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**Participatory Community Assessment in Duong Village, Prek  
Phauv Commune, Porgnileu District, Khandal Province**

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## **Glossary**

### Acronyms and terms

EU	: European Union
INCO	: International Scientific Cooperation Projects
PAPUSSA	: Production in Aquatic Peri-urban Systems in Southeast Asia
PCA	: Participatory Community Assessment
RUA	: Royal University of Agriculture (RUA), Cambodia

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## Summary

Participatory community assessment (PCA) plays an important part in Work Package1 of PAPUSSA. Its major objective is to describe the livelihoods, character, history, resources and problems of specific communities to be chosen for succeeding work packages. The PCA in Duong village was conducted between 21-25th October 2003 and had 22 participants involving fishermen, fish farmers, fish traders, sellers and consumers.

10% of those people in the community belong to the rich category, 20% average, 50% poor, and 20 % of very poor people. The income of people in the community is generally very limited and the people feel that theft is their main problem when their implements, livestock and fish are stolen. Other problems faced by the community are boat tax, lack of investment, decrease in fish catch and health problems.

## **I. Introduction**

Production in Aquatic Food Peri-urban Systems in Southeast Asia (PAPUSSA) is a collaborative research project between European and Asian partners; started in January 2003 and is going to continue for 3 years. The overall objective is to understand the aquatic production in and around Hanoi and Ho Chi Min City in Vietnam, Phnom Penh in Cambodia, and Bangkok in Thailand.

Doung village, located in Prek Phnauv Commune, Por Gneiloeu District, Kandal Province is identified as a community in peri-urban of Phnom Penh City which it is selected for Participatory Community Appraisal (PCA). Situated to the north of the city, the village is close to the Tonle Sap River where aquaculture production is dependent on river water. There are 13 groups and 451 families with 3 different ethnic groups in the village; Khmer (173 HHs), Muslims (177 HHs) and Vietnamese (101 HHs). Table 1.1 shows the distribution of these various ethnic groups (Source: *Statistics in Duong Village*)

### ***Objectives of the PCA***

The principal objectives of the PCA are:

- To identify well a defined community and get an overall view of peoples livelihoods, environment, history, and socio-economic structure;
- To identify the problems and constraints of the community and relate them to their livelihoods and peri-urban aquatic production systems; and
- To identify strategies or recommendations for future interventions.



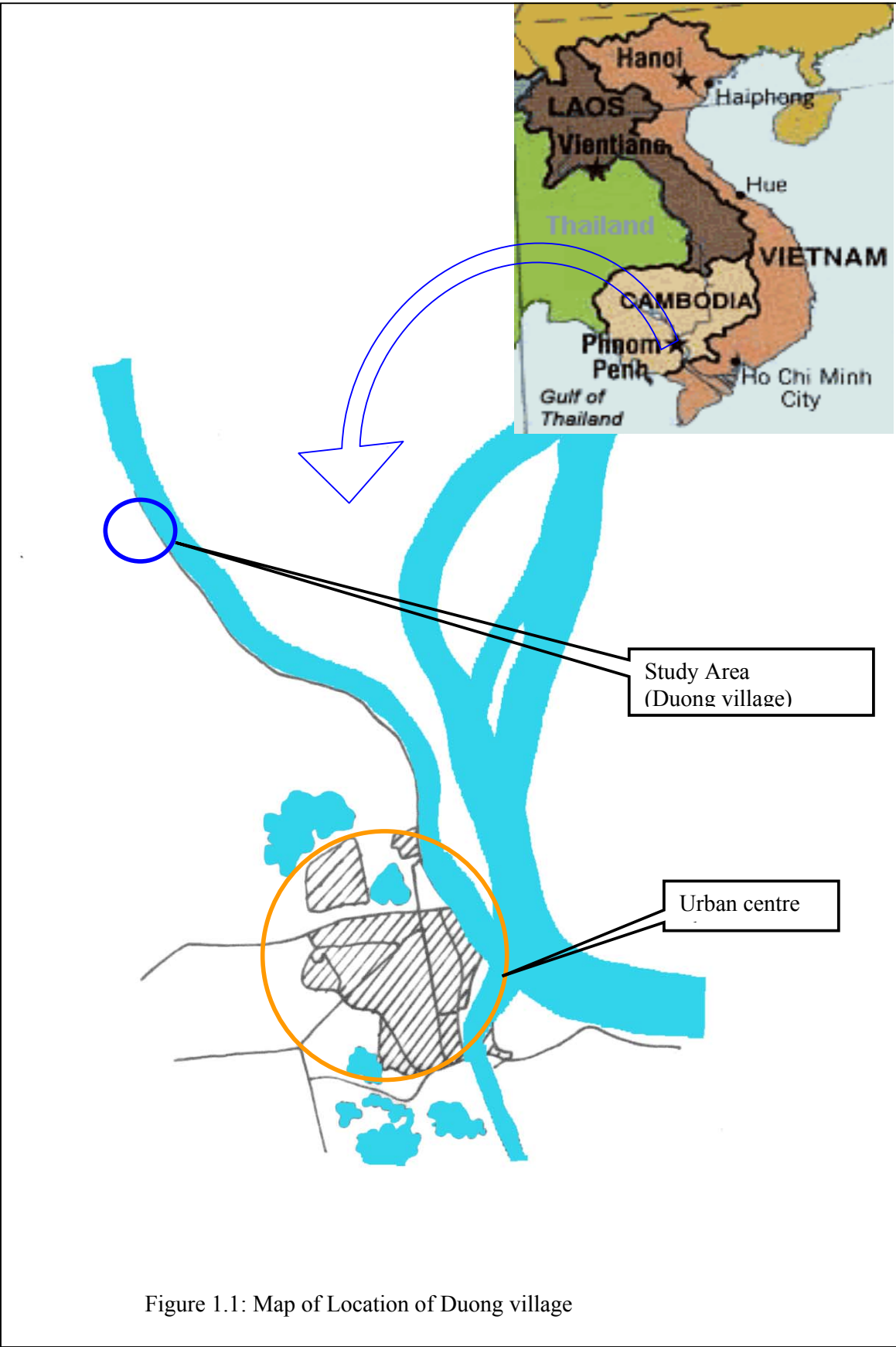


Figure 1.1: Map of Location of Duong village

## II. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1. Structure of the PCA

The PCA was conducted in 5 days, starting from the 21st to 25th October 2003.

