

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report

*Kress village, Poy commune,
O Chum district, Ratanakiri province*

**LAND ALLOCATION FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT III (LASED III)**

PROJECT IP: P171331

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I. Introduction

1. LASED III is being implemented based on the experience of LASED I and LASED II projects. This project aims to provide access to land tenure security, agricultural and social services, and selected infrastructure to small farmers and communities in the project areas. Two ministries of Royal Cambodian Government, Ministries, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) have been assigned as the Executive and Implementing Agencies of the project.
2. Within their framework, the project would support: (i) about 15 ICs to carry out their respective ICLT processes; (ii) about 30 ICs, that have completed their titling processes, with development activities; (iii) about 12 SLC new sites in both currently covered and new provinces for land allocation and development activities; and (iv) the current 14 SLC sites currently covered by LASED II with limited, discrete and complementary activities such as small-scale irrigation and agriculture access tracks across SLC sites. However, it is not likely that all the estimated 57 new sites and communities would be identified and fully delineated, and all potentially required reclassification and/or reallocation completed before the start of the project.
3. LASED III/ MAFF project conduct the beneficiary assessment in every IC of 33 ICs of the project, in order to collect their basic or baseline information on crop and animal production, whether, soil fertility, status of economic income generation of household, relation of community and provide sector, agriculture farming contract which are quite useful for the community development as well as to protect the Environmental and Social risk of communities. Base on the baseline information, the project, especially MAFF team under the collaboration with other concerned could design significantly a road map of agricultural development of these ICs. It also enables to contribute good information in Commune Investment Plan of the commune (CIP) and District integration Work Shop to develop the communities, as through beneficiary profile the project or other concerned parties could aware the strength and weakness and what or from where it should be started to develop the communities successfully.

II. Methodology of Beneficiary Profile

4. Performance of beneficiary profile comes through three interlinked phases: 1) Meeting among the concerned project to discuss on the objective of profile; 2) Development of an assessment framework and corresponding data/information collection tools; 3) Field work at the 12 specific IC villages; and 4) Analysis of data collected and report writing and consultation with stakeholders at the national level to validate the findings and recommendations of the assessment report is also compiled.
5. The field work was conducted in Kress village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 49 HHs (F24) and the team enabled to record some information for compiling a beneficiary profile included some specific result and discussion as detailed below.
6. By the ways, during the interview with the households, the project team took two different ways of interviews, 1) individual and 2) group interviews, in order to make every interviewee to be isolated without disturbing from another people or to ensure they are free at talking.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 General

7. Kress is a village locates in Poy commune, O Chum district, Ratanakiri province, standing at North side, about 35 Km from Ratanakiri town. The majority of citizen of this village are Kreng Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Kress village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 49 IPs (F24) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This villages exists 744.9 ha, the majority of IPs of this village have grown some types of crops such as cashew, cassava and rice crops as well as raising ruminant, pig and chicken.

3.2 Crop Productions

3.2.1 Cashew production

8. According to the interview in Kress village, the project team recorded 38 HHs (F16) grow cashew in 122 ha of land, which offers 1,730 kg of average yield per ha. This yield is almost two times lower than average national calculated yield is 1,174 Kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the cashew planters of this village could sell a kilogram of cashew seed in 2,928 Riel. Please see the list of households who grow cashew in Table 1 below.

Table1: List of HHs who grow cashew:

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
1	Katak Cong kat	F	27	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	5.00	1.00	3,000.00
2	Kamplo Lok	F	51	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	6.00	1.25	4,000.00
3	Khum Nang Teap	F	23	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	1.00	4,000.00
4	Yan Savoeurn	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	0.80	4,000.00
5	Kok Katak	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.00	3.00	3,000.00
6	Banat Chreng	F	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	12.00	15.00	3,000.00
7	Taing Hal Cha Phay	M	25	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	2.00	3,000.00
8	Lech Sapan	F	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	7.00	3,000.00
9	Praing Pheap	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.02	4,000.00
10	Ram Soohea	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	1.00	3,500.00
11	Kalay Samei	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	1.10	3,500.00
12	Ham Pel Naing Doeun	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.10	3,500.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
13	Thoav Yoeung	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.00	1.80	3,500.00
14	Tal Natt	M	32	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	2.00	3,000.00
15	Cho Vatt Gnoeun	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	2.00	4,500.00
16	Savegn Chan Tum	M	33	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.50	1.70	3,000.00
17	Katak Rom	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	0.20	3,000.00
18	Chi Sok	M	69	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	8.00	3.00	3,500.00
19	Chali Thim	M	18	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	1.60	4,000.00
20	Kan Thoum Choeung	M	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.00	0.30	3,500.00
21	Pa Anoch	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	1.50	3,500.00
22	Ly Koarm	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	5.00	1.50	3,500.00
23	Plach Ta Nge Hal	M	47	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	4.00	1.50	3,500.00
24	Gnong Kalai	M	44	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	4.00	1.50	3,500.00
25	Yeun Phoy	M	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.50	0.80	3,000.00
26	Kreav Cheav Cheav	F	41	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	2.50	5,000.00
27	Chroleng Perk	F	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	1.00	3,500.00
28	Klen Ponh	F	46	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	4.00	1.50	4,000.00
29	Plagn Proleav	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	8.00	3.00	3,500.00
30	Khon Roeurn	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.90	2,900.00
31	So Kan Chre	M	52	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.90	2.00	3,000.00
32	Por Prech	M	30	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	0.90	3,000.00
33	Kreang Pleng	M	34	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.00	3.00	3,000.00
34	Lib Roeurng	M	26	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	0.60	3,000.00
35	Kam Plaing Kok	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	5.00	3.50	3,000.00
36	Sok Davy	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	5.00	5.00	4,500.00
37	Tann Lonch	M	40	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3.00	1.50	4,000.00
38	Chung Charvan	M	63	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	5.00	2.50	4,000.00

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. On the other hand, there are 44 HHs (F19) out of 49HHs of this village growing cassava on 38,50 ha of land, which offers 2,53 tones as the average yield per ha of land. This amount of cassava average yield of this village is extremely lower than average national calculated yield is 20,350 kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the price of fresh cassava of this village is changeable from 400 to 700 riel per kilogram of cassava (Table2).

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
1	Kha Mang Ble	F	20	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	-	-
2	Kamplo Lok	F	51	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	-	600.00
3	Yan Savoern	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	-	600.00
4	Paleav Vong	M	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	-	-
5	Kok Katak	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	-	500.00
6	Banat Chreng	F	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	3.00	600.00
7	Savoern Hun	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.00	500.00
8	Thong Sam Ol	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	2.00	600.00
9	Katak Roeuy	F	20	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	2.50	-
10	Taing Hal Cha Phay	M	25	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	8.00	500.00
11	Long Bunthoern	F	25	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	6.00	500.00
12	Lech Sapan	F	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.60	700.00
13	Praing Pheap	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	-	-
14	Ram Soohea	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.70	600.00
16	Kalay Samei	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.00	650.00
17	Ham Pel Naing Doeun	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.50	600.00
18	Thoav Yoeung	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	4.16	600.00
19	Tal Natt	M	32	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	2.00	600.00
20	Cho Vatt Gnoeun	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	-	600.00
21	Savegn Chan Tum	M	33	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	6.00	600.00
22	Katak Rom	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	8.00	400.00
23	Chi Sok	M	69	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	-	500.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
24	Chali Thim	M	18	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	-	300.00
25	Kan Thoum Choeng	M	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	-	650.00
26	Pa Anoch	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.00	450.00
27	Ly Koarm	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	3.80	500.00
28	Plach Ta Nge Hal	M	47	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.80	500.00
29	Yeun Phoy	M	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.80	500.00
30	Kreav Cheav Cheav	F	41	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	1.50	600.00
31	Klen Ponh	F	46	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	1.50	500.00
32	Plagn Proleav	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	3.00	700.00
33	Khon Roeurn	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	0.70	600.00
34	So Kan Chre	M	52	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	3.00	600.00
35	Por Prech	M	30	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	8.00	600.00
36	Kreang Pleng	M	34	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	11.00	650.00
37	Lib Roeurng	M	26	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	1.00	700.00
38	Kam Plaing Kok	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2.00	-	-
39	Kam Mlor Vann Sy	F	38	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00		500.00
40	Sok Davy	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.50	3.00	500.00
41	Tann Lonch	M	40	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	6.00	500.00
42	Chung Charvan	M	63	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.00	-	-
43	Prang Sophorn	F	16	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	4.00	650.00
44	Pal Sophea	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.50	3.50	670.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. Besides growing cashew and cassava, there are 39 HHs (F15) out of 46 HHs of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 33,1 ha of land (each household exists from 0.5 to 1 ha) and every ha of rice field actually offers 620 kg, where average national calculated yield is 3,254 kg per ha (GDA-2022). There was no record on prices of a kilogram of paddy rice (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minoity	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)
1	Yan Savoeurn	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
2	Paleav Vong	M	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
3	Kok Katak	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
4	Banat Chreng	F	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
5	Savoeurn Hun	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
6	Thong Sam Ol	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
7	Katak Roeuy	F	20	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
8	Taing Hal Cha Phay	M	25	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
9	Lech Sapan	F	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.2
10	Praing Pheap	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
11	Kalay Samei	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
12	Ham Pel Naing Doeun	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
13	Thoav Yoeung	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
14	Tal Natt	M	32	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
15	Cho Vatt Gnoeun	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
16	Savegn Chan Tum	M	33	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.5
17	Katak Rom	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
18	Chi Sok	M	69	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
19	Kan Thoum Choeung	M	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.5
20	Pa Anoch	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2
21	Ly Koarm	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
22	Plach Ta Nge Hal	M	47	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
23	Gnong Kalai	M	44	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
24	Yeun Phoy	M	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
25	Kreav Cheav Cheav	F	41	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
26	Klen Ponh	F	46	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
27	Plagn Proleav	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minoity	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)
28	Khon Roearn	M	36	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.4
29	So Kan Chre	M	52	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
30	Por Prech	M	30	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
31	Kreang Pleng	M	34	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
32	Lib Roerng	M	26	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
33	Kam Plaing Kok	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
34	Kam Mlor Vann Sy	F	38	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
35	Sok Davy	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1.5
36	Tann Lonch	M	40	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	1
37	Chung Charvan	M	63	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	2
38	Prang Sophorn	F	16	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5
39	Pal Sophea	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	0.5

