

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA  
NATION RELIGION KING



*Beneficiary Profile Report*

*Tumpoun Reoung Thouch Indigenous  
Community, Taveng Krom Commune,  
Taveng District, Ratanakiri Province*



PROJECT IP: P171331

APRIL, 2023

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## 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), Thboung 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.

<b>Table 1.1 Beneficiary targeting</b>				
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
<b>Total</b>	26		45	
<b>Grand total</b>	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.

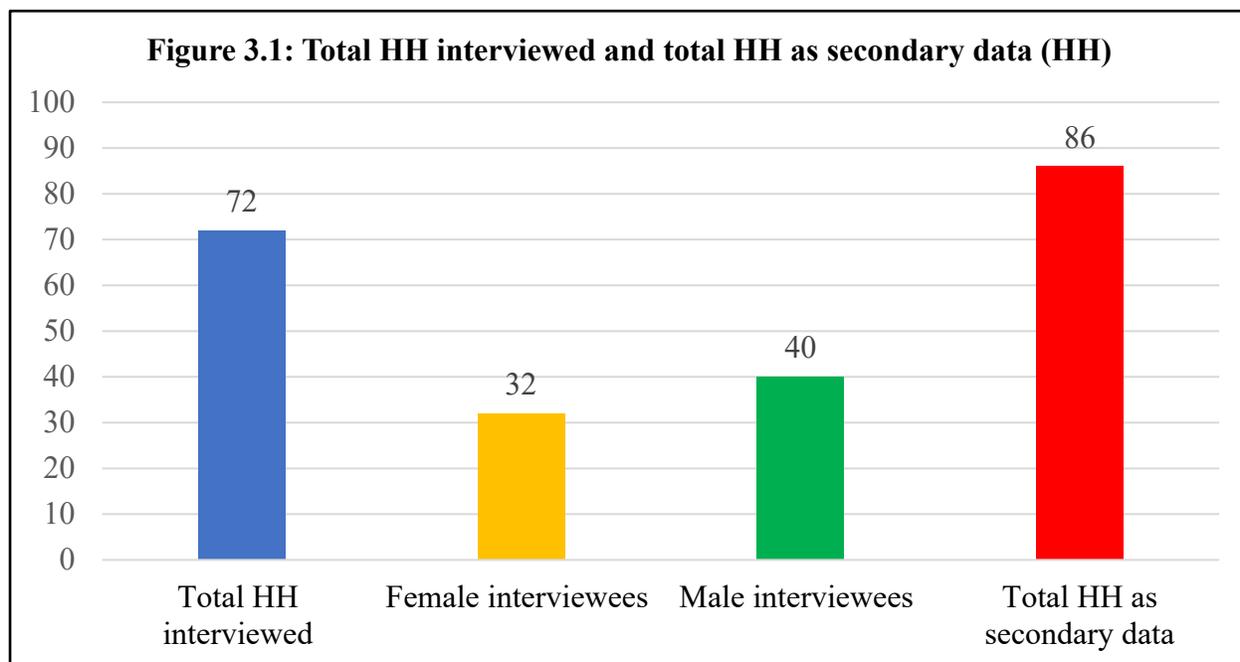
## II. Data Collection Methodology

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 **Tumpoun Roeung Thouch indigenous community/village, Taveng Krom commune, Taveng district, Ratanakiri province** from 27 to 31 March 2023.

### III. Results

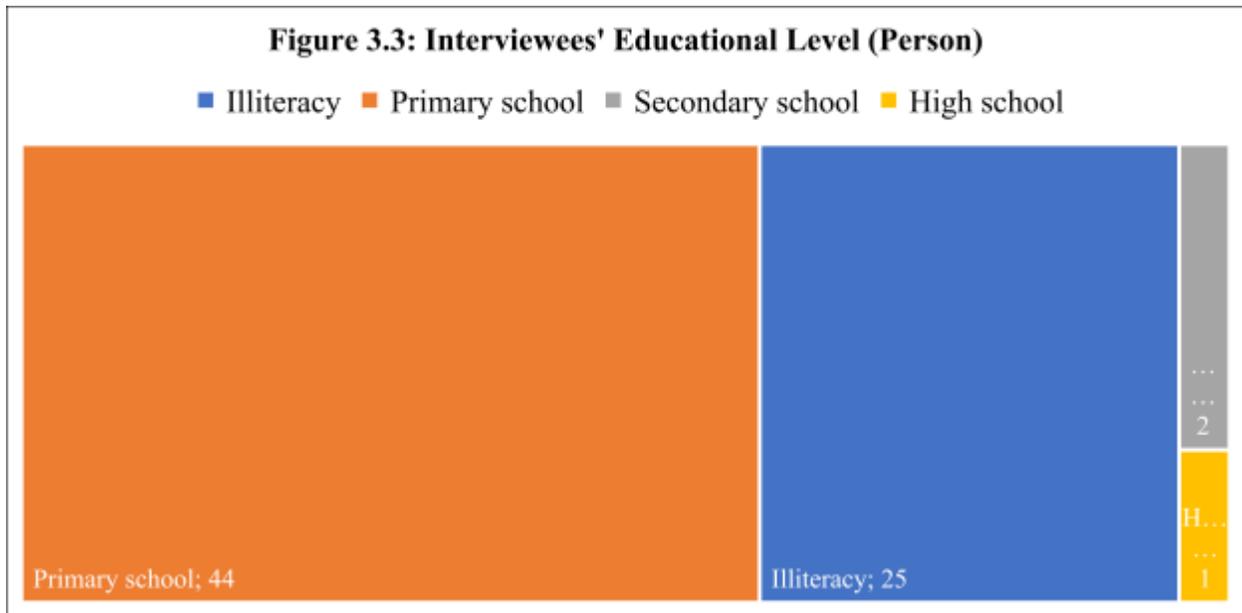
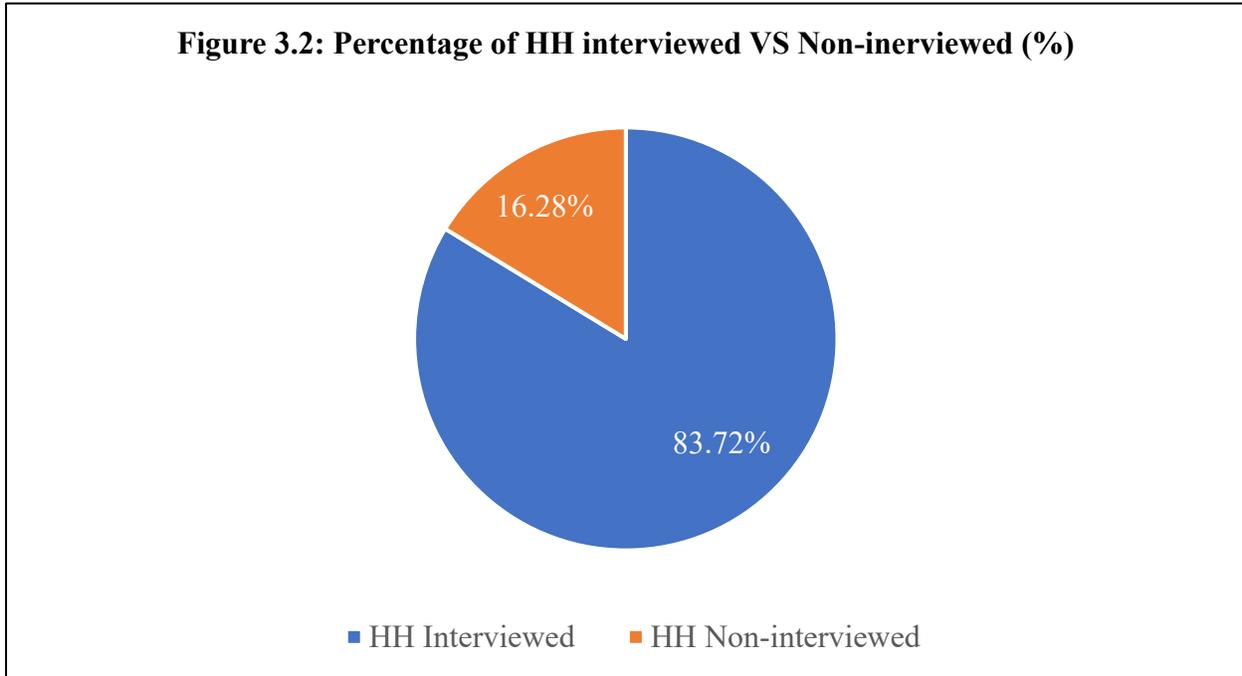
#### 3.1 General Information

13. **Tumpoun Roeung Touch indigenous community** is a village located in **Taveng Krom commune, Taveng district, Ratanakiri province**, standing at North East side, about **40 km from Banlung town**. The majority of citizens of this village are **Prov Indigenous People (PIP)**. Geographically, its UTM numbers are **48P 723531-1557084** and **48P 721214-1557398** once the mission team pointed by using the Oppo Reno 3.
14. According to the secondary data from village chief of **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, the total population inside this village is 286 IPs (Includes 148 females and 138 males) equals to 86 households (HHs). However, once the mission team has completely interviewed all families in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** there are totally about 72 HH (F32; 44.45%, M40; 55.55%) (See figure 3.1 below).

