

APPENDIX 8. Gender Action Plan

Gender Action Plan
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GMS: Biodiversity Conservation Corridors

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GENDER ACTION PLAN

1. The GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridor Project (BCI 2) aims to result in climate resilient transboundary biodiversity conservation corridors sustaining livelihoods and investments in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. It is envisaged that by 2017, the GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors are established with supportive policy and regulatory framework in the three countries that maintain ecosystem connectivity and services. It has four components with corresponding indicative activities¹, (i) Institutional and community strengthening for biodiversity conservation management, (ii) Biodiversity corridors restoration, ecosystem services protection, and sustainable management by local resource managers, (iii) Livelihood improvement and small scale infrastructure support in target communes, and (iv) Project management and support services.
2. The approach is a response to the increasing developmental threats (construction of hydroelectric dams, mining and economic concessions for rubber plantations and logging) that abound within the region that result in fragmentation. The fragmentation of ecosystems decreases its capacities to provide services to both upstream and downstream users. BCI 2 aims to show that livelihood activities, agriculture, and some selected development activities could co-exist and be integrated in a conservation landscape as it encompasses conservation and development, protection and livelihoods for sustainable use and management. It fosters links between protected areas and connecting corridors consisting of linear or stepping stone forest blocks that allow for restoration of ecosystem connectivity. The proposed Project promotes zoning with the intention of safeguarding forest access and tenurial rights of the poor and ethnic groups living in remote mountain villages and clusters considered to be the stewards of the ecosystem. All subprojects for investment therefore are community driven, rooted on active stakeholder participation otherwise, conservation and sustainable use cannot be possible.
3. BCI 2 targets an estimated 14,500 beneficiary households in the 22 target communes found in two provinces (Koh Kong and Monduliri) of Cambodia.

A. Gender Status and Issues for Proposed Project

1. At the National Level

4. In Cambodia, women play vital roles in the economic activities of rural households. They contribute significantly to the agricultural labor force, estimated to represent about 74% of male and 77% of female employment, mainly in rice production and fishery. They also engage in a wide range of livelihood activities, typically including collecting firewood for sale, running small businesses, and raising and selling livestock, which contribute to household income. In addition, women are predominately responsible for domestic chores such as cooking, taking care of children, and fetching water and fuel often from great distances
5. Cambodia's Constitution of 1993 guarantees equal rights to men and women in all areas of society. Other national laws and government initiatives promote the wellbeing and empowerment of women especially through the Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA). Cambodia in 1992 has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). In 2004, the RGC supplemented the Millennium Development Goals with a national objective on the issue of violence against women. Cambodia is thus the first country in the world to make reducing violence against women an indicator of its national development. In the Rectangular Strategy and the National Strategic Development Plan, gender equality is a prominent target. The adoption of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims in 2005 as well as the Law on Suppression of Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in 2008 signals the clarity of gender and development priorities of RGC. By

¹ See Appendix 1 on Project DMF.

2009, the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence on Women (NAPVW) was launched to encourage the participation of relevant institutions, different competencies in the government and to encourage the enforcement of the law to prevent and to reduce all forms of violence on women.²

6. Violence against women in Cambodia is a major concern. Physical violence and economic hardship have made women vulnerable to trafficking and exploitative prostitution. As both a receiving and sending country, Cambodia is a major focal point in the regional sex trade. Domestic violence, though underreported, is widespread. Women continue to face obstacles in accessing justice as the rule-of-law is not fully accepted or integrated within the justice system.