11. By the way and regarding rice production, the project team recorded that all the rice producer of this village growing rice for family consumption only.
12. Regarding to some households, who did not grow any crops because they do not have labor, shortage of technics and capital and just abundant from Parents.

3.3 Other Crop Production

13. By the way, according to the statistic counts, it was noted that there are no households who grow neither vegetable nor fruit tree and , rubber trees. There was no record on why they did not grow them.

3.3 Impacts on crop production

3.3.1 Soil Fertility

14. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, 33 of interviewees rated the soil fertility of their village in Medium, 10 of interviewees rated their soil in fertile and only 4 of interviewees rated the soil in poor quality. From this judgement, the soil fertility of this village is absolutely medium, that needs to be improved.

3.3.2 Other impacts

15. According to the result of interview, the project team found that there are 8 factors significantly impact on the crop production of this village. The impacts of these factors are ranked by the numbers of votes of interviewers. For example, the impact of the drought was ranked in 1 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 2 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 2 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in 3 counts, no market was ranked in 3 counts, the Insect attack was ranked in 5 counts the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 6 counts, and Diseases was ranked in 7 counts (Figure1). Therefor and through figure1, it was found the three top ranked factors are insect attack, shortage of inputs, and diseases. These

three factors very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the reduction of crop's yield.

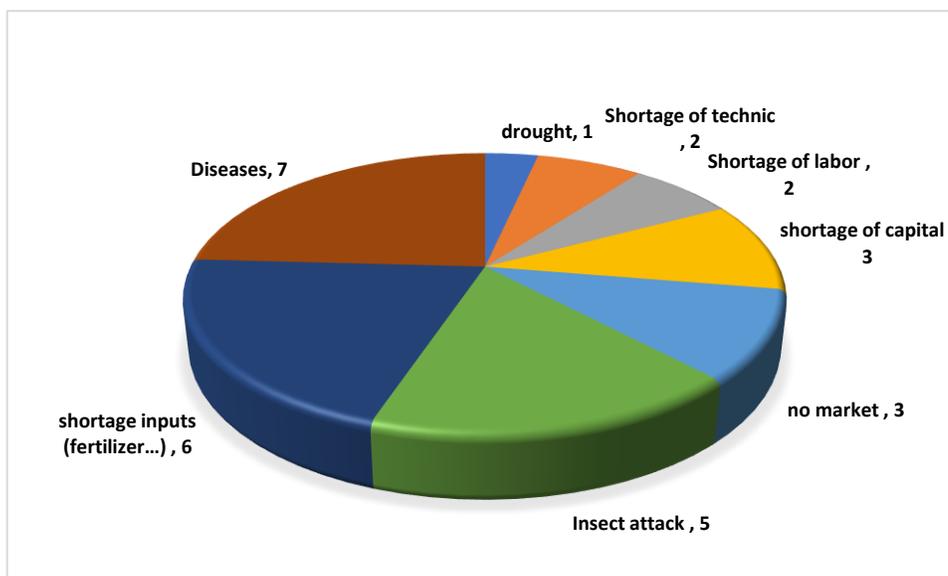


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

3.4 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

16. It was unbelievable, that besides culturing some crops as mentioned above, it was recorded 3 HHs (F1) ,13 HHs (F4), 31 HHs (F13), out of 49 HHs of this village raising 3 heads of cattle, 43 heads of pig, 351 heads of local chicken (Table4).

