

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING



*Beneficiary Profile Report*

*Ka Teang Indigenous Community, Lbang  
II Commune, Lumphat District, Ratanakiri  
Province*



PROJECT IP: P171331

APRIL, 2023

## Contents

<b>I. Introduction .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.1 LASED III in brief.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>II. Data Collection Methodology .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>III. Results .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.1 General Information.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3.2 Crops Production Potential .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.2.1 Cashew Tree Production .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.2.2 Cassava production.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>3.2.3 Rubber Production .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.2.4 Paddy/Rice Production.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.2.5 Horticulture Crop .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.2.6 Impacts on Crop Production.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.2.6.1 Soil Fertility .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>3.2.6.2 Challenges.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.2 Animal and Husbandry Production Potential.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.2.1 Animal Production Statistic .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.2.2 Challenges.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3.3 Fishery and Aquaculture Potential .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.3.1 Traditional Fishery Practices.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.4 Agricultural Cooperative, Producer Group and Revolving Funds Group .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.5 Markets and Markets linkages .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.5.1 Contract Farming Implementation .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.5.2 Existing Markets .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.6 Extension and ICT.....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>3.7 Economic Analysis.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.7.1 On Farm Incomes .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>3.7.2 Off Farm Incomes .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.7.3 Household Food Security (HFS) .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>3.8 Training Needs Assessment (TNA) .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3.9 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.10 Suggestions.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>IV. ANNEXES.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex 4.1: List of Interviewees in Ka Teang village.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Annex 4.2: List of Families Planting Cashew Tree .....</b>	<b>35</b>

<b>Annex 4.3: List of Families Planting Cassava .....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Annex 4.4: List of Families Planting Upland Paddy/Rice .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Annex 4.5: List of Families Raising Animals and Livestock .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Annex 4.6: Training Needs Assessment Codes .....</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Annex 4.7: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Annex 4.8 Additional questions .....</b>	<b>51</b>

## **I. Introduction**

### **1.1 LASED III in brief**

1. Since 2008, the World Bank, through Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development (LASED) projects, have continuously supported the government Social Land Concessions (SLC) program to successfully pilot a more sustainable and transparent process of land allocation to poor people. In addition, these projects have also supported the development of rural roads, small irrigation systems, primary schools and health posts, while providing agricultural training and support for expanded farming services in order to promote the livelihood and economic development of the land recipients during the whole project.
2. The Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development, Phase III (LASED III) would follow a two-pronged approach: (i) consolidating through complementary activities the current SLC program under LASED II and expanding it into new SLC sites within the same provinces; and (ii) implementing an adapted approach into communities of indigenous peoples in new project provinces. The project would build on the successful and well-established procedures under LASED and LASED II for implementing SLC activities, but also adapt them to indigenous peoples' communities.
3. The project development objective (PDO) is to provide access to land tenure security, agricultural and social services, and selected infrastructure to small farmers and communities in the project areas. In addition, the project's key activities include social land concessions, indigenous community land registration, commune land use planning, physical infrastructure development, and support for livelihood development. LASED III is expected to contribute to poverty reduction, livelihood improvement and expansion of climate resilient road infrastructure.
4. The Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development, Phase III (LASED III) is the governmental project with a total budget of US \$ 107 million, funded by the International Development Association (IDA) through the World Bank (WB) of which US \$ 93 million and US \$ 14 million is a contribution from the Royal Government of Cambodia. LASED III has been implementing by the following ministries:
  - a) Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) as the Executing Agency (EA), and
  - b) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) as the Implementing Agency (IA).

5. Within their framework, the project would support: (i) about 15 Indigenous Communities (ICs) to carry out their respective Indigenous Communal Land Titling (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.
6. During the launching workshop<sup>1</sup> presided by **H.E CHEA SOPHARA**, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of MLMUPC, and Chairperson of the LASED III, he has announced officially that LASED III will be lasting for the period of six years project, starting from October, 2020 until December, 2026. During the six years of the project, the MLMUPC and MAFF will execute the project in the geographical targeted with suitable land and location at 71 sites<sup>2</sup> of around 30,000 hectares (included 10,000 hectares of indigenous communities), wherein 26 sites are for social land concessions and 45 sites for indigenous communities with approximately 15,000 rural households will get direct benefit from LASED III.
7. LASED III would follow a two-pronged approach: (i) consolidating through complementary activities the current SLC program under LASED II and expanding it into new SLC sites within the same provinces; and (ii) implementing an adapted approach into communities of indigenous peoples in new project provinces. The project would build on the successful and well-established procedures under LASED and LASED II for implementing SLC activities, but also adapt them to indigenous peoples' communities.
8. The Project consists of following parts:

**A. Component 1: Selection and Development Planning of Social Land Concessions and Indigenous Communal Land Titling**

This component is planning to the provision of technical support for (a) processing applications for SLCs, including determination of land availability, carrying out environmental and social

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<sup>1</sup> Launching workshop virtually dated on June 24-25<sup>th</sup>, 2021, organized by MLMUPC which has been participated from implementing ministry, governors of relevant provinces such as Ratanakiri (RAT), Mondolkiri (MKR), Stung Treng (STG), Thboungh Khmum (TBK), Kratie (KRT), etc. amounting more than a hundred participants.

<sup>2</sup> This amount will be flexible due to the actual implemented activities done by MLMUPC. The ICs is increased from 30 ICs to 33 ICs, so the total is 74 sites for both ICLTs and SLCs that will be implemented under LASED III.

assessment (ESA) and (commune) land use planning ((C)LUP)<sup>3</sup>; (b) processing and registration and completion of titling process; (c) planning of infrastructure and service investments in indigenous communities, through (i) participatory preparation of SLCs and ICLTs plans; and (ii) identification, prioritization, and planning for infrastructure investments; and (iii) processing of individual SLC land titling for eligible land recipients and ICLT for eligible indigenous communities.

## **B. Component 2: Community Infrastructure Development**

According to the early preparation from the relevant execution ministries with the participatory preparation of WB team, this component is subjecting to the provision of economic and social community infrastructures investments in the sub-projects in the projects areas in: (a) transport connectivity, water supply and sanitation, school and health infrastructures; and (b) small-scale irrigation schemes.

## **C. Component 3: Agriculture and Livelihood Development**

This component is mainly implemented by MAFF as implementing agency on the provision of: (a) settling-in assistance to new land recipients; (b) initial land preparation assistance including a first cover crop; (c) technical support for MAFF's implementation of the comprehensive agricultural services strategy; (d) technical and operational support for establishment and strengthening capacity of community groups; and (e) revolving funds (RF) to eligible community groups to scale-up local initiatives on enhanced productivity and incomes for farmers, mitigation and adaptation.

## **D. Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation**

This component would ensure effective project management through the (a) carrying out of the day-to day implementation, coordination, and management of project activities, including planning and execution, financial management, procurement, internal and external audit, environmental and social impact management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; and (b) strengthening the SLC and ICLT management information systems.

## **E. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response**

This component is provisioned of immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. The contingent emergency response component, with a provisional zero allocation, would

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<sup>3</sup> According to the sub-decree No.72 dated on June 05<sup>th</sup>, 2009 about the procedure of commune land use planning will be used as the tool to prepare on the land use planning. In addition, MAFF will conduct the agro-ecological analysis (AEA) onsite to randomly select the soil samples to analyze the physical and chemical assessment for suitable agricultural land usages and zoning.

allow for the reallocation of financing to provide immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency. An Emergency Response Manual (ERM) is included in the PIM which will describe implementation arrangements for the component, including its activation process, roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, positive list of activities that may be financed, environmental and social aspects, and fiduciary arrangements.

9. Principally, LASED III's geographically targeted shall be operated throughout the whole country, where Phnom Penh capital city is not included, according to the demand driven approach adopted for the SLC and ICLT. However, current agreement with authorities limits the project's coverage to the 14 provinces<sup>4</sup> that would host about 71 sites and IP communities. In addition, to choose the beneficiary targeting, the approach to the delivery of LASED III relating to SLCs and ICLT<sup>5</sup> is applied based on "demand-driven". For instances, the allocation of both SLCs and ICLTs is commune-based or ICs-driven, rather than pre-determined by the project. Table 1.1 below shows about the beneficiary targeting of both SLC and ICLT.

Table 1.1 Beneficiary targeting				
SLC/ICLT	SLC's support		IP's supports (ICLTs and ICs)	
			Development support to already titled ICs	Titling - ICLTs
	Existing	New	(targeted)	(targeted)
	14	12	30 (+3)	15
Total	26		45	
Grand total	71 (+3)			
Source: PIM, 2022.				

<sup>4</sup> Such as Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Thboun Khmum, Kompong Speu, Odormeanchey, Banteaymeanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, Kompong Chhnang and another one will be done soon according to the proposed site location from the local governor of available land to join with the project.

<sup>5</sup> **ICLT Eligibility:** According to the Article 23 of Land Law 2001, the eligible criteria for starting the process of ICLT include a group of people who share ethnic, social, cultural and economic characteristics and cultivate their land in a collective manner. In addition, the Circular 0974/09 of the Ministry of Rural Development made specific criteria that 1) they manifest their self-identity which is recognized by the local authority; 2) they have their own speaking or written language, even that has disappeared; 3) There are traditional leaders including elders, tribal leader, or an existence of traditional decision making structure; and 4) there are five different types of community land including spirit forest land, burial ground, swidden land or reserve land, actual land area for cultivation, and residential land. In addition, the well ranking of the IC applicants would also include the requirement of having community by-laws, composition of the Community Committee, and the IPC Internal Rules accommodate inclusion of women and youth in decision making.

## II. Data Collection Methodology

10. This study is divided into two phases in order to collect the data and information regarding to the targeted indigenous communities such as (i) secondary data sources collection is provided by the local authorities through the implementing officials of LASED III under provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF) includes the total households (HHs), number of the population inside the village and community (included males, females and children, etc.), and (ii) primary data sources collection is gathered from the interview during the mission at the communities directly by using the prepared questionnaires (See the annexes).
11. Practically, the method used to collect the data and information of beneficiaries includes the organizing the orientational extensively meeting to introduce the objectives of the project, the purposes of the mission and mission team members in order to provide the information to the participants understand of the mission then arranging the interview of each participant. After that, the mission team will go directly to interview the rests who do not participate at every household remained. In order words, there are two different ways of interviews such as (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.
12. The mission was conducted provincially in **Ka Teang indigenous community/village, Lbang II commune, Lumphat district, Ratanakiri province** from **27<sup>th</sup> February to 03<sup>rd</sup> March, 2023** led by **Mr. Phon Reno**, head of agro-industry sub-component and participated by other relevant technical sub-component under LASED III project as well as the implementing agency at sub-national officers under Ratanakiri PDAFF.



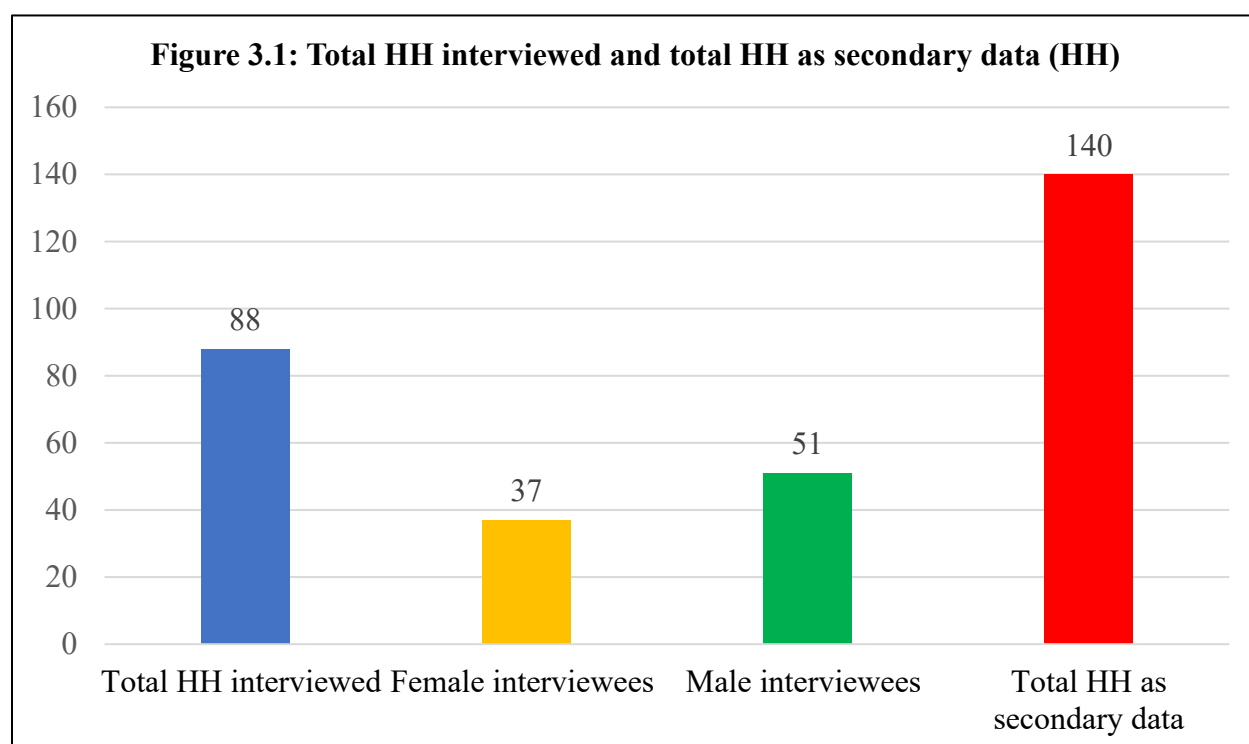
### III. Results

#### 3.1 General Information

13. **Ka Teang indigenous community** is a village located in **Lbang II** commune, **Lumphat district, Ratanakiri province**, standing at north-east side, about **30 km** from **Banlung town**.

The majority of citizens of this village are **Kreung Indigenous People (KIP)**. KIP is an ethnic group that live in Cambodia, mainly in Ratanakiri Province, and relatively small number in Stung Treng, Mondul Kiri Province. Geographically, Ka Teang is located of UTM 48 P 713321 1508989 and 48 P 714519 1508131 by using Oppo Reno 9 smart phone.

14. According to the secondary data from village chief of **Ka Teang village**, the total population inside this village is 720 IPs (Includes 324 females and 396 males) equals to 140 households (HHs). However, once the mission team has completely interviewed all families in **village** there are totally about 88 HH (F 37; 42.05%, M 51; 57.95%) (See figure 3.1 below).

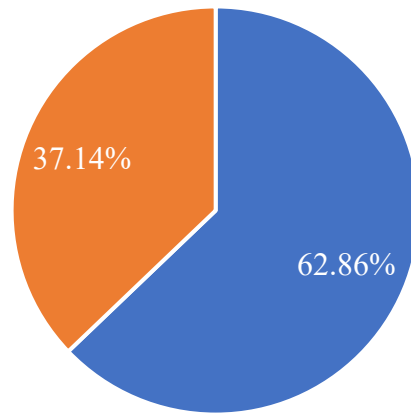


15. Therefore, the percentage of the households interviewed is approximately 62.86% of the total family in **Ka Teang indigenous community** or **Ka Teang village** while there are only 37.14% were not interviewed (See figure 3.2 below).

16. Geographically, Lumphat is a district in Ratanakiri Province, north-east Cambodia. In 1998, it had a population of 10,301. It contains 36 villages, which are located in six communes. Lumphat, the former capital of Ratanakiri, is located in the district on the Srepok River.