#### *The PCA Process*

Before the actual PCA was carried out, following need to be done the team from RUA were involved in:

- Assigning tasks and responsibilities to members of the team;
- Selecting and visiting the community;
- Introducing the objective of the activity and the project to key informants;
- Identifying participants;
- Finalizing the date and location of the PCA;
- Organizing the schedule of the PCA,
- Preparing the materials; and
- Preparing gifts and tokens.

The PCA process was done in 4 stages. **Stage 1** began on day 1 with the teams meeting the participants to introduce the team and objectives of the activities. **Stage 2**, activities were carried out during days 1, 2 and 3 with the implementation of the following tools:

- Community mapping
- Wealth/ socio-economic ranking
- Seasonal calendar
- Activities matrix (male, female, and children)
- Timelines
- Food consumption
- Resource mapping
- Problem/constraint ranking.

**Stage 3**, was conducted in days 3 and 4. Our working team analyzed and summarized what had been done. **Stage 4** was done in day 5 with a feed backing of our findings to the community and giving them the opportunity to validate the results of the PCA. During this stage also plans for the future of the project were discussed.

Table 2.1: Schedule of the PCA Activities

Day 1			
Time	Actors	Activities	Others
8:00-8:30	Team leader	-To introduce himself and numbers of team working -To explain the project -To explain objectives and activities of the PCA	
8:30-11:30	Working team and participants	-Community mapping -Wealth/socio-economic ranking	
11:00-12:30	-	-Lunch	
13:00-15:00	-	-Seasonal calendar -Activities matrix	
15:00-16:30	Participants	-To present what was done with above tools	

<b>Day 2</b>			
8:00-11:30	Working team and participants	-Timeline -Food consumption	
11:30-12:30	-	-Lunch	
13:00-15:00	-	-Resource mapping -Problems/contains ranking	
15:00-16:30	Participants	-To present what was done with above tools	
<b>Day 3</b>			
8:30-12:00	Working team	-To analyse and produce summary	
12:00-13:00	-	-Lunch	
13:00-16:00	-	-To analyse and produce summary	
<b>Day 4</b>			
8:30-12:00	Working team	-To analyse and produce summary	
12:00-13:00	-	-Lunch	
13:00-16:00	-	-To analyse and produce summary	
<b>Day 5</b>			
8:00-11:30	Working team and participants	-To present back to the participants what was done with above tools in the last 3 days -General discussion -To celebrate and close the PCA	

### **III. RESULT**

#### **3.1. Physical Characteristics of the community and Resource Systems**

##### **3.1.1. Community Map**

To draw the community map, participants were divided into 2 groups based on gender. Before they drew it, the facilitator in each of the groups explained the activity. The outcomes of the activity were the same for both the male and female groups. Therefore, we decided to choose only one community map of the male group to present in this report.

Their community map showed that the 5<sup>th</sup> national road runs through the village. The village is bordered to the east by the Tonle Sap River, to the north with the Krosh village in Somroung Commune, and to the west by Boeung Samroung village. Within the boundaries of the village there are gas stations, houses, a primary school, stores (rice and fertilizer), a market, pagodas (Muslim and Vietnamese pagodas), small roads, factories and ponds for fish culture and cage culture in the river (Figure 3.1)

##### **3.1.2. Seasonal, Weather and Climatic Events**

Like the rest of the country, the village has 2 seasons: dry and rainy seasons (wet season). The dry season is normally from December to April. The rainy season begins in August and ends in November. Flooding normally occurs in July to September.

##### **3.1.3. Production and Fish disease**

There are different types of food production systems in the village including vegetable and animal production. Importantly, we focus on aquatic plants (water lily, mimosa, lotus, and morning glory) and animals (e.g. pangasius, walking catfish, and big snakehead), which are either cultured or harvested from the wild.

Wild harvesting of fish may be done in the Tonle Sap River or the Boeung Somuoung. These fish caught may either be sold to the markets or used for household consumption.

Many farmers in the village raise fish in ponds and cages in the Tonle Sap River especially pangasius, walking catfish and big snakehead. Cultured fish are usually sold to the collectors, who, in turn, sell on to other locations. When diseases strike in fish culture systems treatment may be done but some farmers do not because they lack the technique to identify different kinds of disease and also find it difficult to purchase the appropriate and effective medicines to treat them with in Cambodia.

