

**KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA**  
**NATION RELIGION KING**



**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES (MAFF)**

***Beneficiary Profile Report***

***Pacle village, Rolous meanchey commune,  
Sambo district, Kratie province***

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

**PROJECT IP: P171331**

September, 2022

# Contents

<b>I.</b>	<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Methodology of Beneficiary Profile.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>Result and Discussion .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3.1 General .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3.2 Crop Productions .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3.2.1 Cashew production .....</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>3.2.2 Cassava production .....</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>3.2.3 Rice production .....</b>	<b>7</b>
	<b>3.2.4 Other crops production .....</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>3.2.5 Impacts of crop productions .....</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>3.4 Animal Production.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic .....</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>3.5 Incomes.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	<b>3.5.2 Off Farm Income .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>Recommendation and conclusion .....</b>	<b>14</b>

## **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 33 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 60 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 10 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 Pacle village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 152 (F 87) 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 interviewees to be isolated without disturbing from another people or to ensure they are free at talking.

### III. Result and Discussion

#### 3.1 General

7. Pacle is a village locates in Roous Meanchey commune, Sambo district, Kratie province, standing at south-east side, about 100 Km from Kratie town and about 60 Km from Sambo district town. The majority of citizen of this village are Mel Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Pacle village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 152 IPs (f 87) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This villages exists 580 ha, where the majority of these IPs of this village has grown some types of crops such as cashew, cassava and rice crops as well as raising ruminant, pig and chicken for their family consumption and income generation.

#### 3.2 Crop Productions

##### 3.2.1 Cashew production

8. During the field work in Pacle village form 25 to 29 July 2022, the project team conducted the interview with 152 villagers (F 87) to for compilation of profile on various crop productions. Table 1 below presents the whole story of this village on cashew production.

**Table 1: List of HHs who grow cashew and status of cashew production**

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)
1	Thot Che	M	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	0.50	-
2	Ton Pet	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	
3	Ton Chanthan	F	35	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.30
4	Ton Prim	M	47	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.80	-
5	Sai Kagna	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.50
6	Tiv Phal	M	51	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	4.00	2.40
7	Neang Yen	M	73	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	1.50
8	Heng Min	M	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.50
9	Pan Ra	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	-
10	Phen Pron	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.50
11	Svay Em	M	59	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3.00	2.00
12	Yin yuy	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.30
13	Ho Seila	F	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	5.00	1.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)
14	Neang Yem	M	73	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	2.00
15	Saing Sakhon	M	75	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	1.80

9. Due to table 1 above, it is found 15 HHs (F3) out of 152 HHs of this village have planted cashew crop on 22.30 ha within 468 kg per ha as the average yield, where the estimated of national yield is 1,714 Kg per ha (GDA 2021) . This average yield of cashew crop of this village is still low, if it takes comparing with the yield of cashew crop in another areas of Cambodia. However, this low yield of cashew crop of this village could be also interpreted the poor quality of soil (Soil fertility) or cashew crop has just been planted. Moreover, the IP of this village sell 1 kg of dried cashew seed from 3,500 riels to 5,500 riels. This price is still low and need to be improved, and how to improve the price of cashew crop is very much related to some measures which will be indicated in another section of this profile.

### 3.2.2 Cassava production

10. At that time, the project team also took their time to take interview with the villagers of Pacle village on other crops production (Cassava and Rice) and enabled to compile data and information as detail in table 2 below

**Table 2: List of HHs who plant cassava**

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cassava Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Dry Yield (Ton)
1	Sovann Tech	F	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.90	30.00	5.00
2	Seang Sohal	F	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00		-
3	Thot Che	M	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	10.00	2.50
4	Ton Pet	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50	8.50	4.00
5	Ul Toeur	F	31	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00		-
6	Chugn Kayem	F	36	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	-
7	Ly Tav	F	47	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	8.00	-	2.50
8	Chon Kanna	F	28	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	-
9	Touch Karim	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	9.50	3.75
10	Thang Sokhon	F	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.90	8.30	3.00
11	Pav SoMa	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50	-	-