17. Lbang II commune has two villages such as Ka Teang village and Ka Chanh village. The commune code number is 160504.

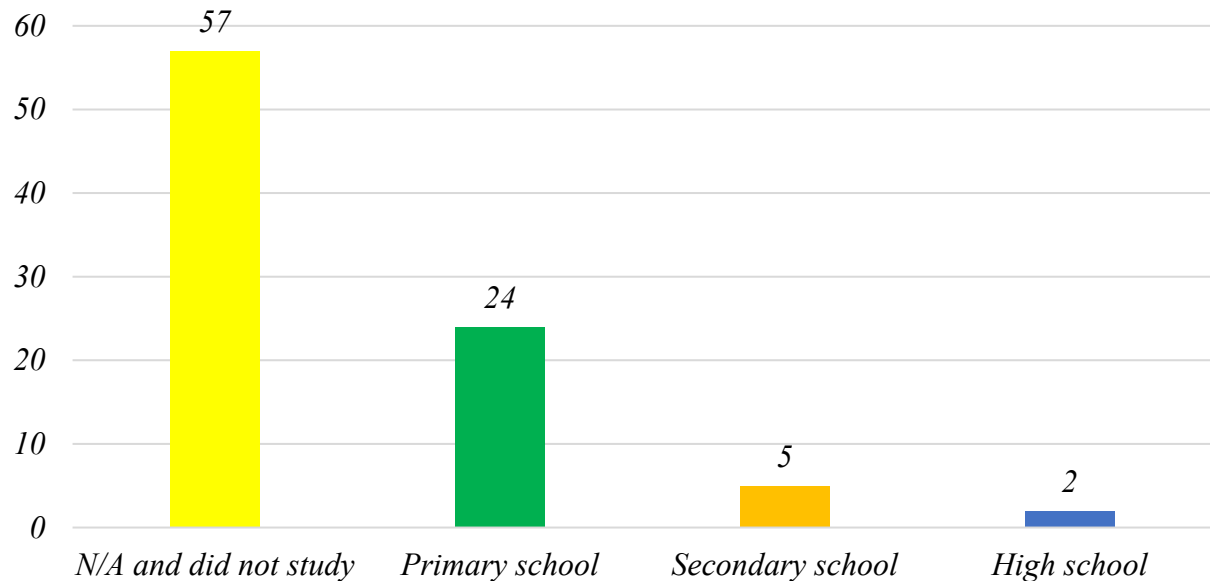
**Figure 3.2: Percentage of HH interviewed VS Non-interviewed (%)**



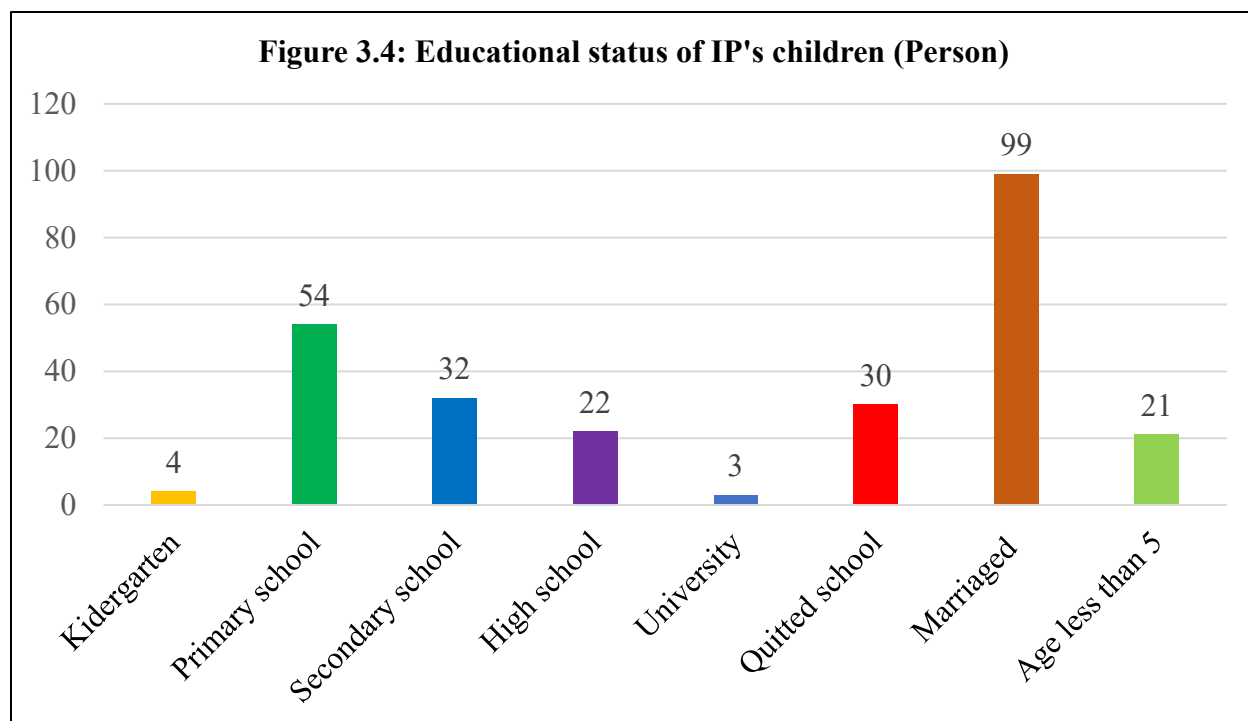
■ HH Interviewed ■ HH Non-interviewed

18. According to the data interviewed, the educational level of interviewees at illiteracy, primary school, secondary school, and high school rate is about 64.77% (57 Pers), 27.27% (24 Pers), 5.68% (05 Pers) and 2.27% (02 Pers) respectively (See figure 3.3: Interviewees' educational level).

**Figure 3.3: Interviewees' Educational Level (Person)**

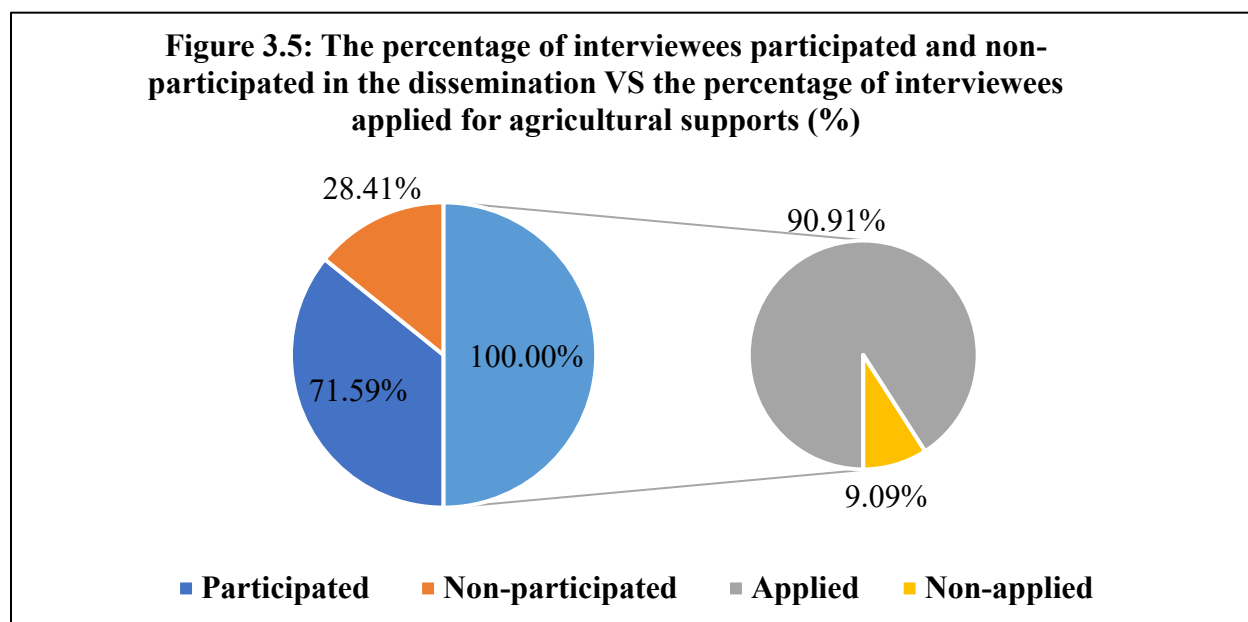


19. Based on the interviewed data, there are approximately 265 IP's children which consist of 131 and 134 of girls and boys, respectively. At the same time, those children are mostly studying at primary school, some at secondary school and some at secondary school and high school inside and outside the village. By the way, there are approximately 11.32% of those children were quitted the school (See the figure 3.4) while there are 03 university students and 99 were marriage already.



20. Since early year of starting the LASED III project, the MAFF team has already organized the dissemination among them so that **Ka Teang village** has intentionally applied for agricultural supports since 2021. However, during the dissemination, some of IPs did not join because of some reasons related to their personal daily works, his/her family joined instead of them so that once the interview they have mentioned it. In fact, there are more than 71.59% of the total IP has been participated the dissemination days conducted by MAFF, PDAFF, MLMUPC, etc. However, during the interview, it is shown that the percentage of the interviewees responded that they have rationally applied for the agricultural supports with MAFF or PDAFF team is representatively almost 90.91% of the total interviewees. So, it means that they are willing to get more technical supports from MAFF on economic and livelihood development to promote their daily life. According to the interview, the technical supports in term of agriculture are raising animal (Chicken, duck and cow), aquaculture (fish raising), crops farming especially industrial crops such as cashew nut and cassava production, horticulture (safe vegetable farming, organic farming and fruits), contract farming and markets linkages training, agricultural processing techniques, nutrition sensitive agriculture, food safety, producers group establishment and other related technical supports (See Figure 3.5 below).
21. Essentially, agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers. In addition, numerous interconnected activities are involved in

doing this, such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing and packaging, transport, storage, agro- and food processing, provision of market information, distribution, advertising and sale. Effectively, the term encompasses the entire range of supply chain operations for agricultural products, whether conducted through ad hoc sales or through a more integrated chain, such as one involving contract farming.



22. Rationally, even though the interviewees' answers had joined the dissemination day not hundred percent but they are willing to welcome the LASED III project inside the **Ka Teang village** largely as indicated in the agricultural support application requested.
23. Recently, the infrastructures inside **Ka Teang village** include the earth roads and laterite roads, approximately 4.0 km and there is the DBST road about 0 km. Regarding to the water sources, there is a stream about 1 km length. Some of the people inside the village used to catch fishes traditionally in this stream. For the educational infrastructure, there are two buildings of primary school named **Ka Teang Primary School** and there is also an indigenous community headquarter/community office. As per observation, there are two buildings of health post located not in this village where they have to travel about 1 km from the village to get the health services at the health post. In addition, there is one big lake in this village<sup>6</sup>.
24. Additional remarks to the infrastructure: infrastructure enables economic growth and it is essential to a domestical and regional economic development. It allows for business operations, provides jobs; for instances the local teachers; and promotes the exchange of goods and services.

<sup>6</sup> The data in this paragraph 23 shall be differed little bit from actual data in the village due to the mission team did not measure actual with accurate equipment.



**Photo 3.1: Physical Infrastructure of Ka Teang village**

25. If we look at daily life and livelihood in general, the people in the indigenous community of **Ka Teang village** have been engaged in agriculture, including the cultivation of industrial crops (cashew and cassava), paddy/rice, vegetables, raising animals (mostly cattle, mice pigs and chickens), fishing traditionally in the stream, beside that they are selling the labor force to moving grass, pick the cashew nut, clearance the forest, collect the rubber resin, Khmer traditional medicine, selling groceries, food and other materials, and construction in and outside the village, handicraft, teachers, dig a well for the people inside the village, harvest the cassava, etc. Additionally, there are about 198 labor forces in agricultural sector<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>7</sup> According to the observation in this village, the people is so interesting even the kids were so kinds. When I was interviewing their parents and I provided them the candy, they said to me so politely. For example, they said that thanks you uncle. In addition, the young people intentionally want to study more because they think that they can get a well-paid job in the future as same as the elder people. In fact, they have seen the elder people get well-paid job already so that why they want to pursue their study so interestingly.

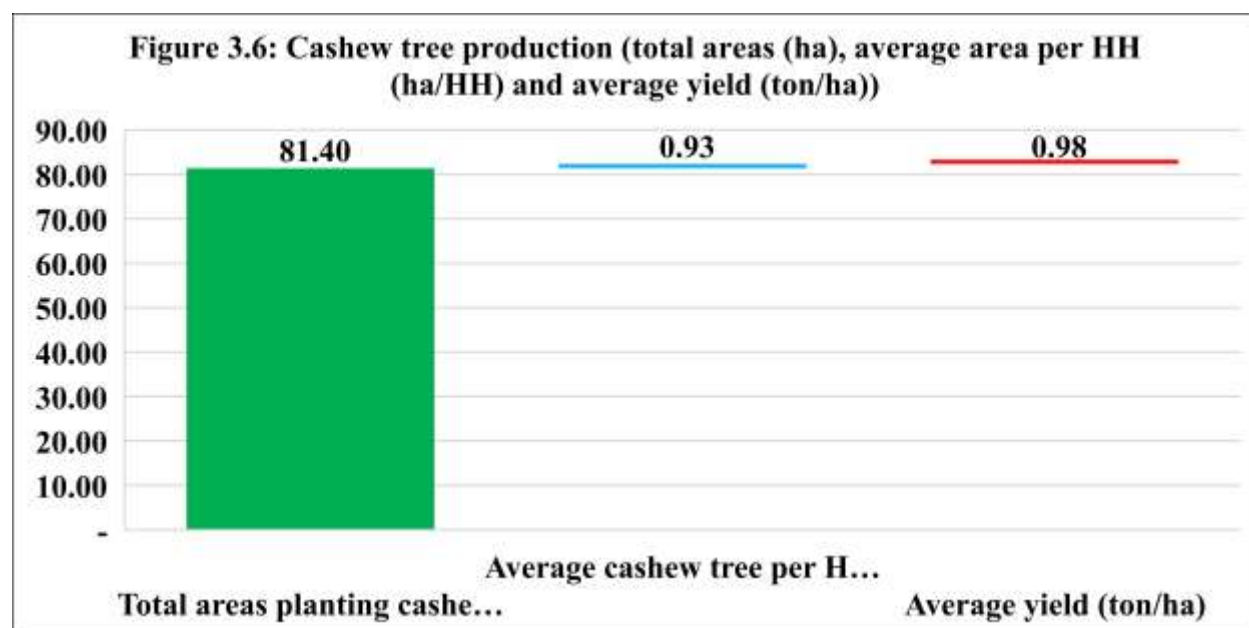




## 3.2 Crops Production Potential

### 3.2.1 Cashew Tree Production

26. According to the interview of all 88 HHs, it is indicated that total areas of cashew tree plantation is approximately 81.40 ha which means that there is approximately 0.93 ha per household in average. For the cashew tree's age is between 2 years old to 20 years old only. In 2022, the total cashew tree harvested areas was almost 77.90 ha of total planting areas which its yields harvested were approximately 76.47 tons. So, the average yield is approximately 0.98 tons per hectare. Economically, they sold the cashew nut with minimum prices and maximum prices 2500 and 4500 riels, respectively (See figure 3.6 below for more information).