7. Traditionally, women in Cambodia enjoy strong social position and hold an influential position within their families, including participation in all household decisions. More recently, their position in both society and the home has been weakened by armed conflict, poverty and increasingly discriminatory customs. The massacres during the Khmer Rouge regime (1975-1979) left many women widowed: an estimated 25 per cent of Cambodian households are headed by sole women and, as a result, are particularly vulnerable to poverty. Female employment is relatively high, but concentrated in the agricultural and/or informal sectors. Women generally have less access than men to resources, such as education and health care.³

8. As a country that has emerged from extreme conflict, women continue to face serious challenges, the most urgent developmental concerns of which are related to poverty and its impact on women:⁴

- (i) The maternal mortality rate is high, with a major cause being the lack of access to obstetric emergency services – a reported mere 10% of births take place in a health facility.
- (ii) High illiteracy rates persist among women, especially those from rural areas, ethnic minority groups, or the disabled. Poor school enrolment rates and high drop out rates of girls, and limited access to further education and skills training, present an ongoing challenge, affecting the ability of women to participate in public life, and take advantage of economic and professional opportunities.

2. Gender Issues in BCI 2 Sites

9. This gender impact analysis is based on (i) four sample communes consultations during the feasibility study (See Appendix 1 for list and detailed socio-demographic characteristics); (ii) national, provincial, and district consultations with women of different ages and ethnic groups, government officials, and mass organizations (See Appendix 2 on consultations conducted during R-PPTA).

10. For the primary data collection, aside from stakeholder perceptions to BCI-related issues, a 24-hour activity schedule and annual seasonal household allocation of labor was conducted through key informant interviews (KII) and focus group discussions (FGD) conducted in Khmer by the local assistants.

11. **Socio-demographic Characteristics in Sample BCI 2 Sites.** Based on the social assessment, women constitute 49% of BCI 2 intended beneficiaries (Table 1). However, during FGDs, it was determined that males have higher levels of educational attainment compared to women. Females, especially amongst indigenous communities largely are “programmed” to do the housework and marry as soon as they find a prospective mate. Poverty was also cited as a reason why females do not pursue higher education as well as distance. Hence families invest more on male household members.

² Violence Against Women: 2009 Follow-Up Survey Final Study Report. Ministry of Women's Affairs. Kingdom of Cambodia.

³ Social Institutions and Gender Index. <http://genderindex.org/country/cambodia>

⁴ <http://cedaw-seasia.org/cambodia.html>

Table 1. Summary of BCI 2 Sociodemographic Characteristics in Cambodia

PARAMETER	ENTRY
BCI Area (km ²)	7,000
BCI Population	68,863
Population Density	10
Covered Provinces	2
Covered Communes	22
Covered Households	14,476
Covered Poor Households	10,911
% Estimated Poor from BCI Population	75%
Covered Indigenous Peoples	21,575
% Indigenous Peoples from BCI Population	31%
Female Population	33,747
% Female Population	49%
% Female Population of Indigenous Peoples*	51%
% Female-headed Household Population	17.7%

* Monduliri province only.

12. Documented female-headed households in 11 communes of BCI-II sites average 19%, the highest being in Ta Tai Krom at 43.9% (Koh Kong) and the least with 8.2% in Peam Krasaob, also in Koh Kong. Results of FGDs conducted reveal that these female-headed households mostly belong to the impoverished households in the communes.

13. Indigenous peoples (IP) population in BCI sites of Monduliri Province is about 31% of the total population of which 51% of IPs are women. Among total households in BCI 2 sites, an estimated 75% are poor, the highest in the 3 countries, living in areas where population density is low at 10 persons per km² (national is 80 persons/km²).

14. General gender issues identified which either can affect beneficiary take-up or are addressed by BCI interventions include:

- (i) Literacy. Marked low education (primary school incomplete) and illiteracy among women, especially with IPs, compounded by lack of information and technologies results in low awareness, a requisite to participation.
- (ii) Lack of/poor rural infrastructure and social services in remote BCI 2 areas. There is shortage of facilities, equipment and staff for the delivery of medical and educational services. The distance from village to social services and market centers can reach as high as 100 km.
- (iii) Health and sanitation. Due to drought and lack of hygiene and clean water source, children are sick more often (diarrhea, cold, and fever). Related to the above concern on access to services, is the high maternal mortality rate due to lack of access to obstetric emergency services. The rise of sexually transmitted diseases in areas peripheral to BCI 2 sites is a growing concern especially on HIV incidence. Cambodia has the highest rate of HIV incidence (2007) at 0.8% among the 3 countries. Attributions were directed to the entry of construction workers/ outsiders working for economic concessions (agri/forest plantations and mining) and hydropower plants.
- (iv) Low income is common to all sites, but for women, it is correlated with increased incidence of domestic violence, women working longer hours than men, increased labor migration by males, and female-headed households increasingly impoverished due to restricted ability to cope with the demands of agricultural production.
- (v) Credit. Women are found to be the focal persons engaging in household credit arrangements. Poor credit performance arising from investments in poultry and

