

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report

***Kang Koy, Poy commune,
O Chum district, Rattankiri province***

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

PROJECT IP: P171331

November, 2022

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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 Kang Koy 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. Kang Koy is a village located in Poy commune, O Chum district, Rattanakiri province, standing at North East side, about 60 Km from Rattanakiri town. The majority of citizens of this village are Kreng Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in this village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 32 IPs (F13) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This village exists 457.13 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 Kang Koy village, the project team recorded 31 HHs (F13) out of 32 HHs growing cashew in 93 ha of land, which offers 1,640 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 for 3000 to 4000 riels. 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
1	Yay Leng Keav	F	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	6.00	1.50
2	Gnav Sa On	F	29	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.50	1.00
3	Tann Vong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	3.00
4	Keav Gnav	M	56	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	-
5	Lum Dal	M	28	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	1.00
6	Sa Ben	M	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	0.70
7	Cha Ven Kem	F	31	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.50	-
8	Dun An Taol	M	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	0.90
9	Chann Thea	F	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	-
10	Gneave Tavao	M	34	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	9.00	4.00
11	Thok Chrek	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	1.20
12	Preang Lang Yo	F	27	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.50	1.30

13	Sun So Ny	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	8.00	8.00
14	Nann Vary	F	40	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.50	1.30
15	Chrok Ta Kann	M	30	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	4.00	2.50
16	Cha Kay Yap Pe	M	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	0.90
17	Thok Ra Yam	F	35	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	1.00
18	Yay Ka Pen	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	0.10
19	Kro Noy Kok Lot	M	57	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	4.00	2.67
20	Pluk Kim	F	40	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	8.00	7.20
21	Choun Sokha	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	1.70
22	Kam Ban Chenda	F	55	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	0.75
23	Boy Cha Vuth	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	4.00	1.00
24	Yea Chel	F	25	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	0.95
25	Ti Eng	M	36	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	3.00	2.00
26	Chay Leuy Ka lich	M	29	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	0.40
27	Sa Lov Hong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.50	1.30
28	Yeung Tom	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	1.50
29	Sa Voeun	F	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	4.00	2.30
30	Veal Lom	M	43	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	0.50
31	Thoeun Sop	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	0.23

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. On the other hand, there are 21 HHs (F9) out of 32 HHs of this village growing cassava on 27 ha of land, which offers 1,430 kg 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 750 to 850 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 (T/ha)
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No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Yay Leng Keav	F	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	-
2	Tann Vong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	-
3	Lum Dal	M	28	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	-
4	Sa Ben	M	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	0.40
5	Cha Ven Kem	F	31	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	1.00
6	Dun An Taol	M	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	-
7	Chann Thea	F	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2.00	-
8	Gneave Tavao	M	34	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	-
9	Preang Lang Yo	F	27	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	8.00
10	Sun So Ny	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	15.00
11	Chrok Ta Kann	M	30	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	9.00	-
12	Cha Kay Yap Pe	M	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	3.00
13	Thok Ra Yam	F	35	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	3.60
14	Kam Ban Chenda	F	55	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	0.66
15	Boy Cha Vuth	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.50	4.40
16	Yea Chel	F	25	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	-
17	Ti Eng	M	36	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	1.16
18	Chay Leuy Ka lich	M	29	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	4.60
19	Sa Lov Hong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.50	-
20	Sa Voeun	F	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.50	1.60
21	Thoeun Sop	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.00	1.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. Besides growing cashew and cassava, there are 26 HHs (F12) out of 32 HHs of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 25.2 ha of land (each household exists from 0.5 to 1 ha) and every ha of rice field actually offers 980 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	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Yay Leng Keav	F	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2	2.00
2	Gnav Sa On	F	29	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	1.00
3	Tann Vong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	3.00
4	Sa Ben	M	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.50
5	Cha Ven Kem	F	31	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.40
6	Dun An Taol	M	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.5	-
7	Chann Thea	F	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	-
8	Gneave Tavao	M	34	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	0.60
9	Thok Chrek	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.80
10	Preang Lang Yo	F	27	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	0.40
11	Sun So Ny	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.3	1.50
12	Nann Vary	F	40	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	1.00
13	Chrok Ta Kann	M	30	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.2	1.10
14	Cha Kay Yap Pe	M	41	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	0.70
15	Thok Ra Yam	F	35	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	1.50
16	Kro Noy Kok Lot	M	57	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.80
17	Pluk Kim	F	40	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2	2.40
18	Choun Sokha	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	0.50
19	Boy Cha Vuth	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.90
20	Yea Chel	F	25	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	0.80
21	Ti Eng	M	36	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.90
22	Sa Lov Hong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.7	0.60
23	Yeung Tom	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.80
24	Sa Voeun	F	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0.5	1.50
25	Veal Lom	M	43	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1	0.20
26	Thoeun Sop	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	1.5	1.50