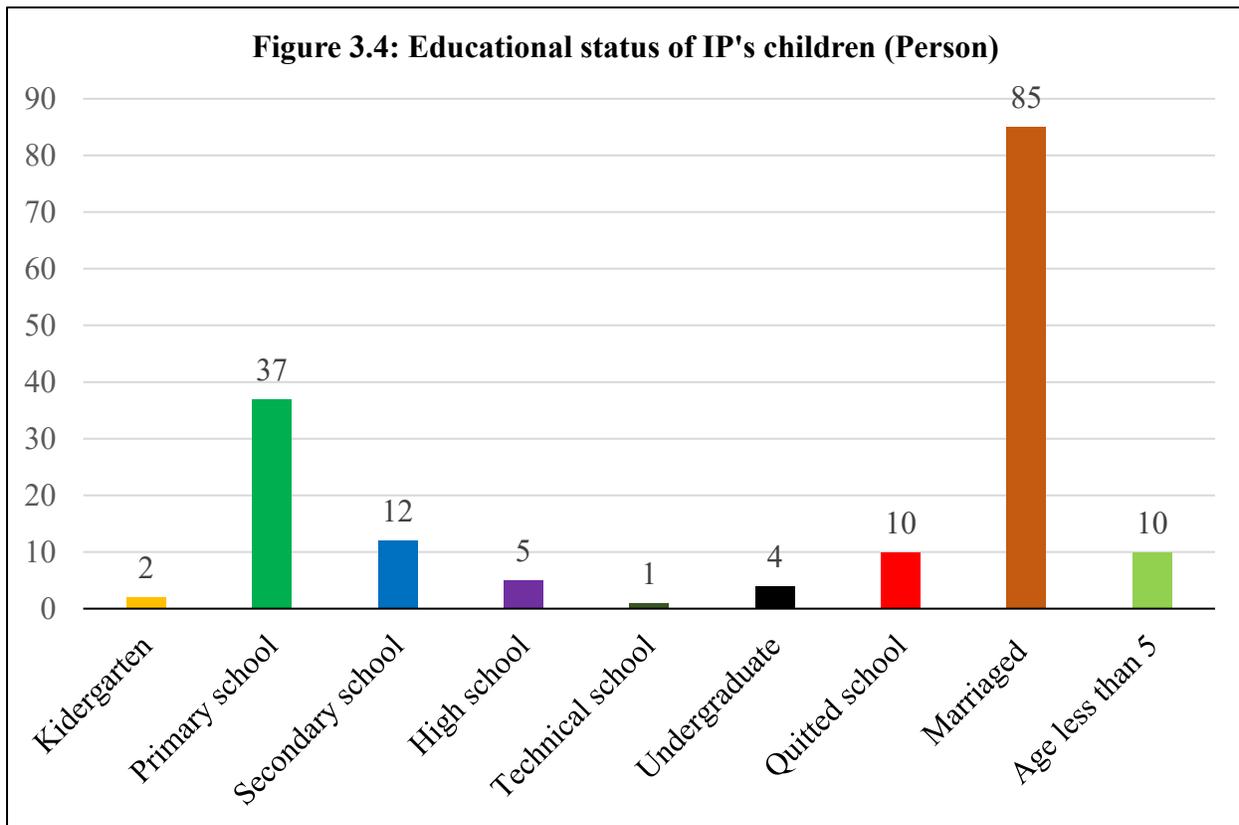


15. Therefore, the percentage of the households interviewed is approximately 83.72% of the total family in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch indigenous community** or **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** while there are only 16.28% were not interviewed (See figure 3.2 below). In fact, **Tumpoun Roeung Touch** is one among ten villages in Taveng Krom commune: Tumpoun Reung Thum, Kaoh Pong, Sieng Say, Psang, Keh Kuong Touch, Ta Ngach, Phav, Vieng Chan and Tun.
16. In fact, Taveng is a district in Ratanakiri Province, north-east Cambodia which its population was 8,814 people in 1998. It contains 23 villages that are located in six communes.
17. According to the data interviewed, the educational level of interviewees at primary school, secondary school, high school and illiteracy rate is about 68.88% (155 Pers), 11.11% (25 Pers),

1.79% (04 Pers) and 18.22% (41 Pers) respectively (See figure 3.3: Interviewees' educational level).

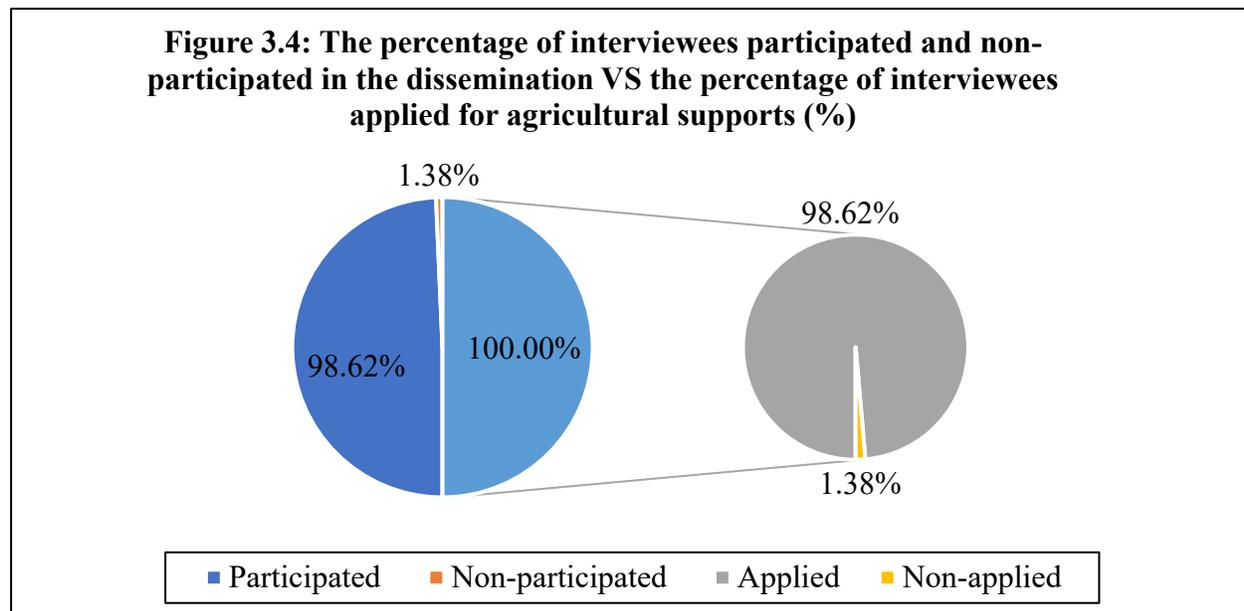


18. Based on the interviewed data, there are approximately 166 IP's children which consist of 77 and 89 of girls and boys, respectively. At the same time, those children are mostly studying at primary school, some at secondary school and some at secondary school and high school inside and outside the village. By the way, there are approximately 13.89% of those children were quitted the school, and got marriage already are 85 persons (See the figure 3.4) while there are four studying at university and one is studying at technical school.



19. Since early year of starting the LASED III project, the MAFF team has already organized the dissemination among them so that **Tumpoun Roeung Touch 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 almost 100.00% 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 98.62% 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).

20. 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-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.



21. 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 **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** largely as indicated in the agricultural support application requested.

22. Recently, the infrastructures inside **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village IC** include the earth roads and gravel road, approximately 4.2 km and there is the DBST road about 0 km. Regarding to the water sources, there are two streams about 2 km length and one river. 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 **Primary School TUMPOUN ROEUNG TOUCH** and there is also an indigenous community headquarter/community office.

23. As per observation, there are two buildings of health post located in this village where they have to travel about 5-10 km from the village to get the health services at the health post near Taveng Krom commune office.



**Photo 3.1: Water source of Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**

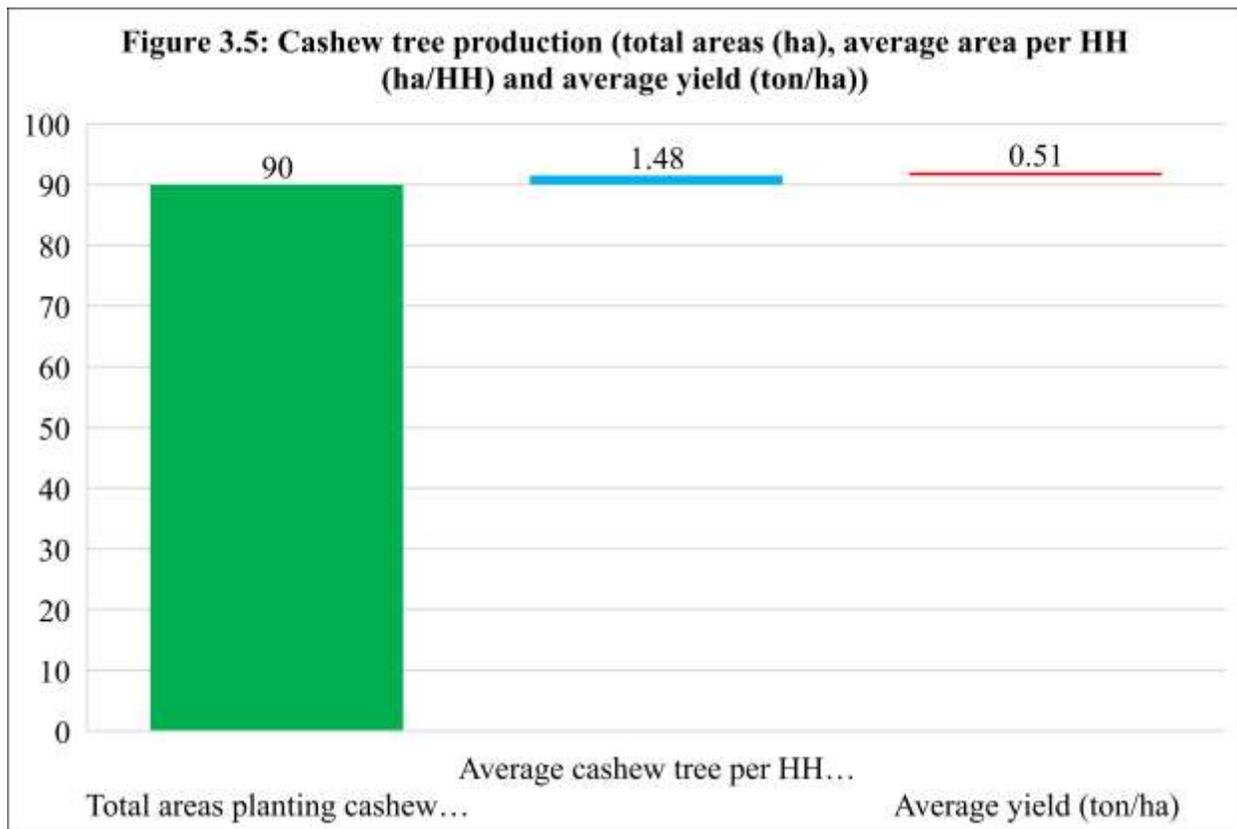
24. If we look at daily life and livelihood in general, the people in the indigenous community of **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** have been engaged in agriculture, including the cultivation of industrial crops (cashew and cassava), paddy/rice, vegetables, raising animals (mostly cattle, mice pigs and 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 167 labor forces in agricultural sector.

