AND LIFE SKILL**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 8.1 | Are you able to read?  | Yes—1 | Some—2 | No—3 |  |
| 8.2 | Are you able to write?  | Yes—1 | Some—2 | No—3 |  |
| 8.3 | Are you able to calculate?  | Yes—1 | Some—2 | No—3 |  |
| 8.4 | Do you think how these help for your daily life? |  |
| Support in business 🞎 | More participate in social activities 🞎 | Access to information 🞎 |  |
| Help to learn new skill 🞎 | Build confidence 🞎 | Others 🞎…………… |  |
| 8.5 | What are your challenges or problem that made you drop out or never enroll in public school? |  |
| Still discrimination from other (young women don’t need to learn more) 🞎 | Safety & security 🞎 |  |
| Far school distance 🞎 | No higher grade class in village 🞎 |  |
| Help household chore 🞎 | Take care of young siblings 🞎 |  |
| Help parents with farming work 🞎 | Help parents to make money🞎 |  |
| Others 🞎…………………… |  |  |
| 8.6A | What did you learned about how to take care of your and family health? |  |
| Do exercise 🞎 | Proper hygiene (hand cleaning with soap..) 🞎 | Defecate in latrine 🞎 |  |
| Drinking boiled or tread water 🞎 | Safe cooking and consuming 🞎 | Access to health centre services 🞎 |  |
| Don’t know 🞎 | Others 🞎…………… |  |  |
| 8.6 | How often do you do exercise? |  |
| Regularly--1 | Sometime--2 | Rarely--3 | Never--4 |  |
| 8.7 | How often do you wash your hand with soap? |  |
| Regularly--1 | Sometime--2 | Rarely--3 | Never--4 |  |
| 8.8 | How often do you defecate in latrine? |  |
| Regularly--1 | Sometime--2 | Never--4 |  |
| 8.9 | How often do you drink boiled water or treated water? |  |
| Regularly--1 | Sometime--2 | Rarely--3 | Never--4 |  |
| 8.10 | How often do you cook food sufficiently? |  |
| Regularly--1 | Sometime--2 | Never--4 |  |
| 8.11 | How often do you visit health center in case whenever you get sick? |  |
| Regularly—1 (never missed appointment of health center staff) | Sometime--2 | Rarely--3 | Never—4 (not follow appointment of health center staff) |  |
| 8.12A | Do you know how to communicate, live or work well together with other members in family or other people in community? |  |
| Help each other’s business/works 🞎 | Obey to elder people 🞎 | Good behavior 🞎 |  |
| Learn from other 🞎 | Have plan to work 🞎 | Have good habit 🞎 |  |
| Good thinking 🞎 | Use appropriate language/speaking 🞎 | Ability to solve problem 🞎 |  |
| Respect and value others 🞎 | No quarrel and tolerance 🞎 | Don’t know 🞎 |  |
| Others 🞎……………… |  |  |  |
| 8.12 | What do you think about level of important of ‘helping each other’s business/work’? |  |
| Very important—1 | Important—2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.13 | What do you think about level of important of ‘obey to elder people in community’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important—2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.14 | What do you think about level of important of ‘good behavior’?  |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.15 | How important of ‘having plan to work’ to family and community? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.16 | What do you think about level of important of ‘good thinking’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.17 | What do you think about level of important of ‘using appropriate language/speaking’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.18 | What do you think about level of important of ‘ability to solve problem’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.19 | What do you think about level of important of ‘respect and value others’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.20 | What do you think about level of important of ‘no quarrel and tolerance’? |  |
| Very important--1 | Important--2 | Not important--3 | Simple—4 |  |
| 8.21 | What are your challenges or problem that you encounter/face while you are communicating, living or working together with other members in **family**? |  |
| Afraid to speak/consult with elder 🞎 | Dare not to raise issues to elders 🞎 |  |
| feeling shy🞎 | Elder not listen and value 🞎 |  |
| Not confidence to talk/discuss 🞎 | Afraid to discuss issues with others if they have different sex (gender stereo-type) 🞎 |  |
| Others 🞎 ……………… |  |  |
| 8.22 | What are your challenges or problem that you encounter/face while you are communicating, living or working together with other members in **community**? |  |
| Afraid to speak/consult with elder 🞎 | Dare not to raise issues to elders 🞎 |  |
| feeling shy🞎 | Elder not listen and value 🞎 |  |
| Not confidence to talk/discuss 🞎 | Afraid to discuss issues with others if they have different sex (gender stereo-type) 🞎 |  |
| Others 🞎 ……………… |  |  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**E: FGD Schedule**

FGD Guide

FGD with **Young Women or Villager**

3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Location: | Village: ………..Village code: ………….Commune: ……………District: ……….Target group: …………………............ Date of discussion: ……………….……. |
| Facilitator: | Name: ……………….…………. Position: ……………………………………..…..Name: ……………….…………. Position: ……………………………………….... |