Table 4 Numbers of HHs who raise cattle, buffalo, pig, chicken

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
1	Yan Savoeurn	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			1	10
2	Kok Katak	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
3	Banat Chreng	F	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri	3		1	50
4	Savoeurn Hun	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			8	4
5	Katak Roeuy	F	20	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			1	10
6	Taing Hal Cha Phay	M	25	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			3	15
7	Praing Pheap	F	28	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
8	Kalay Samei	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
9	Ham Pel Naing Doeun	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				2
10	Tal Natt	M	32	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				5

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
11	Savegn Chan Tum	M	33	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			10	
12	Katak Rom	F	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			1	4
13	Chi Sok	M	69	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				20
14	Kan Thoum Choeng	M	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				50
15	Pa Anoch	F	45	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			1	10
16	Ly Koarm	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			3	
17	Plach Ta Nge Hal	M	47	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				1
18	Gnong Kalai	M	44	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				5
19	Yeun Phoy	M	62	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			3	2
20	Kreav Cheav Cheav	F	41	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				4
21	Klen Ponh	F	46	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				5
22	Lib Roerung	M	26	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				5
23	Kam Plaing Kok	M	50	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				3
24	Kam Mlor Vann Sy	F	38	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
25	Sok Davy	M	22	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			3	19
26	Tann Lonch	M	40	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				30
27	Chung Charvan	M	63	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri		14	3	20
28	Prang Sophorn	F	16	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
29	Katak Chong Kat	F	27	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri			5	7
30	Pal Sophea	F	19	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				2
31	Khom Na Teap	F	23	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				10
32	Palev Vong	M	42	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				3
33	Ly Ya	M	39	Kreng	Kress	Poy	O Chum	Ratanakiri				5

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

17. It is the same to crop production, the animal production of this village has been faced to some identified factors. According to the interview, the project team found, there are 8 main factors which impact adversely on the animal production of this village. Therefore, 1) 1 HH mention drought 2) 3 HHs said that the shortage of market, 3) 3 HHs concerned that shortage animal raising technics, 4) 4 HHs said that shortage of labor, 5) 5 HHs pointed out shortage of inputs such as medicine and vaccine, 6) 8 HHs said that parasite (Worm), 7) 10 HHs mentioned that

shortage of capital and 8) 11 HHs concerned on animal disease caused impact on animal production of this village. Therefore, the illustrated figure 2 has ranked the value of factors' impact by order (Figure2) and according to this figure2, we found that 3 top impacts of animal production, 1) animal diseases, 2) shortage of capital, and 3) Parasite (worm). These impacts impact adversely on the animal production and in terms of solving these problems, it is required a certain measure, which are regularly done.