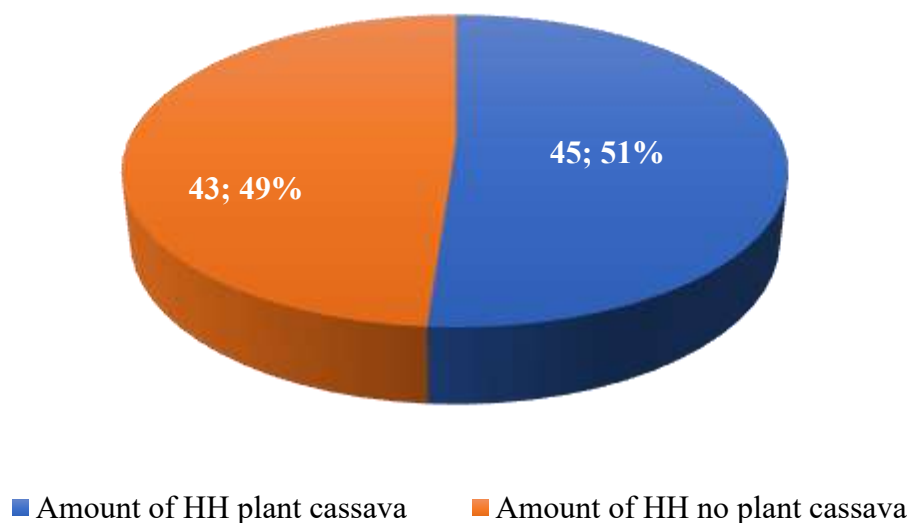
27. According to the Cashew nut Association of Cambodia (CAC) president Uon Silot said there are several varieties grown in Cambodia – M 1 or SM 1, M 23, IM 4, M 10, H 09, M 7 and SAN 1. Of these varieties, M 23 is the most cultivated, accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total area dedicated to cashew farming. In addition, according the Cambodian Cashew Nut Association (CAC), the average yield of cashew nuts is 1 to 1.5 tons per hectare, depending on soil quality, cultivation and crop maintenance as well as cashew variety while some areas can yield up to 3 tons per hectare. Seasonally, the cashew harvest season usually begins in February and lasts until the end of May, annually. Naturally, the cashew tree planted by its nut will be released the blossom of flowers at 3 to 5 years old.
28. It is true that cashew nuts during the early harvest season get better prices. In recent year, cashew nuts currently cost 5500 riel per kilogram, while prices fluctuate. The price of last year's harvest started from 6000 riel per kilogram. However, the current price is still good if farmers follow the standard of care. In these few years ago, "despite the challenges faced by the Covid-19 pandemic, farmers can still get between \$ 1500 and \$ 2000 per ton," according the CAC, and "prices can drop to \$ 1 per kilogram, but farmers can still make a profit". Recently, most of the cashew nuts grown in the Kingdom of Cambodia are M 23.

### **3.2.2 Cassava production**

29. There is only 45 HHs that have just have been cultivated the cassava which estimated approximately 36.40 ha with the yield around 383.15 ton of dried cassava chip. In fact, there are more reasons included lack of varieties of cassava resistance with diseases, lack of NGOs and public sector support on its farming technique and other supports, no cultivation land, etc. On the other hands from the previous experiences, cassava is the second main economical crop among other indigenous communities to be grown annually. Normally, its yields were sold into two different forms includes (i) fresh cassava chip and (ii) dried cassava chip with following prices 450 riels per kilogram and 880 riels per kilogram, respectively. For details of every household plant cassava is attached in the annex 3.7 below.
30. Normally, the yield of cassava is between 15 and 25 tons per hectare while some areas its yield is 35 tons per hectare. According to the news released by ministry of commerce, in December 2021, the average price of dried cassava was between 786-869 riel per kilogram, while in December 2020 it was 667-875 riels in some areas of Cambodia. In addition, fresh cassava costs 260-360 riels, compared to 267-363 riels. Last year, in some areas, the price of fresh cassava was 310 riel and dried cassava was 810 riel per kilogram.

31. In addition, as per previous research shown that the moisture content on a wet basis of freshly harvested cassava roots can vary in the range 62.5–75.4% (Kajuna et al., 2001; Mlingi, 1995<sup>8</sup>). Actually, Cassava roots tend to develop water-soaked tissues and begin to deteriorate rapidly.

**Figure 3.7: The amount of HH planting and non planting cassava (HH, %)**



### 3.2.3 Rubber Production

32. As per interviewed, **Ka Teang village** no family plant the rubber tree for some reasons such as low price (price up and down), no land to plant, lack of rubber variety, lack of labor, etc. However, they also want to grow it because they think that they can make more money to survive for their households.

### 3.2.4 Paddy/Rice Production

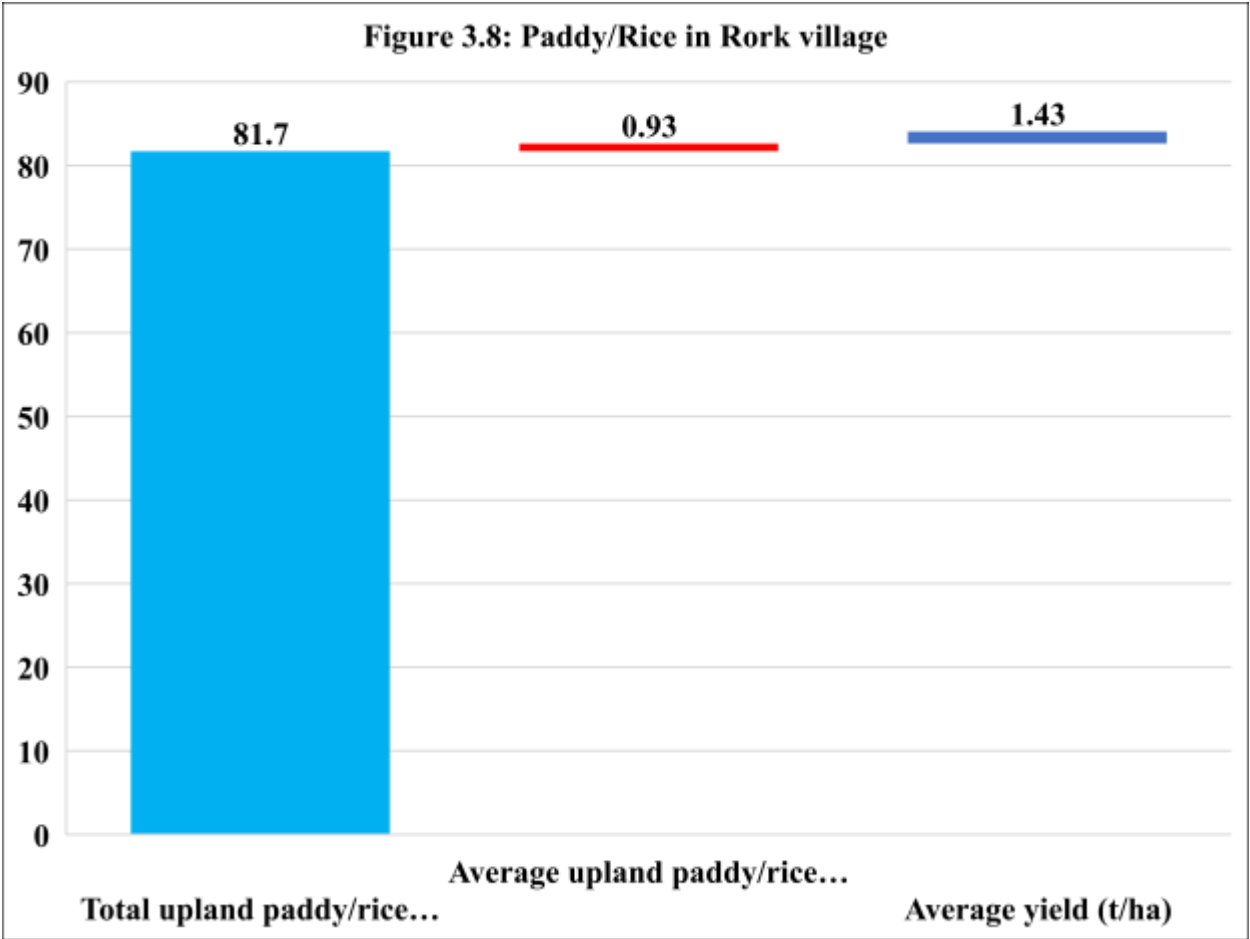
33. Besides growing cashew, cassava and rubber, there are approximately 81.70 hectares of paddy/rice production (Rainy season paddy/rice) with the total quantity yields around 117.10 tons equally of both traditional planting method (upland rice) and there are only 33 interviewees mentioned that they do not cultivate rice crops because of several reasons.

34. According to the figure 3.8 below shows that an average of upland paddy/rice area and an average of upland paddy/rice crop of the ethic people are approximately 0.93 ha per HH and 1.43 ton/ha, respectively.

<sup>8</sup> Pornpraipech, P., Khusakul, M., Singklin, R., Sarabhorn, P. and Areeprasert, C., 2017. Effect of temperature and shape on drying performance of cassava chips. Agriculture and Natural Resources, 51(5), pp.402-409. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anres.2017.12.004>.



35. In addition, according to the General Directorate of Agriculture’s report in 2022, paddy/rice yield for Cambodia was 3.42 tons per ha<sup>9</sup>.

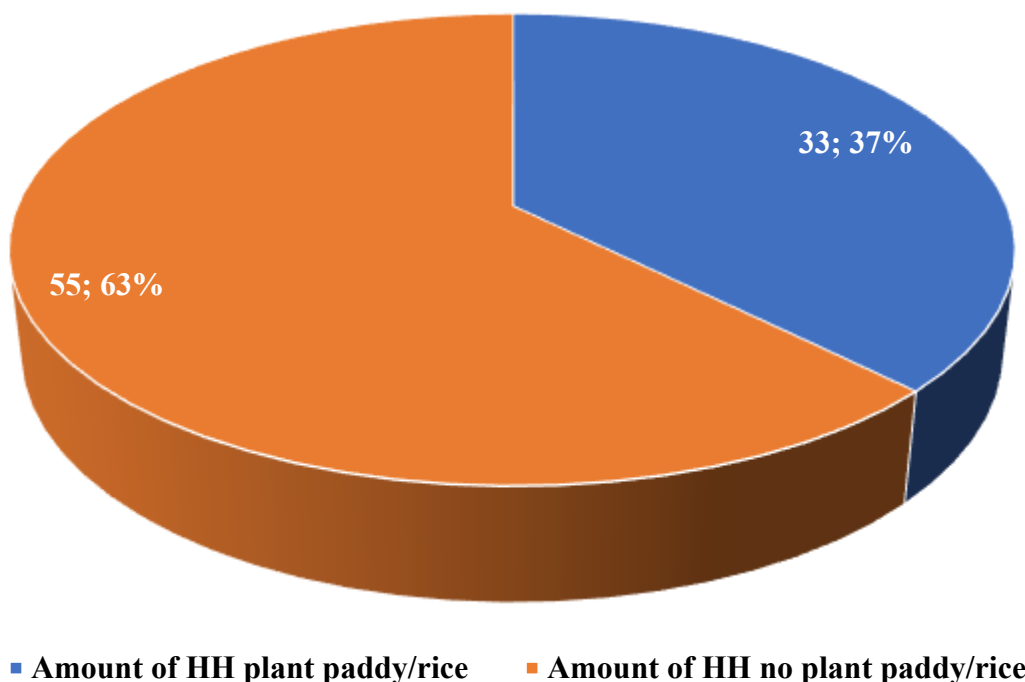


36. Additional remarks to rice production: Rice is Cambodia’s major crop, its principal food, and, in times of peace, its most important export commodity. Rice is grown on most of the country’s total cultivated land area. In addition, rice accounts for over 70% of Cambodia’s agricultural cropped areas and about 50% of the agriculture sector output. Production has notably increased in the past 2 decades, with a significant surplus exported mainly to Europe, reaching an encouraging 10% of the market shares.

37. According to the interview and it is mentioned in the figure 3.9 below, it is shown that 30 HHs among 95 HHs have not planted the rainfed upland paddy/rice crop while other households have been cultivated the paddy/rice traditionally with protective habits. However, some of them have expressed their mindset to update their practical in agricultural activities to increase the yields too.

<sup>9</sup> The General Department of Agriculture stated that in 2022, rice cultivation spread over 3.40 million hectares, which is equivalent to 110.40 percent of the annual plan, with a total yield of 11.62 million tonnes.

**Figure 3.9: The amount of HH planting and non planting paddy/rice (HH, %)**



### 3.2.5 Horticulture Crop

38. Vegetable is one among other edible crops of horticulture crop which is very essential for well-being consumption as foods and sources of trace elements required for human metabolism processes. According to the interview of all 88 HHs in **Ka Teang village**, it is found that there are few households cultivating the vegetables. However, the fruits tree is planting in the village too such as jackfruit tree, coconut, mango, lemon, etc. In addition, for related herb and spices, it is found that they are growing lemongrass leaves, turmeric, tamarind, basil leaf hot, basleaf, cucumber, red chili, spring onion, eggplant, small chili red, small chili green, papaya, galangal, turmeric, Khmer plai, sweet potato, pumpkin, bitter melon, morning glory, etc.

### 3.2.6 Impacts on Crop Production

#### 3.2.6.1 Soil Fertility

39. Soil fertility and plant nutrition encompasses the management of essential elements necessary for plant growth, typically to achieve selected management objectives even though soil fertility plays a vital role in natural systems of plant production for human uses (e.g., food, feed, fibre, energy, and landscape esthetics)<sup>10</sup>. An element is considered essential if it is required for plant

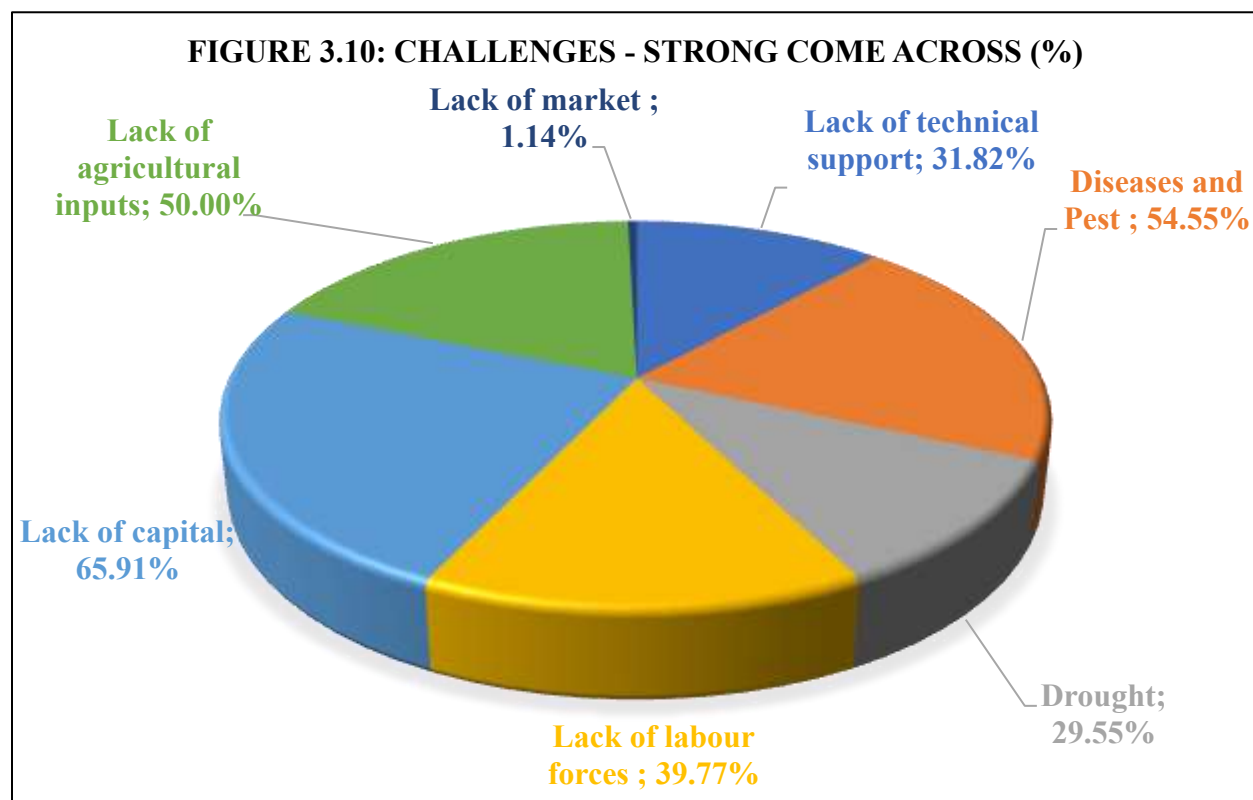
<sup>10</sup> McGrath, J. M., Spargo, J., & Penn, C. J. (2014). Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition. In Plant Health (pp. 166-184). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-52512-3.00249-7>.

metabolism and for completion of the plant's life cycle<sup>11</sup>. Typically, 17 elements are considered to meet these criteria and they are divided into macro-nutrients and micronutrients.

40. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, it is found that the soil status is considerably good condition. If we look into the yield of crops inside the village, we can see that the yield is extremely higher than some other areas. In addition, it is answered that they spent less than 33,480,000.00 riels for agricultural inputs.

### 3.2.6.2 Challenges

41. In order to get to know the existing challenges among the ethic people of **Ka Teang village**, the ranking/rating questions<sup>12</sup> is used to gather the information from the respondents. In this beneficiary profile survey, it is rated from 1-5, starting from “**never come across**” to “**strongly come across**”, respectively, by using **Likert scale measurement**<sup>13</sup>.



<sup>11</sup> Havlin, J.L., Beaton, J.D., Tisdale, S.L., 2005. Soil Fertility and Fertilizers: An Introduction to Nutrient Management. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. Epstein, E., Bloom, A.J., 2005. Mineral Nutrition of Plants: Principles and Perspectives. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates.

<sup>12</sup> Rating is a commonly used traditional method of performance appraisal. Under this approach, an employee is numerically rated from either 1-10 or 1-5 on various job performance criteria like attendance, attitude, performance, output, sincerity, dependability, initiative, etc.

<sup>13</sup> A Likert scale is a type of rating scale, often found on survey forms or questionnaires, that measures how people feel about something which can be useful in many different situations. A Likert scale, named after its inventor, the American social scientist **Rensis Likert**, is the most widely used psychometric approach to ask the audience about their opinion or feeling in survey research using usually 5 or 7 answer options range. Respondents can give a negative, neutral or positive response to a statement.

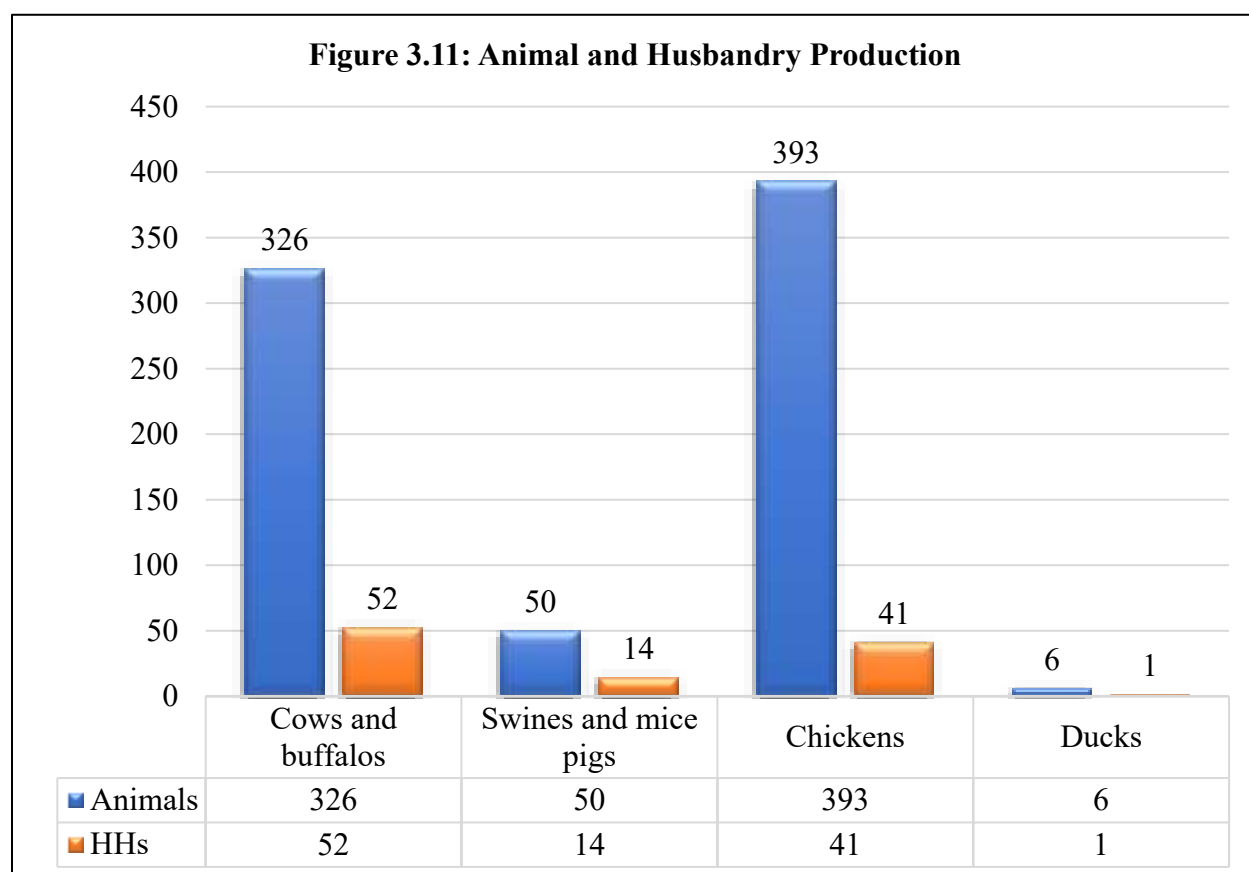
42. Figure 3.10 above is showing that among the total of **KIP** in **Ka Teang village**, there are approximately 31.82% (28 HHs), 54.55% (48 HHs), 50.00% (44 HHs), 39.77% (35 HHs), 1.14% (01 HHs), 29.55% (26 HHs) and 65.91% (58 HHs) have been slightly come across several challenges such as lack of techniques, pest and diseases, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of labour forces, lack of markets, drought, and lack of capital, respectively.

### 3.2 Animal and Husbandry Production Potential

#### 3.2.1 Animal Production Statistic

43. According to the interview with all 88 HHs in **Ka Teang village**, it is found the potential of animal production and husbandry as well. Moreover, the poultry and husbandry production totally are approximately 775 animals which divided as figure 3.11 below.

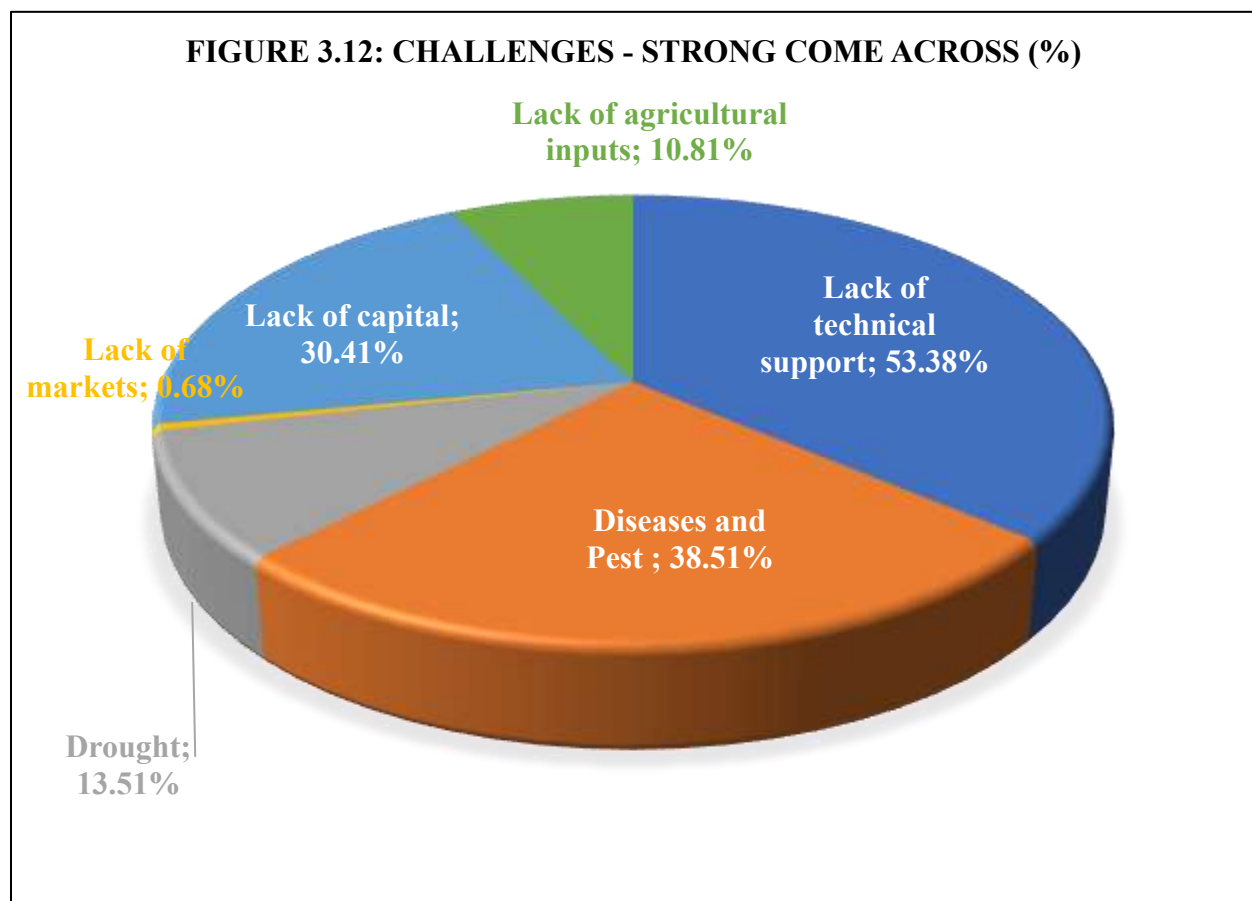
44. According to the interview with all of 88 respondents, it is found that the turnover into their family's economic from the animals and husbandry production is assumed approximately 79,400,000.00 riels (Equals to 19,206.58 USD<sup>14</sup>) as expressed into the animals' categories of cows (63,950,000.00 riels or 15,469.28 USD), buffalos (6,500,000.00 riels or 1,572.33 USD), swines and mice pigs (6,150,000.00 riels or 1,487.66 USD), and chickens (2,800,000.00 riels or 677.31 USD) while the production's expenditure is about 7,800,000.00 riels or 1,886.79 USD.



<sup>14</sup> Exchange rate: [https://www.nbc.gov.kh/download\\_files/economic\\_research/off\\_ex\\_rate\\_kh/oer\\_08-08-2023.pdf](https://www.nbc.gov.kh/download_files/economic_research/off_ex_rate_kh/oer_08-08-2023.pdf).

### 3.2.2 Challenges

45. As mentioned in the paragraph 41 above, Likert scale measurement is used to rate the perceptions of all respondents in **Ka Teang village** in terms of animal production's challenges occurred previously among their families. Logically, it is rated from 1-5, starting from “never come across” to “strongly come across”, respectively.
46. Figure 3.12 below is showing that among the total of KIP in **Ka Teang village**, there are approximately 26.14% (23 HHs), 42.05% (37 HHs), 6.82% (06 HHs), 10.23% (09 HHs), 40.91% (36 HHs), 3.41% (3 HHs) and 28.41% (25 HHs) have been strongly come across several challenges such as lack of techniques, pest and diseases, drought, lack of labour, lack of capitals, lack of markets, and lack of agricultural inputs, respectively. From this result, animal production and husbandry are mostly facing with technical constraint. Therefore, it is good to support them with suitable production.
47. Disease must be controlled whether it is affecting a pet or an entire flock of animals. A small outbreak of disease can spread and hinder the entire population. Quick detection and diagnosis can help prevent further spread. In addition, direct causes of disease are: (1) bacteria, (2) viruses, (3) parasites, (4) fungi, (5) nutritional deficiencies, (6) chemical poisons, and (7) unknown causes. Infectious diseases are the greatest threat to livestock health.



### **3.3 Fishery and Aquaculture Potential**

#### **3.3.1 Traditional Fishery<sup>15</sup> Practices**

48. According to the interview with all of 88 respondents, it is found that there are approximately 18 HHs equals to about 20.45% used to fish or fish traditionally inside their village. Significantly, they totally spent on average about 27,777.78 riels of all fishing families on the fishing materials for traditional fisheries. However, none of them used to do aquaculture in the village, according to the interview.

#### **3.4 Agricultural Cooperative, Producer Group and Revolving Funds Group**

49. According to the interview, it is found that there is neither agricultural cooperative nor producers groups establishment in **Ka Teang village**. However, once the team asked them about the establishment of producers group on cashew, cassava, rice, etc. they expressed to form up it in terms of market linkages with buyers.

### **3.5 Markets and Markets linkages**

#### **3.5.1 Contract Farming Implementation**

50. As per interview all of them, it is found that both simple contract application and formal contract farming implementation are not applied yet in this **Ka Teang village**. In addition, either the training or orienting forum has never provided by both national institutions and PDAFF itself. Therefore, they should have been encouraged to be well disseminated about relevant legal documents of the contract farming implementation mechanism in terms of markets linkages promotion to direct buyers domestically.

#### **3.5.2 Existing Markets**

51. Nowadays, they are selling their agricultural products to the domestic middleman who have been collected the products to sell to the processing companies at the town and to the middleman of the neighbouring countries. As their practices, the middleman comes to pick up the cargos to their either warehouses or companies directly. In addition, some of them are selling their produces by themselves inside the village by using their own vehicles.

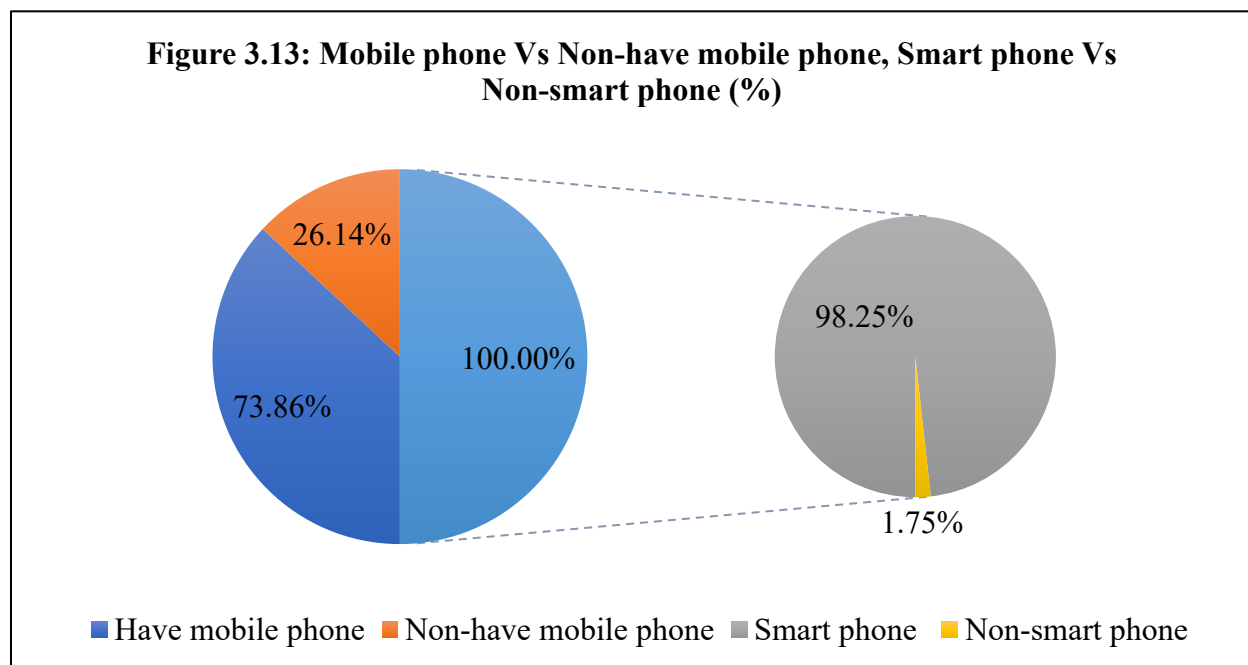
### **3.6 Extension and ICT**

52. According to the interview, it is found that there are approximately 65 HHs equals to about 73.86% who have had the mobile phones while about 23 HHs equals to 26.14% do not have

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<sup>15</sup> Traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels, making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption. In some communities, traditional fishing community is a defined group of people who share identity and attachment toward one another and interact on an ongoing basis to perform activities along the fisheries value chain based on experiential knowledge accumulated over time and passed along generations (Berkes 2001; Johannes 2003; McGoodwin 2001).

the mobile phone. Totally, their mobile phone is calculated approximately 114 phones while it is estimated about 112 smartphone equals to 98.25%. Figure 3.13 below shows about the mobile phone utilization in **Ka Teang village** as per all 88 respondents interviewed.