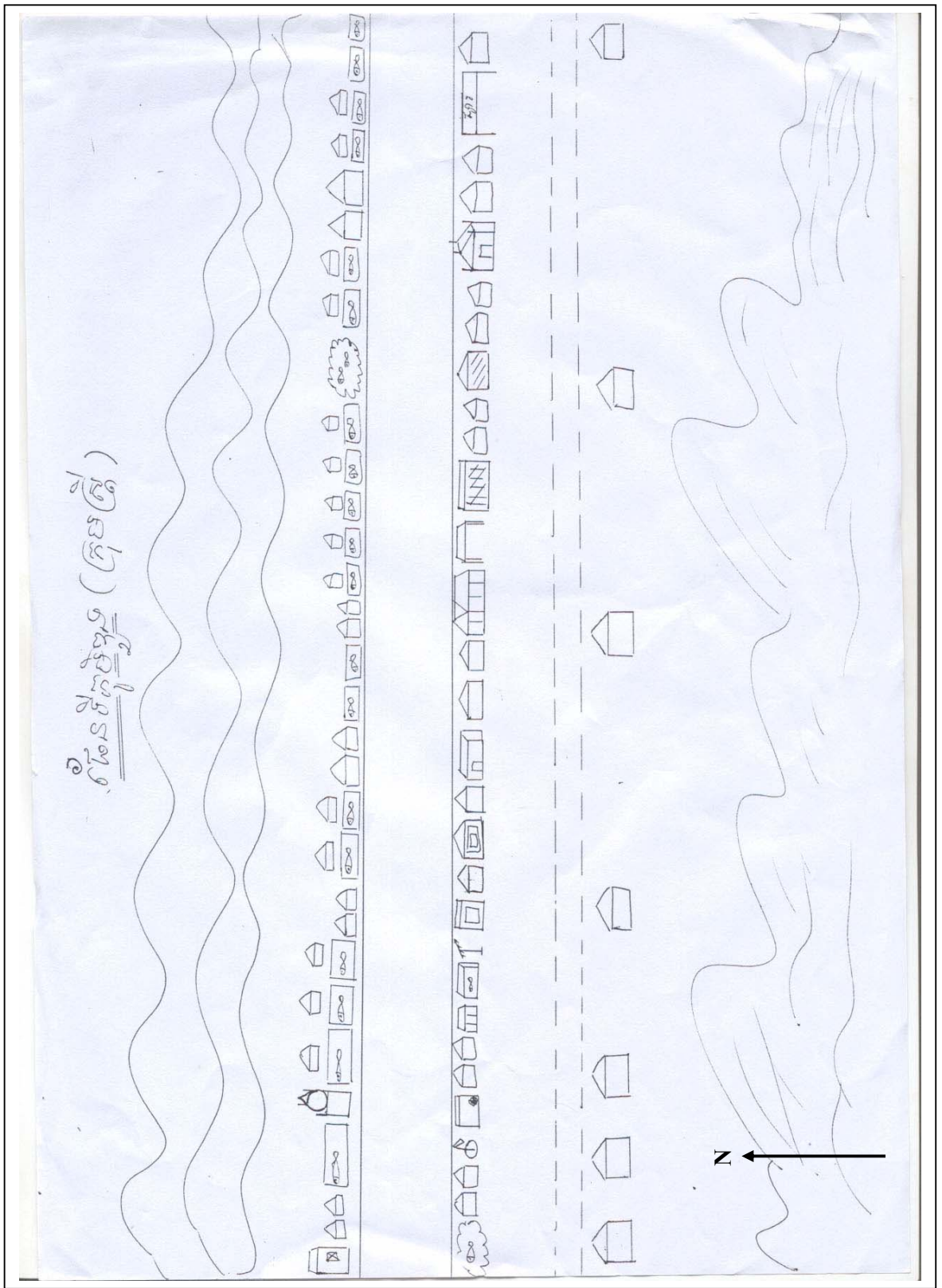











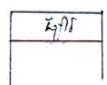
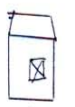



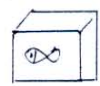







Figure 3.1: Community Mapping in Duong Village (Womens group)

**Note:**

	National road		Rice depot
	Path		Food store
	House		Bean sauce manu.
	Pond		Wood manu.
	Muslim pagoda		Vietnamese temple
	Fish loading		Market
	Petrol station		
	Fertilizer store		
	Rest hall		River
	Fish sauce manufacture		Boeng Somrong Lake
	TV antenna		
	TV antenna		
	Ice cube manufacture		
	Fisheies		

### 3.1.4. Resource mapping

To carry out resource mapping, participants were divided into 2 groups based on gender. Before they began, the facilitator in each group explained the process of drawing. The outcomes of the activity were the same for both the male and female groups. Therefore, we decided to choose only resource mapping of the male group to present in this report. The resources mapping was as following:

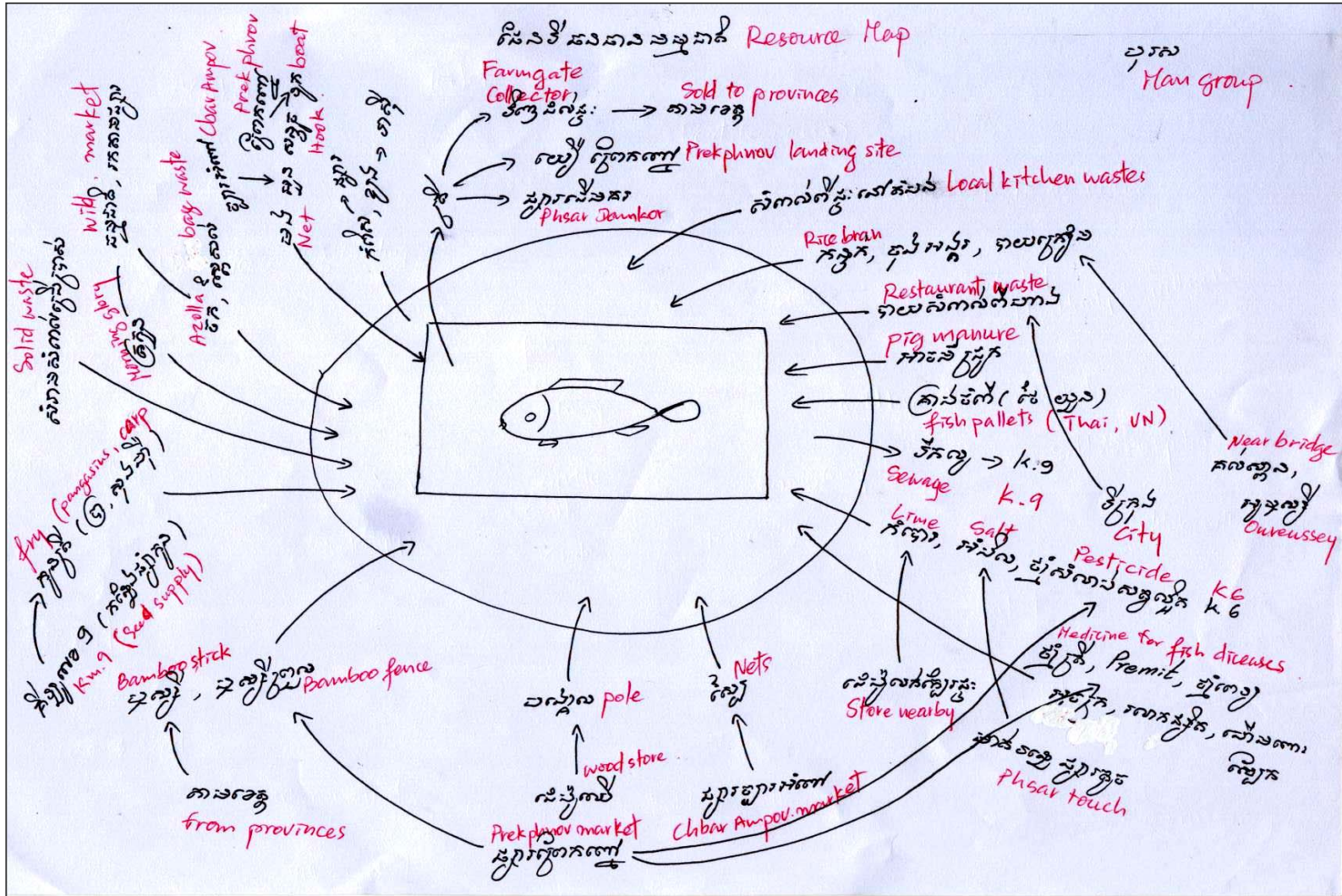
- **In Somroung Lake:** There are different kinds of fish and aquatic plants. To catch them, people in the community used fishing gear such as net, line, cylinder trap and handle scoop net. These tools are bought from the market. For aquatic plant harvesting, they used knife, boat and other tools. They take some of their product as daily food demand and bring some to sell in markets. They can catch 2-4 kg of fish per day and take about 0.5-1kg for daily consumption and sell the remaining to the market. They collect aquatic plants from wild in small amounts, for example, root of lotus is collected 8-10 bunch to sell to market and take 1 bunch for their own household consumption..
- **In Tonle Sap River:** There are different kinds of fish such as *Henicorhynchus caudimaculatus*, Spot pangasius, Redtail catfish, *Cirrhinus microlepis*, Pangasius, *Oxygaster anomalura*, and aquatic plants. The fishing gears they use are bought from the market. They can catch 4-7 kg of fish per day, which they take about 0.5-1 kg for home consumption, and sell the remaining to market. Moreover, fishermen can collect trash fish from the Tonle Sap River which are then used as an ingredient for local feed used in aquaculture.
- **In Fish Culture:** Fish culture in ponds is popular in this community. They prefer pangasius, walking catfish, and big snakehead. Some fish culture is in cages. Different inputs are need for fish culture such as feed, ponds, and cages, water, fishing gears, medicine, machinery and others. For fish feed, farmers can buy a lot of trash fish from the Tonle Sap River and rice bran from market to feed their fish in ponds and cages. Fish products are sold directly to the collectors or middlemen in Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu and other provinces.







Figure 3.3: Resource mapping in Duong Village (Men's group)



## 3.2 Historical Profile of the Community

### 3.2.1. Description of Timeline

Both the male and female groups developed the historical profile of the community through community timelines participated. The facilitator explained how the timeline would be done. For example, how to define regime and to describe events related to the history of the community.

The male group provided more information in their timeline than the female group. For instance, the male group described events from **Sangkum Reash Niyom** (The Popular Socialist Community) to the present. In this case, men gave more information about the communities history than the women's group.

- **The Popular Socialist community (Sangkum Reash Niyom) 1953-1970:** They had occupations as farmers producing vegetables, rice and fish, fishermen, craftsmen, and brick producers. This village was then called Bropeil, Prap or Doung. There were no pagodas, temples or schools in the village so t they sent their children to villages nearby. . The village had a lot of trees and animals. There was no need to culture fish as fish were abundant in the wild.
- **Republic of Khmer (Lun Nol) 1970-75:** Their occupations and availability of natural resources were similar to the first regime.
- **Democratic Cambodia (Pol Pot) (1975-79):** During this regime, people in the community were sent to Battambang, Kompong Cham, and Pursat Provinces. Pol Pot put many armies in this village and constructed a lot of DAI (bag net fisheries) to catch more fish than in the last regime.
- **People's Republic of Cambodia (1979-89):** More members of the male group described this regime. The kinds of occupations practised were fishermen, aquaculturists, workers in factories, growing vegetables and construction workers. During this regime, Khmer from other provinces and Vietnamese from Vietnam migrated into the community. According to the female group, the community had a school and fish were still abundant during that time.
- **State of Cambodia (1989-92):** Both male and female groups described this. They had the same occupation as before. To catch fish, people in the community used modern equipment but natural stocks were already declining at the beginning of this regime. During this period, schools and pagodas were built. The building of schools improved the education in the village.
- **Kingdom of Cambodia (1993-2004),** People's occupations now take to starting businesses but their income was decreasing because of declining natural resources, growing population, cheaper price in market sold products and competition. During the last regimes, factories always belonged to the government but now increasingly factories belong to private sectors in this regime. Peoples' standard of living is poorer than the previous time because they get small amount of income compared to their living expenses. They were also catching small amounts of fish from the wild. As a result, some people decided to build cages along Tonle Sap River and build ponds in order to raise fish. Despite all of these, it was during this period when electricity and clean water was provided by the government to the community.