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cassava Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Dry Yield (Ton)
12	Pav Chea	M	31	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	5.00	-	-
13	Chhen Pich	F	21	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	10.50	7.00
14	Keat Srei Khoun	F	18	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	3.00
15	Yim Chann Ly	F	21	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	-	6.00
16	Keav Kmeut	M	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.50	-	1.00
17	Teng Pi	F	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50		-
18	Ton Chan Than	F	35	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	12.50	7.00
19	Vat Dem	M	40	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	12.00	5.00
20	Ton Prim	M	47	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50	12.00	7.00
21	Sai Kagna	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.50	18.50	8.50
22	តី ធើរ Ti Oeurn	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00		-
23	Duk Sa Vout	M	26	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00		-
24	Chen Baraing	M	32	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	7.50	5.00
25	Tiv Phal	M	51	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	8.00	-
26	Neang Yin	M	73	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	15.00	7.00
27	Khen Chenda	F	32	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50		-
28	Hogn Min	Min	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	-	5.00
29	Pan Ra	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	-	3.00
30	Soun Bom	F	56	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.50	-	-
31	Phen Pron	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	2.00
32	Svay Em	M	59	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	4.50
33	Moun Kan Pen	F	28	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	1.00
34	Yin Yuy	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	5.00
35	Hem Savang	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.50	-	-
36	Hor Sila	F	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	-	-
37	Sim Chhun	M	60	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	4.00
38	Hem Sros	F	36	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.50	-	-

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cassava Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Dry Yield (Ton)
39	Hang Lerk	F	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	-
40	Soeurng Sa Em	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	3.00
41	Hin Von	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.50	-	1.00
42	Sdom Cheach	M	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	7.00
43	Neang Sarim	F	60	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	1.00	-	7.00
44	Ton Sip	F	52	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	0.50	-	4.00
45	Saing Sakhan	M	75	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	kratie	2.00	10.00	7.00

11. Base on table 2, there are 45 HHs (F24) out of 152 HHs of this village who grow cassava on 71 ha of land which provide a very low yield of fresh cassava 2,630 kg per ha . Even, the project team could not record the prices of 1 kg of fresh cassava, but they recorded that 1 kg dried cassa cost from 700 riel to 800 riels.

### 3.2.3 Rice production

12. Besides cashew and cassava, there are 71 HHs (F41) out of 152 HHs of this village growing rice on 139 ha of land, within a very low yield 2,000 kg per ha. By the way, the villagers of this village sell a killogram of paddy rice in 1000 riel to 1200 riel .Among the interviewees, 25 interviewees told us they have grown rice for family consumption and 75 of them they grew rice also for selling and 12 of them also us told us that they did not have land to grow rice. However, a killogram of paddy rice of this village costs from 1000 riel to 1200 riel only.

**Table3 List of HHs who grow rice**

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
1	Sovann Pich	F	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	4	-	-
2	Seang Sophal	F	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	-	-
3	Thot Che	M	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	-	-
4	Ton Pet	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3.5	3.00	1,200.00
5	Keng Sokhean	F	33	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.50	800.00
6	Ul Toeur	F	31	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	0.60	1,200.00
7	Chugn Kayem	F	36	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	-	-

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
8	Krap Sreiluch	F	29	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.5	7.00	1,200.00
9	Ly Tav	F	47	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00	1,000.00
10	Ngen Manit	F	23	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	3.00	1,200.00
11	Chon Kanda	F	28	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.50	1,000.00
12	Touch Karim	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	-	-
13	Rean Soheap	F	22	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50	-
14	Ma Thea	M	51	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	-	-
15	Thaing Sokhon	F	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	-	-
16	Pav SoMa	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50	1,000.00
17	Pav Da	M	31	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.25	1,000.00
18	Khen Chet	M	36	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	0.60	1,000.00
19	Chhen Pich	F	21	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.00	1,000.00
20	Keat Srei Khung	F	18	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	2.50	1,000.00
21	Yim Channly	F	21	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.00	1,000.00
22	Nai Khoeurn	F	49	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	4	1.50	1,000.00
23	Vat Tha Nim	M	53	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	3.00	1,200.00
24	Keav Khmeut	M	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	2.50	1,000.00
25	Teng Pi	F	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.00	900.00
26	Tun Chan Than	F	35	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	4.00	1,200.00
27	Vat Dem	M	40	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	-	-
28	Yi Pak Lay	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.00	1,200.00
29	Ton Prim	M	47	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	5	3.00	1,000.00
30	Sai Kagna	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.5	1.50	1,200.00
31	Ty Oeurn	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	1.50	1,200.00
32	Duk Svout	M	26	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	-	-
33	Vat Phoung	M	32	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	-	-
34	Tiv Phal	M	51	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	6.25	1,200.00