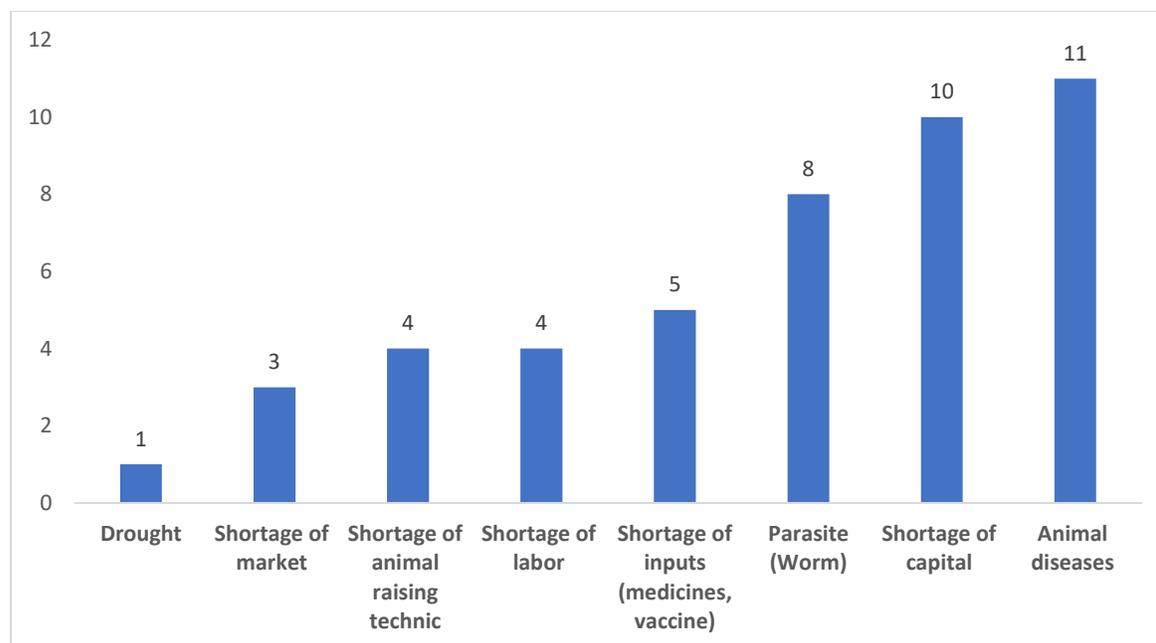


Figure 2 Rate of Impacts on Animal Production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

18. A huge income of villagers in this village comes from agriculture farming productivity. According to the quick agricultural economic analysis, the team found that, 1) the average family agricultural farming production cost of this village is 3,391,030.61 riel (848 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 4,587,755.10 riel (1,147 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 1,196,724.49 riel (299.18 \$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non-farm Incomes

19. Through the interviewing with 49 HHs of this village, the team also found that 41 HHs (F19) or 83% of interviewees got off farm job, where 34 HHs (83%) of them have sold their labor to companies, besides performing, the agriculture farming productivities. From these off-farm job, each household could get the average additional income in 1,056,734.69 Riel (264.18 \$US) per year.

3.6 Household Food Security (HFS)

20. Regarding the status of food security of this village, the project team recorded 21 HHs (F12) or 43% of 49 households reported that they have sufficient food. However, the other 27 HHs or 55% of 49 households mentioned they met the insufficient food, even their total average income (on farm and off farm incomes) of family seems a bit high. In this case and regarding the insufficiency of food of this village, the project team looked at more detail and found that 1 HH met insufficient food in 3 days, 1 HH met the food shortage in 4 days, 4 HHs met

5 food shortage days, 1 HHs need food in 6 days per year, hence another 1 family of this village meets shortages food in 7 days, 1 HH met food shortage in 8 days, 1 HHs met food shortage in 9 days, 6 HHs met food shortage in 10 days, 2 more HHs met food shortage in 12 days, the other 2 HHs met food shortage in 20 days, 4 HHs met food shortage in 30 day, another family has got the food shortage in 50 days , 1 HH met food shortage in 60 days and the last one another family faces to 90 days of food shortage per year.

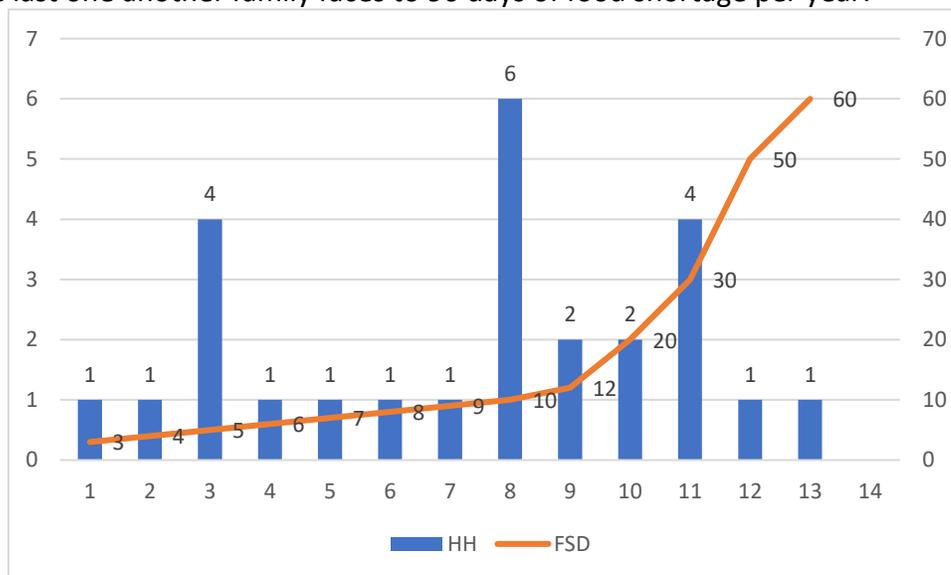


Figure 3 No of HHs VS Food Shortage Day (FSD)

3.7 Market demand Analysis

21. Regarding the source of selling agriculture products, the team of the project found that there are 30 HHs or 61 % of interviewees selling their products to inside village collectors and 18 HHs (37 %) selling their products to either inside village collectors or outside village collectors and the remain 3 HHs sold their agriculture products to outside village collectors, outside village collectors and association and inside village collectors and association (Figure 4).

