Participants assessing their natural resource use and energy consumption for the previous year 2010 (Shane Stevenson (Camp Kuhiston, Dushanbe))

Participatory Cost Benefit Analysis for Energy Efficiency Measures (ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ)

ຄຳອະທິບາຍ

The use of a cost benefit analysis approach to assess the financial and natural resource needs for energy consumption at community level, and further attribute costs to SLM practices to meet this need, and subsequently improve rural livelihoods.

Aims / objectives: To collate quantitative data on the amount of energy used within the community in terms of financial expenditure and natural resource use. Through the use of a participatory workshop the attendees determine which natural resources are being utilised, in the form of wood, bush and organic materials. The objective is to use this quantitative data to encourage through cost benefit demonstrations, the implementation of Sustainable Land Management technologies to reduce the amount of natural resources exploited, and the expenditure on energy consumption.
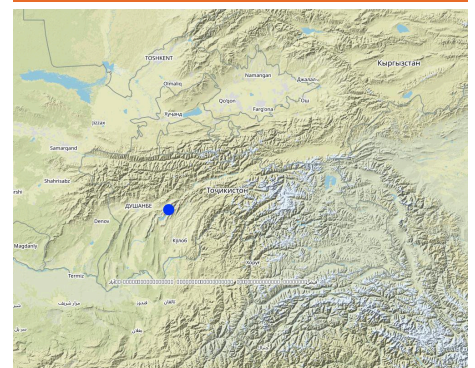
Methods: An energy specialist organises a community based workshop with up to 15 participants. In the 2-3hr workshop the participants complete, under guidance, a pre prepared flip chart on energy use (electric, tapak, wood, coal, brush). The information is collected in financial expenditure and weight. Once the energy assessment is completed a subsequent discussion is encouraged on how to more effectively meet this need at a community level. The moderator also takes this oppoprtunity to demonstrate several technologies including solar lights, improved stove design, thermal insulation, and the development of energy forests. The information is collated and used as a baseline assessment for evaluation of implemented technologies.

Stages of implementation: The stages of implementation are relatively straight forward. First you must select the community that you wish to work in, and inform a community mobiliser, in this case the head of the village that you wish to conduct a 2-3 hr workshop for up to 15 participants, and that the participants must be the person in the households who is responsible (or has knowledge of) the energy use within the household. The moderator prepares a flip chart with a table of fuel types used in the village and uses this as the basis of the workshop to extract information on energy use within the community. Once the information is collated, a discussion is encouraged to review the information and devise means by which this amount can be reduced. The moderator then takes this opportunity to demonstrate several low cost energy efficiency measures that may appeal to the community.

Role of stakeholders: The community are expected to attend the workshop, engage in active discussions on their energy use and ways in which it can be reduced. The workshop needs to be supported by the local government, this provides gravitas, and a platform to launch the approach in other communities. The final stakeholder is the implementer, in this case a local NGO who organises the workshop, demonstrates the technologies and provides ongoing support during the implementation of the technologies.

Other important information: It is important to understand the spending habits of the participants, if they are used to spending on a day to day basis and not used to financial planning, it is important to recognise this fact in the implementation of the technology.

ສະຖານທ

ສະຖານທີ: Nurobod, Shaftuti Bolo, RRS, ຕາຈິກິສະຕານ

ການຄັດເລືອກຈຸດພິນທີ ທີຊິງໃສ່ຂໍ້ມູນທາງພູມີສາດ
- 69.51083, 38.50198

ວັນທີເລີ່ມຕົ້ນ: 2011

ປີຂອງການສິ້ນສຸດ: 2012

ປະເພດຂອງແນວທາງ
- ⬜ ພຖ☐ ຊາ / ທຖ☐ງຖ☐
- ⬜ ການລິ☐ ຢ ພາຍ☐ ບປະ☐ ພ☐ກ☐ມມາ / ບະວັດຕະກຶ
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Participants assessing their natural resource use and energy consumption for the previous year 2010. (Shane Stevenson (Camp Kuhiston, Dushanbe))

Participants assessing their natural resource needs for heating, cooking and lighting. (Shane Stevenson (CAMP Kuhiston))

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ⷚ⽈⼀ ⷚ⽈⌈ ⷚⷯ / ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⽈ⷚⷯⷰ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷯⷚ⽈⌈ ⼀ ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷚⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷚ⽈⼀ ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⌈

The Approach focused mainly on SLM with other activities (Energy Conservation)

There were two main objectives to this approach, the first was to raise awareness on energy use with respect to types of energy, cost and accessibility, and to use this as a platform for encouraging the implementation of low cost energy efficiency measures in the community. The second was to collate baseline data to allow an assessment of how the implemented technologies impacted on energy (and by association natural resources) use and how the expenditure and amounts were reduced in real terms.