No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
35	Neang Yin	M	73	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	2.00	1,000.00
36	Saing Srei	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.75	800.00
37	Nai Choeurn	F	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	4	1.50	1,000.00
38	Reth Sokchea	F	35	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	0.90	1,300.00
39	Chin Gnen	F	65	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	6.00	1,300.00
40	Khen Chenda	F	32	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	4.80	1,200.00
41	Pen Rasy	M	28	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	0.50	1,000.00
42	Hong Min	M	45	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	-	-
43	Pann Ra	M	48	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00	1,200.00
44	Soun Pom	F	56	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.50	1,200.00
45	Koeurn Srei Mom	F	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.50	1,200.00
46	Hout Thy	F	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.25	1,200.00
47	Youn Srei Ma	F	26	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.00	1,200.00
48	Phen Pron	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.00	1,200.00
49	Svay Em	M	59	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	6.00	1,100.00
50	Moun Kan Pen	F	28	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50	-
51	Yin Yuy	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00	1,000.00
52	Hem Savong	F	39	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	3.00	1,000.00
53	Yim BoSy	M	32	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.8	3.00	1,200.00
54	Keng HaTo	F	24	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.30	1,200.00
55	Teav Votei	F	41	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.50	1,000.00
56	Keng Beng	M	42	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	4.00	1,000.00
57	Ho Seyla	F	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	6.00	1,000.00
58	Sem Chhun	M	60	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	3.50	1,000.00
59	Phann Phat	F	58	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50	1,100.00
60	Ken Malis	F	25	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.9	2.00	-
61	Hong Lerk	F	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	4.00	1,000.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cashew Plantation (ha)	Yield (Ton)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
62	Chen Peuv	F	55	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	-	-
63	Skum Gneng	M	35	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	4.80	1,000.00
64	Soeun SaEm	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	3.00	1,200.00
65	Hin Von	M	38	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.80	1,000.00
66	Sdom Cheach	M	50	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	-	1,200.00
67	Neang Sarim	F	60	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.00	1,200.00
68	Ton Sip	F	52	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2.5	5.40	1,200.00
69	Bach Khul	M	30	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	4.00	1,000.00
70	Neang Yem	M	73	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	3	3.50	1,000.00
71	Saing Sakhon	M	75	Mel	Pacle	Rolous Meanchey	Sambo	Kratie	2	0.90	1,000.00

13. Simultaneously, regarding rice production of this village, the project team also was able to record among 152 interviewees, 25 HHs grow rice just for consumption, 75 HHs grow rice for consumption and for sale to increase their income generation and another 12 HHs of them do not grow rice because they have no land.

### 3.2.4 Other crops production

14. Regarding the crops production, the villagers of this village have neither grown vegetable nor fruit tree fields.

### 3.2.5 Impacts of crop productions

15. Physically, it was noted that the soil of majority part of this village is sandy. This could convince that the feasibility of soil of this village, in general, become poor or medium. On the other hand, this conclusion may be come through the record of field work by project staffs. Regarding the soil fertility of this village, it was recorded that 29 IPs of interviewees mentioned that the quality of their soil is poor, another 75 IPs of interviewees mentioned that it is medium and just only 11 HHs mentioned their soil is rich (Graphic 1).

