

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report
Katot village, Rumport commune,
SeSan district, Stung Treng 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 Katot village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 74 HHs (F 53) 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, individual and 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. Katot is a village locates in Kampun commune, Sesan district, Stung Treng province, standing at south-east side, about 100 Km from Stung Treng town and about 60 Km from Se San district town. The majority of citizen of this village are Mel Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Katot village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 74 IPs (F53) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This villages exists 580 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. generation.

3.2 Crop Productions

3.2.1 Cashew production

8. According to the interview in Katot village, the project team recorded 49 HHs (F 36) out of 74 HHs grow cashew in 97 ha of land, which offers 550 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 from 3500 to 5000 Riel. Please see the list of households who grow cashew in Table 1 below.

Table1: List of HHs who grow cashew:

No	Names	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size (ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Chann Et	F	36	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.70	0.08	4,500.00
2	Samon Navy	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	0.40	5,000.00
3	Meang Penh	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.20	4,000.00
4	Nav Sokhann	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
5	Vin Tu	F	38	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4.00	1.00	4,000.00
6	Chak Savy	F	53	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.50	0.63	4,000.00
7	Loun Proeung	F	46	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	-
8	Seng Srey Lerk	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
9	Tak Lour	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
10	Neang Hoeung	M	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	-	-
11	Sing Tign	F	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.50	0.80	4,000.00

No	Names	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size (ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)	Prices (Riel/kg)
12	Kham leu Kimliss	M	31	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.53	-	-
13	Kham Lylyna	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
14	Meng ChanSovanny	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	1.50	5,000.00
15	Koe Gnoeun	F	39	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.50	4,000.00
16	Chot Phann	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.90	3,000.00
17	Meang Noeurn	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.50	-	-
18	Kham Hom	F	17	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	4,000.00
19	Nat Phat	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.20	4,000.00
20	Noa Vannak	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.50	5,000.00
21	Soun Sen	M	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,000.00
22	Peng Chan Sovan Rersmei	M	23	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.50	4,500.00
23	Thign Ol	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4.00	0.80	5,000.00
24	Koe Phoeurn	F	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	5,000.00
25	San Pon Top	M	40	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.20	4,000.00
26	Lun Thavy	F	52	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	-
27	Ngon Savon	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	-	5,000.00
28	Soy Metta	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.30	4,000.00
29	Moeurng Channy	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.45	4,000.00
30	Neng Muy	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.10	4,000.00
31	Den Srei Moa	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	4,000.00
32	Samon Channy	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	0.10	4,000.00
33	Meut Tach	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	-
34	Ngean Savoeurn	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	-
35	Choeurn Sok	M	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	-
36	Ngon Savon	M	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	1.90	4,000.00
37	Den Srei Moa	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.50	4,000.00
38	Samon Channy	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	1.00	4,000.00
39	Sen Sarean	F	27	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	2.50	4,000.00

No	Names	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size (ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)	Prices (Riel/kg)
40	Seng Som	F	38	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	7.00	-	-
41	Leng Thon	F	65	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	1.50	4,000.00
42	Preng Noeur	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	0.20	4,000.00
43	Chay Nat	F	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	1.50	4,000.00
44	Sanut Poeuv	F	29	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.50	4,000.00
45	Soun Seang	F	63	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4.00	-	-
46	Phong Choeurng	M	29	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.50	4,000.00
47	Koe Oerun	M	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.50	4,000.00
48	Sovann Phiya	F	31	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10.00	-	-
49	Soeurn Oun	F	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	1.50	4,000.00

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. In addition, there are 36 HHs (F25) out of 74 HHs of this village growing cassava on 43,70 ha of land, which offers 5,06 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 330 to 800 riel per kilogram (Table2).