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: This approach was designed to make the participants evaluate and assess the amount of money, time and effort that goes into meeting their energy needs. It is also a clear and precise way to collate information on the amount of natural resources that are been used to meet this need. These natural resources can be in the form on bushes, wood, dung, cotton sticks etc. These resources are being redirected from other purposes such as construction, but also as natural fertilisers, mulch and compost. This directly impacts on agricultural production, household finance and ultimately livelihoods. The reduction in resource use can reduce the risk of conflicts between villages, and reduce pressure on natural resources allowing them to rejuvenate, and increase soil fertility and quality.

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ⷚⷯⷚ⽈ⷰ⼀ ⷚⷯⷚ⽈ⷰⷚ⽈ⷚⷯ⽈ⷚⷯⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷯⷰ⽈ⷚⷚⷯ⽈⌈⼀ ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚ⌈ ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚ⽈ⷰⷚⷰⷯⷚ⽈ⷚ⌈ ⷚⷚ⌈ ⷚ⽈ⷰⷯⷚⷰⷚ⌈ ⼀ ⷯⷚ⽈ⷰⷚ⌈

- **ⷚⷰⷚⷯ⽈ / ⽈ⷰ⌈ ⷚ⌈ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⽈ / ⌈ ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷰ⽈⼀**: Rural communities emerging from the soviet system have very low business awareness. Even when there are seemingly obvious savings to be made in finance and natural resources there is a lack of appreciation of the potential savings that could be made. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Discussion on the issue of savings in time, money and resources helps promote better understanding. The concept of pay back had to be repeatedly explained.
- **ⷚⷯ⌈, ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⌈**: There are times of year when the village participants are otherwise distracted by sowing seeds, harvesting, Ramadan etc. Treatment through the SLM Approach: The most effective time would be at the end of the winter period when resources are scarce, money constraints are more apparent and energy use is a household priority issue.
- **ⷚⷰⷯ⽈**: In many of the households the men are working away in Russia. This leaves the women in charge of the household, however, many of the energy costs are organised by the men before they leave or on their return. Treatment through the SLM Approach: Many of the labour migrant leave in the springtime, therefore it would be more effective to organise the workshops at the end of the winter before they leave.

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⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚ⽈ⷰⷚ⽈⌈ ⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷰⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚ⽈⌈ ⼀ ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷚⷯⷚⷯⷚⷰⷯⷰ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷚ⌈ ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷰ⽈⼀

⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⽈ / ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈⼀ ⷚⷰⷚ⌈ ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷚⷯⷚⷯ⽈⼀ ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈?	⌈ ⷚⷯ⌈ ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈⼀	⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷚⷯⷰ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈⼀ ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷰ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈⼀
⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷯ⌈ ⼀ ⷚ⽈⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ ⼀ ⽈⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ / ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⽈⌈	A representative from each household in the community was involved. Women hold a traditional role in the society and did not participate in the workshops. The men pay all the bills and see their role as that of the provider for the family. The entire village suffers from mass labour migration, with nearly all households reliant upon remittances from Russia.	
⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚ⌈ ⼀ ⷚⷯⷚⷰⷯ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚ⽈⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰ⽈ⷚⷰ⌈ / ⌈ ⼀ ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯⷚⷰⷯ⌈ ⷚⷰ⽈ⷚ⽈ⷚⷰⷯ⌈		International support and finance was provided for this approach, however, the questionnaire was developed in collaboration between national and

ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງຫຼືຜູ້ຊ່ຽວລັດຖະບານ	CAMP Kuhiston	

ວົງການທີເປັນຕົວແທນໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ

CAMP Kuhiston

ການລວບລວມເອົາຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີດິນໃນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ/ຊຸມຊົນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແບບຕ່າງໆ ແຕ່ລະໄລຍະ

ການລິເລີ່ມ / ຮ່າງຈ່າງ	▮		
ການວາງແຜນ	▮		
ການປະຕິບັດ			▮
ຕິດຕາມກວດກາ / ການປະເມີນຜົນ		▮	
Research	▮		

they were active in the participation in the workshops and the collation of data.
Active in providing follow-up data to evaluate the success of the project.

