

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report

*Andaung Kroloeung village, Senmonorum commune,
O raing district, Mondulkiri 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 Andaung Kroloeng village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 46 HHs (F31) 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. Andaung Kroloeung is a village locates in Rumnea commune, Sen monorum district, Mondulkiri province, standing at west side, about 30 Km from Sen Monorum. The majority of citizen of this village are Pu Nong 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 46 IPs (F31) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This villages exists 813.18 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 Poutrom village, the project team recorded 47 HHs (F25) out of 46 HHs grow cashew on 60.20 ha of land, which offers 870 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 3000 to 4000 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	Mondulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Kim Eng Dara	F	16	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	25.00
2	Meal Thach	M	29	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	0.80
3	Chaom Thida	F	23	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3.00	0.20
4	Moeung SaEm	F	19	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.15
5	Logn Vandy	M	52	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	0.20
6	Khon Kdan	M	24	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.40
7	Sat So Heang	F	20	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.15
8	Yeut Savy	F	50	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.15
9	Samphy Pi	M	40	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.20
10	Gnoy Veut	M	23	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.20
11	Klaem Khy	F	43	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.80
12	Gne Samuth	F	54	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.20
13	Tchoch Leang	F	33	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3.00	0.20
14	Seth Phearom	F	33	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.03
15	Sy Yet	F	27	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3.00	0.10
16	Tchaen Chandy	F	22	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.10

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Modulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
17	Moeung Chet	F	26	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.20
18	Neut Phaogh	M	20	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.20
19	Chaev Preuk	F	26	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	0.40
20	Nguch Viet	F	60	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.20
21	Chreck Bek	M	24	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.30
22	Gneut Mom	M	45	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	1.00
23	Khel Ngch	M	60	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	3.00
24	Chreng Bet	F	42	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
25	Plaem Khy	F	48	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.50
26	Krak Leap	M	42	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	0.50
27	Kao Thiv	F	40	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.50
28	Rakhon Sony	F	32	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.50
29	Voeun Chansina	M	22	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.05
30	Roeung Srei Ka	M	24	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.06
31	Toun Baev	M	21	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.05
32	Chum Laut	F	30	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
33	Chray Tith	M	36	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
34	Samon Sokleang	F	26	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
35	Gneuy Preat	F	26	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
36	Chack Chaot	M	25	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.60
37	Danay	F	18	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.70
38	Sat Khy	M	30	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.60
39	Noeul Chel	M	36	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.60
40	Chaev Ngum	M	35	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.60
41	Bouch Do	M	30	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	0.50
42	Klaev Mayagn	M	20	Ponong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmnorm	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	0.60

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. On the other hand, there are 39 HHs (F22) out of 46 HHs of this village growing cassava on 44,50 ha of land, which offers 8,29 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 300 to 500 riel per kilogram of cassava (Table2).