livestock production⁵ with minimal technical support were noted, women household heads are caught in a vicious cycle of indebtedness.

- (vi) Indigenous people-specific concerns. Settlement patterns of IPs are typically scattered with clusters of 15-20 households causing difficulty in delivering social services (e.g. 40-50% of deliveries are with traditional birth attendants, resulting in high maternal mortality). In addition to general literacy constraints, strong beliefs and traditions (e.g. women's subservient role to husbands) can further constrain participation in developmental initiatives. Further, language barriers exist, especially for women, where Khmer is widely used during public meetings and group discussions. IPs have apprehensions on mining exploration and land concession as they are poorly educated, hence are easy to be misled and are therefore at risk.

15. **Distribution of Labor Between Men and Women.** Hunting, transport and marketing of timber is a male gender role, while women collect NTFPs, featuring as an important source of food, particularly during lean seasons, medicinal purposes and cash income. Wild honey production has gained ground in Mondulkiri IP villages. The women collect roots and other wild food for daily food especially with IPs. In terms of livestock and poultry production, women are responsible for daily feeding and maintenance of the animals while men typically are engaged in marketing. Under agricultural crop production, women are responsible for the majority of agriculture activities (i.e. planting, weeding and harvesting) while men are tasked and preparation and transporting of produce. Fishing among the non-IPs of Koh Kong is male dominated, while women engage in fish processing and marketing.

16. Appendix 3 provides a glimpse of a typical day in the life of a BCI 2 household in selected sites. While both men and women undertake agricultural tasks, women have additional reproductive tasks. Unlike men, women have no rest or social time scheduled available during the day.

17. When it comes to gender roles with regard to access to resources and decision-making, there are four distinct areas: (i) Information/technology - males are expected to be the bearer of new knowledge or information over women, particularly with respect to agri-crop production and natural resource management technologies, (ii) Decision-making in crop production is the domain of the man, (iii) Attendance to community organization activities - women typically are expected to participate more than the men except for IP households in the practice rituals, where participation is more even (iv) Leadership positions – males are regarded to be the leaders except in cases where the Women's Affairs organize activities. Unpaid work in the BCI 2 sites is classified as women's domestic work and distinctive from other types of work.

18. Community activities, especially indigenous people, are guided by customary laws and natural resource use. The Phnongs of Mondulkiri, for example, identify with sacred grounds and worship mountains, large ponds, big trees, valleys, Chrey trees, Bodhi trees, dense forests, huts for the spirits and places where wood crotches are piled. Villagers customarily pay respect to these sacred objects as they believe the objects can cause people to be lost in the forest or that pregnant women will suffer miscarriages. Phnongs of Puchrey for instance lament that there used to be a lot of sacred forest but now much has disappeared due to deforestation. What remains for the villagers is a small altar of the village spirits where people pray to the spirits, perform sacrifices and also hold their New Year celebration.

B. The Project GAP

19. The gender analysis shows that poor, rural, and indigenous peoples (IP) households are highly dependent on natural resource access for a range of social and economic needs (e.g. livelihoods, food security, medicinal sources, building materials, cultural ceremonies). Women feature in many of these activities (e.g. NTFP collection both for sale and to cope with food

⁵ Poultry and livestock highly susceptible to avian and swine flu.

shortfalls). Women are, thus, naturally positioned to participate in project natural resource management mechanisms.