Table 1 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Price (Riel/kg)
1	Chann Et	F	36	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	1.00	800.00
2	Samon Navy	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.20	1.00	700.00
3	Meang Penh	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	3.50	800.00
4	Nav Sokhann	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	7.00	700.00
5	Vin Tu	F	38	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	5.00	500.00
6	Loun Proeung	F	46	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	6.40	700.00
7	Seng Srey Lerk	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	11.00	700.00
8	Tak Lour	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	5.00	700.00
9	Koe Noeun	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	2.00	700.00
10	Sing Tign	F	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	7.50	800.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Price (Riel/kg)
11	Kham Ieu Kimliss	M	31	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0,5	1.00	700.00
12	Kham Lylyna	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	3.50	700.00
13	Meng ChanSovanny	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.50	350.00
14	Koe Gnoeun	F	39	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	3.00	700.00
15	Neng Soeung	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	0.50	700.00
16	Chot Phann	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	1.70	350.00
17	Kham Hom	F	17	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	-	-
18	Soun Sen	M	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	15.00	600.00
19	Sovann Vimean	M	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	17.00	700.00
20	Peng Chan Sovan Rersmei	M	23	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	17.00	700.00
21	Thign Ol	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
22	Soy Samnang	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	-	-
23	Somon Vothana	M	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	16.00	800.00
24	Koe Phoeurn	F	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	16.00	330.00
25	Soeurn Srei Neang	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	-
26	San Pon Top	M	40	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	17.00	600.00
27	Lun Thavy	F	52	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	700.00
28	Pri Saman	F	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	2.00	800.00
29	Soy Metta	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	4.00	800.00
30	Tin Sokhen	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	-	700.00
31	Peng Phen	F	35	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.30	700.00
32	Den Srei Moa	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	14.00	800.00
32	Choeurng Thea	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.50	0.30	700.00
34	Meut Tach	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	30.00	700.00
35	Ngean Savoeurn	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	2.00	750.00
36	Choeurn Sok	M	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	10.00	800.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. On the other hand, during the interview, the project team also enabled to record 46 HH (F33) (Table3) have planted rice (no mention about variety) on 48 ha of land and every ha of rice field provides 1,900 kg, where average national calculated yield is 3,254 kg per ha (GDA-2022) Furthermore, the villagers could sell a kg of paddy rice from 1,000 to 1,200 riel (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	SeSan	Province	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (Tone)
1	Chann Et	F	36	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.3	1.20
2	Samon Navy	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
3	Meang Penh	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	1.00
4	Nav Sokhann	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
5	Vin Tu	F	38	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.5	3.50
6	Chak Savy	F	53	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.50
7	Loun Proeung	F	46	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2	3.20
8	Seng Srey Lerk	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.50
9	Tak Lour	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	3.60
10	Chav Khoeun	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.00
11	Koe Noeun	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	1.50
12	Nun Sopherk	F	21	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	1.20
13	Sing Tign	F	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.5	3.50
14	Kham leu Kimliss	M	31	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	-
15	Than Tha	M	61	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3	5.00
16	Kham Lylyna	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
17	Meng ChanSovanny	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.6	2.00
18	Koe Gnoeun	F	39	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2	4.00
19	Neng Soeung	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.20
20	Chot Phann	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
21	Kham Hom	F	17	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.90
22	Nat Phat	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	1.80
23	Noa Vannak	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
24	Sovann Vimean	M	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	SeSan	Province	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (Tone)
25	Peng Chan Sovan Rersmei	M	23	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2	4.00
26	My Sokheng	F	47	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.00
27	Thign Ol	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
28	Seung Seth	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	0.80
29	Koe Choeurn	M	41	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2	2.40
30	Yeng Yeam	M	56	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
31	Soy Samnang	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
32	Somon Vothana	M	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
33	Soeurn Srei Neang	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
34	San Pon Top	M	40	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
35	Lun Thavy	F	52	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.50
36	Pri Saman	F	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
37	Ngon Savon	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.7	1.60
38	Soy Metta	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.50
39	Tin Sokhen	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	-
40	Peng Phen	F	35	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	1.50
41	Den Srei Moa	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.50
42	Choeurng Thea	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	0.35
43	Samon Channy	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	1.50
44	Lot Ly	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00
45	Meut Tach	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2	2.00
46	Ngean Savoeurn	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	0.5	3.00

11. By the way and regarding rice production, the project team found that 37 of interviewees growing rice for family consumption and there are just 8 of them have surplus rice for selling.

3.3 Other Crop Production

12. Simultaneously and in the occasion of this interview, the project team also took note there are a few households of this village does not perform any types of crop farming, due to 1) they do not have sufficient labor, 2) they are new families who just leave their parents and

3) their communities have not yet provided them the land and no household of this village culture vegetable and other fruit tree besides the three mentioned crops above.