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Modulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Kim Eng Dara	F	16	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	5.00
2	Meal Thach	M	29	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
3	Chaom Thida	F	23	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	8.00
4	Moeung SaEm	F	19	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
5	Logn Vandy	M	52	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	8.00
6	Khon Kdan	M	24	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2.00	17.00
7	Sat Neang	F	45	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	10.00
8	Sat So Heang	F	20	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
9	Yeut Savy	F	50	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	5.00
10	Gnoy Veut	M	23	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
11	Klaem Khy	F	43	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	2.50
12	Tchoch Leang	F	33	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	14.00
13	Seth Phearom	F	33	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
14	Sy Yet	F	27	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3.00	14.00
15	Tchaen Chandy	F	22	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	10.00
16	Moeung Chet	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
17	Neut Phaogh	M	20	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
18	Chaev Preuk	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.50	10.00
19	Nguch Viet	F	60	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
20	Chreck Bek	M	24	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
21	Gneut Mom	M	45	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
22	Chreng Bet	F	42	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	17.00
23	Plaem Khy	F	48	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	6.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Modulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
24	Phoeu Phany	M	32	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	5.00
25	Kao Thiv	F	40	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
26	Rakhon Sony	F	32	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
27	Roeung Srei Ka	M	24	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	5.00
28	Toun Baev	M	21	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.50	5.00
29	Chum Laut	F	30	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
30	Chray Tith	M	36	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
31	Samon Sokleang	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
32	Gneuy Preat	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00
33	Chack Chaot	M	25	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
34	Danay	F	18	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
35	Sat Khy	M	30	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
36	Noeul Chel	M	36	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	8.00
37	Chaev Ngum	M	35	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
38	Bouch Do	M	30	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	9.00
39	Klaev Mayagn	M	20	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.00	7.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. Besides growing cashew and cassava, 25 HHs (F15) out of 46 HHs of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 19 ha of land (each household exists from 0.5 to 1 ha) and every ha of rice field actually offers 1,720 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 800 to 1,000 riel (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Modulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Kim Eng Dara	F	16	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	3.00
2	Meal Thach	F	23	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1.5	4.00
3	Moeung SaEm	F	19	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	2.00
4	Logn Vandy	M	52	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	4.80
5	Logn Vandy	M	24	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Modulkiri	Size of Land (ha)	Yield (T/ha)
6	Sat Neang	F	45	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.00
7	Sampy Pi	M	40	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.50
8	Gnoy Veut	M	23	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.50
9	Klaem Khy	F	43	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	1.25
10	Gne Samuth	F	54	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.50
11	Tchoch Leang	F	33	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.00
12	Seth Phearom	F	33	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00
13	Tchaen Chandy	F	22	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	2.00
14	Moeung Chet	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00
15	Neut Phaogh	M	20	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00
16	Chaev Preuk	F	26	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00
17	Chreck Bek	M	24	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	3.00
18	Gneut Mom	M	45	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	3.00
19	Chreng Bet	F	42	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	2.00
20	Phoeu Phany	F	48	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	3.00
21	Phoeu Phany	M	32	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	1.00
22	Sokha Thon	M	53	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	0.50
23	Kao Thiv	F	40	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0.5	2.00
24	Rakhon Sony	F	32	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	2.00
25	Toun Baev	M	21	Po nong	Andaung Kroloeung	Senmonorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	-

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.

3.3 Other Crop Production

12. However, only 3 HHs of this village have been growing various types of vegetable on 3.5 ha of land, 1 kilogram of vegetable cost 1000 riel.

13. By the way, according to the statistic counts, it was noted that there are some household do not grow any crops included fruit trees, 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, it was found 2 of interviewees rating the soil fertility of their village in poor, 36 interviewees rating their soil in medium fertility and only 8 interviewees rate it in good. From this judgement, the soil fertility of this village is absolutely need 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 28 counts, Diseases was ranked in 23 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 18 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 16 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in 21 counts, no market was ranked in 15 counts, the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 9 counts, and the Insect attack was ranked in 14 counts (Figure1). Therefor and through figure1, it was found the three top ranked factors, shortage of technics, diseases and drought very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the reduction of crop's yield.

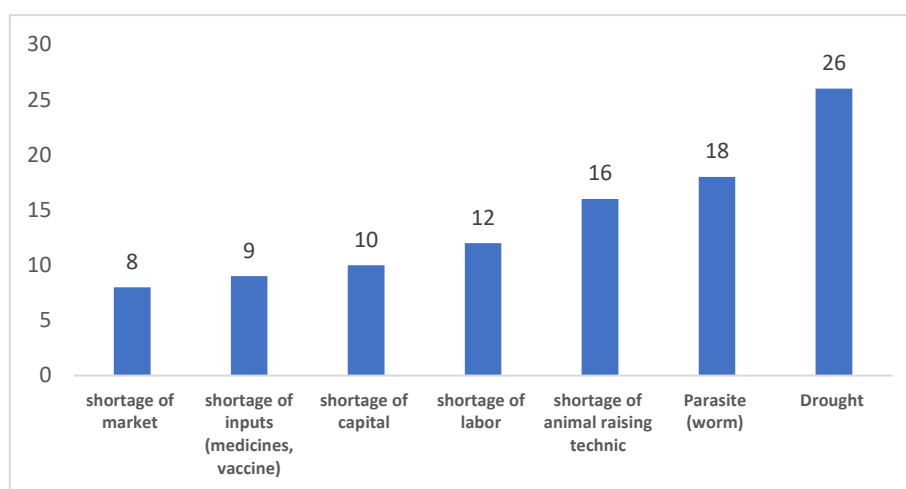


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

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 30 HHs (F16) out of 46 HHs, 5 HHs (F2), 7 HHs (F3), 28HHs (F13) and another 6 HHs (F3) out of 46 HHs of this village raising 100 heads of cattle, 21 heads of buffalo, 13 head of pig, 321 heads of local chicken and 32 heads of duck (Table4).