20. A Gender Action Plan (GAP) details of which is presented in Table 2, has been prepared based on findings from the social assessment using the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Handbook for Social Assessment, in close consultation with stakeholders that significantly include women and women leaders. Due consideration of Cambodia regulations pertinent to gender and women as well as the ADB Gender Policy was made in the preparation of the GAP.

21. This GAP upholds (i) Equal opportunities to access project benefits; (ii) active consultation and participation of women and minority ethnic groups; (iii) collection of gender disaggregated data including benefit monitoring and evaluation; and (iv) increased representation of women in decision-making bodies at all levels in both subproject design and implementation. The gender inclusive design elements presented in Table 2 are in response to constraints faced by women as presented in the social and gender analysis and prepared in consultation with stakeholders, particularly local women:

Table 2. BCI 2 Gender Action Plan

Project Component	Gender Action Plan Targets
COMPONENT 1: Institutional and community strengthening for biodiversity conservation management	• 30% participation of women during consultations; training in participatory land use planning, commune investment planning, GIS-based mapping, and functional literacy; capacity building in biodiversity corridor management, O&M, small enterprise development, assessment, and in working groups/committees to be established by the Project. • Gender sensitive training/IEC materials will be produced in local languages, (where applicable) to be prepared in close consultation with beneficiaries specifically, on land rights, credit, and access to resources and opportunities provided by the Project, linking up with on-going government and development partner programs on health/sanitation and HIV/AIDS awareness education, and climate change adaptation. • At least 50% of female heads of households receive forestland and land use certificates (LUC) collectively and/or individually where applicable, for livelihood purposes and productivity enhancement.
COMPONENT 2: Biodiversity corridors restoration, ecosystem services protection, and sustainable management by local resource managers	• Forest restoration activities (enrichment planning, NTFP planting, agro forestry) include at least 30% of women's labor input participation on cash basis; • National gender specialist to oversee preparation of community disaster risk and response plan, and conduct gender-responsive workshops ensuring access to information by women on mapping household vulnerability and livelihood options.
COMPONENT 3: Livelihood improvement and small scale infrastructure support in target communes	• Documented evidence of consultation with local women and women's groups (including IP women) prior to subproject approval. • At least 30% of Commune Development Fund (CDF) investments targeted at livelihood activities (micro-credit borrowings) prepared and submitted by community womenfolk; • At least 30% of extension training directed at women producers (animal production, agriculture productivity) • At least 30% of CDF Management Board members are women. • Preparation of gender responsive designs for water storage/water harvesting systems to combat drought and water stress • Equal pay for men and women for work of equal type. • Training on Commune Development Funds is gender responsive and gender sensitive.
COMPONENT 4: Project management and support services	• Gender mainstreaming training for Project Management Units across levels at Project start. • At least 20% of staff is women at each level (senior management, technical and administrative / support staff). • Project Implementing Unit responsible for overseeing GAP implementation and reporting must include progress against the GAP in annual / semi-annual progress reports to ADB. • Participation of national institutions addressing concerns on women including IP women across Project implementation units, especially in monitoring and grievance redress (Grievance redress mechanism disaggregated feedback and response by sex). • Both female and male staff given equal opportunity to participate in non-gender related training and capacity development programs. • A national social development/gender consultant recruited to (i) build capacity of Project management units across levels, Project staff and facilitators in gender responsive design and analysis; (ii) preparation of gender sensitive indicators; (iii) preparation of checklists for evaluation of gender responsiveness of proposed subprojects; and (iv) coordination of relevant consultancies as appropriate. • Sex-disaggregated indicators established for Project performance M&E system; monitoring will be on-going

Project Component	Gender Action Plan Targets
	to ensure activities are effectively carried out and targets reached; progress reports to include gender-related achievements and constraints. • Mid-term review Mission to assess gender related achievements and constraints to GAP implementation and propose, if required, adjustments for better Project performance.

22. **Budget.** The overall estimated costs of the GAP are incorporated in the overall arrangements and total budget of the project. The project budget provides allocation for capacity building and participation and subproject investments, with specific targets set for female beneficiaries.