ແຜ່ນວາດສະແດງ

The project employs an energy specialist to conduct a participatory workshop. The process is supported by the local government.

ແຫຼ່ງ: S. Stevenson (CAMP Kuhiston, Dushanbe)

ການຕັດສິນໃຈໃນການເລືອກເຕັກໂນໂລຢີ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ

ການຕັດສິນ ຈ ໂດຍ
- ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ນຳໃຊ້ ສ່ການລິ ເລີ່ມດ້ວຍຕົນ ເອງ
- ▮ ຜູ້ນຳ ໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນທັງໝົດ, ການສະໜັບສະໜ ຸນ ໂດຍຊ່ຽ ວຊານການບຄຸ້ ມຄ່ອ ງ ບບ
- ຜ່າກສ່ວນໃນ ວຊ ່ງທັງ ຕົ, ໃ່ປ່ສ່ວນ ໃ່ ຂອງວິທຍາງ ່ ບບ່ຖືນຮ່ວມ
- ຜູ້ ວ່ຽງນ່ທີ່ກ່ຽ ວການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິ ນ ບບຍືນຍ່ງ, ມ່ກ່ານຕິດຕາມປ່ຫຼິສ່ຫ່າ
- ຜູ້ນຳ ໃ ້ທີ່ດິນ
- ຊ່ ່ວຊ່ະ ຜ່ະ ຄ່ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຖ່ນ ບບຍືນຍຶ່ ງ 1
- ບໍ່ກ່ານ ່ອ່ງ / ໃຜ່ນ່

ການ່ສິນ ຈ່ນ່ຜົ່ນຖານ
- ປະ ມ ່ ອ່ກ່ານ່ສານ່ຄ່ວາມຮ່ ້ວ່ົ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ທີ່ດິ ນ ບບ (ຫ່ກ່ຖານ່ທ ່ຂ່ອ່ບ ນ່ການ່ດ່ສ່ ່າ
- ຜົ່ນ່ທ ່ສ່ນ່ ຈ່າ່ການ່ຄຸ້ມຄອງ
- ປະສ່ບ່ການ່ສິບ່ບ່ກ່າ່ ລ່ະ່ຄ່ວາມ່ຄິດ່ ່ເຫ່ (ຫ່ມ່ປ່ກ່ບ່່ອ່ກ່ານ່ສ່າ່

ການສະໜັບສະໜ ນ່ກ່ໃຫ່ ລືຍ່ການ່ສ່ກ່ວາມ່ອາດ່ສາມາດ ່ ລ່ະ່ການ່ຄຸ້ມຄອງ່ຄ່ວາມ່ຮ່

ກິດ່ຈະ່ກ່າ ່ໍ່ດ່ຈຸ່່ມ່ນ່ ່ແ່ນ່ເ່ປັນ່ພ່າກ່ຫ່ນ່ຶ່ງ່ຂ່ອ່ງ່ແ່ບ່ບ່ຕ່່າ່ງ່ໆ
- ▮ ການ່ສ່ກ່ວາ່ມ່ສາ່ມາ່ດ / ການ່ຝ່ກ່ອ່ບ່ຮ່ມ
- ການ່ບ່ການ່ ່ກ່າ່ປ່ກ່ສ່າ່
- ▮ ສ່ະ່ຖາ່ບ່ນ່ການ່ສ່ກ່ວາ່ມ່ ່ອ່ ່ຂ່ອ່ງ່ການ່ພ່ດ່ທ່ະ່ບ່າ່ງ່ອ່ງ່ກ່ານ່ຈ່ດ່ຕ່ັ່
- ▮ ຕິດ່ຕາ່ມ່ກ່ວດ່ກ່າ ່ ລ່ະ່ປ່ະ່ ່ມ່ນ່ຜົ່ນ
- ▮ ການ່ຄຸ້ມ່ຄ່ອ່ງ່

ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ຝຶກອົບຮົມ

ໄດ້ສະໜັບສະໜຸນຝຶກອົບຮົມໃຫ້ແກ່ພາກສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງດັ່ງຕົວຸ່ມນີ້
- ▮ ຜູ້ນຳ ໃ່ຊົນ
- ຜະ່ນ່ບ່ກ່ານ່ພ່າກ່ສ່ະ່ ່່າ/ ຫ່ຼ່ຽ່ກ່ຫ່ ່ສ່າ່

ຮູບແບບການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- ການ່ ່ຶ່ສ່ຕ່ອ່ຈ່ິ່ງ
- ຕ່ວ່ດ່ຕ່ ່
- ່ ່ອ່ກ່ສ່ວ່ນ່ທ່ ່ລ່ອ່ງ
- ກ່ອ່ງ່ປ່ະ່ຊ່ມ
- ▮ ທ່ຶ່ສ່ ່ດ

ກວາມເຫັນຫົວຂໍ້

The training included raising awareness on stove adaptation, indoor two room stove construction, solar power, and low cost thermal insulation for rooms.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງຂອງສະຖາບັນ

ສະຖາບັນ ໄດ້ຮັບການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ
- [ ] ບໍ່ມີ
- [ ] ໜ້ອຍ ຫຼື ບໍ່
- [x] ເໝາະສົມປານກາງ
- [ ] ຫຼາຍ

ໃນລະດັບຕັ້ງລຸ່ມນີ້
- [x] ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- [ ] ລະດັບພາກພື້ນ
- [ ] ຊາດ

ຮູບແບບການສະໜັບສະໜູນ
- [x] ທາງດ້ານການເງິນ
- [ ] ການສ້າງຄວາມອາດສາມາດ / ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ
- [ ] ອຸປະກອນ

ອະທິບາຍສະຖາບັນ, ພາລະບົດບາດແລະຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ, ສະມາຊິກ, ແລະອື່ນໆ.

ລາຍລະອຽດເພີ່ມເຕີມ
The Jephcott Foundation financed local NGO CAMP Kuhiston to implement the approach.

ການຕິດຕາມ ແລະ ປະເມີນຜົນ

socio-cultural aspects were regular monitored by project staff through observations; indicators: Observations of participants understanding of economic benefits. management of Approach aspects were ad hoc monitored by None through observations; indicators: international staff monitor the set up of the workshops and levels of participation. There were few changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: The timing of the workshops (i.e the time of year) will be changed to the end of the winter when energy use is more of a priority issue, e.g. cold weather, poor electric supply, lack of easily accessible natural resources There were no changes in the Technology as a result of monitoring and evaluation: None

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ການຄົ້ນຄວ້າ

ການວິໄຈ ຈະເນັ້ນໃສ່ການຮັກສາຫົວຂໍ້ຕໍ່ໄປນີ້
- [x] ສັງຄົມ
- [x] ເສດຖະສາດ / ການຕະຫຼາດ
- [ ] ລະບົບນິເວດ
- [ ] ເຕັກ ໂນ ໂລຢີ

CAMP Kuhiston collated data on energy usage and by association natural resource use. In addition to the participatory workshop CAMP conducted a household questionnaire to assess the suitability of different energy efficiency technologies, and the social vulnerability of the inhabitants, to identify the most effective households to implement energy saving activities.

Research was carried out on-farm

ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານການເງິນ ແລະອຸປະກອນຈາກພາຍນອກ

ງົບປະມານປະຈຳປີ ໃນກິດຈະກຳ ການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນແບບຍືນຍົງ ທີ່ເປັນສະກຸນເງິນໂດລາ
- [x] < 2,000
- [ ] 2,000-10,000
- [ ] 10,000-100,000
- [ ] 100,000-1,000,000
- [ ] > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: n.a.

Approach costs were met by the following donors: international non-government (Jephcott Foundation, UK): 100.0%

ການບໍລິການ ຫຼື ສິ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ ຕັ້ງລຸ່ມນີ້ ແນ່ນໄດ້ສະໜອງໂດຍຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີ່ດິນເອງ
- [ ] ການສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານການເງິນ / ອຸປະກອນສະໜອງ ໃຫ້ທັງໝົດ
- [x] ໄດ້ຮັບທຶນ ຈ່າຍບາງສ່ວນ
- [ ] ສິນເຊື່ອ
- [x] ສິ່ງຈູງໃຈ ຫຼື ເຄື່ອງມືອື່ນໆ

	ໄດ້ຮັບ ທຶນບາງສ່ວນ
Posters and stationery	[x]
Metal sheets, demonstration material	[x]

ແຮງງານຂອງກະສິກອນ
- [ ] ການອາສາ
- [ ] ລະ ບົບເງິນສົດ
- [ ] ຈ່າຍ ໂປ ໂຕສິນ
- [ ] ໃຫ້ບໍລິການສະໜັບສະໜູນ ອຸປະກອນຄົນອື່ນ

ສິ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ອື່ນໆ

The Jephcott Foundation financed local NGO CAMP Kuhiston to implement the approach.