### **3.2 Crops Production Potential**

#### **3.2.1 Cashew Tree Production**

25. According to the interview of all 61 HHs, it is indicated that total areas of cashew tree plantation is approximately 90.00 ha which means that there is approximately 1.48 ha per household in average. For the cashew tree's age is between 2 years old to 7 years old only. In 2022, the total cashew tree harvested areas was about 70.00 ha which its yields harvested were approximately 35.88 tons. So, the average yield is approximately 0.51 tons per hectare. Economically, they sold the cashew nut with minimum prices and maximum prices 3500 and 4000 riels, respectively. For details of every household who plants cashew tree is attached in the annex 3.6 below of this report. In addition, the total cashew plantation in the whole **Taveng** district is approximately 4,983 ha based in PDAFF's report in 2022.

26. According to the Cashew nut Association of Cambodia (CAC) president Uon Silot said there are several varieties grown in Cambodia – M1 or SM1, M23, IM4, M10, H09, M7 and SAN1. Of these varieties, M23 is the most cultivated, accounting for more than 60 per cent of the total area dedicated to cashew farming.



27. Eventually, an average of cashew nut yield in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** last year was 1.35 ton per hectare<sup>6</sup>. However, 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 M23.

<sup>6</sup> This yield is according to the interview of all the respondents and it is showing about the old ages of its cashew tree in **Sala IC** village.

### 3.2.2 Cassava production

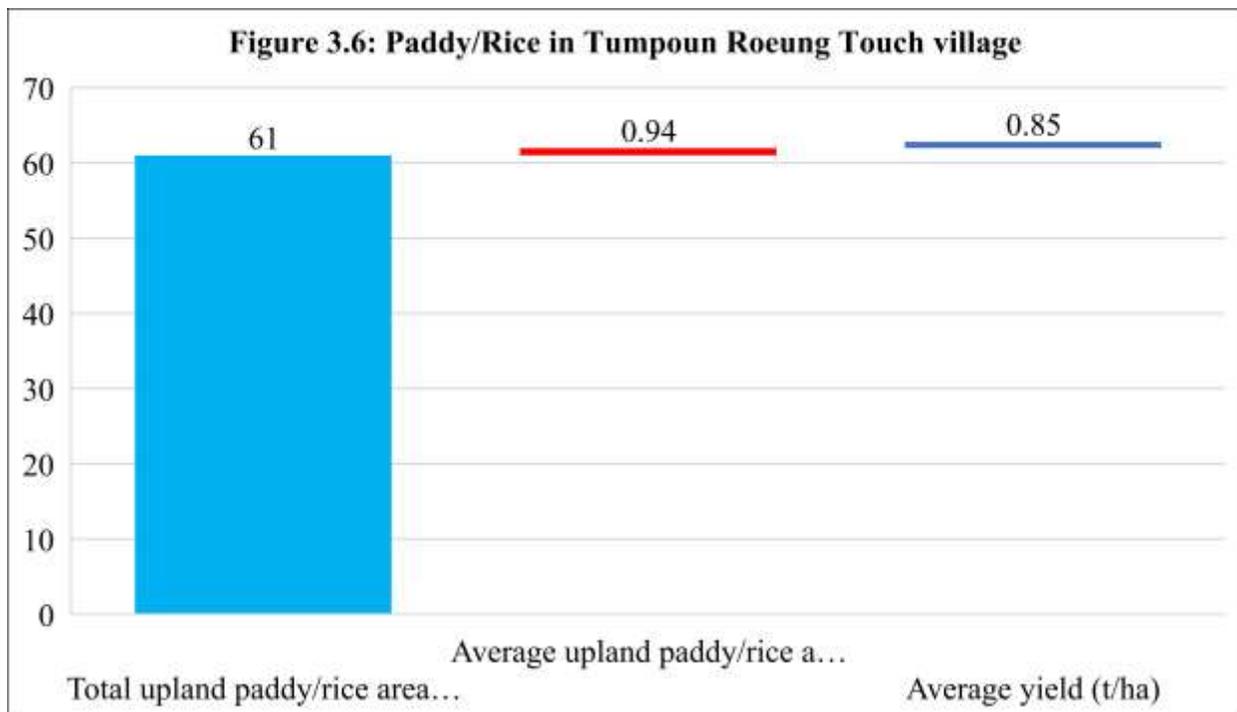
29. There is no HH mentioned they are planting cassava. According to the interview, there have several reasons, no land to cultivate, no resistance variety of cassava to the mosaic diseases, lack of labor forces, etc.

### 3.2.3 Rubber Production

30. There is also no HH mentioned they are planting rubber.

### 3.2.4 Paddy/Rice Production

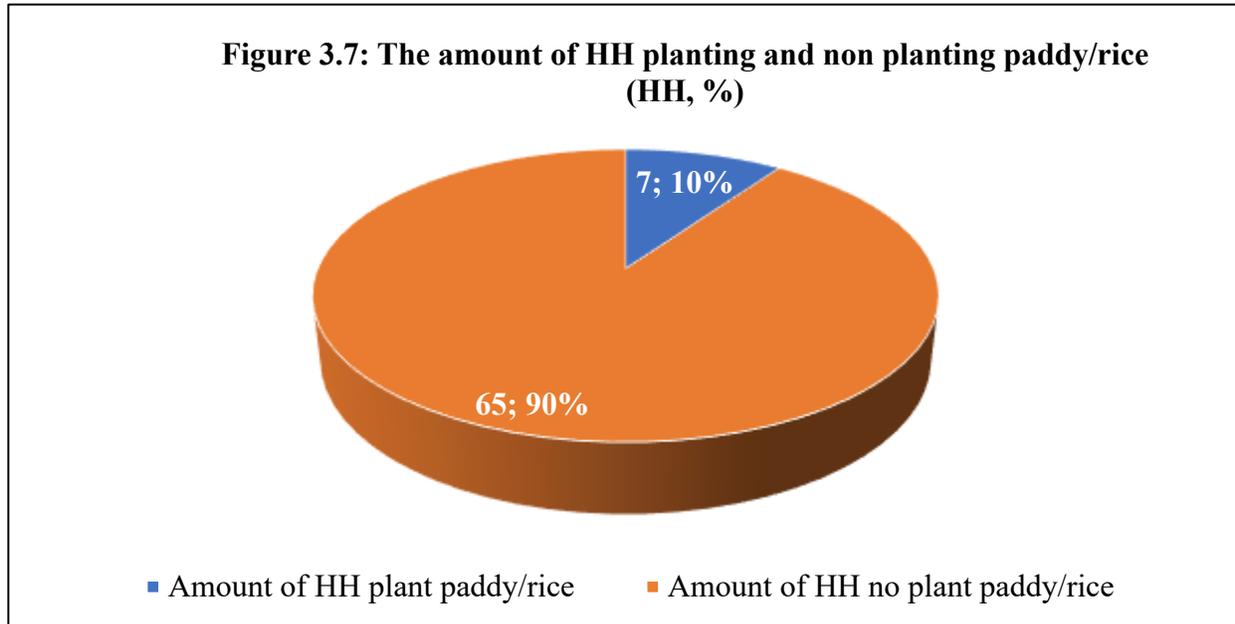
31. Besides growing cashew, there are approximately 61.00 hectares<sup>7</sup> of paddy/rice production (Rainy season paddy/rice) with the total quantity yields around 55.34 tons equally of both traditional planting method (upland rice) and rainfed lowland rice of 07 HHs out of 65 HHs of this village growing rice, according to the interview, and there are about 07 interviewees mentioned that they do not cultivate rice crops because of several reasons<sup>8</sup>. In addition, the whole planting area of paddy/rice included traditional paddy/rice field is approximately more than 3394 ha in Taveng district, according to the PDAFF's report in 2022. According to the figure 3.6 below shows that an average of upland paddy/rice area and an average of upland paddy/rice crop of the ethnic people are approximately 0.94 ha per HH and 0.85 ton/ha, respectively.



<sup>7</sup> Rice is traditionally planted by using old method and modern method.

<sup>8</sup> They are living with their children and relatives, lack of cultivation lands, selling labor forces, etc.

32. According to the interview and it is mentioned in the figure 3.7 below, it is shown that 07 HHs among 72 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.



33. 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 72 HHs in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, it is found that there are some households cultivating the vegetables and sesame. 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, turmeric white, Khmer plai, sweet potato, pumpkin, bitter melon, morning glory, etc. about 1 ha, while other crops such as soybean, peanut, sesame and maize has approximately 4.97 ha in the whole village.

### 3.2.6 Impacts on Crop Production

#### 3.2.6.1 Soil Fertility

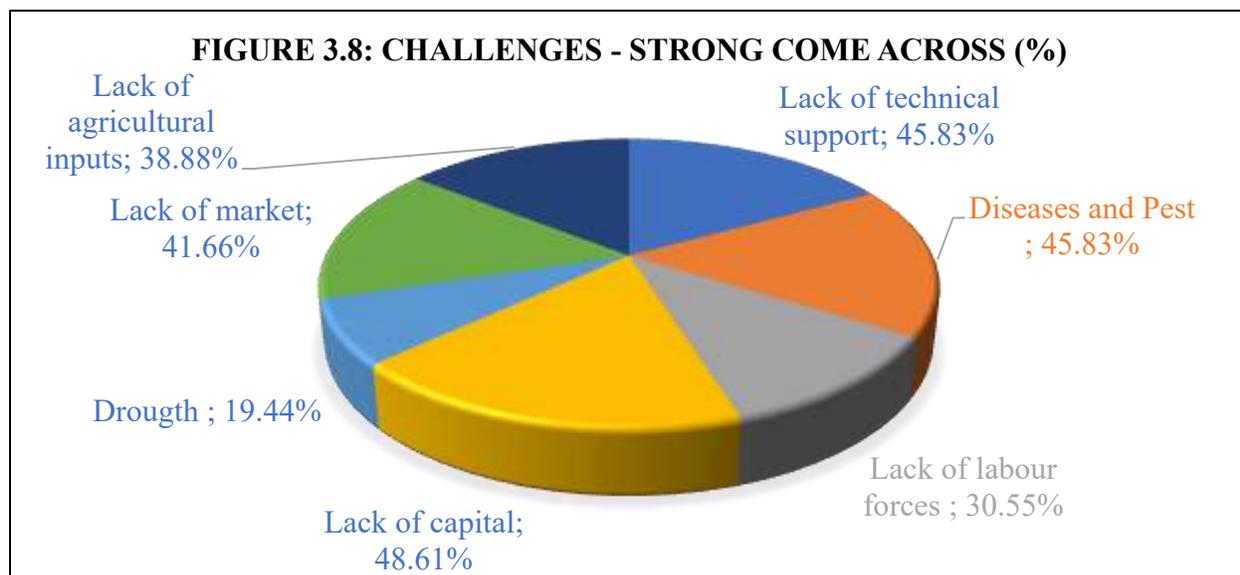
34. Soil fertility and plant nutrition encompasses the management of essential elements necessary for plant growth, typically to achieve selected management objectives even though soil fertility plays a vital role in natural systems of plant production for human uses (e.g., food, feed, fibre,

energy, and landscape esthetics)<sup>9</sup>. An element is considered essential if it is required for plant metabolism and for completion of the plant’s life cycle<sup>10</sup>. Typically, 17 elements are considered to meet these criteria and they are divided into macro-nutrients and micronutrients.

35. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, it is found that the soil status is considerably medium condition. If we look into the yield of crops inside the village, we can see that the yield is extremely lower than some other areas. In addition, it is answered that they spent 3,100,000.00 riels on the agricultural inputs for the farming production.

### 3.2.6.2 Challenges

36. In order to get to know the existing challenges among the ethnic people of **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, the ranking/rating questions<sup>11</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>12</sup>.



<sup>9</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>.

<sup>10</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>11</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 criterions like attendance, attitude, performance, output, sincerity, dependability, initiative, etc.

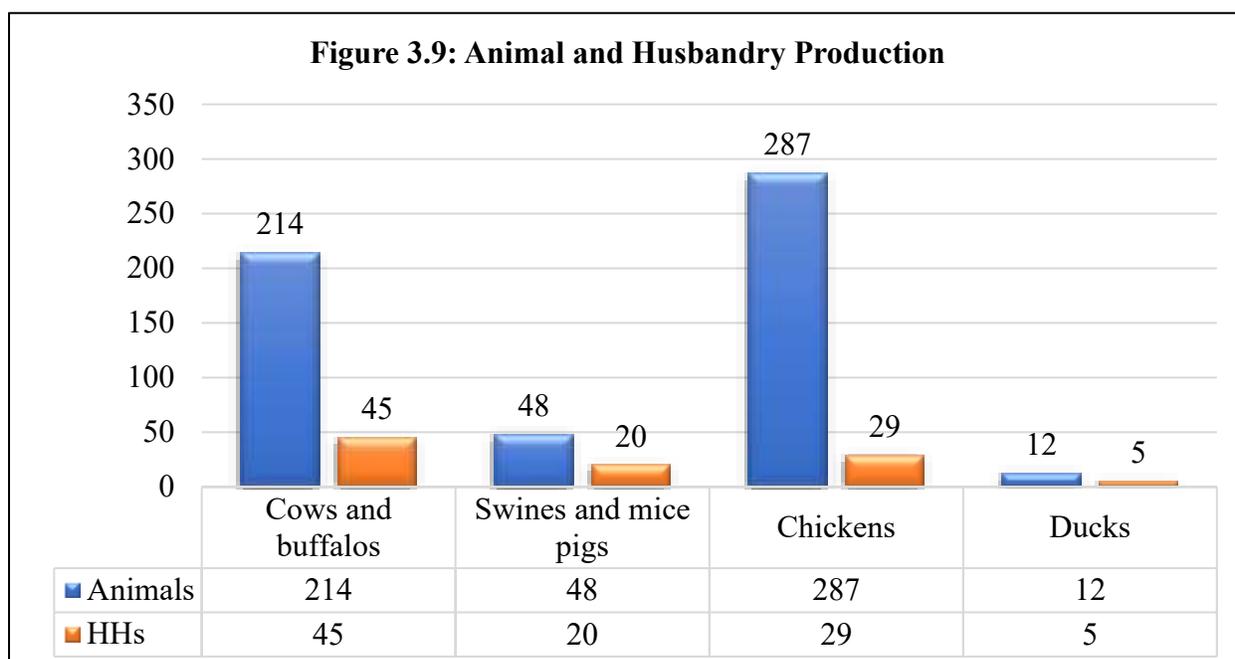
<sup>12</sup> A Likert scale is a type of rating scale, often found on survey forms or questionnaires, that measures how people feel about something which can be useful in many different situations. A Likert scale, named after its inventor, the American social scientist **Rensis Likert**, is the most 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.

37. Figure 3.10 above is showing that among the total of PIP in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, there are approximately 47.61% (35 HHs), 45.83% (33 HHs), 41.66% (30 HHs), 38.88% (28 HHs), 30.55% (22 HHs) and 19.44% (14 HHs) have been slightly come across several challenges such as lack of capital, lack of techniques & pest and diseases, lack of market, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of labour forces, and drought, respectively.

### 3.2 Animal and Husbandry Production Potential

#### 3.2.1 Animal Production Statistic

38. According to the interview with all 72 HHs in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, it is found the potential of animal production and husbandry as well. Moreover, the poultry and husbandry production totally are approximately 561 animals which divided as below figure 3.9.



39. According to the interview with all of 72 respondents, it is found that the turnover into their family's economic from the animals and husbandry production is assumed approximately 20,078,000.00 riels (Equals to 4,856.79 USD<sup>13</sup>) as expressed into the animals' categories of cows and buffalos (16,400,000.00 riels or 3,967.10 USD), swines and mice pigs (2,760,000.00 riels or 667.34 USD) as well as chickens and others (918,000.00 riels or 222.06 USD) while the production's expenditure is about 3,650,000.00 riels or 882.92 USD.

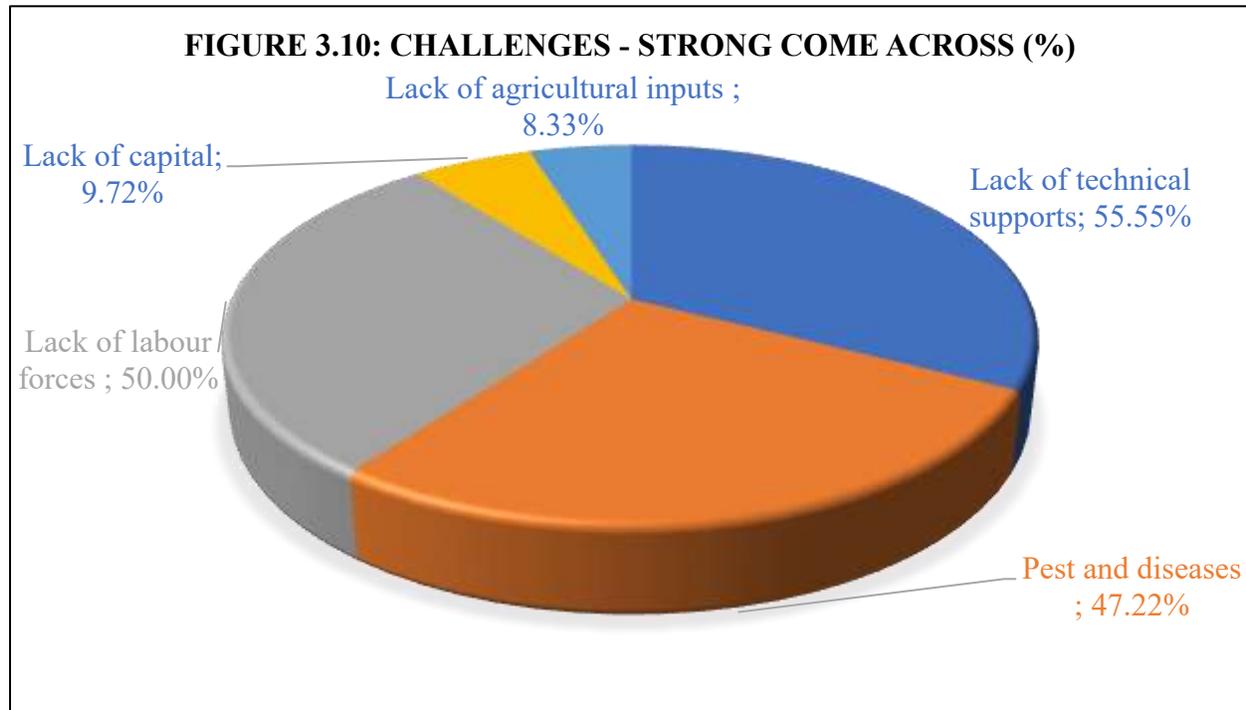
#### 3.2.2 Challenges

40. As mentioned in the paragraph 36 above, Likert scale measurement is used to rate the perceptions of all respondents in Tumpoun Roeung Touch village in terms of animal

<sup>13</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).

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.

41. Figure 3.10 below is showing that among the total of Prov ethnic people in Tumpoun Roeung Touch village, there are approximately 55.55% (40 HHs), 50.00% (36 HHs), 47.22% (34 HHs), 9.72% (7 HHs), and 8.33% (06 HHs) have been strongly come across several challenges such as lack of techniques, lack of labour forces, pest and diseases, lack of capitals, 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.



### 3.3 Fishery and Aquaculture Potential

#### 3.3.1 Traditional Fishery<sup>14</sup> Practices

42. According to the interview with all of 72 respondents, it is found that there are approximately 33 HHs equals to about 45.83% used to fish or fish traditionally inside their village. Significantly, they totally spent on average about 1,423,000.00 riels of all fishing families on the fishing materials for traditional fisheries. However, there is no family used to do aquaculture in the village, according to the interview.

<sup>14</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).

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

43. According to the interview with those 72 HHs, it is found that there is neither agricultural cooperative, producer group nor revolving funds group establishment. However, some of them expressed their interest to form up the producer group in terms of markets supply in large volume if the project enables them to match with local markets with suitable prices through the acceptable mechanism such as contract farming implementation mechanism as an example.

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

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

44. 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 **Tumpoun Roeung Touch 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**

45. 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.

