



Supported by the European Commission through the EC – ASEAN Energy Facility

Vocational Technical Training for Cambodia and Laos Rural Electrification SMEs (VTCL)

PRESENTATION

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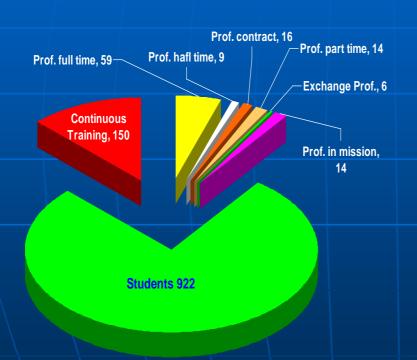
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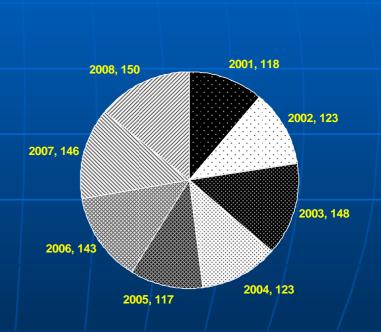
Institute of Technology of Cambodia (ITC)

Was created in 1964 and supported by cooperation between the Cambodian government and soviet union government until 1975 1975-1979 ITC was closed (genocide regime) 1980-1991 Support by Soviet union government 1991-1993 Supported by UNDP in association with UNESCO after the soviet Union 1993- 2004 Support by cooperation between the royal government of Cambodia and the French coordinated by AUF (agency university French speaking country)

Academic Staffs & Students Enrollment



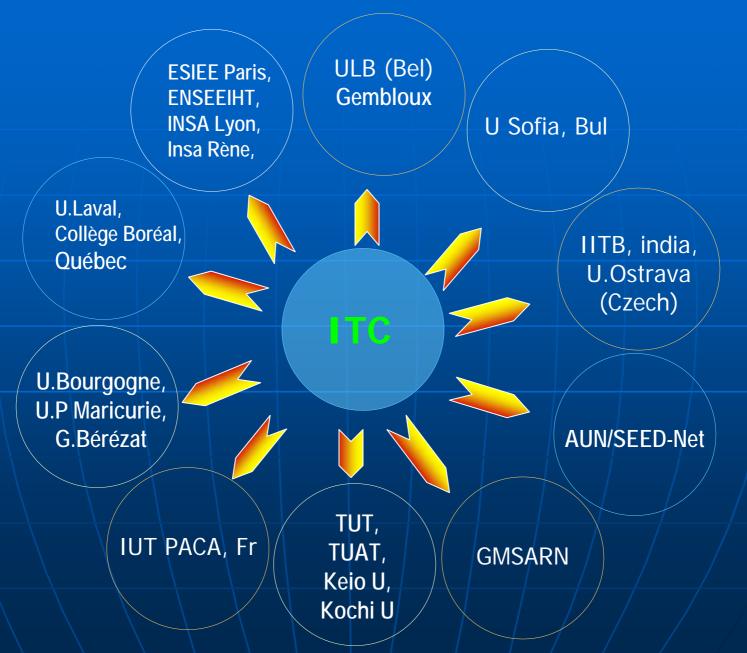
Staffs/students enrollments fiscal year 2004-2005