3.3 Impacts on crop production

13. 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 12 counts, Diseases was ranked in 19 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 23 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 14 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in 12 counts, no market was ranked in 4 counts, the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 21 counts, and the Insect attack was ranked in 5 counts (Figure1). Through figure1, it was found that the three top ranked factors, shortage of labor, diseases and shortage of technics, very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the yield of crops.

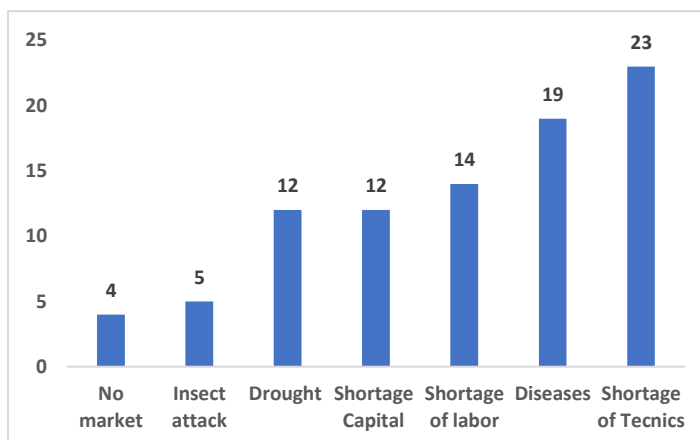


Figure 1 Rate of factors' impact on crop production

3.3 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

14. 35 HHs (F23) out of 74 HHs raise 90 heads of cattle (Table 4), 3 HHs (F3) raise 3 heads of buffalo, 11 HHs (F9) raise 20 head of pig, 46 HHs (F42) out of 74 HHs raise 394 heads of local chicken (Table5).

Table 4 List of HHs who raise cattle

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	No of cattle
1	Chann Et	F	36	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
2	Samon Navy	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
3	Meang Penh	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
4	Chak Savy	F	53	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
5	Loun Proeung	F	46	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	6
6	Seng Srey Lerk	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
7	Chav Khoeun	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
8	Koe Noeun	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
9	Nun Sopherk	F	21	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	No of cattle
10	Neang Hoeung	M	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	6
11	Sing Tign	F	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	5
12	Kham Ieu Kimliss	M	31	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
13	Than Tha	M	61	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
14	Kham Lylyna	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
15	Meng ChanSovanny	M	24	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
16	Chot Phann	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
17	Kham Hom	F	17	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
18	Noa Vannak	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
19	Sovann Vimean	M	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
20	Peng Chan Sovan Rersmei	M	23	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
21	Koe Choeurn	M	41	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
22	Yeng Yeam	M	56	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	6
23	Soy Samnang	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
24	Somon Vothana	M	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
25	Koe Phoeurn	F	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
26	San Pon Top	M	40	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
27	Lun Thavy	F	52	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
28	Pri Saman	F	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
29	Ngon Savon	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
30	Peng Phen	F	35	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
31	Choeurng Thea	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
32	Lot Ly	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
33	Meut Tach	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
34	Ngean Savoeurn	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
35	Choeurn Sok	M	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1

Table 5 List of HHs who raise local chicken

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	No Chicken
1	Chann Et	F	36	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3
3	Meang Penh	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	15
4	Nav Sokhann	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
5	Chak Savy	F	53	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3
6	Seng Srey Lerk	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	20
7	Chav Khoeun	F	45	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3
8	Nun Sopherk	F	21	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	6
9	Neang Hoeung	M	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
10	Sing Tign	F	55	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	25
11	Than Tha	M	61	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
12	Kham Lylyna	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	40
13	Neng Soeung	F	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
14	Chot Phann	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	25
15	Meang Noeurn	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	5
16	Kham Hom	F	17	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3
17	Nat Phat	F	34	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
18	Noa Vannak	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	7
19	Sovann Vimean	M	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	5
20	Peng Chan Sovan Rersmei	M	23	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
26	My Sokheng	F	47	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
21	Thign Ol	M	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
22	Seung Seth	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	5
23	Koe Choeurn	M	41	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
24	Yeng Yeam	M	56	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	15
25	Soy Samnang	F	22	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
26	Somon Vothana	M	50	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	5
27	San Pon Top	M	40	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
28	Lun Thavy	F	52	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	No Chicken
29	Pri Saman	F	26	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	3
30	Ngon Savon	F	51	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	30
31	Soy Metta	M	32	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	4
32	Tin Sokhen	F	25	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	10
33	Neng Muy	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	2
34	Peng Phen	F	35	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	8
35	Choeurng Thea	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	12
36	Samon Channy	F	30	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
37	Lot Ly	F	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	15
38	Meut Tach	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	1
39	Ngean Savoeurn	F	42	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	20
40	Choeurn Sok	M	28	Preuv	Kato	Kampun	SeSan	Stung Treng	15