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, there are no households who grow neither vegetable nor fruit 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, 24 HHs of interviewees rated the soil fertility of their village in medium quality. So the soil of this village need to be improved.

3.3.2 Other impacts

15. During the field work in this village, according to the answer of interviewees, it found that the crop production of this village is affected by 8 impacts, which significantly damage crop production of this village. So then, 5 HHs of this village said that the crop diseases really provide the bad impact to crop production, the other 9 HHs mentioned their crops are damaged by diseases, so, 9HHs require some trainings on crop production in terms of improving their crop production, 4 HHs mentioned their families meet shortage of labor, and 2 HHs said that they lack of capital for the improvement of crop production, 4 HHs said that it is rarely finding market to sell their crop products, where other 3 HHs face to the shortage of supplementary inputs, such fertilizer and other agricultural materials for their crops, hence 3 HHs mentioned that their crops always attack by insect (Figure1). So, the plant diseases, shortage of techniques are the main impacts on crop production of this village.

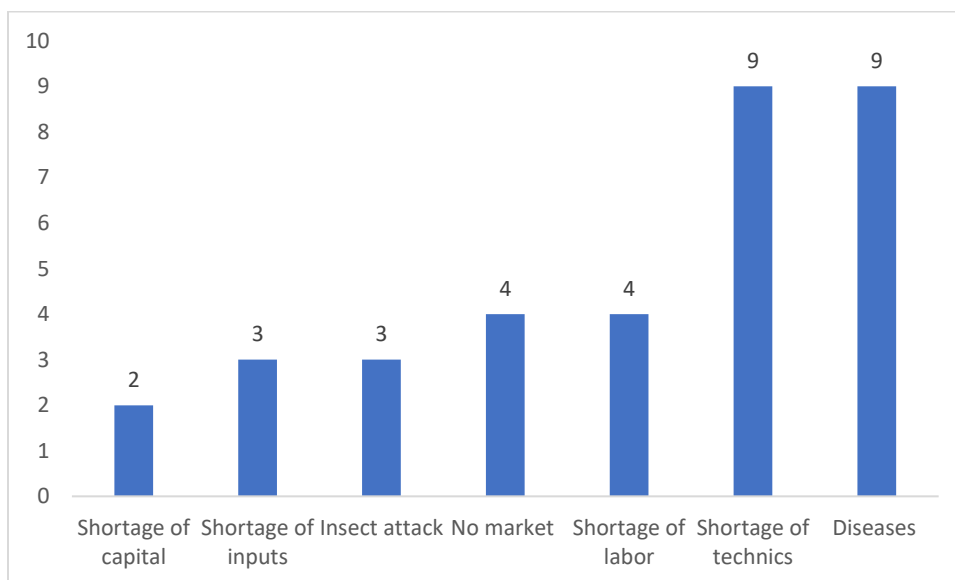


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

3.4 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

16. Besides culturing some crops as mentioned above, it was recorded 13 HHs (F7) raise 40 heads of cattle, 1 HHs (F0) raise a head of buffalo, 8 HHs (F2) raise 9 heads of pig, and 17 HHs (F6) raise 132 heads of chicken (Table4). According to this record, the animal production of this village become low