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

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Heads of animal				
									Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicke	Dug
1	Kim Eng Dara	F	16	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	8	0	0	0	0
2	Mil Thach	M	29	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3	0	0	0	5
3	Choam Thida	F	23	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	5	0	0	5	0
4	Moeun SaEm	F	19	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	4	7	0	5	0
5	Logn Vandy	M	52	Tum Poun	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	5	0	3	10	0
6	Khon Kdan	M	24	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	9	0	0	20	3
7	Sat Neang	F	45	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	20	0
8	Sath Sok heang	F	20	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3	0	0	10	0
9	Yeut Savy	F	50	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
10	Samphy Pi	M	40	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3	0	0	20	0
11	Gnoy Veut	M	23	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	2	5	0
12	Kleam Khy	F	43	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3	0	1	5	0
13	Gni Samuth	F	54	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
14	Choch Leang	F	33	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	0	0	20	0
15	Seth Phirum	F	33	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	10	12
16	Si Yit	F	27	Charay	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	0	0	20	3
17	Chean Chanday	F	22	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	2	0
18	Moeung Chit	F	26	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	1	10	0
19	Neun Phoagn	M	20	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	3	2	0	10	0
20	Cheav Phrek	F	26	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	0	0	20	0
21	khuch Veat	F	60	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
22	Chrek Bek	M	24	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	7		10	0
23	Gneugh Mom	M	45	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	0	2	3	0
24	Khel Khuch	M	60	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
25	Chreng Bek	F	42	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	10	0	0	0	0
26	Pleam Khy	F	48	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	6	0	0	0	0
27	Krak Leap	M	42	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	5	0	0	0	0

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Heads of animal				
									Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicke	Dug
28	Phoeur Phany	M	32	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
29	Proang Leav	M	33	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	1	0	0	0	0
30	Sokha Thot	M	53	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
31	Koe Thiv	F	40	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	4	2	10	4
32	Rakhon Sony	F	32	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	4	0	0	10	0
33	Voeun Chansina	M	22	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
34	Roeung Sreika	M	24	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	10	5
35	Toun Beav	M	21	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	10	0
36	Chum Lot	F	30	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	10	0
37	Chray Tith	M	36	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	0	0	0	0	0
38	Samon Sok Leang	F	26	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	0	0
39	Ngeuy Pret	F	26	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	0	0
40	Chak Cheat	M	25	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	4	0	0	20	0
41	Da Ny	F	18	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	0	0
42	Sath Khy	M	30	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	10	0
43	Noeun Chel	M	36	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	6	0
44	Chaev Ngum	M	35	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	0	0
45	Bougn Do	M	30	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	0	0	10	0
46	Kleav Mayagn	M	20	Po Nong	Andaug Kroloeung	Sen Monorum	O Raing	Mondulkiri	2	1	2	20	0

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. By that time, in term to understand the rate of
18. impact of these factors, some questionnaires were handed to them, their identified rate, from top down, were: 1) animal diseases (29 counts), 2) drought (26 counts), 3) parasite (worm) (18 counts), 4) shortage of animal raising technic (16 counts), 5) shortage of labor (12 counts), 6) shortage of
19. capital (10 counts), 7) shortage of inputs (medicines, vaccine) (9 counts) and 8) shortage of market (8 counts). 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) animal diseases, 2) drought, 3) parasite; which are tolerant to various specific measures.