C. Implementation Mechanisms for the Gender Action Plan

23. **Implementation Arrangement.** The Executing Agencies will be the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry. A Central Project Coordination Unit will be responsible for day to day implementation of national activities. In as much as the MOE will be tasked for environmental safeguards with direct links to the GMS Working Group on Environment (WGE), so shall social safeguards for overall monitoring and reporting to the GMS WGE. MOE will therefore recruit a National Gender Specialist to oversee preparation of the Social Impact Assessments (SIA) and Gender Analysis of both project components of MOE and MAFF for each province. Safeguards officers of MOE and MAFF appointed within provincial implementing units will be responsible for supervising the implementation of the GAPs. Executing and implementing agencies shall work closely with the relevant national, provincial, district and commune representatives of the Cambodia-Women's Affairs and relevant IP Office to implement the GAP.

24. **Monitoring and Evaluation.** Gender-disaggregated data will be collected at the early stage of project implementation (e.g., baseline survey and household surveys). The baseline data will include gender-disaggregated and/or gender-specific targets and indicators, and those indicators will be monitored and reported in project quarterly progress monitoring reports. MOE's Gender Unit and MAFF's Gender Unit will be involved during project review missions for their respective project components. A senior representative of the Ministry of Women's Affairs will be invited to participate in the project steering committee meeting to ensure that the executing and implementing agencies are aware of national gender action plans and commitments.

APPENDIX 1

Summary Matrix of Socio-demographic Characteristics within Cambodia BCI 2

PROVINCE	Commune	Area (km ²)	Total Popn	Popn Density	No. of HHs	No. of Females	% Females	Female- Headed HHs	% Female- Headed HHs	Poor HHs	% Poor HHs	IP Popn	% IP
CAMBODIA	22	14,875	68,863	4.4	14,476	33,747	49.0%	855	17.7	7825	75.4	21,575	31%
KOH KONG	10	6,474	30,486	4.71	6,498	15,026	49.3%	529	22.7	3953	78.1	NO REPORTED IPs IN KOH KONG BCI 2 SITES	
	1. Andoung Tuek	408	5,723	14.03	1,164	2,772	48.4%	-		-			
	2. Ta Tai Kraom	204	1,062	5.21	230	518	48.8%	101	43.9	115	50.0		
	3. Trapeang Rung	906	2,170	2.4	507	1,063	49.0%	117	23.1	299	59.0		
	4. Bak Khlang	1,365	12,236	8.96	2,608	5,956	48.7%	-		1,943	74.5		
	5. Peam Krasaob	54	1,313	24.31	282	649	49.4%	23	8.2	197	69.9		
	6. Chi Kha Leu	569	3,718	6.53	761	2,037	54.8%	87	11.4	751	98.7		
	7. Ta Tey Leu	1,780	526	0.3	119	251	47.7%	-		117	98.3		
	8. Ruessei Chrum	580	929	1.6	203	443	47.7%	-		-			
	9. Chi Phat	101	2,446	24.22	553	1,165	47.6%	201	36.3	531	96.0		
	10. Thma Doun Pov	507	363	0.72	71	172	47.4%	-		-			
MONDULKIRI	12	8,401	38,377	4.57	7,978	18,721	48.8%	326	13.0	3872	72.8	21,575	56%
	1. Romanear	183	3,108	17	578	1,446	46.5%	-		-		2,521	81%
	2. Dak Dam	421	1,498	3.56	349	764	51.0%	58	16.6	175	50.1	1,244	83%
	3. Chong Phlah	1,072	3,073	2.87	648	1,424	46.3%	-		-		838	27%
	4. Srae Chhuk	354	3,342	9.43	639	1,664	49.8%	-		-		2,488	74%
	5. Srae Khtum	583	8,847	15.19	1,977	4,335	49.0%	-		1,779	90.0	1,339	15%
	6. Srae Preah	446	1,557	3.49	326	778	50.0%	42	12.9	153	46.9	1,464	94%
	7. Nang Khi Loek	1,064	3,172	2.98	564	1,601	50.5%	54	9.6	361	64.0	1,475	47%
	8. Sokh Sant	576	2,608	4.53	546	1,311	50.3%	62	11.4	191	35.0	2,389	92%
	9. Srae Huy	571	1,659	2.91	331	855	51.5%	41	12.4	139	42.0	1,355	82%
	10. Krang Teh	794	1,632	2.06	386	823	50.4%	69	17.9	270	69.9	1,606	98%
	11. Bu Chri	2,337	4,177	1.79	843	1,949	46.7%	-		804	95.4	1,646	39%
	12. Bu Sra		3,704		791	1,771	47.8%	-		-		3,210	87%