Figure 3.4: Diagrams of Timeline (Men's group)

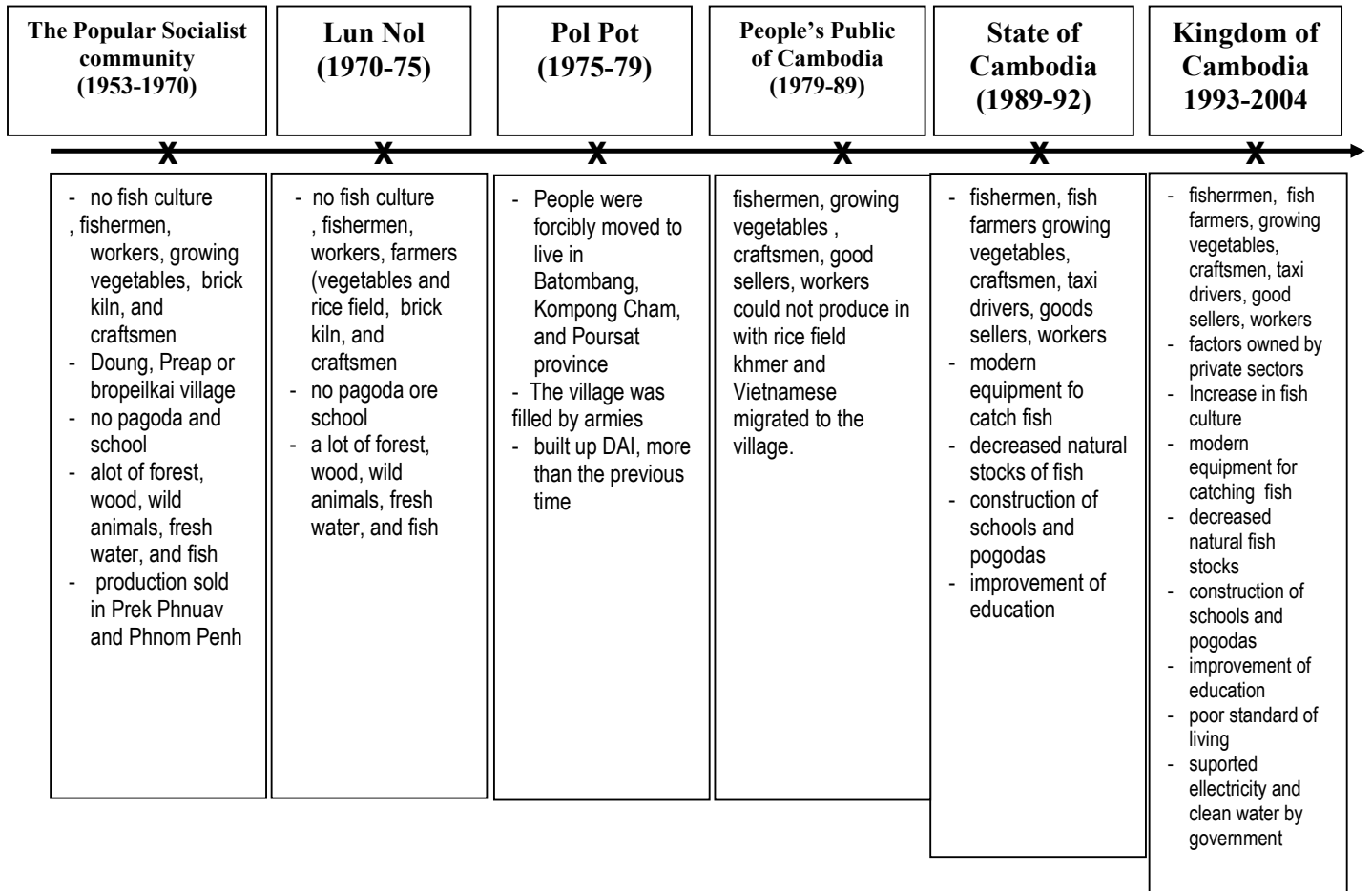
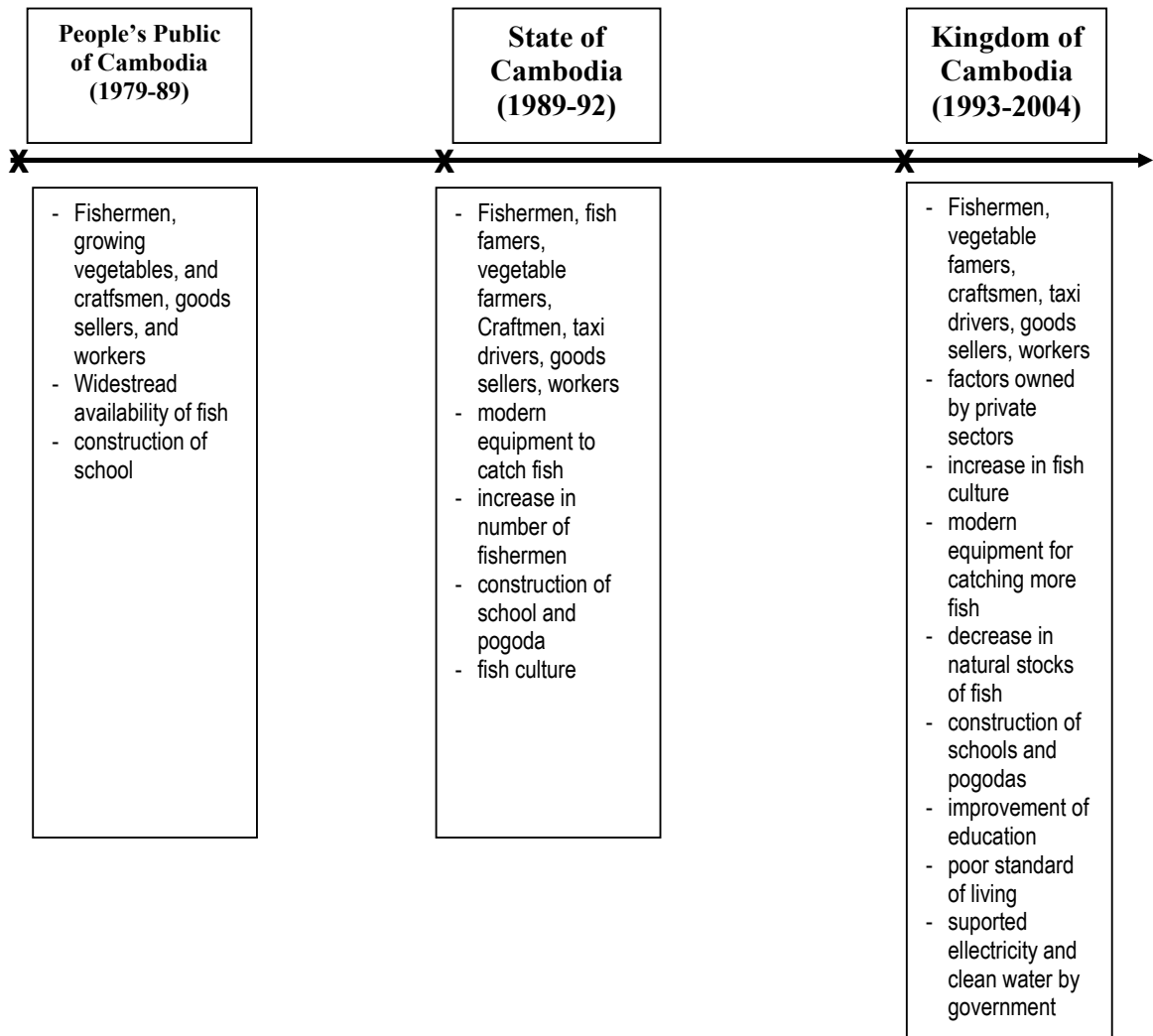