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

15. On the other hand, the project team also made an effort to study more deeply in order to identify the factors which significantly impact on animal production by interviewing most of villagers of this village. Through this interview, the team found, there are 8 main factors which impact on the animal production of this village, such as drought (2 counts), shortage of labor (3 counts), shortage of market (8 counts), animal diseases 12 counts) , shortage of capital (12 counts), shortage of animal raising technic (13 counts), shortage of inputs (medicines, vaccine) (13 counts), parasite (worm) (18 counts).
16. 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 crop production, 1) shortage of animal raising technic, 2) shortage of input, for example vaccine and the last one is 3) parasite; in terms of preventing these factors, the project has to illustrate some specific measures.

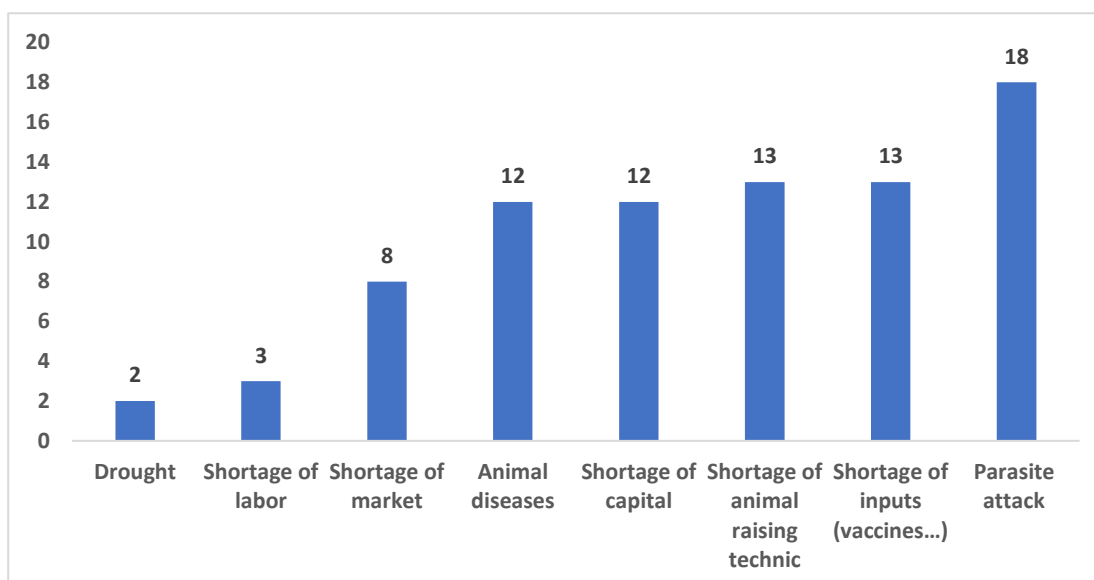


Figure 2 the rate of factors' impact on animal production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

17. 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 943,148.15 riels (236 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 3,400,555. 56 riels (850 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 2,457,407,41 riel (614 \$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

18. Through the interviewing with 74 HHs of this village, it found 38HHs (F27), besides performing the agriculture farming productivities, also work for various companies and their yearly average income is 468, 493.15 riels only (117 \$US) . This income is very low.

3.6 Household Food Security (HFS)

19. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team counted 38 households out of 74 household or 51% household complain for no sufficient food. However, 11 HHs out of 74 HHs or 15% have no insufficient food day, the other 11 HHs or 15% meet to the food shortage in 3 days, and 7 HHs or 0.9% of households of this village meet the food shortage in 4 days, 5 HHs or 0.6% of households of this village remained 5 food shortage days, where other 6 HHs out of 74 HHs need food in 6 days per year, 1 family of this village

No	Numbers of Insufficient Food Day	HH	%
1	0	11	15
2	3	11	15
3	4	7	0.9
4	5	5	0.6
5	6	6	0.8
6	7	1	0.1
7	8	4	0.5
8	9	1	0.1
9	10	1	0.1
AVG	6		4