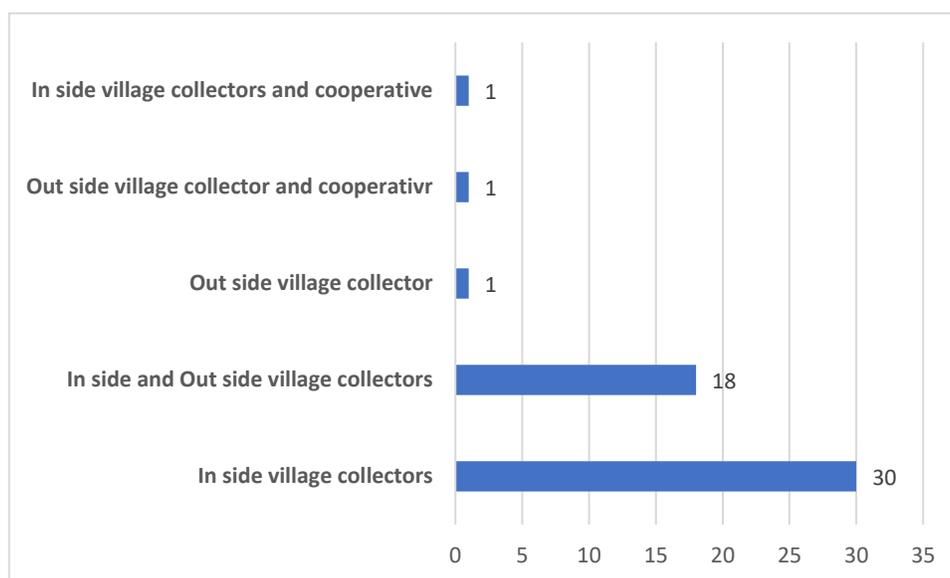


Figure 4 Sources of Agriculture Products' collectors VS No HHs

22. In addition, all of agriculture product collectors of this village, in terms of getting some profit, they transport and sell their collected products food processors and neighboring countries in Thailand and Viet Name, therefore among these collecting sources , 3 of inside village collectors sell their collected products to local food processors, 15 of inside and outside village collector export their collected product to Thailand and Viet Nam, 21 of inside village collector also export their collected products to neighboring countries...
23. Fortunately, most of villagers of this village do not transport their products to collecting place of collectors, but the collectors or companies came to their door collecting their products. By the ways, it was also observed that 31 HHs (63%) of interviewees transport their products for sale by motorbike, and there are a few HHs transport their products by tractors. However, both of these two transported means spend only 10 minutes.
24. Regarding the communication of this village and market or private sectors, it was observed that 23 HHs of this village communicate by phone, 12 other HHs access to direct contact with collector or companies, hence the other 20 HHs of this village, through their cooperatives, contact directly to companies. From this point of view, it was found that the market communication of this village is extremely popular, as almost households (44 HHs) of this village exist up to 64 phones (it is almost every household exist 2 phones), included 32 smart phones. The exist of smart phone is another feature of this village. Besides, the market communication, this village could be transferred some ICT technologies by the project or other institutes which help to increase either their capacities and products as well as their income generation.
25. During the field work in this village, the team also took their times to look at more detail on main reasons of market problem of this village. So, the team observed the reasons of market problem causing by: 1 HH mentioned that 1) No middleman, 1 HH 2)Lack of market information, and household mention 3) lack of market information, 4 HHs stressed on 4) lack of market information and incubator, 20 HHs of this village concerned much on 5) low prices , 1 HH complained on 6) low prices, no middle man and lack of market information, the other 14 HHs of this village concern very much on 7) low prices and lack of market information and another 7 HHs of this mentioned that 8) low prices, lack of market information and lack of infrastructure. Through this brief assessment, we conclude two main reasons causing to market problem are low prices and lack of market information.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

26. The beneficiary profile of Kress village presents the three major issues that the villager of this village has faced in regards to 1) the decline of agriculture yield or products, the villagers does not consist shortage of agricultural technics, some other market problem such low prices, no available market information, shortage of technics, diseases and drought significantly impacting on crop and animal production of the villagers. These three factors consist their specific resolutions, responses and measures.
27. The first prioritized measure need to be responded to these mentioned problems above will be came through selection of Agriculture Development Facilitators (ADFs), selection and formation of Village Extension Workers (VEWs) and Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) who are based in target villages and providing technical support to beneficiaries, under

direct technical support of various line departments, mainly Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Muster Training Team (MTT).