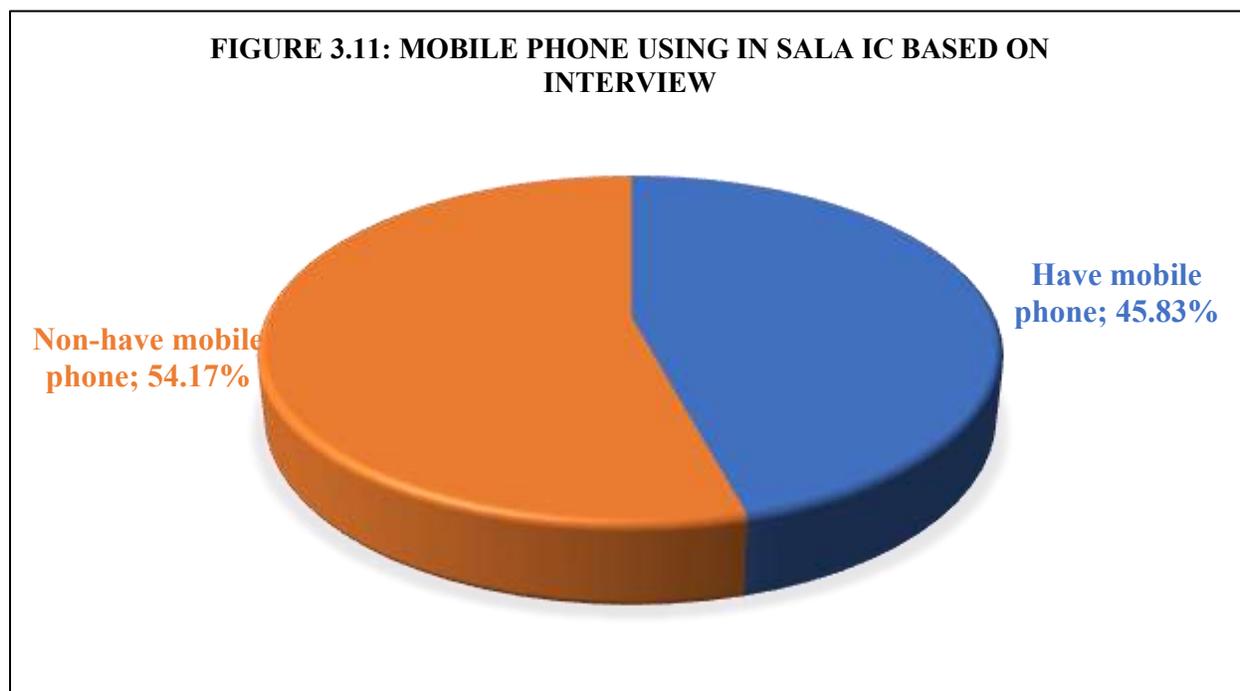
### **3.6 Extension and ICT**

46. According to the interview, it is found that there are approximately 33 HHs equals to about 45.83% who have had the mobile phones while about 39 HHs equals to 54.17% do not have the mobile phone. Totally, their mobile phone is calculated approximately 52 phones while it is estimated about 40 smartphone equals to 76.92%. Figure 3.11 below shows about the mobile phone utilization in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village** as per all 72 respondents interviewed.

47. However, there is no respondents 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.*

48. By the way, according to the interview, it is found that there are more than 15.27% (11 HHs) who attended the training provided by either NGOs or governmental agency while there

approximately 84.73% (61 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>15</sup>

#### 3.7.1 On Farm Incomes

49. According to the interview of all 72 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 products sold last year based on the interview was approximately 97,138,000.00 riels equals to 23,497.33 USD while it is also found that the production cost on agricultural farming is approximately 20,795,000.00 riels equal to 5,030.24 USD.

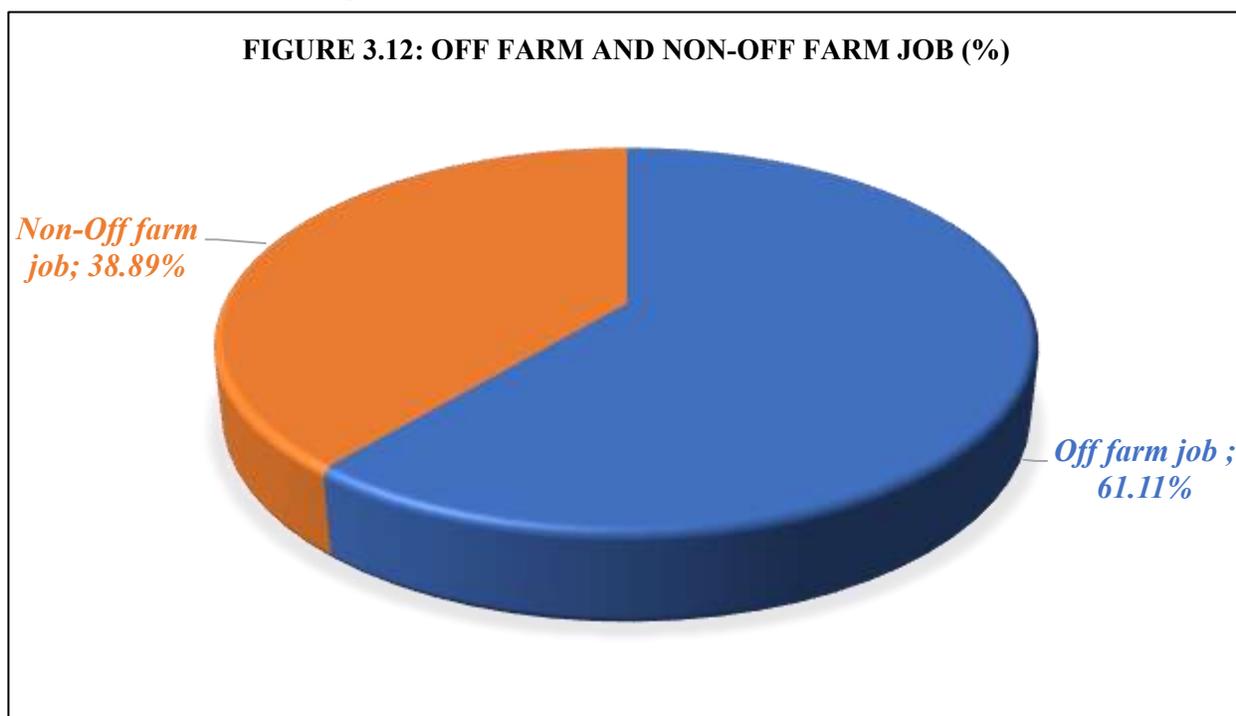
#### 3.7.2 Off Farm Incomes

50. By the way, besides agriculture farming activities, it is found that there are about 61.11% (44 HHs) have been working in other sector assumed as non-farm jobs<sup>16</sup> while there are about

<sup>15</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. (Source: Edomah, N., 2018. Economics of energy supply. Reference module in earth systems and environmental sciences, pp.1-16.)

<sup>16</sup> According to the non-farm jobs and incomes were selling labor to cut the farm grasses, commune clerk, village chief, commune councilor member, weaving traditional consumption materials such as Kapa for sale, wine jar making,

38.89% (28 HHs) mentioned that they did not get the non-farm jobs as stated in Figure 3.12 below. According to the interview, the total revenue earns from non-farm job accounts approximately 170,540,000.00 riels equal to 41,253.02 USD.

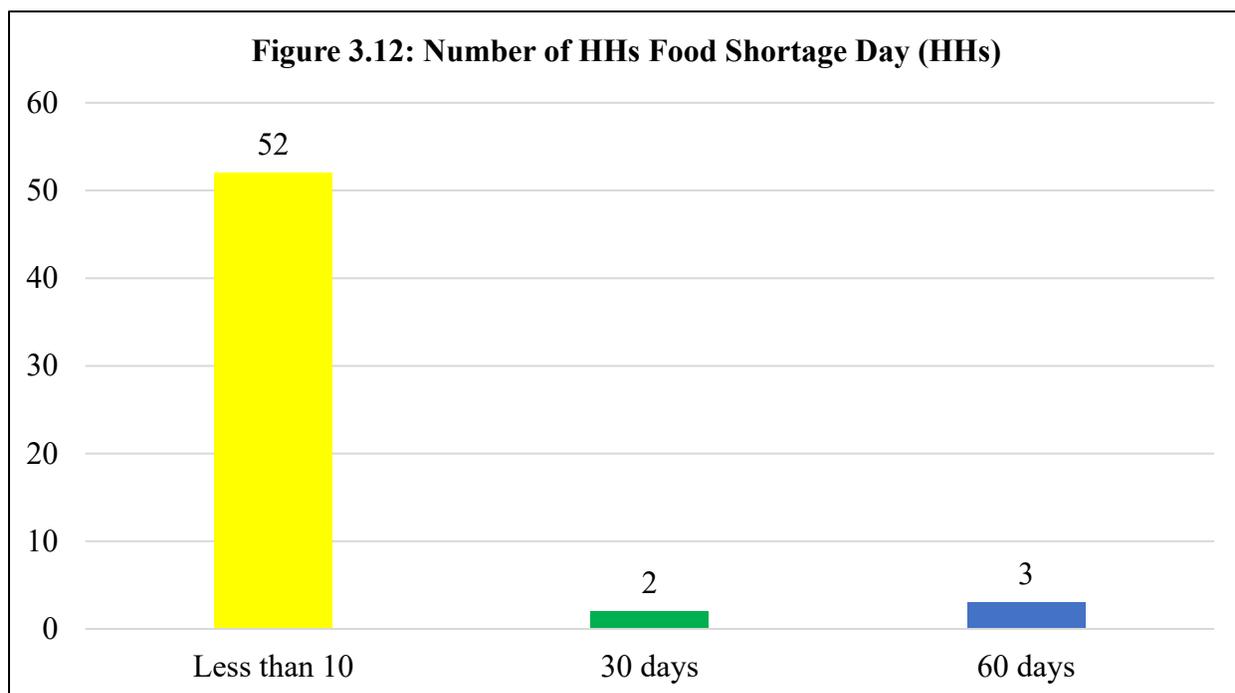


### 3.7.3 Household Food Security (HFS)

51. 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.
52. 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 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.
53. Regards to status of food security of this village, it was recorded 72.22% (52 HHs), 4.16% (03 HHs) and 2.77% (02 HHs) have answered that they used to face the insufficient food consumption from less than 10 days, 30 days and 60 days, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.12 below.

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find non-timber forest products, selling foods and other using materials, construction workers and the gift provided by their marriage children.