Table1: % HH food security of the village

shortages food in 7 days, 4 HHs shortage food in 8 days, another 1 family of this village in 9 days and another 1 HHs shortage food in 10 days. So, in average, the villagers of this village, in year 2022, meet the food shortage in 6 days and the percentage of their food security remains in 4% (Table 1)

3.7 Market demand Analysis

20. Through the interview with 74 HHs, it found that 27 HHs of this village sold their products to out-door collectors, 20 HHs sold their agriculture products to both out door and in- door collectors and only 15 HHs of this village sold their agriculture products to in -door collectors only.
21. 5 of collector sold their collected agriculture products to local processors, 3 of collector export their collected agriculture products to neighboring countries, 18 of companies sold or export their collected agriculture products to local processors, in-door and out-door collectors/companies as well as to neighboring countries and other, 22 collectors could sell their collected products to Thai and Vietnam companies.
22. 15 HHs or 20% of villagers of this village transport their agriculture products to market by tractor, another 15 HHs transport their products to market by Motorbike. However, the duration of transporting these products to market by all means they have spent at least 30 minutes.
23. By the way, this village consists 28 HHs, who have used smart phone, but according to the interview, only 2 of them are familiar using smart phone to contact the middle men or companies, 1 HH communicate to middle men by smart phone and market information, 1 household could access to middle man and companies by phone and 17 households of this village contact direct to companies.
24. In addition and regarding the main reasons of the market problem of the market of this village, caused by 1) lack of market information in community (1 count) 2) low prices and lack of incubator (1 count), 3) low prices and lack of middle man (2 counts), 4) no market information and incubator (3 counts) , 5) no incubator (3 counts), 6) low price (19 counts), 7) low prices and lack of market information (39 counts) , So, and from this point of view, the market problem of this village are caused by low prices, and lack of market information (Table3).

No	Types of problem	Rate
1	lack of market information	1
2	Low price and no incubator	2
3	Low prices and lack of middlemen	2
4	Lack of market information and incubator	3
5	No incubator	3
6	Low prices	19
7	Low prices and lack of market information	39

Table 2 Rat of Market problem

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

25. The beneficiary profile of Katot village presents the three major issues that the villager this village have faced in regards to the decline of agriculture yield or products, the villagers does not consist shortage of agricultural technics, some other market problem such low prices,

and in available market information, which significantly impact on the living condition of villagers. These three factors consist their specific resolutions and responses. However, these major factors or problems are very much related in each other. Even so, it might find out and start solving the basic response first which gradually help to solve the subordinate ones.

26. The first prioritized measure responding to these mentioned problems above will be helped to response through selection of Agriculture Development Facilitators (ADFs) and formation of Village Extension Workers (VEWs) and Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) who are based in region to provide technical support to beneficiaries of the project under the technical support of various related departments, mainly Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. They will also help to transfer the relevant technics to villagers that will help to increase agriculture yield, as they have been trained the agriculture technics by relevant technical lined departments (MTT).
27. Hence, 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.
28. In terms of increasing the yield of agriculture products and 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
29. In addition, regarding to improvement of animal production, the project included PDAFFs, Provincial Office of animal production and treatment under the participation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, need to provide technical trainings to these villagers on:
 - Animal Husbandry techniques in adaption to climate change
 - Breed selection technique
 - Animal disease (parasite) prevention measures
30. Hence, the villagers of this village under the facilitation of PDAFF, Provincial of Animal Production and Treatment has to participate very regularly the animal diseases prevention schedule. The Village Animal Health Workers of this village will directly facilitate to this schedule or program.
31. The following proposed measures might passively help to increase the prices of agriculture products of this village. First of all, the project need to help organizing the four various production groups, such as 1) Cashew producer group which consists about 49 HHs (F 36), 2) Cassava producer group consists about 36 HHs (F25), 3) Rice producer group exists about 46 HH (F33), cattle producer group consist about 35 HHs (F23) out of 74 HHs raise 90 heads , pig producer group existing 11 HHs (F9) and pig, 46 HHs (F42), as every group assigning their market information groups or focal points who very much involve with collecting and sharing market information to members as well as to link their groups to private sectors, companies through a sustainable contract farming, which help to sustain price of their agriculture products.

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

☐

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)

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)