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

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Com-mune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
1	Gnav Sa On	F	29	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	10
2	Tann Vong	M	32	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	10
3	Keav Gnav	M	56	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	1
4	Sa Ben	M	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	1	2
5	Cha Ven Kem	F	31	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	4	3
6	Dun An Taol	M	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	1	5
7	Chann Thea	F	20	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	2	0	2	6
8	Gnerv TaVao	M	34	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	2	20
9	Thok Chrek	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	2	5
10	Sun So Ny	F	52	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	50
11	Chrok Ta Kann	M	30	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	3
12	Pluk Kim	F	40	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	3
13	Choun Sokha	M	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	1	15
14	Boy Cha Vuth	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	1	10
15	Yea Chel	F	25	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	3
16	Ti Eng	M	36	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	20
17	Sa Voeun	F	50	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	5	15
18	Sa Voeun	F	33	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	2	10

19	Veal Lom	M	43	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	2
20	Thoeun Sop	M	23	Kreng	Kang Koy	Poy	O chum	Rattanakiri	0	0	0	5

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

17. By the way and regarding the impacts of animal production of this village, the noted 8 main impacts that effect on the animal production: therefore, 1) 33 HHs said that the drought impact on their animals, 2) 37 HHs had observed that the various types of animal diseases effect on animal, 3) 23 HHs though that parasites impact on the health of their animals, 4) the other 16 HHs said that they do not have skill and knowledge of animal raising, that is why their animal production does not grow up well, 5) 21 HH mention that they do not have sufficient labor in animal production, 6) 23 HHs said that they meet shortage of capital to improve their animal production, then 7) 20 HHs reported that it seems no place where they could sell their animals, 8) 22 HHs mentioned that their no shop selling the supplementary inputs for their animals medicine, vaccine and other supplements..), that is why some animal are dead (Figure 2).

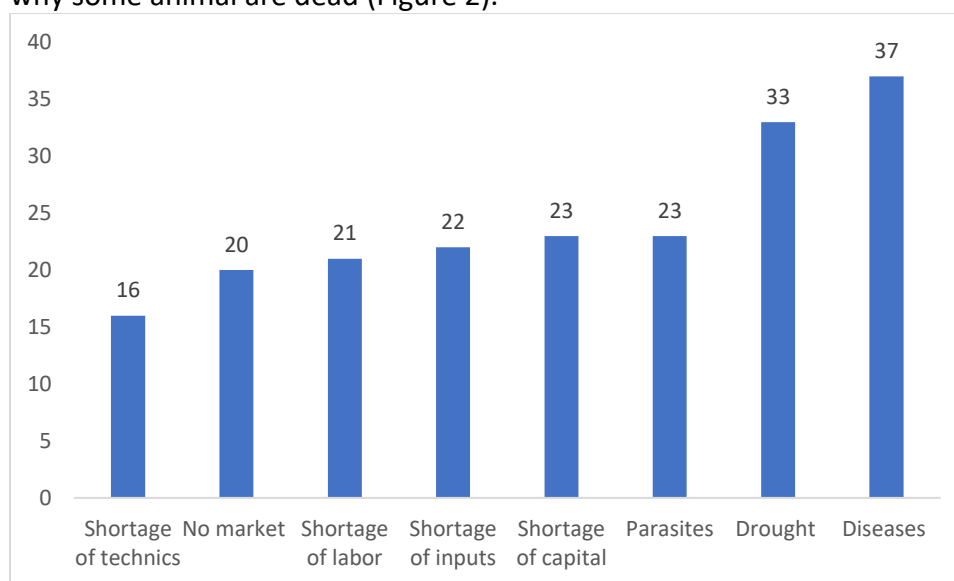


Figure 2 Rate of Impacts on Animal Production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

18. A hug income of villagers in this villages come 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 1,882,079.00 riel (470.52\$US), 2) the average family gross income is 5,730,161.00 riel (1,432.54\$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 3,848,082.00 riel (962\$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

19. Besides agriculture farming work, it was recorded 14 HHs of the interviewees get non-farm jobs and all of them has been working for companies, within the yearly average income of from these off-farm job is 289,839.00 Riel (72.46 \$US) per year.

3.5 Household Food Security (HFS)

20. Regarding to status of food security of this village, the project team recorded 19 HHs (F9) out of 32 HHs, said that they do not have sufficient food, where 10 HHs (F3) fall in insufficient food from 2 days to 10 days in a year, where other 3 HHs (F1) face to insufficient food from 20 days to 30 days in a year, and only 4 HHs (F1) have food shortage from 36 days to 90 days per year (Figure 3).