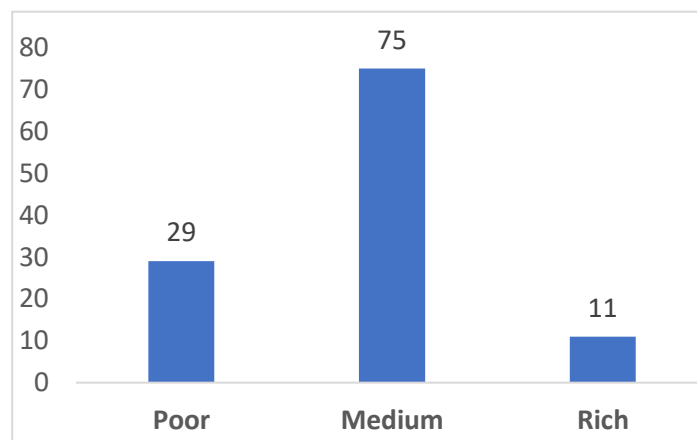


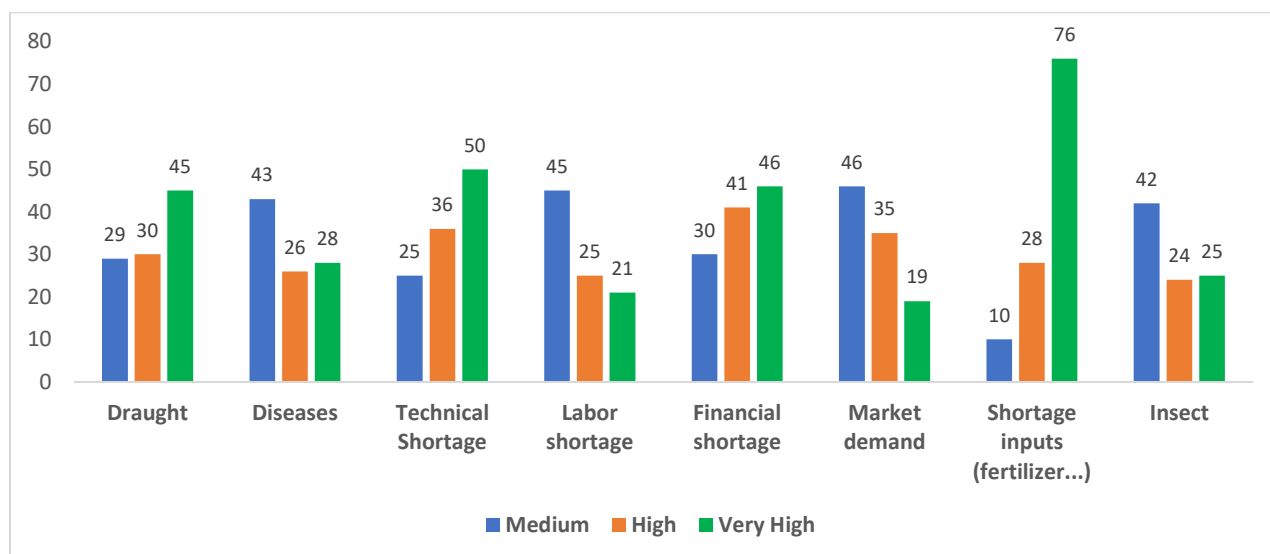
Figure 1 Observation of soil fertility rate of Pacle village

16. Besides the soil fertility, during the field work in this village, the project team did also make interview with most of villagers on other main impacts, which they concern impact adversely on the productions of cashew, cassava and rice. The results is indicated in table 5.

**Table 5 Rate of various factors on crop production**

No	Factors	Rate (HHs)				
		Not at all	Low	Medium	High	Very High
1	Draught	11	9	29	30	45
2	Diseases	8	12	43	26	28
3	Technical Shortage	5	2	25	36	50
4	Labor shortage	5	8	45	25	21
5	Financial shortage	4	4	30	41	46
6	Market demand	9	15	46	35	19
7	Shortage inputs (fertilizer...)	6	3	10	28	76
8	Insect	12	18	42	24	25

17. According to table 5, it presents that the rate of impact of various factors, such as draught, diseases, technical shortage, labor shortage, financial shortage, market demand, inputs and equipment shortage and insect attack impact very significantly on cashew, cassava and rice production, may be on yield of these production. Among 8 factors of crop production, the draught (45 rate), technical shortage (50 rates), financial shortage (46 rates) and inputs shortage (fertilizer, equipment...) (76 rates) impact very high on the crop productions. However, most of these factors still affect in high or medium rate on crops productions of this village (graphic 2).



**Figure 2 Impact Rate of impact of factors on crop productions**

### 3.4 Animal Production

#### 3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

18. In addition, during the field work in Pacle village, besides the crop productions, the team of project was also interested in animal production of this village. Through the interview with them, the team found 65 HHs (F 39) out of 152 HHs who raise 336 heads of cattle, 8 HHs (f 6) out of 152 HHs raised 26 buffalos, 39 HHs (F 26) out of 152 HHs raise 81 heads of pig and 61 HHs (F37) out of 152 HHs raising 745 heads of chicken (Graphic 3).