28. In this case, the MTT of project will release some main technical course, through agricultural trainings and demonstrations, farmer field school..., to target groups of the project within the participation and facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAEWs.
29. In terms of increasing the yield of agriculture products, through the facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, the project should provide some following and relevant technics as well as trainings to villagers of this village:
- Compost/ green manure or organic fertilizer production
 - Seed or crop variety selection
 - Horticulture/grafting
 - Crop integration/ rotation
 - Rice intensification
 - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - Post- harvest technique and so on...
30. In addition, regarding improvement of animal production, the project included PDAFFs, Provincial Office of animal production and treatment (POAPT), under the participation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, need to provide the following technical trainings to these villagers on:
- Animal Husbandry techniques in adaption to climate change
 - Breed selection technique
 - Animal disease (parasite) prevention
 - As well as to promote and facilitate the regular vaccination and deworming campaign in this village within the facilitation and technical support of ADF, VEW and VAHWs.
31. The following proposed measures might passively help to increase the prices of agriculture products and solving market information for this village. All of measures are compounded in a group and might be actual by order. But what come first is the organization of producer groups and agriculture cooperatives. Base of existing information of this village (Table1 to Table 4), such as 1) forming a Cashew producer group which consists 38 HHs (F16) , 2) forming a Cassava producer group consists 44 HHs (F19) , 3) forming a Rice producer group exists about 39 HH (F15),3) forming a cattle producer, pig producer and chicken producer groups which consist 3 HHs (F1) ,13 HHs (F4) and 31 HHs (F13), as every groups is going to assigned their administrative groups, such as market information groups or focal points, who responding with collecting and sharing market information to members as well as facilitation of contract farming of their groups with private sector. Doing this will, of course, help to sustain their market demand and price, encouraging their community agriculture productions and productivities.

V. VANNEX

5.1 Annex 1: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form

A. To be completed by interviewer

- 1. Name:, Gender: Male Female
- 2. Interview date (DD/MM/YY):
- 3. Location:(village),(commune),(district),(province).
- 4. Phone number: and

B. To be completed by interviewee

Part I: General information

- 1. Name:, Gender: Male Female
- 2. Indigenous People: Kreung Tompoun Pou Nong Prov Mil Charay
 Other:
- 3. Family status: Single Marriage Divorce Separate
- 4. Children: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
- 5. Children who are studying:
 - ❖ Kindergarten: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Primary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Secondary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ High school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Technical school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Undergraduate: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
- 6. Children who stop study: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
- 7. Under-age school children: (People) (Son:(People), Daughter: (People).
- 8. Agriculture labor force: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- 9. Have you applied to the LASED III project already in term of agricultural support? Yes No

10. Have you participated in dissemination already? Yes No

11. Which institutions provide the dissemination?

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

Local authority

Other:

Part II: Agricultural potential

2.1 Industrial crops

2.1.1 Cashew tree Yes No (If so, please verify below:)

Younger than the harvest year

No land to grow

Land not yet cleared

Other:

2.1.1.1 Cashew production: (h.a), Yield: (t), Price:
(Riel/kg)

2.1.2 Cassava: (h.a)

2.1.2.1 Quantity sell: (h.a), Fresh cassava's price:
(Riel/kg)

2.1.2.2 Quantity sell: (h.a), Dried chip cassava's price:
(Riel/kg)

2.1.3 Rubber: (h.a), Yield: (t), Price: (Riel/kg)

2.1.4 Rice: (h.a), Yield: (t), Have you sold the rice? Yes No (Please verify)

Only household consumption

Also sold some

No land to grow

Land not yet cleared

Other:

2.1.4.1 Sold quantity: (h.a), Yield: (t), Price: (Riel/kg)

2.2 Horticulture

2.2.1 Vegetable: (h.a), Yield: (t), Price: (Riel/kg)

2.2.2 Fruits tree: (h.a), Yield: (t), Price: (Riel/kg)

2.5.1 Do you do aquaculture? No Yes (If so, please verify below)

2.5.2 Sell quantity: (kg), Price: (Riel/kg)

2.5.3 Do you want to do aquatic farming? Yes No (If so, please verify below)

2.5.4 Please provide your reasons why do not want to do the aquatic farming:

.....