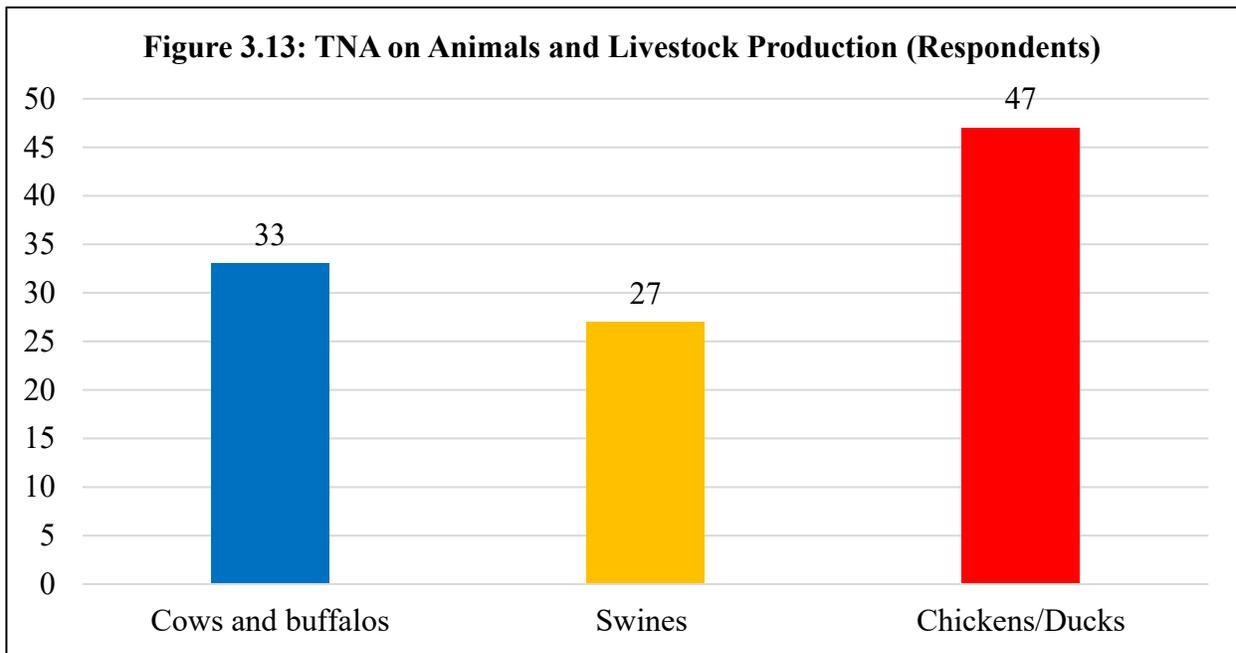
### 3.8 Training Needs Assessment<sup>17</sup> (TNA)

54. 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.

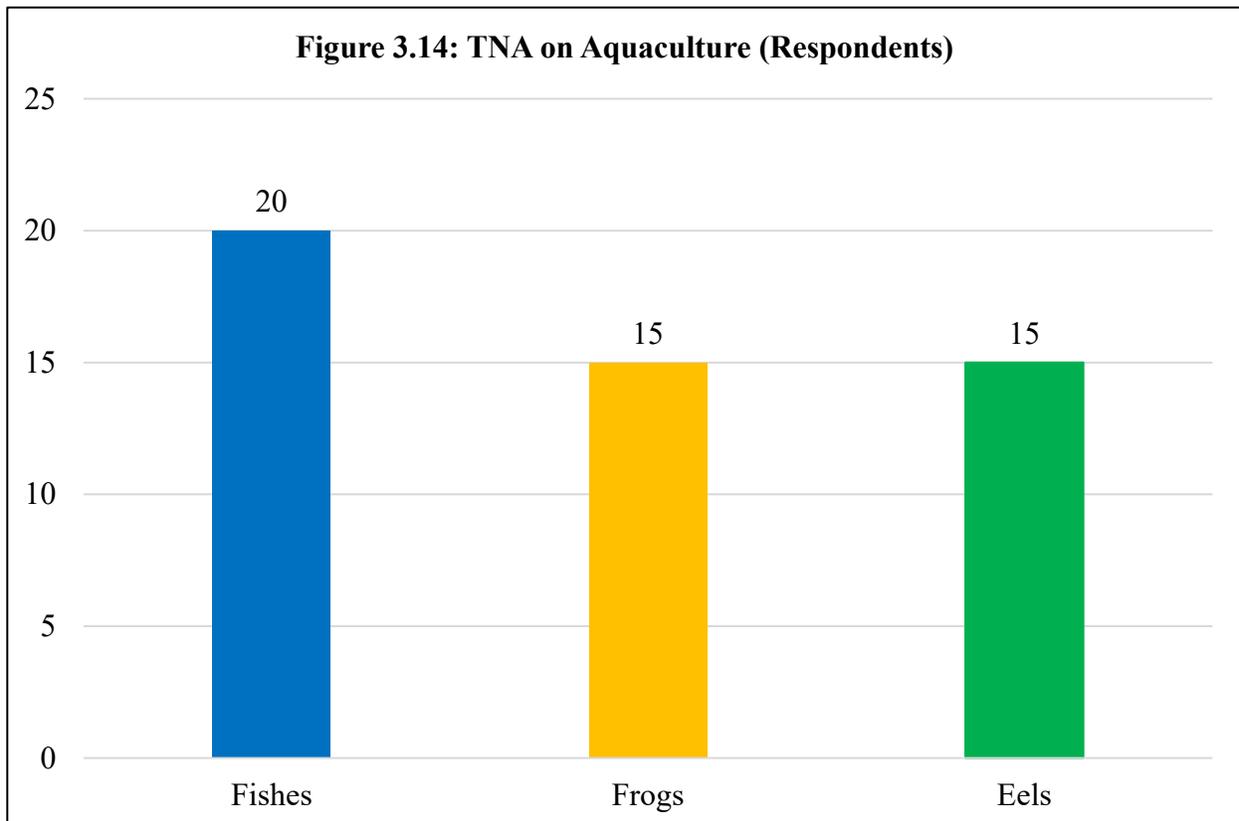
55. According to the results of interview of all 72 respondents, it is found that, for the animal and livestock production, there are 33, 27, and 47 respondents want to get the training on cow/buffalo, swine, chicken and duck raising production, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.13 below. Remarkably, 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.

<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:

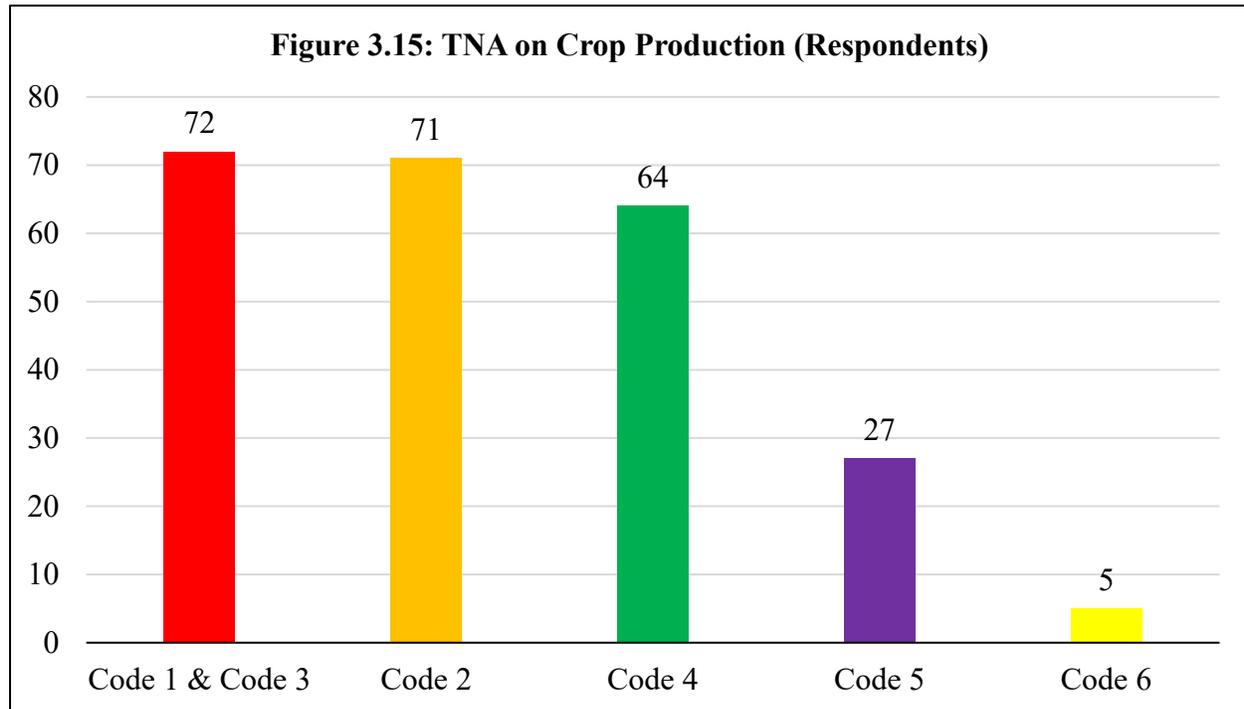
[https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3\\_TNA\\_01.pdf](https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3_TNA_01.pdf).



56. Figure 3.14 above shows about the TNA on aquaculture, according to the results of interview of all 72 respondents. As results, it is found that there are 20, 15 and 15 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.