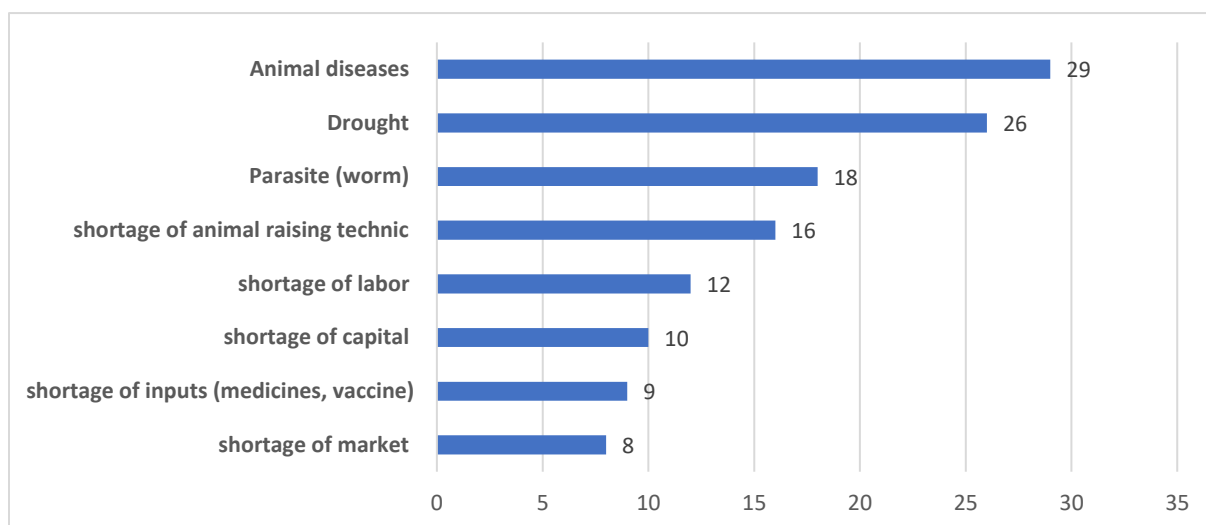


Figure 2 the rate of factors' impact on animal production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

20. 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 2,669,565.22 riel (667.39 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 7,675,000.00 riel (1,919\$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 5,005,434.78 riel (1, 251 \$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

21. Through the interviewing with 46 HHs of this village, the team also found that 19 HHs (F27) or 41 % of interviewees got off farm job, included 7 HHs (17%) of them have accessed to their business, 12 HHs (26%) have sold their labor to companies and 2 HHs (0.4%) of them get additional income from sub-forestry products, besides performing the agriculture farming productivities. From these off-farm job, these households could get additional income in 1,781,304.35 Riel (445 \$US) per year.

3.6 Household Food Security (HFS)

22. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team counted 43 households out of 46 household or 93% household complained for no sufficient food, event their total income (on farm and off farm incomes) seems a bit high. Therefore, it found 3 HHs (0,6%) have insufficient food in 1 day, the other 14 HHs or 30% meet to the food shortage in 2 days, 9 HHs or 19% of households of this village meet the food shortage in 3 days, 3 HHs or 0.6% of households meet 4 food shortage days, where another 4 HHs (0.8%) need food in 5 days per year, hence 3 families

No	Numbers of Insufficient Food Day	HH	%
1	1	3	0.6
2	2	14	30
3	3	9	19
4	4	3	0.6
5	5	6	0.8
6	6	1	0.02
7	7	1	0.02
8	9	1	0.02

Table1: % HH food security of the village

of this village shortages food in
6 days, 7 days, and in 9 days (Table1).

3.7 Market demand Analysis

23. Regarding the source of selling agriculture products, the team of the project found that there are 44 HHs or 95% of interviewees selling their products to inside village collectors and only 2 HHs (0,04%) selling their products to their association. Furthermore, either the inside village collectors or association further sell their collected products to Thailand and Vietnam, in terms of getting some profit.
24. In reality, 45 HHs (99%) and 1 HH of Andaung Kroloeung village transport their products by tractor to the collecting places of collectors and car, locating 5 Km far from their villages consuming about 10 minutes. In addition, the villagers of this villages expressed that they could observe the market information (Prices) by phones, as they has obtained 69 of various types of phone, included 40 (58%) are smart phones.
25. Otherwise, during the field work in this village, 2 HHs (0.04%) expressed that 1) low prices, No collector and lack of market information, the majority of interviewees (82%) concerned 2) low prices and lack of market information, another 5 HHs understood that , 3) low prices, lack of market information, lack of infrastructure and only 1 interviewee said that 4) low prices and lack of infrastructure causing the market problem of this village. However, low prices and lack of market information are rated in the top one.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

26. The beneficiary profile of Andaung Kroloeung village presents the three major issues that the villager of this village have 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 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).
28. 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.
29. 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
30. 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
31. 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.
32. The following proposed measures might passively help to increase the prices of agriculture products and market information for this village. First of all, the project needs to help organizing the four various production groups, such as 1) Cashew producer group which consists about 44 HHs (F 23), 2) Cassava producer group consists about 44 HHs (F25), 3) Rice producer group exists about 25 HH (F15), cattle producer group consist about 30 HHs (F16) , pig producer group existing 7 HHs (F3), and chicken producer groups exists about 28 HHs (F13) , 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					
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:, Buffalo:, Pig:, Chicken:, Duck:, Other:

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

2.4.1.2 Buffalo'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
- ☐ 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:

(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)