53. However, there are approximately 15 respondents equals to 17.05% had used their mobile phones to either search or watch the videos related to the agricultural extension programs; such as crops farming, aquatic application, animal and livestock raising, etc.; even though they have used mobile phone individually. In addition, they also search for the market application such as *CamAgriMarket app, Tonle Sap Mobile app, Chamka Mobile app, etc.*

54. By the way, according to the interview, it is found that there are more than 79.55% (70 HHs) who did not attend the training provided by either NGOs or governmental agency while there approximately 20.45% (18 HHs) who used to attend the training. The trainings covered on the technical crops farming and compost fertilizer making, fish aquatic farming and livestock farming.

### 3.7 Economic Analysis<sup>16</sup>

#### 3.7.1 On Farm Incomes

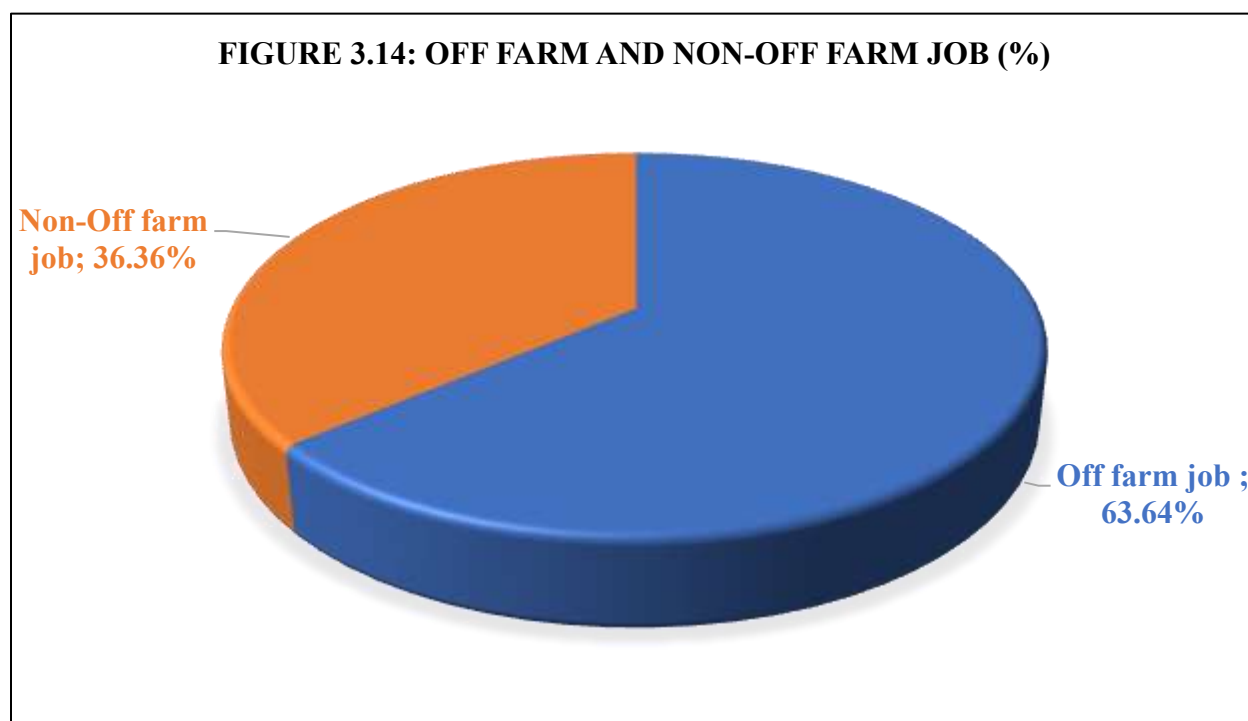
55. According to the interview of all 88 HHs, it is found that a huge income of villager in this villages come from agriculture farming activities. In fact, the total revenue from agricultural

<sup>16</sup> Economic analysis essentially entails the evaluation of costs and benefits. Economic analysis helps us to make decentralized decisions on the appropriate choices between competing uses of resources, with costs and benefits being defined and valued so as to measure impacts of the projects on the broad development objectives of the country.

products sold last year based on the interview was approximately 299,938,000.00 riels equals to 72,553.94 USD while it is also found that the production cost on agricultural farming is approximately 76,752,780.00 riels equal to 18,566.23 USD.

### 3.7.2 Off Farm Incomes

56. By the way, besides agriculture farming activities, it is found that there are about 63.64% (56 HHs) have been working in other sector assumed as non-farm jobs while there are about 36.36% (32 HHs) mentioned that they did not get the non-farm jobs as stated in Figure 3.14 below. According to the interview, the total revenue earns from non-farm job accounts approximately 93,723,500.00 riels equal to 22,671.38 USD.



### 3.7.3 Household Food Security (HFS)

57. Household food security can be defined as a household having assured sets of entitlements from food production, cash income, reserves of food or assets and/or government assistance programmes such that in times of need they will be able to maintain sufficient nutritional intake for physical well-being. Recently, sustainable food system is a type of food system that provides household food consumption more efficiency in terms of food security and nutrition.

58. Food security occurs when all members of a household at all times have reliable access to food in sufficient quantity and quality to support an active and healthy life. While food security

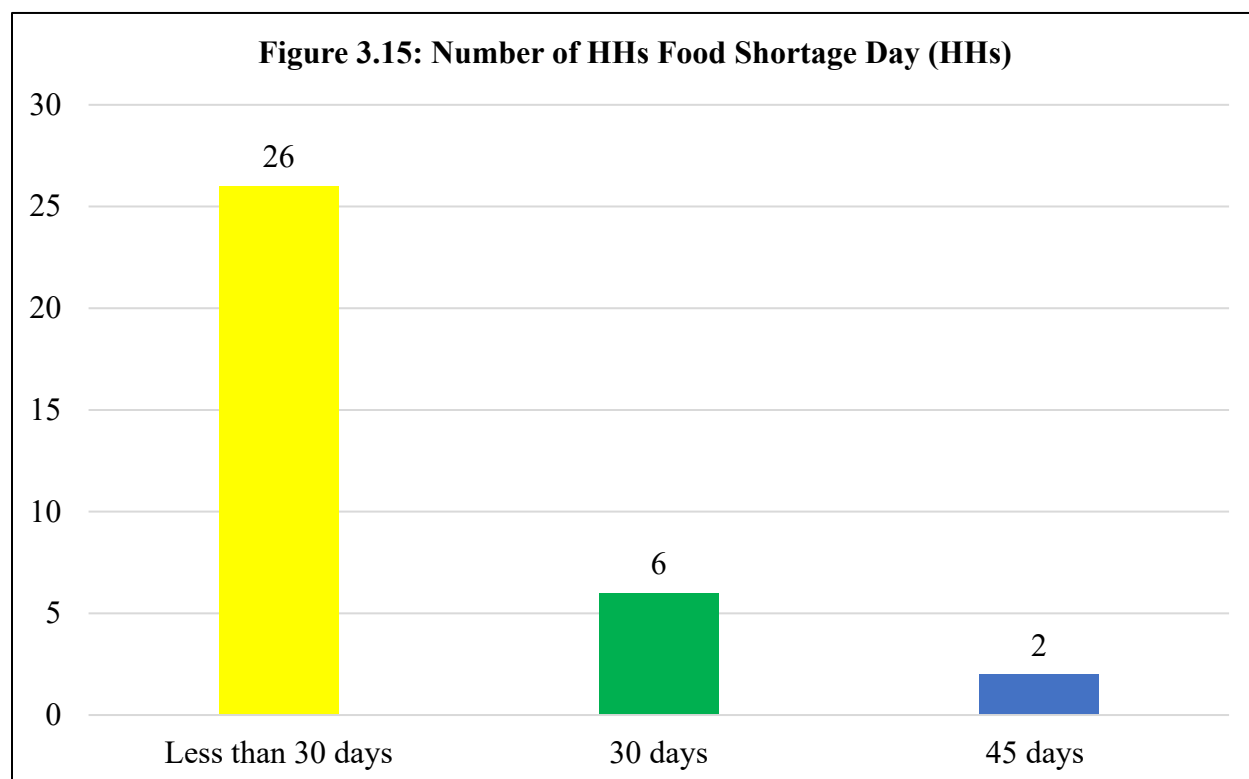
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(Source: Edomah, N., 2018. Economics of energy supply. Reference module in earth systems and environmental sciences, pp.1-16.)



involves food availability, accessibility, utilization and stability, the majority of attention appears to be focused on the increasing number of foods in India that are available yet inaccessible to the population.

59. Regards to status of food security of this village, it was recorded 29.55% (26 HHs), 6.82% (06 HHs) and 2.27% (02 HHs) have answered that they used to face the insufficient food consumption from less than 30 days, 30 days, and 45 days, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.15 below.



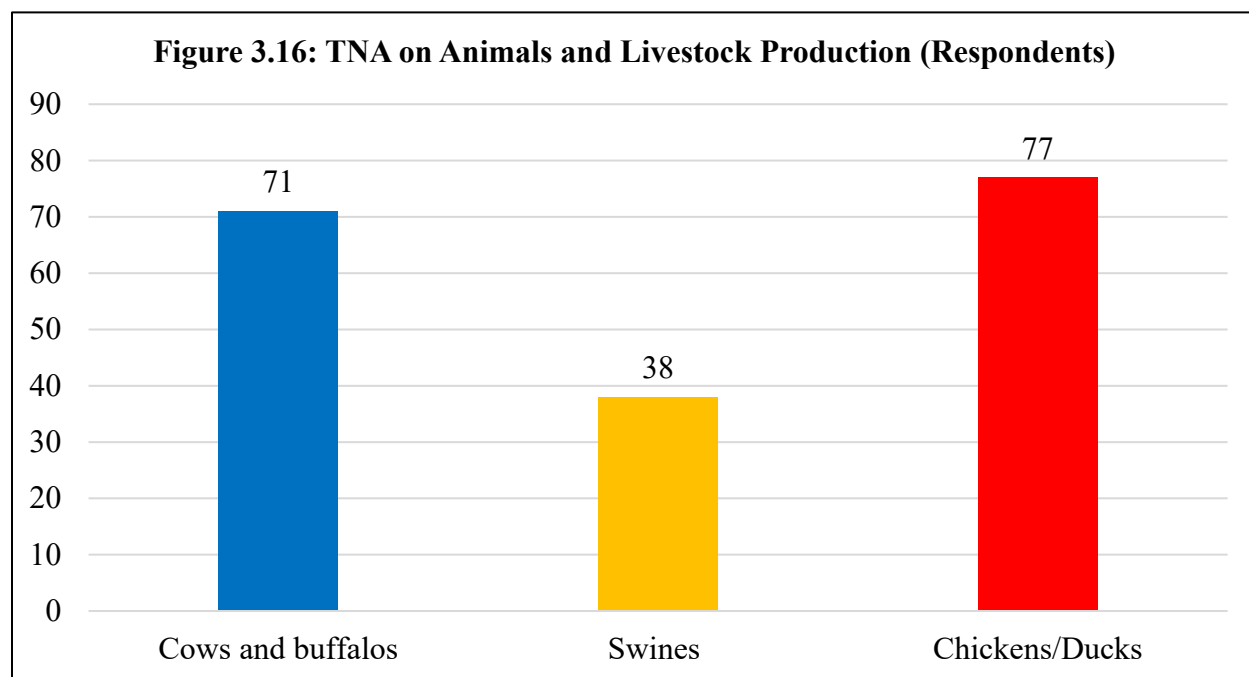
### 3.8 Training Needs Assessment<sup>17</sup> (TNA)

60. In this beneficiary profile survey, the TNA is divided into five categories such as (i) the assessment on the animal and livestock production, (ii) the assessment on the fishery and aquatic production, (iii) the evaluation on the crops production, (iv) the assessment on the nutrition sensitive agriculture, and (v) the assessment on the contract farming implementation. For details of TNA questionnaires is attached in the annex 4.8 below of this report.

<sup>17</sup> “Training Needs Assessment” (TNA) is **the method of determining if a training need exists and, if it does, what training is required to fill the gap**. TNA seeks to identify accurately the levels of the present situation in the target surveys, interview, observation, secondary data and/or workshop. Available at:

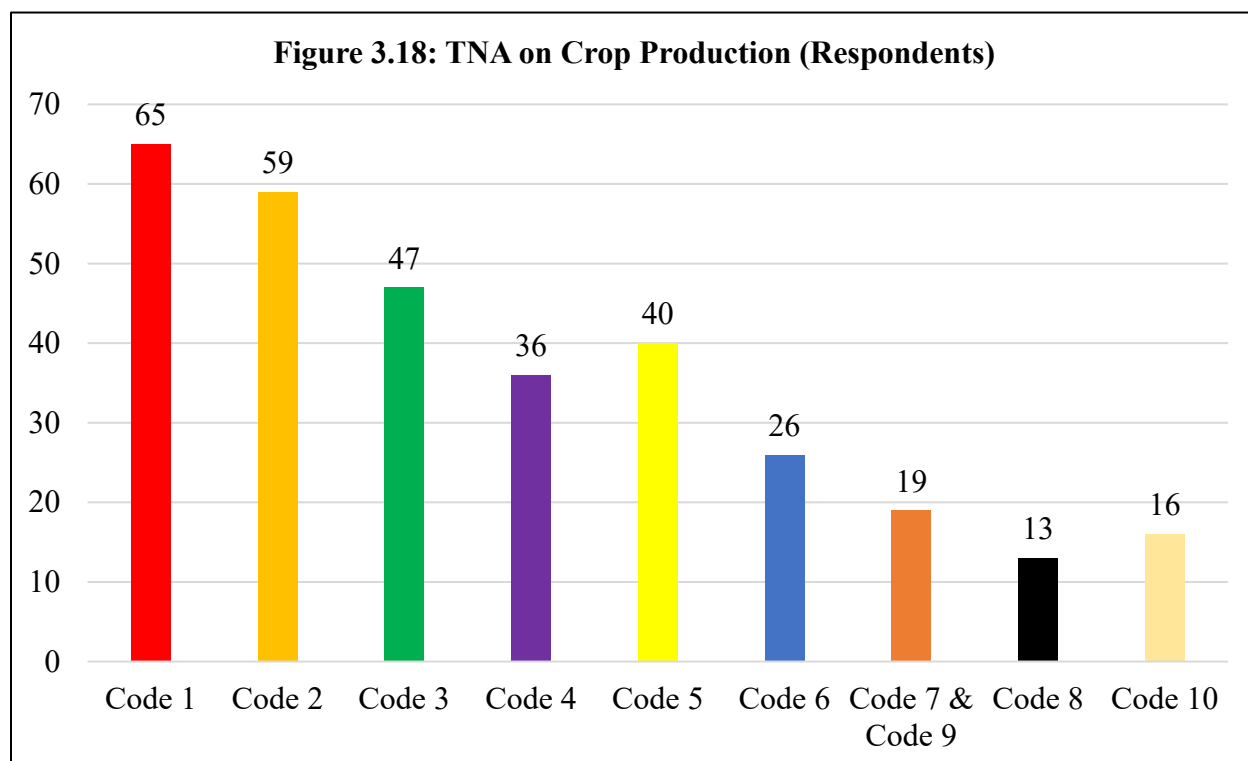
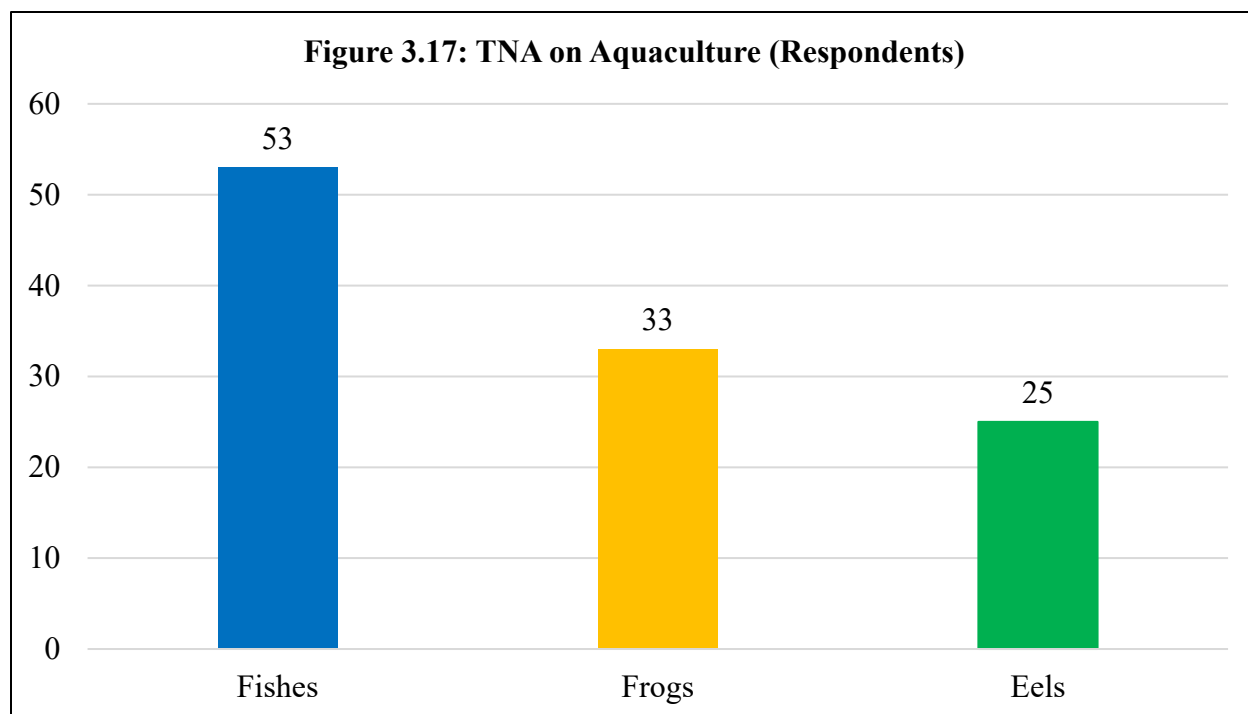
[https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3\\_TNA\\_01.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3_TNA_01.pdf).

61. According to the results of interview of all 88 respondents, it is found that, for the animal and livestock production, there are 71, 38, and 77 respondents want to get the training on cow/buffalo, swine, chicken and duck raising production, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.16 below. Remarkably, the technical trainings shall have been covered on animals raising, breeding, feeds making, vaccination, diseases treatment, cage preparation, business planning preparation and other technical supports. In addition, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.

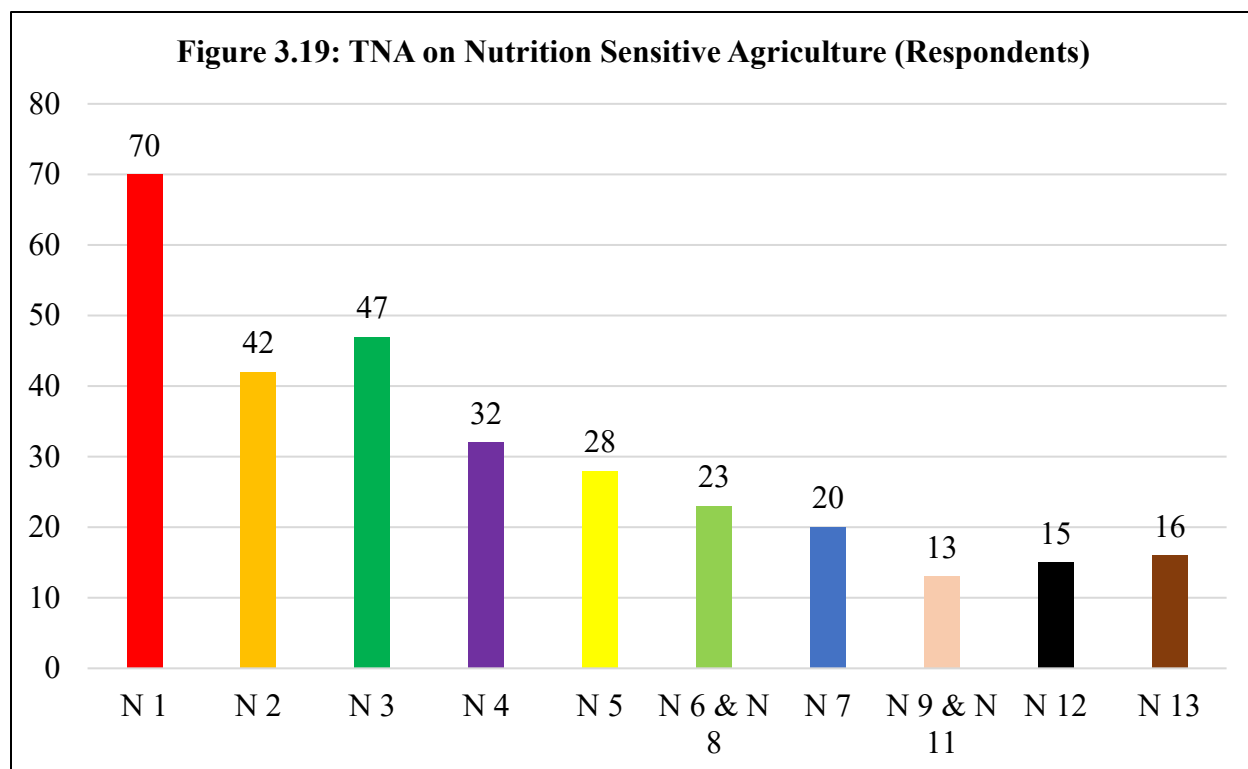


62. Figure 3.17 below shows about the TNA on aquaculture, according to the results of interview of all 88 respondents. As results, it is found that there are 53, 33 and 25 respondents want to get the training on fishes, frogs and eels, respectively. Remarkably, the technical trainings shall have been covered on animals raising, breeding, feeds making, vaccination, diseases treatment, cage preparation, business planning preparation and other technical supports. In addition, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.

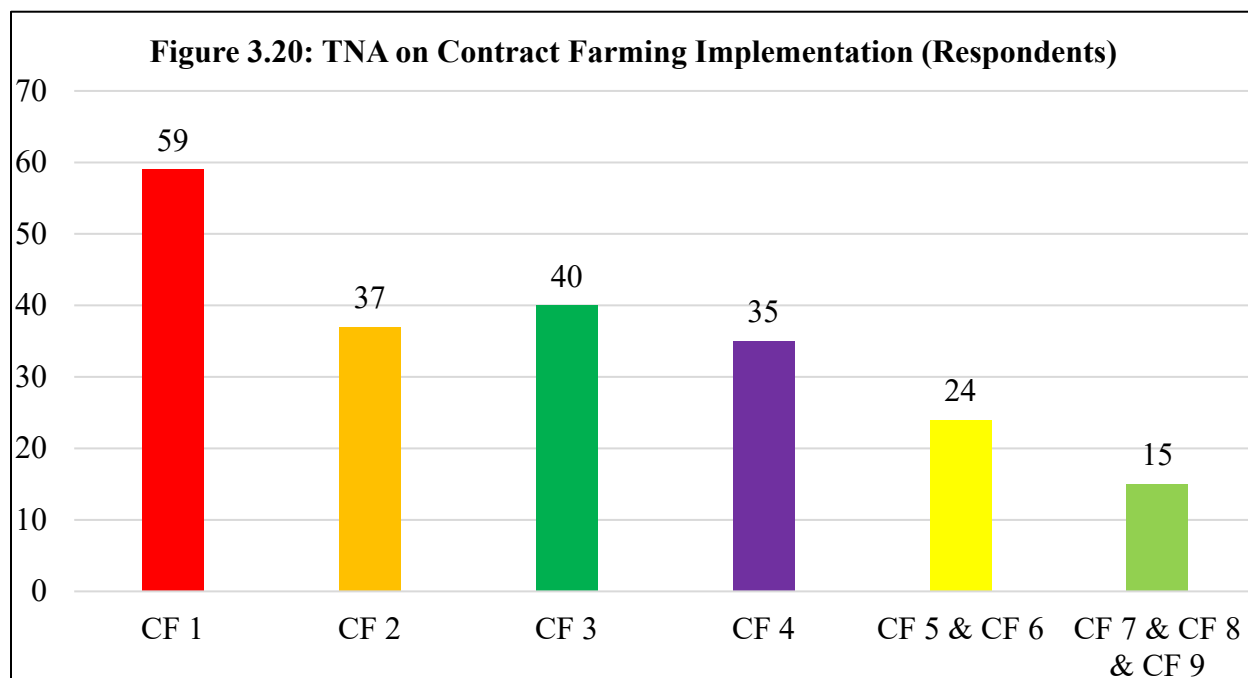
63. For TNA on crops production, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **Code 1** to **Code 10**. According to the interview with all 88 HHs on the TNA of crops production, it is found that the **Code 1, Code 2, Code 3, Code 4, Code 5, Code 6, Code 7 & Code 9, Code 8** and **Code 10** have been rationally rated as following results **65, 59, 47, 36, 40, 26, 19, 13** and **16** responses, respectively. Figure 3.18 indicates about the the TNA on crops production based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.



64. For TNA on nutrition sensitive agriculture (NSA), it is orderly coded for each specific title from N 1 to N 13. According to the interview with all 88 HHs on the TNA of NSA, it is found that the N 1, N 2, N 3, N 4, N 5, N 6 & N 8, N 7, N 9 & N 11, N 12, and N 13 have been rationally rated as following results 70, 42, 47, 32, 28, 23, 20, 13, 15 and 16 responses, respectively. Figure 3.19 below indicates about the the TNA on NSA based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.



65. For TNA on Contract Farming (CF) implementation, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **CF 1** to **CF 9**. According to the interview with all 88 HHs on the TNA of CF implementation, it is found that the **CF 1**, **CF 2**, **CF 3**, **CF 4**, **CF 5 & CF 6**, and **CF 7 & CF 8 & CF 9** have been rationally rated as following results **59**, **37**, **40**, **35**, **24** and **15** responses, respectively. Figure 3.20 indicates about the the TNA on CF implementation based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.



### 3.9 Conclusion

66. After having interviewed with all 88 respondents and having compiled of all information into this beneficiary report, it is vitally and briefly concluded as following that (1) the potential crops production such as upland paddy/rice (Total planting areas 81.70 ha, total yields 117.10 tons, average land holding 0.93 ha/HH, average yield 1.43 ton per hectare), cashew tree (Total planting areas 81.40 ha, total yields 76.47 tons, harvested areas last year 77.90 ha, average land holding 0.93 ha/HH and average yield 0.98 ton/ha), cassava (Total planting areas 36.40 ha with total yields sold in dried cassava chip 143.54 ton), (2) the potential animals and livestock production such as cows (289 heads), buffalos (37 heads), swine and mice pigs (50 heads), chickens (393 heads), and ducks (07 heads) as well as (3) the potential of other related agricultural practices.
67. For the poverty line in **Ka Teang village**, it is economically assumed that they are slightly not living under poverty line<sup>18</sup> because of their daily income (in total approximately 12,255.96 riels/day/HH (equals to 2.96 USD/day/HH) which is calculated based on on farm (9,338.04 riels/day/HH) and off farm (2,917.92 riels/day/HH)) is more than 2.67 USD per day per household<sup>19</sup>. However, there are some people inside the village still facing the problems on food security consumption via household due to several reasons such as the age, the land shortages, etc. during the interviewed. In overall, the people are considerably living above the poverty line.
68. At the same time, it is totally concluded that the percentage of know-how on the technology application via the mobile phone to access either the agricultural farming documents or markets information and so on even though they had had the smartphone is tremendously low level. In addition, it is remarkably concluded that the opportunities to get the agricultural technical trainings is such more than they were being since the past decades. Truly, it means that they used to be instructed about the agricultural techniques as mentioned above as well.

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<sup>18</sup> The Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2022: Toward a More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia shows the country has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty over the past decade, but that some recent gains have been threatened by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy. Cambodia has updated the poverty line based on the Socio-Economic Survey 2019-2020, where the national minimum is set at 10,951 riels (about \$ 2.7) per person per day. Accessed on Jan 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023 from the source available at:

<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099155111222239793/pdf/P1735940c0e8b508d0b80e0c7375c89d9c0.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> This is to remark that this data does not reflects to the whole national assessment by using this collected data from each 88 HHs in **Ka Teang IC village**. However, this data is purposively used under the LASED III only. In addition, it is just using the national data for comparison to assume the current status economic of this ethnic people group.

### 3.10 Suggestions

69. Through the TNA results, the LASED III project shall formulate the adequately strategy to support them in terms of technical and practical supports relatively. For instances, the supporting of livestock production and animal production to increase their productivity and vegetation farming as they are doing presently.
70. In terms of markets and markets linkages, the LASED III project shall firstly define the group of interest to form up the legal producer groups officially in order to get the benefits of business matching platform preparation and contract farming<sup>20</sup> negotiation for better markets guarantee.
71. It is economically useful to help farmers increase their incomes by enabling them to sell their products at higher prices. In addition, it allows farmer members to negotiate as a group and help small farmers in both output and input markets. At the same time, the revolving fund is established to carry out specific activities, and the primary advantage of this fund is it may be loaned or spent repeatedly among the producer groups. It can support the either land recipients or ethnic groups as well.
72. To promote the sustainable exit strategy in the future, the LASED III shall promote the commune extension workers who will be selected from the domestic and inside **Ka Teang village** itself through the technical and professional skills provided as well as the allowances supports suitably provide to them during the periods of the project implementing. In addition, the existing mechanism under LASED III project such as village extension workers (VEWs), village animal health workers (VAHWs) and Agricultural Development Facilitators (ADFs) shall be engaged regionally to support them in terms of agriculture and economic development inside the whole **Ka Teang village**.

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<sup>20</sup> Contract farming (CF) is increasingly seen as an effective mechanism to maximize the inclusion of and benefits for small-scale farmers, while giving some control over production to agribusinesses without requiring land ownership. In Cambodia, CF takes many forms and involves food and industrial crops, yet the different CF models and contract types have not been identified. Farmers and contractors have encountered many problems in obtaining reliable benefits from and sustaining CF schemes.