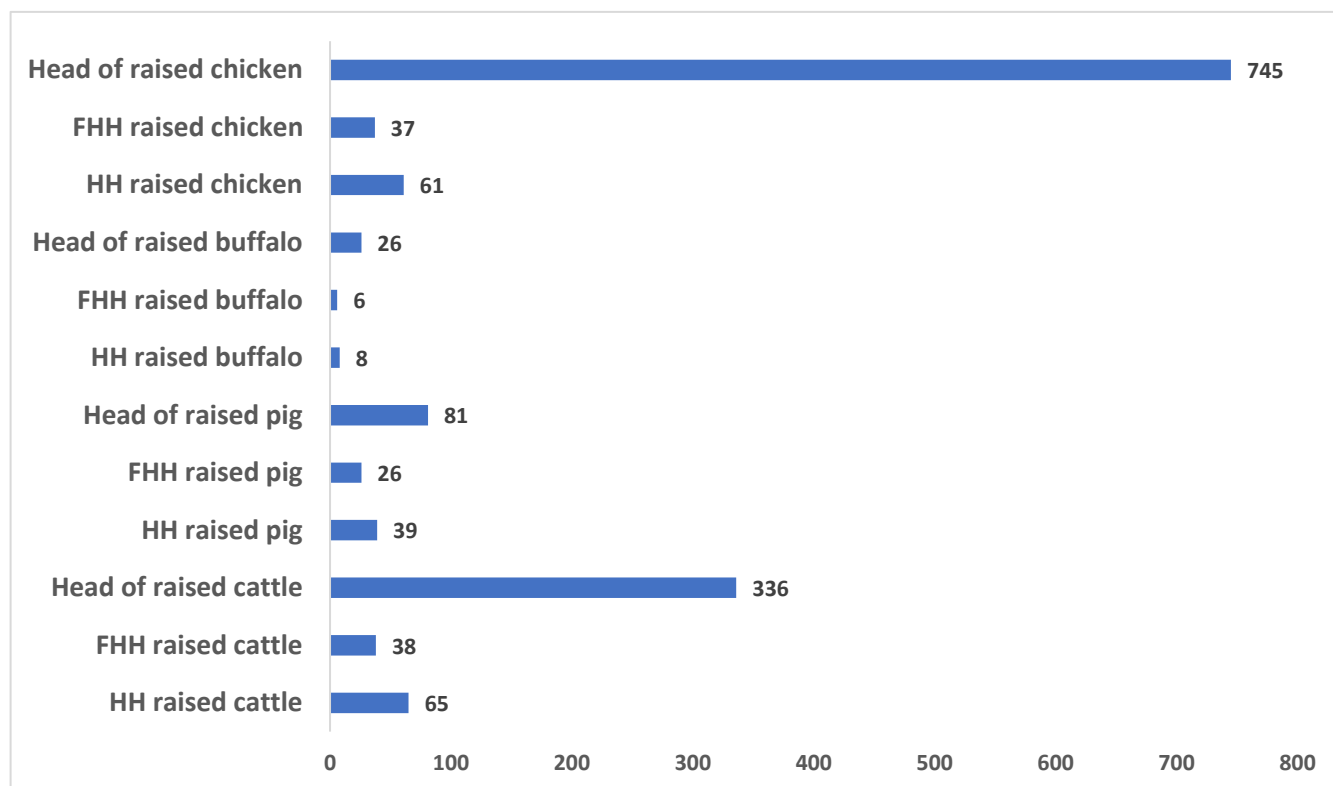


Figure 3 Numbers of households VS Specific types of raised animal

#### 3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

19. The project team also made an effort to study more deeply in order to identify the factors which significantly impact on animal production. They found 8 main factors for animal production of this village. Therefore, among the 8 main factors only three of them (diseases and shortage of inputs (vaccine, medicines, supplementary feed of animal) affect adversely on the animal production of this village. This discovery is absolutely relayed on the interview with villagers where 80 of villagers evaluate disease of animal as the first factor, and another 78 of villager who raised that the shortage of input, especially the shortage of vaccine is the second one, which kills many animals

### 3.5 Incomes

#### 3.5.1 On Farm Income

20. The project found that the income of villagers of this villages absolutely delay on farm production. So, the team could also access to the quick agricultural economic analysis, and calculated the average family productive cost, as 1) the average agricultural farming production cost of family (AFPC) is 1,559,000.00riels (390 \$US), 2) the average family gross income (AFGI) equal to 4,945,233.33 riels (1236 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income could reach to 386,233 riels (846.56\$US). Through this rapid calculation, we understand that the amount of AFNI of this village is 2 times higher than its AFPC. This figure may not be accurate and this analysis need to be retaken.