APPENDIX 2:
Attendance to KIIs and FGDs in Mondul Kiri and Koh Kong Provinces, Cambodia

Fieldwork from 29 June – 13 July 2010

A- Key Informant interview

No	Name	Role	Date of interview	Province
1	Ms. Thea Bounthoeun	Vice-Director of Rural Development Department of Mondul Kiri province	01 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
2	Mr. Sin Vanvuth	District Governor of Kaev Seima district	01 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
3	Ms. Run Shiyeun	Deputy District Governor of Kaev Seima district	01 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
4	Mr. Ngov Sovin	Deputy District Governor of Kaev Seima district	01 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
5	Mr. Khan Chan	District Council of Kaev Seima district	01 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
6	Mr. Noun Sarorn	District Governor of Pech Chreada district	02 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
7	Mrs. Chreuy Chanry	Deputy Director of Department of Woman Affair in Mondul Kiri province	02 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
8	Mr. Kim Kina	Admin of Department of Land Management in Mondul Kiri province	05 July 2010	Mondul Kiri
9	Dir. of Dept. of Environment	Director of Department of Environment, Koh Kong province	8 July 2010	Koh Kong
10	Mr. CHA Lann	District Governor of Mondul Seima district	9 July 2010	Koh Kong
11	Mr. PEN Vanna	Head Office of Mondul Seima district	9 July 2010	Koh Kong
12	Mr. Keov Nibora	Deputy District Governor of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong
13	Mr. Chhorm Libunthan	District Council of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong
14	Mrs. Orl Banhja	District Council of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong
15	Mr. Cheak Kimsieng	District Council of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong
16	Mrs. Nghet Chinda	District Council of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong
17	Mr. Pech Nghourm	Head District Council of Thma Bang district	10 July 2010	Koh Kong

B- Participants in FGDs

FGD1 in Srae Khtum commune, Kaev Seima district, Mondul Kiri province; 3 July 2010, time: 8:30am

No	Name	Village
1	Chheak Chheung	Srae Khtum
2	But Sam Ell	Srae Khtum
3	Sdeung Phalla	Srae Khtum
4	Ing Yeav	Srae Khtum
5	Yem Min	Chhnaeng
6	Phon Hin	Srae Lvi
7	Pil Yi	Srae Khtum
8	Yem Tieng	Ou Am
9	Vana Oul	Srae Lvi
10	Kheiv Sambo	Chhnaeng
11	Srang Chreak	Ou Rona
12	Dav Sa Eam	Srae Lvi
13	Sreus Chea	Srae Khtum
14	Kveak Sarak	Ou Rona

FGD2 in Pu Chrey commune, Pech Chreada district, Mondul Kiri province; 4 July 2010, time: 8:30am

No	Name	Village
1	Keut Roth	Choung Phang
2	Kok Plong	Pu Chrei Yang
3	Sien Sen	Pu Chrei Yang
4	Meuk Sareoun	Pu Tang
5	Phsor Keuk	Choung Phang

No	Name	Village
6	Cheung Bouk	Choung Phang
7	Horm Eoun	Choung Phang
8	Cheng Young	Choung Phang
9	Pan Dan	Choung Phang
10	Toi Tin	Choung Phang
11	Ros Provuth	Pu Tang
12	Mao Man	Pu Tang
13	Mao Men	Pu Tang
14	Shun Dam	Pu Tang
15	Youn Horn	Pu Tang