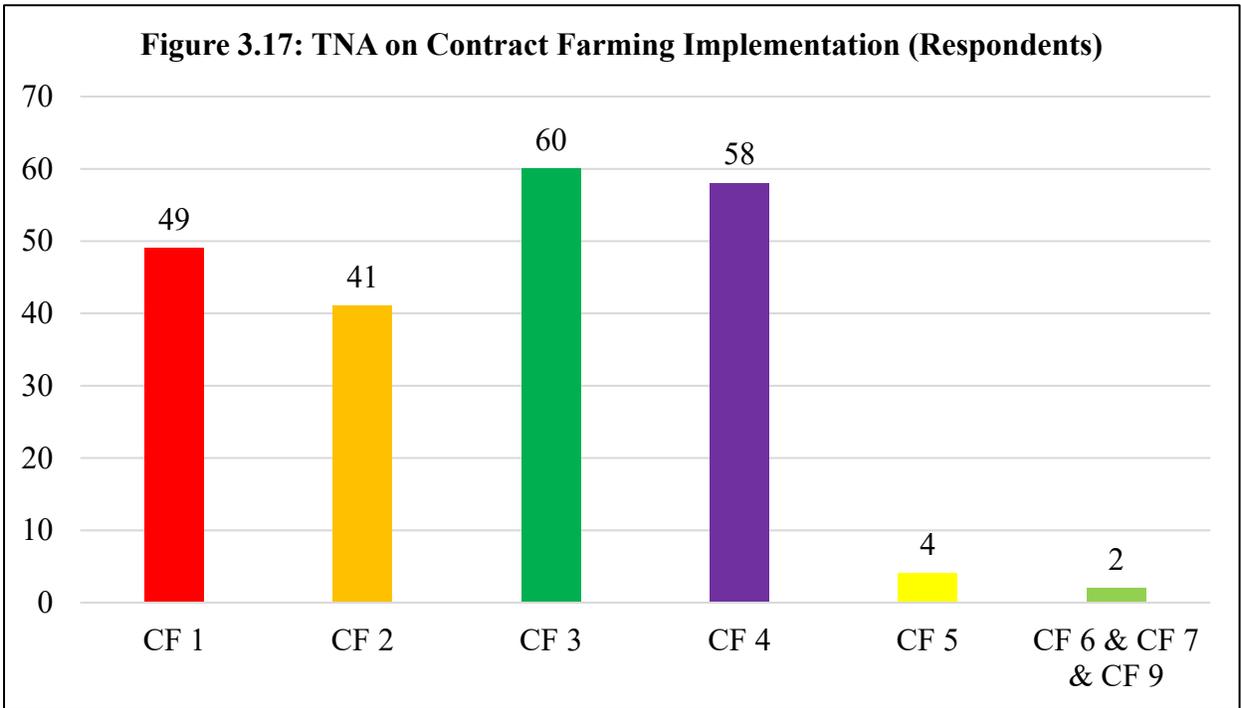
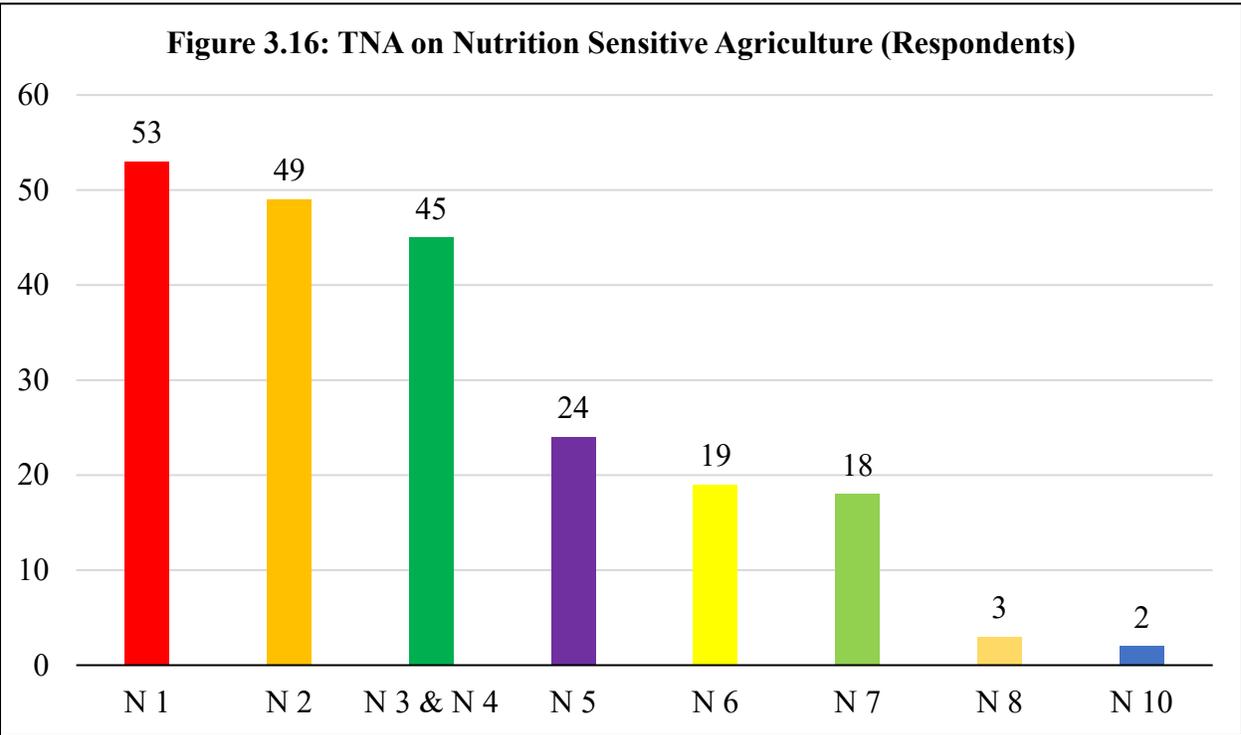


57. For TNA on crops production, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **Code 1 to Code 10**. According to the interview with all 72 HHs on the TNA of crops production, it is found that the **Code 1 & Code 3, Code 2, Code 4, Code 5, and Code 6** have been rationally rated as following results **72, 71, 64, 27** and **5** responses, respectively. Figure 3.15 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.



58. 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 83 HHs on the TNA of NSA, it is found that the **N 1, N 2, N 3 & N 4, N 5, N 6, N 7, N 8** and **N 10** have been rationally rated as following results **53, 49, 45, 24, 19, 18, 3** and **2** responses, respectively. Figure 3.16 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.

59. 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 83 HHs on the TNA of CF implementation, it is found that the **CF 1, CF 2, CF 4, CF 3, CF 8, CF 7, CF 5, CF 6** and **CF 9** have been rationally rated as following results **144, 135, 110, 92, 91, 66, 64, 59** and **10** response, 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**

60. After having interviewed with all 72 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 61.00 ha, total yields 55.34 tons, average land holding 0.94 ha/HH, average yield 0.85 ton per hectare), cashew tree (Total planting areas 90.00 ha, total yields 35.88 tons, harvested areas last year 70.00 ha, average land

holding 1.48 ha/HH and average yield 0.51 ton/ha), (2) the potential animals and livestock production such as cows/buffalos (214 heads), swine and mice pigs (48 heads), chickens (287 heads), ducks (12 heads), and (3) the potential of other related agricultural practices.

61. For the poverty line in **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**, it is economically assumed that they are living under poverty line<sup>18</sup> because of their daily income (in total approximately 9,969.35 riels/day/HH (equals to 2.41 USD/day/HH) which is calculated based on on farm (3,480.17 riels/day/HH) and off farm (6,489.35 riels/day/HH)) is less than 2.67 USD per day per household<sup>19</sup>. In addition, 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.
62. 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.

### 3.10 Suggestions

63. 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.
64. 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.

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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/09915511122239793/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 81 HHs in **Psang 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 ethic people group.

<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.

65. 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.
66. 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 **Tumpoun Roeung Touch 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 **Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**.

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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 Tumpoun Roeung Touch village**

No	Name	Sex	Age	Ethic group	Education level	Children	Son	Daughter	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Ting Sanhe	M	39	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1	Tumpoun Roeung Touch	Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
2	Nam Bang	M	93	Prov	Primary school			-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
3	Toeng Bunthan	M	26	Prov	Primary school	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
4	Chhat Bang	F	43	Prov	Did not study	3	1	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
5	Di Khamang	F	73	Prov	Did not study	1		1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
6	Bes Phally	F	40	Prov	Did not study	4	1	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
7	Teung Mom	F	36	Prov	Did not study	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
8	Meng Chheb	F	55	Prov	Primary school	8	4	4		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
9	Pri Mam	F	42	Prov	Did not study	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
10	ben Ith	F	25	Prov	Did not study	1	1			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
11	Trada Krut	M	57	Prov	Primary school	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
12	Ko Muha	M	25	Prov	Primary school	2		2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
13	Ko Phoumi	F	22	Prov	Primary school	2	2			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
14	Rim Ye	M	60	Prov	Secondary school	5	2	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
15	Yet Phu	F	30	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
16	Kou Koy	M	29	Prov	Primary school					Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
17	Chreng Phiet	F	25	Prov	Primary school	1	1			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
18	Yet Champeam	F	20	Prov	Primary school					Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
19	Prem Lai	F	24	Prov	Did not study	2	2			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
20	Kring Ro	F	50	Prov	Did not study	1	1			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
21	Hin Thit	F	25	Prov	Primary school	1	1			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
22	Tang Phirom	F	57	Prov	Primary school	6	5	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
23	Kanto Kraem	F	32	Prov	High school	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
24	Kanto Pok	F	27	Prov	Secondary school	-	-	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
25	Nheungta Noub	F	47	Prov	Did not study	5	1	4		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
26	Yang Phan Tai	M	25	Prov	Primary school	1	1	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri

27	Toeng Bunna	M	29	Prov	Primary school	1	1	-	Tumpoun Roeung Touch	Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
28	Chren Sinna	M	32	Prov	Primary school	2	2	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
29	Katawba Kai	M	26	Prov	University	-	-	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
30	Bai Marok	M	37	Prov	Did not study	3	-	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
31	Pin Hoang	F	39	Prov	Did not study	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
32	Bang Bou	F	62	Prov	Did not study	4	2	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
33	Dok Tuong	F	42	Prov	Did not study	3	1	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
34	Bang Mot	F	49	Prov	Did not study	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
35	Phak Dor	M	40	Prov	Did not study	4	1	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
36	Nhy Kannou	M	59	Prov	Did not study	3	1	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
37	Sang Sreymao	F	38	Prov	Did not study	3	1	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
38	Bralorng Rav	F	23	Prov	Did not study	1	1	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
39	Branoun Lueng	F	27	Prov	Did not study	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
40	hin Prieng	F	33	Prov	Did not study	1	-	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
41	Bei Ithnang	F	48	Prov	Did not study	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
42	Klang York	M	56	Prov	Did not study	4	1	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
43	Thorn Kanha	M	22	Prov	Primary school	1	1	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
44	Blev KhamPhon	M	30	Prov	Primary school	1	1	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
45	Chren Mem	M	31	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
46	Ki Kha	M	48	Prov	Did not study	3	3	-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
47	Trou Tambon	M	57	Prov	Did not study	4	1	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
48	Kech Sang	M	30	Prov	Did not study	2	-	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
49	Kham Phoun Khit	F	21	Prov	Primary school	1	-	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
50	Pok Pes	M	61	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
51	Pes Toek	M	38	Prov	Primary school			-		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
52	Heang Katieng	M	56	Prov	Primary school	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
53	Haaom Bounthouk	M	35	Prov	Primary school	3	1	2		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
54	Phat Chor	M	37	Prov	Primary school	1	1			Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
55	Tang Khamphon	M	44	Prov	Primary school	4	1	3		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
56	Tam Rouy	F	58	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
57	Morng Aoy	F	34	Prov	Primary school	8	4	4		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
58	Bet Trasoy	M	41	Prov	Primary school	3	2	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri
59	Neang Mit	M	35	Prov	Primary school	1	1		Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	
60	Phim Mao	M	49	Prov	Primary school	3	2	1	Taveng Krom	Taveng	Ratanakiri	