Figure 3.5 : Diagrams of Timeline (Women's group)



### 3.3. Social Characteristics of the Community

#### 3.3.1. Socio/Wealth Status

Two options were adopted in wealth ranking in the village. Option 1 relates to asking the participants to evaluate the relative socio-economic or wealth status of members of the village. Option 2 refers to using key informant interviews to rank members of the village based on a checklist of households and criteria. Therefore, the two results were then combined to form a percentage mean of wealth ranking.

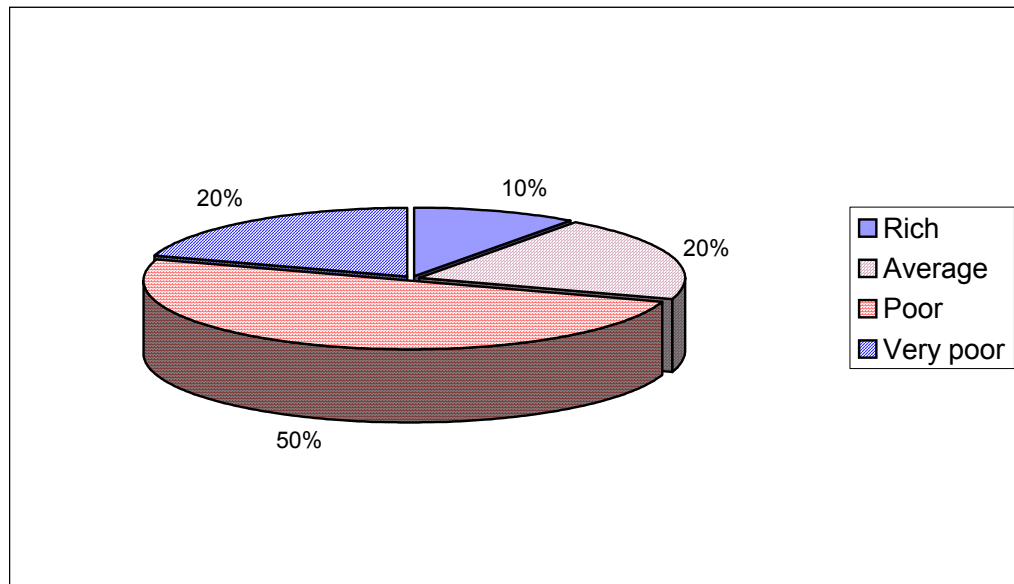
Based on this, the village had 4 wealth or socio-economic ranks: rich, average, poor and very poor. The criteria used include house, land, ponds, properties, occupation, investment, income, and educational level of the children (*See more details in table 4.1*).

As a result, the relative distribution of wealth status in the village is as follows: 10% rich, 20% average, 50% poor, and 20 % very poor. This shows that more than half of the village belongs to the poor wealth status.

Table 3.1: Socio-economic/Wealth Ranking in Duong Village

<b>Ranking</b> <b>Criteria</b>	<b>Rich</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very poor</b>
<b>House</b>	A row of two houses, ground brick houses (big) with zinc and tile roof and plywood wall	Wooden houses with zinc roof and small plywood or leaf wall	Thatched house with leaf and bamboo wall	Cortege with leaf roof or rent from other people (no land)
<b>Land for home</b>	(10x50) m <sup>2</sup>	(4x6) m <sup>2</sup> or (4x8) m <sup>2</sup>	(4x6) m <sup>2</sup>	(4x6) m <sup>2</sup> (rent land from other people)
<b>Animal culture</b>	More than 10000 fish stocked (pangasius, walking snakehead, and tilapia) and 20-30 pigs	1 pig and 3-4 chickens	1 pig (exchange with other people) and 4-5 chickens	None
<b>Pond</b>	Have own ponds and rent out to other people	(10x50) m <sup>2</sup> (small amount of people have own ponds and most of them rent from others)	None	None
<b>Occupation</b>	Fish sauce shop, fishing lot, fish landing site, building construction, and houses for rent, animal culture, lending money	Small scale fish culture, master of construction workers, fishermen, good and fish sellers, factory workers (smaller one)	Small scale fishermen, working in rice field, motorbike taxi, construction workers, and very small business owner	Very small scale subsistence fishermen, workers, motorbike taxis, beggars
<b>Properties</b>	Cars, motorbikes, and TV (modern) and bicycles	Cars, motors, and TV (second hand or not modern and bicycles and boat with engine	Motors (old), bicycles and boats without engine	Old bicycles, small boats without engine
<b>Investment in business</b>	Big investment	Small investment, when they take business need to go to get loan from ACILIDA bank and their neighbors	Smaller investment than average when they take a business need to get loan from ACILIDA bank and their neighbors but a small amount	No investment
<b>Educational level of children</b>	Grade 10 (Senior secondary school)	Grade 7- 8 ( Junior secondary school)	Grade 4-5 (Primary school)	Grade 1- 3 (Primary school)
<b>Income</b>	High income	Medium income	A small amount of income	Smallest amount of income
<b>Percentage of village</b>	10 %	20%	50%	20%