**Participant**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Role in community** | **Other** |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |

Overall observation of facilitator: ……………………………………………...…………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**1. What is the current livelihood status and activities of the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Important of livelihood activities and main source of income
* Livelihood status of household in community (poor identification, proportion by types, ……….)
* Food security (proportion and type of food insecure household, duration of food shortage, reason behind food shortage etc.)
* Challenges faced by community in livelihood activities

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**2. What is the current livelihood status and activities of the young women and girl in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Income source of young women/girl
* Livelihood status of young women (poor identification, proportion by types, ……….)
* Food security (proportion and type of food insecure household, duration of food shortage, reason behind food shortage etc.)
* Migration status
* Challenges faced by young women in livelihood activities

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**3. What is the current situation of business activities of the household in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Type of business activities (selling, services, ….) in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Type of employment activities in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Knowledge about the job or business (trained, or traditionally, ….)
* Challenge in business activities (knowledge, capital to invest, taxation, …..)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Business activity and status | Challenges |

**4. What is the current situation of business activities of the young women/girl in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Type of business activities (selling, services, ….) in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Type of employment activities in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Knowledge about the job or business (trained, or traditionally, ….)
* Challenge in business activities (knowledge, capital to invest, taxation, …..)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Business activity and status | Challenges |

**5. Is there an potential or outsider supports for business activities for young women in community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Type of business/employment suitable for young women
* Support from local authority or NGOs
* Others…….

|  |
| --- |
|  |

**6. Authority attitudes to award the business activities done by young women/girl? (overall, not just business or employment)**

***Please explore the following:***

* Local authority raised issues of youth in meeting or in other social activities
* Encourage of women in business or provide facility for the business of young women (eg: facilitator for market of produce/service, facilitator the place of business for young women etc.)

|  |
| --- |
|  |

7. Suggestion to engaged and improved business activities done by young women/girl.

|  |
| --- |
|  |

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**FGD Guide**

**FGD with Local Authority**

3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Location: | Village: ………..Village code: ………….Commune: ……………District: ……….Target group: …………………............ Date of discussion: ……………….……. |
| Facilitator: | Name: ……………….…………. Position: ………………………………………….Name: ……………….…………. Position: ……………………………………….... |

**Participant**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Name** | **Sex** | **Role in community** | **Other** |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |

Overall observation of facilitator: ……………………………………………...…………………….

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**1. What is the current livelihood status and activities of the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Important of livelihood activities and main source of income
* Livelihood status of household in community (poor identification, proportion by types, ……….)
* Food security (proportion and type of food insecure household, duration of food shortage, reason behind food shortage etc.)
* Challenges faced by community in livelihood activities

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**2. What is the current livelihood status and activities of the young women and girl in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Income source of young women/girl
* Livelihood status of young women (poor identification, proportion by types, ……….)
* Food security (proportion and type of food insecure household, duration of food shortage, reason behind food shortage etc.)
* Migration status
* Challenges faced by young women in livelihood activities

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**3. What is the current situation of business activities of the household in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Type of business activities (selling, services, ….) in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Type of employment activities in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Knowledge about the job or business (trained, or traditionally, ….)
* Challenge in business activities (knowledge, capital to invest, taxation, …..)

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| Business activity and status | Challenges |

**4. What is the current situation of business activities of the young women/girl in the community?**

***Please explore the following:***

* Type of business activities (selling, services, ….) in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Type of employment activities in community (proportion by type, people being engage by type of activities etc)
* Knowledge about the job or business (trained, or traditionally, ….)
* Challenge in business activities (knowledge, capital to invest, taxation, …..)

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| Business activity and status | Challenges |

**5. Authority attitudes to award the business activities done by young women/girl? (overall, not just business or employment)**

***Please explore the following:***

* Local authority raised issues of youth in meeting or in other social activities
* Encourage of women in business or provide facility for the business of young women (eg: facilitator for market of produce/service, facilitator the place of business for young women etc.)

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**6. Suggestion to engaged and improved business activities done by young women/girl.**

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**Reference:**

NIS, 2010: National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, ICF Macro, 2011. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF Macro.

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1. Figures on household assets of Cambodian rural households were derived from Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey Report 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Figure was derived from Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey Report 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Cambodia national poverty line by royal government of Cambodia in 2007 was 0.57 USD per capita per day. Source: CSES 2007, National figures derived from domains using CSES population estimates for 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Cambodia national poverty lines were 1 USD, 1.25 USD and 1.43 USD per capita per day by UNDP/IFAD, ADB 2007, and WB 2005 respectively. <http://beta.adb.org/countries/cambodia/main>, [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Data is derived from District Data Book October 2009 by National Committee for Sub-National Democratic Development (NCDD) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, ICF Macro, 2011. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2010. Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF Macro. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)