ການວິເຄາະຜົນກະທົບ ແລະສະຫຼຸບລວມ

ຜົນກະທົບຂອງການນຳໃຊ້ແບບວທາງ

	ເຫັນດີ
ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດຊ່ວຍຫຼຸດຜ່ອນ ຕົກຕໍ່ ບໍ່ນ/ບາດຕໍ່ປະຕິບັດ ໃຊ້ແລະ ໃຊ້ໂລ/ທ/ານ ສົ່ງໃສ່ບໍ່ຄອງ ທີ່ດິນ ບົບນຍ່ ກ່ອ... The extent to which it will reduce the amount and type of natural resource use will be re assessed at the end of the project. It is estimated that there will be a 20% reduction.	[x]
ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ວິທີທາງ ສາມາດສ/ວຄວາມຫຼ້ຂຫ/າງສັງຄົມ ແລະ ສຖຸຂ່/ອ... The approach was implemented in a socially disadvantaged area.	[x]

ສິ່ງກະຕຸກຊຸກຍູ້ໃຫ້ຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີດິນ ໃນການປະຕິບັດການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີດິນ ແບບຍືນຍົງ

- ການຜະລິດ ຫຼືຂຍ
- ☑ ກຳ ລ ຂຍ (ຄວາມສາມາດ), ການປັບປຸງ ຊຄ້ອຍ, ແຮງຈ ຍງຄ ຫຼືຕາສ້ອນ
- ຫ ດທີດິນ ຫຼືຄ ຊມ
- ຫ ຄວາມສ ງຂອງ ຜັດ
- ການຫ ພາລວ ກ
- ການຊຼະ ຫຍ / ໂຫຼ່ຍ ຍ
- ກຼລະບ ຍ ລະລະບ ບຕ ພ/ ການບໍ ຮ້ ຍ
- ☑ ກ ດ ສ ຄວາມຮດັບທາງສັງຄ / ການຕິດຕ ຫ ຍ ທາງສັງຄ
- ລວມ ມ ກິນ ທັບການ ຍ ທຄ / ລາກາ ຣ / ຍ ຄ ຍ
- ຄວາມຮັບຮູ້ ທາງສ ວດລ້ອ
- ຜາສ ລະທາ ຍ ບ ດສິນທ ກ
- ການປັບປຸຍ ວາມຮ ລະ ສາມາດ ຂອງການ ຄອງ ທຼືມ ບ ນ ຍ
- ການປັບປຸຍ ວາມ ຍ ງານ
- ການຫ ຂ ຼ ຍ
- ☑ well-being and livelihoods improvement

ຄວາມຍືນຍົງຂອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດກິດຈະກຳຂອງແນວທາງ

ຜ ຼ ຫ ຍ ສາມາດຈັດຕ ງ ປະຕິບັດຕາມ ນວທາງ ຼ ຼວ ຜ ລຍປາດສະຈາກການ ສະ ບ ສະ ບຈາກພາງ ສ ພາ ຍນອກ)?

- ບ ມ
- ມ ບ
- ☑ ບ ຼ ອນ

ບທ ສະຫ ບ ລະຊ ຼ ຍ ນ ຮ ຮ ຍ

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີດິນ

- Quick and simple way to put an economic cost on fuel use.

ຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນເຮົາ

- The approach needs minimal resources and is relatively easy to implement. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: It would be easy to replicate and easy to teach others how to undertake the approach.)
- It makes participants evaluate what they need to run their households, and puts an economic and natural resource value on the process.
- It helps focus the participants on how much time, effort and money are being used to run their household. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: To follow up, to see how effective the implementation of the technologies was in reducing their energy needs.)
- The scope of the level of participation is flexible and can be adapted to the contexts. It allows for direct comparison for before and after the implementation of the technology. (How to sustain/ enhance this strength: It could be further developed to put an economic value on SLM technologies.)

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳໃຊ້ທີດິນ ວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

ຈຸດອ່ອນ / ຂໍ້ເສຍ / ຄວາມສ່ຽງ: ທັດສະນະມຸມມອງ ຂອງຜູ້ປ້ອນຂໍ້ມູນ ເຮົາວິທີການແກ້ໄຂແນວໃດ

- It requires participants to have good quality data available to be effective. Complete follow up visits to households to check data quality.

ຼ ອກ ກະສານອ້າງອ