## IV. ANNEXES

### Annex 4.1: List of Interviewees in Ka Teang village

No	Name	Sex	Age	Ethnic group	Education level	Children	Son	Daughter	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Phean Khea	F	40	Kreung	Secondary school	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
2	Che Munh	F	39	Kreung	Did not study	4	3	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
3	Chumpos Chanh	F	29	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
4	Ngeng Nangkav	F	35	Kreung	Primary school	1	0	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
5	Hang Mary	F	26	Kreung	Did not study	1	0	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
6	Kromoun Chorn	F	50	Kreung	Did not study	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
7	Ping Kanhi	F	40	Kreung	Primary school	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
8	Chour Ka Por	M	51	Kreung	Did not study	3	1	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
9	Chorn Tol	F	45	Kreung	Did not study	4	2	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
10	Toy Dalit	M	35	Kreung	Secondary school	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
11	Chrab Sovat	M	42	Kreung	Primary school	4	3	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
12	Horn Bril	M	33	Kreung	Primary school	2	2	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
13	Kean Sang	M	56	Kreung	Did not study	8	3	5	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
14	Nheak Sor Sai	F	23	Kreung	Primary school	1	0	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
15	Heang Kom Prey	F	29	Kreung	Primary school	1	1	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
16	Cha Ngory	F	40	Kreung	Did not study	6	4	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
17	Hang Tola	M	38	Kreung	Secondary school	4	1	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
18	Chou Khrunh	F	50	Kreung	Did not study	3	0	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
19	San Pan	F	57	Kreung	Did not study	5	2	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
20	Cheav Yann	F	45	Kreung	Did not study	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
21	Cheu Kuy	M	41	Kreung	Primary school	3	3	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
22	Huy Sinoun	F	51	Kreung	Did not study	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
23	Savorn Ka Chhouk	F	19	Kreung	Primary school	0	0	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri

24	Rorng Cheung Lorn	M	39	Kreung	Did not study	3	3	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
25	Yorng Rorng	M	40	Kreung	Did not study	0	0	0	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
26	Panhches Thnung	M	32	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
27	Chil Kanhchrul	M	55	Kreung	Did not study	8	6	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
28	Kahak Thann	M	67	Kreung	Did not study	4	3	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
29	Khoun Ngoun	F	50	Kreung	Did not study	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
30	Kampak Sa Ngao	F	29	Kreung	Did not study	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
31	Chrul Kam Pol	M	32	Kreung	Did not study	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
32	Vork Port	M	46	Kreung	Did not study	3	-	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
33	Chrul Breut	M	29	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
34	Pun Chheum	M	42	Kreung	Primary school	4	2	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
35	Dom Leuk Khoun	M	80	Kreung	Did not study	4	2	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
36	Keo Savel	M	29	Kreung	Primary school	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
37	Panhches Haeng	F	37	Kreung	Did not study	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
38	Kanhchel Banhchi	M	50	Kreung	Primary school	7	3	4	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
39	Krokork Komporn	M	30	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
40	Sro Kouy Nhakk	M	80	Kreung	Did not study	6	5	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
41	Teang Chample	F	40	Kreung	Did not study	-	-	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
42	Phean Nga	M	35	Kreung	Did not study	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
43	Chhout Leang	F	63	Kreung	Did not study	8	5	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
44	Khan You Vann	M	37	Kreung	Did not study	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
45	Ro Mes Hes	M	34	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
46	Tang Vil	M	81	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
47	Prunh Chan Thea	M	38	Kreung	Primary school	3	-	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
48	Mil Eng	M	60	Kreung	Did not study	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
49	Kro Lean Chhorn	F	52	Kreung	Did not study	1	1		Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
50	Prunh Chan Tha	M	38	Kreung	Did not study	3		3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
51	Pin Vanni	M	26	Kreung	Did not study	-	-		Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri



52	San Kri	F	45	Kreung	Did not study	9	4	5	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
53	Kloul Vin	M	53	Kreung	Secondary school	5	2	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
54	Ngeng Savoeun	M	31	Kreung	Did not study	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
55	Thiv Salann	F	43	Kreung	High school	4	3	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
56	Chanra Chem A	F	26	Kreung	Did not study	-	-	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
57	Krit Savann	M	45	Kreung	Did not study	3	-	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
58	Chann Treang Cham Ple	F	40	Kreung	Did not study	4	3	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
59	Chhnas Hounh	F	24	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
60	Soeung Sophea	M	41	Kreung	Did not study	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
61	Chae Rom Poug	F	53	Kreung	Did not study	8	4	4	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
62	Yong Tro Moug	M	55	Kreung	Did not study	-	-	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
63	Bunroeung Kateub	F	35	Kreung	Did not study	2	1	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
64	Chreuy Bunroeung	M	62	Kreung	Did not study	5	3	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
65	Leum Thalatt	F	46	Kreung	Did not study	5	2	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
66	Sut Sreymom	F	33	Kreung	Did not study	2	2	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
67	Teang Ror Dae	F	50	Kreung	Did not study	3	-	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
68	Roeun Chanthay	M	29	Kreung	Primary school	1	1	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
69	Norng Kong Torn	F	26	Kreung	Primary school	2	-	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
70	Ngoul Thol	M	31	Kreung	Primary school	2	-	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
71	Srey Chanda	F	22	Kreung	High school	-	-	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
72	Kom Porng Lol	M	46	Kreung	Did not study	5	3	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
73	Phorng Phluy	M	34	Kreung	Did not study	2	-	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
74	Phong Tuy	F	38	Kreung	Did not study	4	2	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
75	Suy Bro Ngev	M	50	Kreung	Did not study	5	3	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
76	Kim Phon Huy	M	43	Kreung	Primary school	3	1	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
77	Sek Suy	M	40	Kreung	Secondary school	3	1	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
78	Hem Morng	M	57	Kreung	Primary school	5	3	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
79	Ki Pli	F	45	Kreung	Primary school	6	3	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
80	Hang Lorn	M	56	Kreung	Primary school	7	4	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri

81	Plong Chunh	M	37	Kreung	Primary school	3	1	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
82	Deum Pati	M	40	Kreung	Primary school	3	2	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
83	Sek Pouy	M	37	Kreung	Primary school	3	3	-	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
84	Thy Pong Ror	M	35	Kreung	Primary school	1	-	1	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
85	Rouy Choeung	F	60	Kreung	Did not study	4	2	2	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
86	Chan Tor Kro Peu	M	47	Kreung	Did not study	6	2	4	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
87	Thay Muy	M	57	Kreung	Primary school	4	1	3	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri
88	Boung Meng	M	41	Kreung	Did not study	4	-	4	Ka Teang	Lbang II	Lumphat	Ratanakiri

## Annex 4.2: List of Families Planting Cashew Tree

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Cashew's age	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Phean Khea	F	1.00	12	1.70	1.70	3,500.00
2	Che Munh	F	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chumpos Chanh	F	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ngeng Nangkav	F	-	-	-	-	-
5	Hang Mary	F	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kromoun Chorn	F	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ping Kanhi	F	1.50	19	2.50	2.50	4,000.00
8	Chour Ka Por	M	-	-	-	-	-
9	Chorn Tol	F	0.20	4	0.10	0.10	-
10	Toy Dalit	M	2.00	10	2.00	2.00	4,000.00
11	Chrab Sovat	M	2.00	20	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
12	Horn Bril	M	1.00	3	-	-	-
13	Kean Sang	M	2.50	10	1.00	1.00	3,000.00
14	Nheak Sor Sai	F	-	-	-	-	-
15	Heang Kom Prey	F	0.50	4	0.20	0.20	4,100.00
16	Cha Ngory	F	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	-
17	Hang Tola	M	0.50	3	-	-	-
18	Chou Khrunh	F	0.50	10	0.60	0.60	-
19	San Pan	F	-	-	-	-	-
20	Cheav Yann	F	2.00	20	2.25	2.25	4,100.00
21	Cheu Kuy	M	2.00	15	2.75	2.75	4,100.00
22	Huy Sinoun	F	-	-	-	-	-
23	Savorn Ka Chhouk	F	-	-	-	-	-
24	Rorng Cheung Lorn	M	2.50	20	3.25	3.25	-
25	Yorng Rorng	M	0.50	15	0.50	0.50	4,000.00
26	Panhches Thnung	M	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chil Kanhchrul	M	1.00	12	0.75	0.75	4,000.00
28	Kahak Thann	M	1.00	15	1.50	1.50	2,500.00
29	Khoun Ngoun	F	1.00	10	1.23	1.23	3,000.00
30	Kampak Sa Ngao	F	1.00	9	1.15	1.15	4,000.00
31	Chrul Kam Pol	M	-	-	-	-	-
32	Vork Port	M	1.00	6	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
33	Chrul Breut	M	-	-	-	-	-
34	Pun Chheum	M	1.00	14	1.20	1.20	4,000.00
35	Dom Leuk Khoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
36	Keo Savel	M	-	-	-	-	-
37	Panhches Haeng	F	-	-	-	-	-
38	Kanhchel Banhchi	M	-	-	-	-	-
39	Krokork Komporn	M	-	-	-	-	-
40	Sro Kouy Nhakk	M	-	-	-	-	-
41	Teang Chample	F	-	-	-	-	-
42	Phean Nga	M	-	-	-	-	-
43	Chhout Leang	F	-	-	-	-	-
44	Khan You Vann	M	0.70	10	1.00	1.00	-
45	Ro Mes Hes	M	1.00	12	1.35	1.35	-
46	Tang Vil	M	-	-	-	-	-
47	Prunh Chan Thea	M	0.50	8	0.75	0.75	-
48	Mil Eng	M	-	-	-	-	-

49	Kro Lean Chhorn	F	-	-	-	-	-
50	Prunh Chan Tha	M	1.50	10	2.00	2.00	
51	Pin Vanni	M	0.70	10	0.20	0.20	4,200.00
52	San Kri	F	0.50	15	0.20	0.20	3,500.00
53	Kloul Vin	M	1.00	20	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
54	Ngeng Savoeun	M	1.00	8	1.50	1.50	4,500.00
55	Thiv Salann	F	3.00	20	2.00	2.00	3,500.00
56	Chanra Chem A	F	-	-	-	-	-
57	Krit Savann	M	5.00	6	5.20	5.20	3,500.00
58	Chann Treang Cham Ple	F	1.00	15	0.50	0.50	3,500.00
59	Chhnas Hounh	F	-	-	-	-	-
60	Soeung Sophea	M	1.20	4	1.40	1.40	5,000.00
61	Chae Rom Poug	F	-	-	-	-	-
62	Yong Tro Moung	M	1.50	4	1.50	1.50	4,100.00
63	Bunroeung Kateub	F	-	-	-	-	-
64	Chreuy Bunroeung	M	-	-	-	-	-
65	Leum Thalat	F	-	-	-	-	-
66	Sut Sreymom	F	4.00	10	3.50	3.50	4,100.00
67	Teang Ror Dae	F	1.00	10	1.49	1.49	4,100.00
68	Roeun Chanthy	M	2.00	2	-	-	-
69	Norng Kong Torng	F	2.00	8	2.50	2.50	4,150.00
70	Ngoul Thol	M	3.00	8	3.50	3.50	4,000.00
71	Srey Chanda	F	5.00	15	6.00	6.00	4,500.00
72	Kom Porng Lol	M	-	-	-	-	-
73	Phorng Phluy	M	-	-	-	-	-
74	Phong Tuy	F	-	-	-	-	-
75	Suy Bro Ngev	M	-	-	-	-	-
76	Kim Phon Huy	M	2.00	8	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
77	Sek Suy	M	2.00	10	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
78	Hem Morng	M	3.00	20	3.50	3.50	3,100.00
79	Ki Pli	F	2.00	15	1.50	1.50	4,100.00
80	Hang Lorn	M	3.00	15	2.50	2.50	4,000.00
81	Plong Chunh	M	1.00	20	1.50	1.50	4,200.00
82	Deum Pati	M	0.60	20	0.30	0.30	4,100.00
83	Sek Pouy	M	2.00	20	0.50	0.50	4,100.00
84	Thy Pong Ror	M	0.50	9	0.30	0.30	4,100.00
85	Rouy Choeung	F	1.00	20	0.40	0.40	4,000.00
86	Chan Tor Kro Peu	M	1.00	15	0.30	0.30	4,050.00
87	Thay Muy	M	1.00	20	0.40	0.40	4,000.00
88	Boung Meng	M	1.00	10	0.50	0.50	4,100.00
Total (ha, t)			81.40	-	76.47	76.47	-

#### Annex 4.3: List of Families Planting Cassava

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Dried Cassava Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Phean Khea	F	-	-	-
2	Che Munh	F	0.50	1.20	800
3	Chumpo Chanh	F	-	-	-
4	Ngeng Nangkav	F	1.00	8.00	800
5	Hang Mary	F	-	-	-

6	Kromoun Chorn	F	-	-	-
7	Ping Kanhi	F	0.30	3.00	750
8	Chour Ka Por	M	-	-	-
9	Chorn Tol	F	1.20	3.00	750
10	Toy Dalit	M	1.00	5.00	600
11	Chrab Sovat	M	1.00	2.00	830
12	Horn Bril	M	2.00	3.00	850
13	Kean Sang	M	-	-	-
14	Nheak Sor Sai	F	0.40	1.22	740
15	Heang Kom Prey	F	0.50	2.00	700
16	Cha Ngory	F	1.00	-	-
17	Hang Tola	M	-	-	-
18	Chou Khrunh	F	-	-	-
19	San Pan	F	-	-	-
20	Cheav Yann	F	0.30	0.57	700
21	Cheu Kuy	M	-	-	-
22	Huy Sinoun	F	-	-	-
23	Savorn Ka Chhouk	F	-	-	-
24	Rorng Cheung Lorng	M	3.00	10.00	700
25	Yorng Rorng	M	-	-	-
26	Panhches Thnung	M	-	-	-
27	Chil Kanhchrul	M	-	-	-
28	Kahak Thann	M	0.50	0.70	700
29	Khoun Ngoun	F	-	-	-
30	Kampak Sa Ngao	F	1.00	2.30	600
31	Chrul Kam Pol	M	1.00	4.00	600
32	Vork Port	M	-	-	-
33	Chrul Breut	M	-	-	-
34	Pun Chheum	M	-	-	-
35	Dom Leuk Khoun	M	-	-	-
36	Keo Savel	M	1.00	6.00	890
37	Panhches Haeng	F	0.50	1.00	800
38	Kanhchel Banhchi	M	0.50	1.00	700
39	Krokork Komporn	M	0.50	2.00	700
40	Sro Kouy Nhakk	M	0.50	0.50	600
41	Teang Chample	F	-	-	-
42	Phean Nga	M	0.40	0.12	-
43	Chhout Leang	F	-	-	-
44	Khan You Vann	M	0.50	2.10	-
45	Ro Mes Hes	M	1.00	-	-
46	Tang Vil	M	-	-	-
47	Prunh Chan Thea	M	1.00	5.40	-
48	Mil Eng	M	-	-	-
49	Kro Lean Chhorn	F	-	-	-
50	Prunh Chan Tha	M	1.00	7.15	-
51	Pin Vanni	M	0.80	4.00	-
52	San Kri	F	-	-	-
53	Kloul Vin	M	1.00	3.00	700
54	Ngeng Savoeun	M	1.50	5.00	700
55	Thiv Salann	F	-	-	-
56	Chanra Chem A	F	-	-	-
57	Krit Savann	M	-	-	-
58	Chann Treang Cham Ple	F	-	-	-
59	Chhnas Hounh	F	1.00	3.50	880
60	Soeung Sophea	M	-	-	-
61	Chae Rom Poug	F	-	-	-
62	Yong Tro Moung	M	0.50	2.00	500

63	Bunroeung Kateub	F	-	-	-
64	Chreuy Bunroeung	M	-	-	-
65	Leum Thalut	F	-	-	-
66	Sut Sreymom	F	1.00	4.28	700
67	Teang Ror Dae	F	-	-	-
68	Roeun Chanthu	M	-	-	-
69	Norng Kong Torng	F	1.00	8.00	720
70	Ngoul Thol	M	0.50	6.00	700
71	Srey Chanda	F	0.50	8.00	700
72	Kom Porng Lol	M	-	-	-
73	Phorng Phluy	M	-	-	-
74	Phong Tuy	F	0.50	1.50	700
75	Suy Bro Ngev	M	1.00	3.00	720
76	Kim Phon Huy	M	-	-	-
77	Sek Suy	M	-	-	-
78	Hem Morng	M	0.50	1.00	700
79	Ki Pli	F	0.50	3.00	700
80	Hang Lorn	M	0.50	3.00	700
81	Plong Chunh	M	-	-	-
82	Deum Pati	M	-	-	-
83	Sek Pouy	M	1.00	4.00	700
84	Thy Pong Ror	M	0.50	3.00	700
85	Rouy Choeung	F	0.50	2.00	700
86	Chan Tor Kro Peu	M	1.00	2.00	700
87	Thay Muy	M	0.50	3.00	700
88	Boung Meng	M	0.50	3.00	700
Total (t)			36.40	143.54	-