Figure 3.6: Percentage of Wealth Ranking in Duong Village



### 3.3.2. Social Events and Festivals

In terms of occupation, the male and female in the community have similar occupations such as fish culture, fishing, working in factories and construction and growing vegetables. Fish culture, factory work, and fishing are done throughout the whole year. Construction work is largely done during March to July while vegetable growing is done from April to July and from August to November. The females in the village take other jobs such as selling dry goods, fish, housekeeping, and fish feeding throughout the year.

The traditional festivals are KHMER NEW YEAR (14-16 April), PCHUM BEN festival (24-26 September), KAKTHIN (series of ceremonies last 30 days after rainy season, November) and WEDDING CEREMONIES (from November to April).

### 3.3.3 Income Activities

According to the female group, income depends on the nature of their work. For example, if fishermen catch big amounts of fish during February-March and July-September, they earn more income than other months.

Table 3.2: Seasonal Calendar (Men's group)

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Activities</b>												
<b>Occupations</b>												
- Fish culture												
- Factory working												
- Construction work												
- Fishermen												
- Growing vegetables												
<b>Weather</b>												
- Warm	Very			Hot								
- Cold												
- Raining												
- Water Flowing												
- Moisture												
<b>Society</b>												
- Khmer New Year												
- PCHUM BEN festival												
- KAK THIN ceremonies												
- Wedding ceremony												

Table 3.3: Seasonal Calendar (Woman's group)

Months	Jan	Feb	Mar.	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Activities</b>												
<b>Occupations</b>												
- Fish culture												
- Factory work												
- Construction work												
- Fishermen												
- Growing vegetable												
- Good and fish sellers												
- Housekeepers												
- Food sellers												
<b>Weather</b>												
- Warm	Very			Hot								
- Cold												
- Raining												
- Water flowing												
- Moisture												
<b>Society</b>												
- Khmer New Year												
- PCHUM BEN festival												
- KAK THIN ceremonies												
- Wedding ceremony												
<b>Income</b>												
		A lot	alot				A lot	A lot	A lot			

### 3.3.4. Food consumption and Sources

Male and female groups consume many kinds of foods. For example, they eat a lot of meat regularly such as pork, beef, chicken, and duck bought from markets, except for chicken, which is produced by some people in the community during February and April. Fish is consumed throughout the year, which is either purchased in the market or caught from the wild. Dried and smoked fish, which are consumed year-round, and are both produced and bought. The female group also eats frogs, which they either buy or catch from the wild during August to September. Leafy vegetables are produced during April, July and September. Rice is an important food item in the village, which is bought and eaten all the time. Sometimes they get rice during July from the Vietnamese pagoda and from the government during September to October. The female group also reported the consumption of corn bought from April to July as well as beans, which are bought during festivals. The male group also reported consuming instant noodles and “tin fish” throughout the year, which they bought in local shops.

Table 3.4: Food Consumption (Men’s group)

Months Kinds of food	Note: buy      Produced by self      Aid      Natural harvesting											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Meat</b>												
- Pork												→
- Beef												→
- Chicken		====→		====→								→
- Duck										====→		→
- Fish								====→	====→	====→		→
- Frog								====→	====→			
- Snail and clam								====→	====→			
- Dried fish and smoked fish		====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→
- Prahok or Phork (fermented fish)		====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→
-												
<b>Vegetables</b>												
- Leaf												→
- Bulb												→
<b>Crop</b>												
- Rice							.....→		.....→			
- Corn				-----→								
- Beans			→		→				→			



Table 3.5 : Food Consumption (Woman's group)

Months Kinds of food	Note: buy      Produced by self      Aid      Natural harvesting											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Meat</b>												
- Pork												→
- Beef		====→		====→								→
- Chicken										====→		→
- Duck												→
- Fish												→
- Dried fish and smoked fish		====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→
- Prahok or Phork (fermented fish)		====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→	====→
<b>Vegetables</b>												
- Leaf				====→			====→		====→			→
- Bulb												→
<b>Crop</b>												
- Rice							.....→		.....→			→
<b>Others</b>												
- Instant noodle												→
- Fish can												→

### 3.3.5. Activities Matrix in Community

#### a) Female

Women fishers always get up at around 1:00 to 2:00 AM and catch fish from 3:00 to 6:00 AM. They then sell the fish from 7:00 to 10:00 AM. Other women rise at around 4:00 to 6:00 AM. They prepare their house between 6:00 to 7:00 AM and children at 5:00 AM. They go to market around 6:00 to 7:00 AM. Goods sellers (traders) start opening their business around 3:00 to 4:00 AM and sell until 7 PM. Vegetable sellers begin selling from 4:00 to 10:00 AM. Pork sellers start from 5:00 to 10:00 AM. Factory workers go to work from 6:00 AM until 12:00 noon and work again from 1:00 to 5:00 AM in the afternoon. Construction workers go to work at 6:00 AM to 12:00 noon and start again at 1:00 until 5:00 PM. Moreover, female members in the community perform other tasks such as cooking food. They take rests by watching TV or listening to the radio and so on around 7:00 to 11:00 PM. They go to bed anywhere between 9:00 to 12:00 midnight.