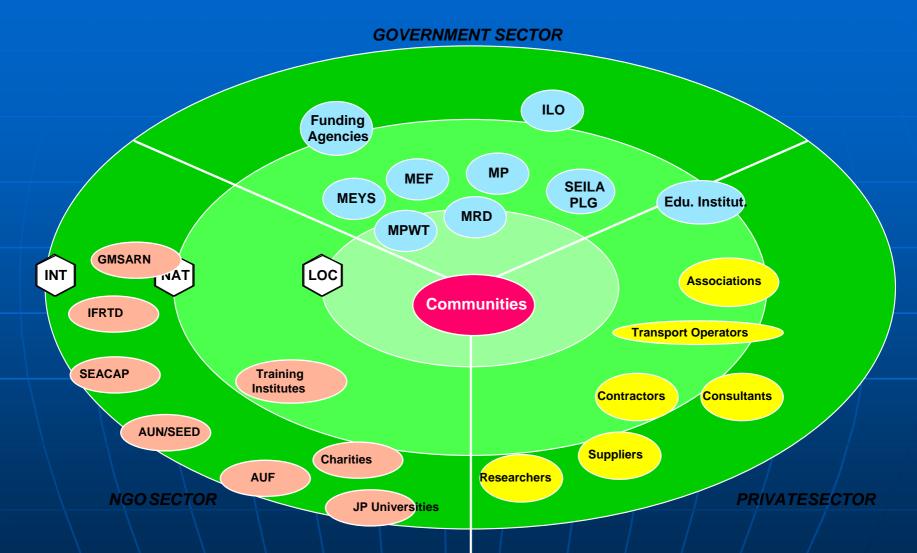
Perspective of Staff Enrollments

WORK EXPERIENCE 2 years Doctorate Selection Post-graduate **Engineering Diploma** 10 % D.U.T 5th year SPECIALIZED STUDIES 4th year G.C.A G.C.I GEE 3rd year G.I.C G.I.M G.R.U 3rd year SPECIALIZED STUDIES 2nd year 2nd year G.C.A G.C.I G.E.E G.I.C G.I.M G.R.U **GENERAL STUDIES** 1st year 1st year **GENERAL STUDIES** Selection for engineers Selection for technicians D.U.T. INTERNATIONAL **High School Diploma**

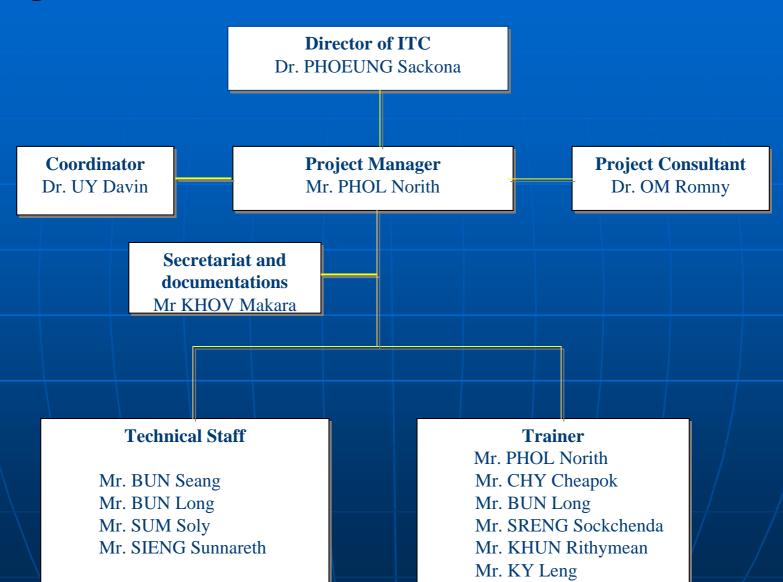
Partner Institutions



OTHER PARTNERS



Organization chart of VCTL's committee for Cambodia



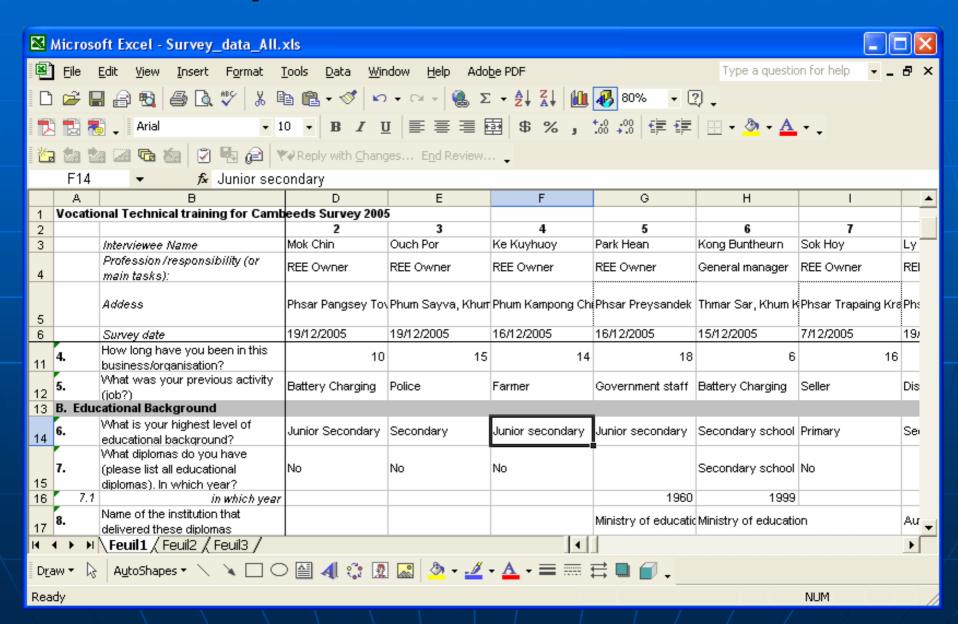
Activities of Survey Process

According the decision of Kick-off Meeting in Phnom Penh the survey process was started from December 2005 to January 2006.