### 3.5.2 Off Farm and Non farm Incomes

21. Through the interviewing with 119 HHs of this village, it found 72 HHs of this village could access to various types of non-farm and off- farm incomes, which 4 HHs have accessed to trading business, 3 HHs perform as mechanic, 2 HHs harvest the sub-forestry product, 59 HHs work for companies and other 2 HHs of this village get financial support from their children.
22. Nevertheless, the average family net non-farm and off-farm income of this village was calculated in 2,088,675.50 riels (522.17 \$ USD).

### 3.6 Household Feed Security (HFS)

**Table 7 Status of Family Food Security**

23. Among 114 interviewees, 82 HHs (of this village complain their income do not meet to their family expenditure and only 32 HHs mentioned their income meet to family expenditure, even though, their total average yearly family net income of this village is 1,893,4000 riels.

24. Simultaneously, these 114 interviewees reported 31 HHs (20%) have sufficient food in a whole year, 27 HHs (18%) have no sufficient food in 10 days, 23 HHs (15%) have insufficient food in 20 days and only 17 HHs (11%) have no sufficient food in 30 days (Table 7)

No	Numbers of Insufficient Food Day	HH	%
1	0	31	20%
2	5 to 9	4	3%
3	10	27	18%
4	12	3	2%
5	15	3	2%
6	16	1	1%
7	19	1	1%
8	20	23	15%
9	30	17	11%
10	45	1	1%

### 3.7 Market demand Analysis

25. The tea According to the more detail discussion with 98 HHs of this village on market resources of this village, the team found 2 HHs sold their agriculture products to the internal processors, 75 HHs sold their agriculture products to buyers from out-side the village, 2 HHs sold them to internal processors and another 14 HHs sold their products to internal collectors.
26. Actually, there was no records why more people of this village like selling their agriculture products to out-side buyers seem much higher than the other. The survey does not find this reason. but it may be because of the buyer living close to their house, it does not spend some money for transporting products to market or collecting place, where some collecting places locating from village from 1 to 200 km, and some places spent up to 8 hours for travelling form their destination

- to there. On the other hand, this high communication would be also caused by smart phone call as the record indicated the villager of this village to buyers due to phone call, where it recorded in 43%.
27. The low prices of agriculture products and no storage (reported by the team) are the two big issues of this village causing the gap of its market linkage with private sectors and this conclusion is interpreted in table 8 below.

**Table 8 Main factors impact on market linkage to Privat Sector**

No	Factors	Rate (HHs)
1	Shortage buyer and market information	3
2	Shortage buyer, market information and inf	1
3	Shortage of market information	2
4	No supported infrastructure	1
5	Sold cheap prices	11
6	Sold cheap prices no storage	21
7	Sold cheap prices and no buyer	1
8	Sold cheap prices, no buyer and information	3
9	Sold cheap prices, no buyer, no information and infra	1
10	Sold cheap prices, no buyer, no information, no infra and Drying furnace	2
11	Sold cheap prices and no information	2
12	Sold cheap prices and no infrastructure	3
13	Sold cheap prices, no infra, not storage and no collecting place for agriculture products	1

#### **IV. Recommendation and conclusion**

28. In conclusion, the average agriculture crop yield of Pacle is still low, in comparison with agriculture yield of other areas of Cambodia. This issue may very much related to several factors which is the objective for improvement.
29. The first factor impacts significantly on the yield of agriculture product of this village is the poor soil (Sandy soil). In term of improving the capacity of sandy soil, generally it has to apply some technics, included composting, crop rotation, crop integration as well as using the good variety of seed or seedlings. In this case, LASED III project has to provide these improved technics through provision of agricultural trainings and demonstration plots. Besides, trainings, these technics could be shared to beneficiaries through farmer field school, celebrating at demonstration plots under the supervision of Village Extension Workers and Village Animal Health Workers within technical support of Agriculture Development Facilitators (ADFs).
30. The price of agriculture products of this village is still need to be improved by improving the quality of product as much as to the demand of market and improve the linkage with private sectors and companies as well as formulation producer groups and Agricultur