#### Annex 4.4: List of Families Planting Upland Paddy/Rice

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Phean Khea	F	-	-	-	-
2	Che Munh	F	1.00	1.20	-	-
3	Chumpos Chanh	F	0.40	0.70	-	-
4	Ngeng Nangkav	F	-	-	-	-
5	Hang Mary	F	1.00	2.10	-	-
6	Kromoun Chorn	F	1.00	0.60	-	-
7	Ping Kanhi	F	1.50	0.20	-	-
8	Chour Ka Por	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
9	Chorn Tol	F	0.50	1.40	-	-
10	Toy Dalit	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
11	Chrab Sovat	M	2.00	2.00	-	-
12	Horn Bril	M	1.00	1.50	-	-
13	Kean Sang	M	6.00	2.00	1.50	1,000.00
14	Nheak Sor Sai	F	1.00	1.20	-	-
15	Heang Kom Prey	F	1.00	2.00	-	-
16	Cha Ngory	F	1.00	1.20	-	-
17	Hang Tola	M	-	-	-	-
18	Chou Khrunh	F	1.00	0.50	-	-
19	San Pan	F	-	-	-	-
20	Cheav Yann	F	2.00	2.00	3.00	900.00
21	Cheu Kuy	M	-	-	-	-

22	Huy Sinoun	F	1.00	2.00	0.02	1,000.00
23	Savorn Ka Chhouk	F	1.00	1.80	-	-
24	Rorng Cheung Lorn	M	1.00	2.00	-	-
25	Yorng Rorng	M	1.00	2.00	-	-
26	Panhches Thnung	M	-	-	-	-
27	Chil Kanhchrul	M	1.00	2.00	-	-
28	Kahak Thann	M	2.00	3.50	1.00	1,000.00
29	Khoun Ngoun	F	-	-	-	-
30	Kampak Sa Ngao	F	1.00	2.00	-	-
31	Chrul Kam Pol	M	-	-	-	-
32	Vork Port	M	0.50	2.00	-	-
33	Chrul Breut	M	0.60	0.80	-	-
34	Pun Chheum	M	2.00	3.00	0.50	1,000.00
35	Dom Leuk Khoun	M	-	-	-	-
36	Keo Savel	M	2.50	3.40	-	-
37	Panhches Haeng	F	-	-	-	-
38	Kanhchel Banhchi	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
39	Krokork Komporn	M	-	-	-	-
40	Sro Kouy Nhakk	M	-	-	-	-
41	Teang Chample	F	-	-	-	-
42	Phean Nga	M	0.70	0.90	-	-
43	Chhout Leang	F	-	-	-	-
44	Khan You Vann	M	3.00	8.90	-	-
45	Ro Mes Hes	M	1.00	3.00	-	-
46	Tang Vil	M	1.00	0.60	-	-
47	Prunh Chan Thea	M	2.50	2.80	-	-
48	Mil Eng	M	-	-	-	-
49	Kro Lean Chhorn	F	-	-	-	-
50	Prunh Chan Tha	M	2.50	2.80	-	-
51	Pin Vanni	M	-	-	-	-
52	San Kri	F	1.00	2.50	-	-
53	Kloul Vin	M	1.00	1.70	-	-
54	Ngeng Savoeun	M	2.00	0.80	0.50	1,000.00
55	Thiv Salann	F	3.00	7.00	3.50	1,000.00
56	Chanra Chem A	F	-	-	-	-
57	Krit Savann	M	1.00	3.00	-	-
58	Chann Treang Cham Ple	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
59	Chhnas Hounh	F	-	-	-	-
60	Soeung Sophea	M	0.50	1.00	-	-
61	Chae Rom Poug	F	2.00	1.00	-	-
62	Yong Tro Moung	M	1.50	3.00	1.00	900.00
63	Bunroeung Kateub	F	3.00	5.50	-	-
64	Chreuy Bunroeung	M	2.00	3.00	1.00	1,000.00
65	Leum Thalat	F	2.00	2.50	1.00	800.00
66	Sut Sreymom	F	-	-	-	-
67	Teang Ror Dae	F	0.50	1.00	-	-
68	Roeun Chanthy	M	-	-	-	-
69	Norng Kong Torng	F	-	-	-	-
70	Ngoul Thol	M	-	-	-	-
71	Srey Chanda	F	-	-	-	-
72	Kom Porng Lol	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
73	Phorng Phluy	M	-	-	-	-
74	Phong Tuy	F	-	-	-	-
75	Suy Bro Ngev	M	1.00	1.70	-	-
76	Kim Phon Huy	M	-	-	-	-

77	Sek Suy	M	-	-	-	-
78	Hem Morng	M	1.50	1.50	-	-
79	Ki Pli	F	1.50	2.00	-	-
80	Hang Lorn	M	2.00	3.00	-	-
81	Plong Chunh	M	-	-	-	-
82	Deum Pati	M	-	-	-	-
83	Sek Pouy	M	1.50	2.00	-	-
84	Thy Pong Ror	M	0.50	1.00	-	-
85	Rouy Choeung	F	0.50	0.80	-	-
86	Chan Tor Kro Peu	M	1.00	2.00	-	-
87	Thay Muy	M	-	-	-	-
88	Boung Meng	M	3.00	5.00	2.00	1,000.00
Total (t)			81.70	117.10	15.02	-

#### Annex 4.5: List of Families Raising Animals and Livestock

No	Name	Sex	Cow	Buffalo	Swine/Mice Pig	Chicken	Duck
1	Phean Khea	F	1	-	-	10	-
2	Che Munh	F	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chumpos Chanh	F	-	-	-	-	-
4	Ngeng Nangkhav	F	-	-	-	1	-
5	Hang Mary	F	-	-	-	-	-
6	Kromoun Chorn	F	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ping Kanhi	F	-	-	-	-	-
8	Chour Ka Por	M	-	9	-	20	-
9	Chorn Tol	F	-	-	-	4	-
10	Toy Dalit	M	7	-	-	-	-
11	Chrab Sovat	M	10	5	-	-	-
12	Horn Bril	M	1	1	-	-	-
13	Kean Sang	M	7	3	-	5	-
14	Nheak Sor Sai	F	-	-	1	-	-
15	Heang Kom Prey	F	1	1	-	10	-
16	Cha Ngory	F	2	2	-	-	-
17	Hang Tola	M	-	-	-	2	-
18	Chou Khrunh	F	-	-	-	-	-
19	San Pan	F	-	-	-	1	-
20	Cheav Yann	F	1	-	3	3	-
21	Cheu Kuy	M	50	-	2	20	-
22	Huy Sinoun	F	23	-	30	-	-
23	Savorn Ka Chhouk	F	-	-	-	-	-
24	Rorng Cheung Lorng	M	1	-	2	2	-
25	Yorng Rorng	M	5	-	2	5	-
26	Panhches Thnung	M	-	-	-	-	-
27	Chil Kanhchrul	M	-	-	-	-	-
28	Kahak Thann	M	11	3	-	-	-
29	Khoun Ngoun	F	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kampak Sa Ngao	F	-	-	1	4	-
31	Chrul Kam Pol	M	-	-	-	-	-



32	Vork Port	M	-	-	-	-	-
33	Chrul Breut	M	-	-	-	-	-
34	Pun Chheum	M	7	-	1	-	-
35	Dom Leuk Khoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
36	Keo Savel	M	3	-	-	5	-
37	Panhches Haeng	F	-	-	-	-	-
38	Kanhchel Banhchi	M	-	-	-	-	-
39	Krokork Komporn	M	-	-	-	-	-
40	Sro Kouy Nhakk	M	1	-	1	-	-
41	Teang Chample	F	1	-	-	-	-
42	Phean Nga	M	-	-	1	-	-
43	Chhout Leang	F	36	-	-	5	-
44	Khan You Vann	M	25	-	-	50	-
45	Ro Mes Hes	M	-	-	-	-	-
46	Tang Vil	M	-	-	-	-	-
47	Prunh Chan Thea	M	-	-	-	-	-
48	Mil Eng	M	-	-	-	-	-
49	Kro Lean Chhorn	F	-	-	-	-	-
50	Prunh Chan Tha	M	-	-	-	-	-
51	Pin Vanni	M	-	-	-	10	-
52	San Kri	F	-	1	-	10	-
53	Kloul Vin	M	7	-	1	10	-
54	Ngeng Savoeun	M	4	1	2	10	-
55	Thiv Salann	F	7	2	-	5	4
56	Chanra Chem A	F	-	-	-	-	-
57	Krit Savann	M	4	-	-	10	-
58	Chann Treang Cham Ple	F	5	-	-	-	-
59	Chhnas Hounh	F	4	-	-	-	-
60	Soeung Sophea	M	-	-	-	30	-
61	Chae Rom Poug	F	-	-	-	20	-
62	Yong Tro Moung	M	5	6	-	20	-
63	Bunroeung Kateub	F	3	2	-	-	-
64	Chreuy Bunroeung	M	6	1	-	5	-
65	Leum Thalat	F	3	-	-	6	-
66	Sut Sreymom	F	4	-	-	50	-
67	Teang Ror Dae	F	-	-	-	2	-
68	Roeun Chanthay	M	-	-	1	-	-
69	Norng Kong Torng	F	11	-	-	-	-
70	Ngoul Thol	M	4	-	2	-	-
71	Srey Chanda	F	6	-	-	3	-
72	Kom Porng Lol	M	-	-	-	-	-
73	Phorng Phluy	M	-	-	-	-	-
74	Phong Tuy	F	-	-	-	2	-
75	Suy Bro Ngev	M	-	-	-	6	-
76	Kim Phon Huy	M	5	-	-	17	-
77	Sek Suy	M	-	-	-	-	-
78	Hem Morng	M	10	-	-	6	-
79	Ki Pli	F	4	-	-	-	-

80	Hang Lorn	M	-	-	-	4	-
81	Plong Chunh	M	1	-	-	-	-
82	Deum Pati	M	-	-	-	5	-
83	Sek Pouy	M	1	-	-	5	-
84	Thy Pong Ror	M	-	-	-	2	-
85	Rouy Choeung	F	2	-	-	-	-
86	Chan Tor Kro Peu	M	-	-	-	3	-
87	Thay Muy	M	-	-	-	2	-
88	Boung Meng	M	-	-	-	3	2
Total			289	37	50	393	6

## Annex 4.6: Training Needs Assessment Codes

<b>1. Crops Production's codes</b>	
<b>Code 1</b>	Cultivation techniques (soil preparation, net house preparation, seed selection, irrigation preparation)
<b>Code 2</b>	An understanding the use of pesticides and fertilizers and technical standards
<b>Code 3</b>	Breeding or grafting techniques (including cashews, cassava, etc.)
<b>Code 4</b>	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and treatments on various crops
<b>Code 5</b>	An understanding of safe vegetables and safe vegetable growing techniques
<b>Code 6</b>	An understanding of organic crops and organic farming techniques
<b>Code 7</b>	An understanding of planting techniques in line with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
<b>Code 8</b>	An understanding drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation
<b>Code 9</b>	Organizing production groups or farming communities and other related work
<b>Code 10</b>	Agricultural business planning preparation
<b>2. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture's Codes</b>	
<b>N 1</b>	Training on food safety and nutrition
<b>N 2</b>	Training on agricultural product processing and preservation technology
<b>N 3</b>	Training on promoting gender equality and women's nutrition
<b>N 4</b>	Training on intensive agriculture and agricultural diversification
<b>N 5</b>	Training on hygiene and food hygiene practices
<b>N 6</b>	Training on home school garden and food safety education for school children
<b>N 7</b>	Training on communicable diseases pandemic, health effects and nutrition
<b>N 8</b>	Training on fundamental basics of nutrition
<b>N 9</b>	Training on gender equity, women's leadership and agricultural works
<b>N 10</b>	Training on post-harvest of nutrition losses in value chain
<b>N 11</b>	Training on strategy and multi-sectors on malnutrition interventions
<b>N 12</b>	Training on food fortification
<b>N 13</b>	Training on post-harvest safe handling
<b>3. Contract Farming Implementation's Codes</b>	
<b>CF 1</b>	Training on general guideline of contract farming
<b>CF 2</b>	Training on monitoring and verification of relevant documents during implementing the contract farming
<b>CF 3</b>	Training on quality control and preparation
<b>CF 4</b>	Training on development of human resource training plan and participation in the implementation of contract agricultural production
<b>CF 5</b>	Training on procedure for requesting and preparation of relevant documents requesting the implementation of contract farming
<b>CF 6</b>	Training on dispute resolution in contract farming
<b>CF 7</b>	Training on packaging and labeling
<b>CF 8</b>	Training on market access and smallholder farmers' connectivity
<b>CF 9</b>	Training on the concept of agri-business cluster

## Annex 4.7: 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: ☐ Tompoun ☐ Pou Nong ☐ Mil ☐ Prov  
☐ 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

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: ....., 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
- ☐ 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)

## 2.10 Training Needs Assessment

### A. Animals and Livestock Production

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)						
Techniques/Animals	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken	Ducks	Other
Animal husbandry feeding						
Breeding						
Feeds making						
Vaccination						
Disease treatment						
Production preparation (Cage)						
Business planning preparation						
Others						

### B. Aquaculture

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)					
Techniques/Aquaculture	Cat fish	Frog	Eel	Others	Others
Raising in plastic bags					
Breeding					
Feeds making					
Vaccination					
Disease treatment					
Production preparation (Reservoir)					
Business planning preparation					
Others					

### **C. Crops Production**

**Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)**

- ☐ Cultivation techniques (soil preparation, net house preparation, seed selection, irrigation preparation)
- ☐ An understanding the use of pesticides and fertilizers and technical standards
- ☐ Breeding or grafting techniques (including cashews, cassava, etc.)
- ☐ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and treatments on various crops
- ☐ An understanding of safe vegetables and safe vegetable growing techniques
- ☐ An understanding of organic crops and organic farming techniques
- ☐ An understanding of planting techniques in line with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
- ☐ An understanding drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation
- ☐ Organizing production groups or farming communities and other related work
- ☐ Agricultural business planning preparation

### **D. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture**

**Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)**

- ☐ Training on food safety and nutrition
- ☐ Training on agricultural product processing and preservation technology
- ☐ Training on promoting gender equality and women's nutrition
- ☐ Training on intensive agriculture and agricultural diversification
- ☐ Training on hygiene and food hygiene practices
- ☐ Training on home school garden and food safety education for school children
- ☐ Training on communicable diseases pandemic, health effects and nutrition
- ☐ Training on fundamental basics of nutrition
- ☐ Training on gender equity, women's leadership and agricultural works
- ☐ Training on post-harvest of nutrition losses in value chain
- ☐ Training on strategy and multi-sectors on malnutrition interventions
- ☐ Training on food fortification
- ☐ Training on post-harvest safe handling

### **E. Contract Farming Implementation**

**Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)**

- ☐ Training on general guideline of contract farming
- ☐ Training on monitoring and verification of relevant documents during implementing the contract farming

- ☐ Training on quality control and preparation
- ☐ Training on development of human resource training plan and participation in the implementation of contract agricultural production
- ☐ Training on procedure for requesting and preparation of relevant documents requesting the implementation of contract farming
- ☐ Training on dispute resolution in contract farming
- ☐ Training on packaging and labeling
- ☐ Training on market access and smallholder farmers' connectivity
- ☐ Training on the concept of agri-business cluster

#### **Annex 4.8 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)

**Thank you!**