It divided 3 steps:

- Before contacting the REE
 - -Develop questionnaires
 - -Translation into Khmer Language
 - -Distribute its to REE (120 REE + 15 Students)
- Started communication to REE
 - By phone
 - Local visiting
- Analysis the data of REE

Sample of Raw Data collections



Analysis the result of survey process in order 120 REE +15 Students

- General Information
 - . Owner 85.2%, Students 8.9%, Other 5.9%
 - . Male 85.2%, Female 14.8%
- Education background:
 - . Primary 9.6%
 - . Secondary 71.1%
 - . High education19.3%
- Technical and Professional background
 - . business Management
 - No skills 13.5%, Basic 63.9%, Some good 21.1%, Very good 1.5%

Cont'd

- . Engine O & M
 - No skills 15.6%, Basic 58.5%Some good 23.0%, Very good 3.0%
- . Generator O&M
 - No skill 15.6%, Basic 51.1%
 Some good 30.4%, Very good 3.0%
- . Distribution network O&M
 - No skill 14.8%, Basic 57.8%
 Some good 24.4%, Very Good 3.0%
- . Safety

No skill 14.8%, Basic 63.7% some good 18.5%, Very good 3,0%

Cont'd

Training	Needs

. Business Management	67%
. Generator types and fuel sources	63%
. Energy efficiency 74%	
. Diesel generators sizing O & M	71%
. Design & M of distribution network	76%
. Practical skill for O &M	67%
. Safety	74%

The duration of training
Few week 9%, 1 week 33%, 2 weeks 37%,
1 month 18%, longer 1%

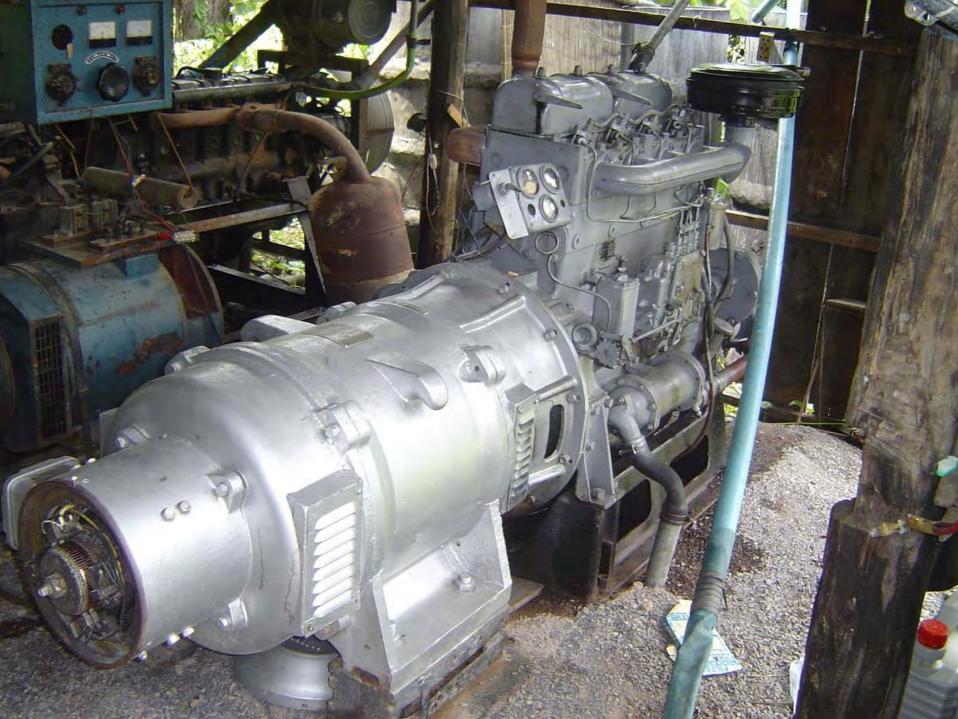


























Conclusion

During the survey process we observe that there are some barriers for future consideration:

- Some REE operators doesn't operate correctly by electrical rule. Its caused from:
 - Lack of technical skills (H&R),
 - Lack of competences,
 - Lack of performance,
 - Lack of experiences,
 - > Poor evaluation, etc.
- > Some locations users do not take care the security.
- > Mostly diesel Generators are run by REEs
- Cost of electricity is very high (about 0.8 US\$/kWh)
- Power loss power is high (about 50% losses)
- Operator staffs has very limited skills
- > There is no efficiency
- Suggestion:
 - Conducting trainings are importance,
 - REE side evaluations
 - Visit and performance at REE side's