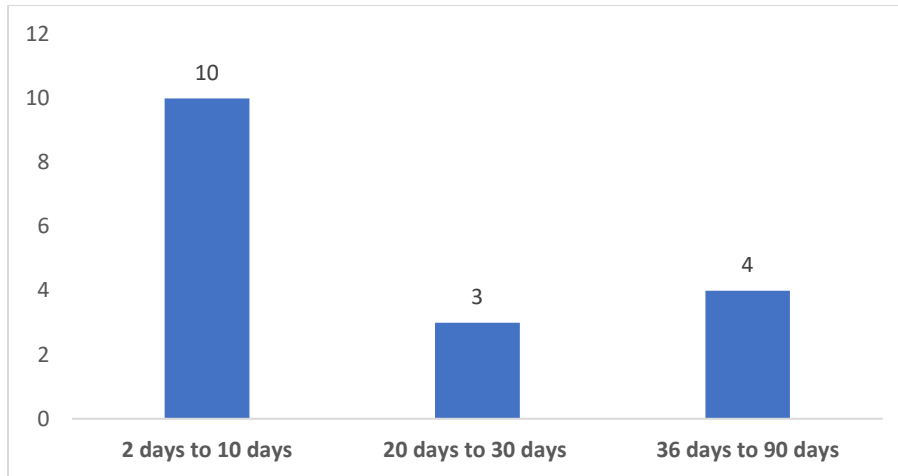


Figure 3 No of HHs VS Food Shortage Day (FSD)

3.7 Market demand Analysis

21. Regarding the sources of selling agriculture products of this village, 35 HHs of this village of sell their agriculture products to both inside and outside village collectors. By the way all of collectors come to collect the products of villagers at the village. Hence All of these collectors sell their collected products to neighboring countries, for better income.
22. Regarding the communication of this village to market or private sectors, it was observed that 20 HHs of this village could contact to companies through phone and direct contact communicate by phone, 5 other HHs could contact directly to companies and through representatives of their groups. From this point of view, it was found that the market communication of this village through phone is still popular, as 25 HHs of this village has 45 phones, where 24 phones are smart phone. The exist of smart phone is another feature of this village to link to ICT transfer, even though the numbers of smart phone is still limited.
23. On the other hand, regards to market problem, while we conducted the interview, they said they said the main reasons of market problem of their village are low prices, shortage of market information, no middle man and shortage of infrastructure.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

24. The beneficiary profile of Kang Koy village presents the three major issues that the villager of this village has been facing: 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.

25. The first prioritized measure need to be responded to these mentioned problems above will be came through the 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).
26. 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.
27. 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...
28. 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.
29. 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: forming a Cashew, Cassava, Rice, cattle producer, pig producer and chicken producer groups 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, promoting the implementation of 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)

2.3 Challenges

2.3.1 What is the condition of your land? ☐ Good ☐ Average ☐ Bad

2.3.2 Challenges

Choose any answer you come across Please tick (✓) on the only answer! Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged	1	2	3	4	5
Drought					
Diseases on other crops					
Lack of techniques in cultivation					
Lack of labor to support agricultural work 21					
Lack of capital					
Lack of sales' market					
Lack of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and pesticides, seeds, etc.)					

2.4 Livestock ☐ No ☐ Yes (If so, please verify below:)

2.4.1 Cow:, Buffolo:, Pig:, Chicken:, Duck:, Other:

2.4.1.1 Cow's sell quantity:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.1.2 Buffolo's sell quantity:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.1.3 Chicken's sell quantity:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.1.4 Duck's sell quantity:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.1.5 Other:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.2 Challenges

Choose any answer you come across Please tick (✓) on the only answer! Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged	1	2	3	4	5
Drought					
Other animal diseases					
Lack of technique in raising					
Lack of labor to raise livestock					

Lack of capital for animal husbandry raising					
Lack of sales' market					
Lack of production inputs (food, vaccines, veterinary drugs, etc.)					

2.5 Aquaculture (raising fish, frogs, eels, snakes, etc.)

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
- ☐

Other:

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(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)
2.9.7 Health Center (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)