FGD3 in Pak Khlang commune, Mondul Seima district, Koh Kong province; 9 July 2010, time: 2:30pm

No	Name	Village
1	Ou Thy	Pak Khlang Pir
2	Seng Lim	Cham Yeam
3	Break Kim Horn	Cham Yeam
4	Srun Siev	Neang Kok
5	Sok Sokun	Pak Khlang Pir
6	Teib Sina	Koh Pao
7	Seur Saran	Koh Pao
8	Sor Chan Van	Pak Khlang Bei
9	Ou Yeing	Neang Kok
10	Keav Cheyveng	Pak Khlang
11	Ros Savin	Pak Khlang Bei
12	San Deum	Pak Khlang Pir
13	Try Savuth	Cham Yeam
14	Heurn Sam	Neang Kok
15	Chheng Hum	Pk Khlang Pir
16	Ros Nghourm	Cham Yeam
17	Siev Hur	Cham Yeam

FGD4 in Ta Tey Leu commune, Thma Bang district, Koh Kong province; 10 July 2010, time: 2:30pm

No	Name	Village
1	Chea Dung	Kandaol
2	Meas Tes	Kandaol
3	Chan Sarorn	Trapeang Khnar
4	Than Thum	Trapeang Khnar
5	Sam Thorn	Trapeang Khnar
6	Yeum Samchoy	Trapeang Khnar
7	Chey Luck	Trapeang Khnar
8	Chan Sareum	Trapeang Khnar
9	Chhen Kimsan	Trapeang Khnar
10	Dung Hash	Kandaol
11	Mom Heng	Trapeang Khnar
12	Prum Phan	Kandaol
13	Kong Lok	Trapeang Khnar
14	Meas Chan	Kandaol
15	Seng Vuth	Trapeang Khnar
16	Dul Thy	Trapeang Khnar
17	Van Seiha	Kandaol
18	Ros Vuth	Trapeang Khnar

APPENDIX 3

Male and Female Household Schedules in Select BCI 2 Sites

Time	Srae Khtum, Kaev Seima		Pu Chrey, Pech Chreada		Pak Khlang, Mondul Seima		Ta Tey Leu, Thma Bang	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4:00 am	Prepare farm tools	Cook & prepare food			Prepare fishing tools	Cook & prepare food		
4:30 am								
5:00 am	Go to field		Chop firewood	Cook food & bring to farm	Gather fish	Household work	Prepare farm tools	Prepare food
5:30 am								
6:00 am	Working in the field (I.e. watering, picking small grass, etc.)		Working in the farm, clear grass				Work in fields	
6:30 am								
7:00 am								
7:30 am								
8:00 am								
8:30 am								
9:00 am								
9:30 am								
10:00 am								
10:30 am								
11:00 am	Rest and have lunch		Rest, prepare meal, & have lunch		Rest & have lunch	Cook & prepare food for household	Rest & have lunch	Prepare & eat lunch
12:00 pm								
12:30 pm	Work in the field		Continue work in the farm		Prepare fishing tools & other stuff	Household chores also	Work in fields	
1:00 pm								
1:30 pm								
2:00 pm								
2:30 pm								
3:00 pm								
3:30 pm	Go home				Rest	Prepare dinner		
4:00 pm								
4:30 pm	Rest, smoke, or drink	Cook & prepare food	Fetch water	Cook dinner	Go fishing		Stay home to look after children	
5:00 pm								
5:30 pm	Have dinner with family		Have dinner				Go home	
6:00 pm								
6:30 pm	Sleep		Sleep				Rest & watch TV (if they have tv)	
7:00 pm								
7:30 pm	Clean house; take care of children					HH chores, take care of children, etc.		
8:00 pm								
8:30 pm	Sleep						Sleep	
9:00 pm								
9:30 pm					Go home			
10:00 pm								
					Sleep			