Table 3.6: Activities Matrix of Women

Times \ Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Get up	X	X		X	X	X																		
Organize house						X	X																	
Prepare for children go to school						X																		
Go to market							X	X																
Go catch fish			X																					
Sell good			X	X																				
Sell fish							X																	
Sell vegetables				X																				
Sell pork					X																			
Sewing						X						X												
Construction working						X							X											
Rice cooking and eating											X	X						X	X					
Take a rest (afternoon)												X	X											
Cloth washing									X	X														
Rest (TV, Radio)																			X	X				
Go to sleep																						X	X	

**b) Male**

Fishermen always get up around 1:00 to 3:00 AM and go fishing between 3:00 to 6:00 AM. They sell fish between 7:00 to 10:00. Fish farmers buy fish feed between 3:00 to 7:00 AM and feed their fish 4 times at 7:00 PM, 11:00 AM, 4:00PM, and 8:00 PM each day. Those people who are government official or civil servant work between 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM. Construction workers work between 6:00 to 11:00 PM and 1:00-5:00 PM with an hour for lunch break. The meal times are usually 11:00 to 12:00 noon for lunch and 5:00 PM to 6:00 PM for dinner. They usually take rest after lunch for an hour and watched TV or listen to radio after dinner. Bedtime is anywhere between 9:00 to 12:00 midnight.

Table 3.7: Activities Matrix of Men

Times \ Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Get up	X	X	X																					
Buy fish feed						X	X																	
Fishe feeding						X				X						X				X				
Go to work							X							X										
Go catch fish			X																					
Go to grow vegetables			X	X																				
Sell fish							X																	
Construction working						X							X											
Rice cooking and eating											X	X						X	X					
Take a rest (afternoon)												X	X											
Rest (TV, Radio)																			X	X				
Go to sleep																					X	X		

c) Children

Children in the community normally get up around 5:00 to 6:00 PM. Some would go to school at 6:00 to 10:00 AM or 10:00 to 1:00 PM or 1:00 to 5:00 PM depending on their schedule of study. Some children help their parents harvest fish between 3:00 to 6:00 AM and sell them between 6:00 to 7:00PM. Other children would help their families sell goods between 7:00 to 10:00 or 2:00 to 3:00 PM if they don't go to school. They also go to provide feeding for the animals at 7:00, 10:00 AND 16:00. They have a lunch at 11:00 AM and dinner at 5:00 PM. They play games between 4:00 to 5:00 PM, and between 6:00 to 10:00AM, they watch TV. Bedtime is around 9:00 to 10:00 PM.

Table 3.8: Activities Matrix of Children

Times \ Activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Get up					X	X																		
Go to school					X					X				X										
Rice eating											X					X								
Go to catch fish			X																					
Go to visiting					X	X	X						X	X	X	X								
House cleaning							X	X	X				X	X	X	X								
Sell goods							X						X											
Sell fish						X																		
Fish feeding						X				X						X								
Exercise (sport)																	X	X						
Rest (TV, Radio)																			X	X				
Go to sleep																					X	X		

### 3.4. Problem Ranking

This activity involved both male and female groups, but their ranks were made on separate columns. Beans were used in the ranking. Problems were listed first and then ranked. The result of the ranking is shown in Table 3.9. The overall top 4 major problems are theft, taxes on boats, lack of capital and the declining natural resources especially fish.

Table 3.9: Problem Ranking in Duong Village

No.	Type of Problems	Females	Males	Total	Ranking
1	<b>Boat tax</b>	25	20	45	<b>2</b>
2	Market tax	19	13	32	6
3	Fish market trading	8	7	15	13
4	<b>Lack of investment</b>	20	18	38	<b>3</b>
5	<b>Decrease in natural fish</b>	15	23	38	<b>3</b>
6	Fish disease	13			
7	Skin infection	13	4	17	12
8	<b>Theft (nets chicken and duck.)</b>	40	14	5	<b>1</b>
9	Not enough schools and teachers	19	7	26	9
10	Natural destruction (flooding)	15	8	23	10
11	Health	10	9	19	11
12	Wastewater (come from walking catfish culture)	15	13	28	8
13	Small roads in village	21	15	36	5
14	Wave of ship causing erosion	15	15	30	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>248</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>52</b>

### IV. Conclusions

According to the result of the PCA, we can conclude that:

- The participants were interested in our participatory community appraisal because it can improve their discussions and find out more of what is happening in their community.
- More than half of the people in this community consider themselves poor because of lack of investment to improve their business.
- Their income is not enough to support their families.
- There are problems of security in the village such as theft.
- They have problems with taxes on boats, lack of capital and declining natural resources.

### V. Recommendations

- The government, especially the authority in this village should provide more security for them.
- This project should provide training on how to improve their business in order get more income.
- The government should be reducing boat tax.

### References

- **Mr. Chav Bonthong**, Village Leader, Statistical Population in Duong Village, Prek Phaunv Commune, Porneilea District, Kandal Province (2003)

## Appendix A

### PCA Team Member

Mr. Chhouk Borin	Coordinator
Mr. Thak Kuntheang	Team leader and documenter
Mr. Srey Saman	Documenter
Miss. Sok Daream	Facilitator
Miss. Chim Rummy	Facilitator

### List of Participants in Doung Village

Nº	Name of Participants	Sex	Others
1	Chav Bonthong	Male	Village leader
2	Huot Holl	-	Sub-village leader
3	Norng Thy	-	Representative
4	Huot Sokheing	-	-
5	Sok Heng	-	-
6	Rit Oeun	-	-
7	Vy Thoy	-	-
8	Chea Mokheang	-	-
9	Sok Thy	-	-
10	Kok Hak	-	-
11	Sav Hor	-	-
12	Eir Sarom	-	-
13	Moush An	Female	-
14	Phoung Run	-	-
15	Phoung Vanny	-	-
16	Sav Lang	-	-
17	Ly Komhoeun	-	-
18	Vy Heng	-	-
19	Oum Seing	-	-
20	Meas Phat	Male	-
21	Huot Heng	Female	-
22	Keu Leng	-	-