2.6 Markets

2.6.1 Who do you sell your agricultural products to?

- Processing company 22
- Medium or large broker in local or province
- Village collectors
- Agricultural cooperative to which it is a member (If the respondent is a member of the agricultural cooperative)
- Others (Please specify:)

2.6.2 Where do your buyers bring your agricultural products to?

- Export abroad (usually exported to Vietnam)
- Local processing
- Resale to exporters (usually exported to Vietnam)

2.6.3 Where sources do you know the price of agricultural products from?

- By phone
- By telegram
- Direct contact with local buyers (Establish a regular quote team)
- By relevant ministries and institutions
- By organizing a matching forum from relevant ministries and institutions

2.6.4 Have you ever attended a contract farming training course?

- No
- Yes

2.6.5 Which ministry or institution is organized by?

- Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- Department of Agro-Industry
- NGOs
- Private sector engaged in contract farming

2.6.6 Transportation

- Bulldozer Tractor Motorcycles Horse-drawn carriage Car

2.6.7 Challenges

- Low selling price
 Lack of buyers
 Lack of market information
 Lack of drying facilities

23

Other:

(Specify.....)

2.7 Agricultural economic analysis (Annual)

2.7.1 Total income from agriculture (Riel)

2.7.2 Total expenditure on agricultural production (cultivation, aquaculture, etc.) (Riel)

2.7.3 Non-agricultural work No Yes (Please specify:.....)

2.7.4 Non-agricultural income (Please specify:..... (Riel))

2.7.5 Expenses and income: Enough Not enough

2.7.6 How many months do you estimate the shortage (in days / months)?

2.8 Extension and Information Technology

2.8.1 Have you ever attended a short course in agricultural skills? Yes No

2.8.2 Training by which party:

.....
.....

2.8.3 Do you have a cell phone? Yes No

2.8.4 Total number of phones: (Units) 4.1 Smart phones units

2.8.5 Have you ever used a smartphone to learn agricultural techniques? Yes No

2.8.6 Have you ever used a smartphone to buy or sell agricultural products? Yes No

2.9 Community infrastructure

2.9.1 Rubber road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.2 Road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.3 Red gravel road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.4 Lake, Size: (Cubic meter)

2.9.5 River, Length: (Km)

2.9.6 School (Building)

Annex 2 Additional questions

I. Agriculture Cooperative

1. Does your indigenous community establish the agriculture cooperative?

No

Yes (Please specify in the following question)

2. What is the name that agriculture cooperative?

.....
.....

3. How many members in that agriculture cooperative? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)
Amount of member: (Number of women:)

4. What careers does that agriculture cooperative do?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. What challenges does that agriculture cooperative come across?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

II. Producer Group

6. Does your producer group establish the agriculture cooperative?

No

Yes (Please specify in the following question)

7. What is the name that producer group?

.....

8. How many members in that producer group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

9. What careers does that producer group do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. What challenges does that producer group come across?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. Revolving Funds Group

11. Does your revolving funds group establish the agriculture cooperative?

No

Yes (Please specify in the following question)

12. What is the name that revolving funds group?

.....

13. How many members in that revolving fund group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

14. What careers does that revolving funds group do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

15. What challenges does that revolving funds group come across?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

IV. Other Farmer Group

16. Does your other farmers group establish the agriculture cooperative?

- No
- Yes (Please specify in the following question)

17. What is the name that other farmers group?

.....

18. How many members in other farmers group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

19. What purposes do that other farmer groups do?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

20. What challenges does that revolving funds group come across?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

21. In order to develop the agriculture cooperative/producer group/revolving funds group, what do you want LASED III project support?

- Education and training
- Financial support
- Business agreement making
- Contract Farming making
- Facilitate the private and development partner in the local

Physical infrastructure support

Other (Please specify:)

V. Fisheries

22. Do you catch fishes traditionally?

No

Yes (Please specify in the following question)

23. How much do you earn from the traditional fishing?

Please specify: (Riel)

24. Do you spend on traditional fishing materials?

No

Yes (Please specify in the following question)

25. How much do you spend it?

Please specify: (Riel)