61	Hoeun Sovann	F	33	Prov	Primary school	2		2
62	Ty Van	M	52	Prov	Primary school	2	2	
63	Borng Sang	M	30	Prov	Primary school	5	2	3
64	Bay Borng	M	49	Prov	Primary school	2	1	1
65	Nget Saveng	M	43	Prov	Primary school			
66	Kroryorng Ke	M	54	Prov	Primary school	1	1	
67	Chuob Kabiech	F	65	Prov	Primary school			
68	Bai Chok	M	34	Prov	Primary school	2	2	
69	Kechchlachbphorn	M	45	Prov	Primary school	1	1	
70	Le Dorng	M	58	Prov	Primary school	1	1	
71	Kao Pich	M	61	Prov	Primary school	6	5	1
72	Dorng Sang	M	33	Prov	Primary school	2	2	

Taveng Krom	Taveng	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	Ting Sanhe	M	3.00	4	0.10	0.10	3,500.00
2	Nam Bang	M					-
3	Toeng Bunthan	M	4.00	20	5.00	5.00	3,500.00
4	Chhat Bang	F	1.00	1			
5	Di Khamang	F					
6	Bes Phally	F	1.00				
7	Teung Mom	F	0.50		0.30	0.30	3,500.00
8	Meng Chheb	F	1.00	3			
9	Pri Mam	F	1.00		2.00	2.00	
10	ben Ith	F					
11	Trada Krut	M	3.00		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
12	Ko Muha	M	1.00	5	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
13	Ko Phoumi	F	1.00		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
14	Rim Ye	M	1.00				
15	Yet Phu	F					
16	Kou Koy	M	1.00				
17	Chreng Phiet	F					
18	Yet Champeam	F	1.00				
19	Prem Lai	F	1.00				
20	Kring Ro	F	0.50				
21	Hin Thit	F	0.50	2			
22	Tang Phirom	F	1.00	5	0.50	0.50	-
23	Kanto Kraem	F	2.50	4	0.50	0.50	-
24	Kanto Pok	F	1.50	5	1.00	1.00	4,100.00
25	Nheungta Noub	F	5.00	4	1.00	1.00	3,700.00
26	Yang Phan Tai	M	1.00	1	-	-	-
27	Toeng Bunna	M	1.00	1	-	-	-
28	Chren Sinna	M	1.00	1	-	-	-
29	Katawba Kai	M	1.00	3	-	-	-
30	Bai Marok	M	3.00	2	-	-	-
31	Pin Hoang	F	1.00	4	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
32	Bang Bou	F	-	-	-	-	-
33	Dok Tuong	F	1.00	10	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
34	Bang Mot	F	2.00	4	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
35	Phak Dor	M	3.00	8	2.50	2.50	4,000.00
36	Nhy Kannou	M	2.00	20	4.50	4.50	4,000.00
37	Sang Sreymao	F	1.50	5	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
38	Bralorng Rav	F	0.50	5	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
39	Branoun Lueng	F	1.00	5	0.30	0.30	4,000.00
40	hin Prieng	F	1.00	5	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
41	Bei Ithnang	F	1.00	6	0.50	0.50	4,000.00
42	Klang York	M	2.00	4	0.40	0.40	4,000.00
43	Thorn Kanha	M	2.50	2	-	-	-
44	Blev KhamPhon	M	0.50	4	0.45	0.45	3,500.00
45	Chren Mem	M	1.00	3	0.10	0.10	3,500.00
46	Ki Kha	M	1.50	3	0.30	0.30	3,500.00
47	Trou Tambon	M	1.00	4	0.40	0.40	3,500.00
48	Kech Sang	M	2.00	5	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
49	Kham Phoun Khit	F	2.00	3	0.20	0.20	3,500.00
50	Pok Pes	M	3.00	4	0.10	0.10	3,500.00
51	Pes Toek	M					-
52	Heang Katieng	M	4.00	20	5.00	5.00	3,500.00

53	Haaom Bounthouk	M	1.00	1			
54	Phat Chor	M					
55	Tang Khamphon	M	1.00	3			
56	Tam Rouy	F	0.50	5	0.03	0.03	3,500.00
57	Morng Aoy	F	1.00	3			
58	Bet Trasoy	M	1.00	5	0.20	0.20	
59	Neang Mit	M					
60	Phim Mao	M	3.00	5	2.00	2.00	3,500.00
61	Hoeun Sovann	F	1.00	5	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
62	Ty Van	M	1.00	6	1.00	1.00	3,500.00
63	Borng Sang	M	1.00	3			
64	Bay Borng	M					
65	Nget Saveng	M	1.00	3			
66	Kroryorng Ke	M					
67	Chuob Kabiech	F	1.00	2			
68	Bai Chok	M	1.00	3			
69	Kechchlachbphorn	M	0.50	4			
70	Le Dorng	M	0.50	2			
71	Kao Pich	M	1.00	5	0.50	0.50	-
72	Dorng Sang	M	2.50	4	-	-	-
Total (ha, t)			90.00	244	35.88	35.88	

#### Annex 4.3: List of Families Planting Upland Paddy/Rice

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Ting Sanhe	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
2	Nam Bang	M			-	-
3	Toeng Bunthan	M	0.50	0.60	-	-
4	Chhat Bang	F	1.00	0.50	-	-
5	Di Khamang	F	1.00	1.60	-	-
6	Bes Phally	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
7	Teung Mom	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
8	Meng Chheb	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
9	Pri Mam	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
10	ben Ith	F			-	-
11	Trada Krut	M	2.00	1.00	-	-
12	Ko Muha	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
13	Ko Phoumi	F	0.50	0.60	-	-
14	Rim Ye	M	2.00	1.00	-	-
15	Yet Phu	F			-	-
16	Kou Koy	M	0.50	0.40	-	-
17	Chreng Phiet	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
18	Yet Champeam	F	1.00	0.88	-	-
19	Prem Lai	F	1.00	0.75	-	-
20	Kring Ro	F	1.00	0.50	-	-
21	Hin Thit	F	0.50	0.44	-	-
22	Tang Phirom	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
23	Kanto Kraem	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
24	Kanto Pok	F	0.50	0.70	-	-
25	Nheungta Noub	F	-	-	-	-
26	Yang Phan Tai	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
27	Toeng Bunna	M	1.00	2.00	-	-
28	Chren Sinna	M	1.00	1.60	-	-
29	Katawba Kai	M	1.00	1.20	-	-
30	Bai Marok	M	2.00	2.00	-	-

31	Pin Hoang	F	0.50	0.70	-	-
32	Bang Bou	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
33	Dok Tuong	F	1.00	0.70	-	-
34	Bang Mot	F	1.00	0.60	-	-
35	Phak Dor	M	1.50	1.50	-	-
36	Nhy Kannou	M	2.00	1.50	-	-
37	Sang Sreymao	F	1.00	2.00	-	-
38	Bralorng Rav	F	1.00	0.50	-	-
39	Branoun Lueng	F	1.00	0.60	-	-
40	hin Prieng	F	1.00	0.60	-	-
41	Bei Ithnang	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
42	Klang York	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
43	Thorn Kanha	M	2.50	2.50	-	-
44	Blev KhamPhon	M	0.50	1.20	-	-
45	Chren Mem	M	1.00	0.60	-	-
46	Ki Kha	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
47	Trou Tambon	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
48	Kech Sang	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
49	Kham Phoun Khit	F	1.00	2.00	-	-
50	Pok Pes	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
51	Pes Toek	M			-	-
52	Heang Katieng	M	0.50	0.60	-	-
53	Haaom Bounthouk	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
54	Phat Chor	M	1.00	1.60	-	-
55	Tang Khamphon	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
56	Tam Rouy	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
57	Morng Aoy	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
58	Bet Trasoy	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
59	Neang Mit	M			-	-
60	Phim Mao	M	2.00	1.00	-	-
61	Hoeun Sovann	F	1.00	0.50	-	-
62	Ty Van	M	0.50	0.60	-	-
63	Borng Sang	M	2.00	1.00	-	-
64	Bay Borng	M			-	-
65	Nget Saveng	M	0.50	0.40	-	-
66	Kroryorng Ke	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
67	Chuob Kabiech	F	1.00	0.88	-	-
68	Bai Chok	M	1.00	0.75	-	-
69	Kechchlachbphorn	M	1.00	0.50	-	-
70	Le Dorng	M	0.50	0.44	-	-
71	Kao Pich	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
72	Dorng Sang	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
Total (t)						

#### Annex 4.4: List of Families Raising Animals and Livestock

No	Name	Sex	Cow	Buffalo	Swine/Mice Pig	Chicken	Duck
1	Ting Sanhe	M	-	-	-		
2	Nam Bang	M	-	-	-	-	-
3	Toeng Bunthan	M	-	-	-		
4	Chhat Bang	F	14	9	3	-	-
5	Di Khamang	F		-			3
6	Bes Phally	F	10	8	-	-	-
7	Teung Mom	F	5	-	-	-	-

8	Meng Chheb	F	7			10	
9	Pri Mam	F	1				
10	ben Ith	F	2	2	1		
11	Trada Krut	M	6	3	5		2
12	Ko Muha	M	2			10	
13	Ko Phoumi	F				3	
14	Rim Ye	M					
15	Yet Phu	F					
16	Kou Koy	M	3		2	5	
17	Chreng Phiet	F					
18	Yet Champeam	F	1		1	7	
19	Prem Lai	F	1	1	3		
20	Kring Ro	F					
21	Hin Thit	F				5	
22	Tang Phirom	F	3	-	-	15	-
23	Kanto Kraem	F	-	-	-	-	-
24	Kanto Pok	F	-	-	-	-	-
25	Nheungta Noub	F	-	-	-	5	-
26	Yang Phan Tai	M	-	-	-	-	-
27	Toeng Bunna	M	-	-	-	-	-
28	Chren Sinna	M	-	-	-	-	-
29	Katawba Kai	M	-	-	-	-	-
30	Bai Marok	M	7	-	-	-	-
31	Pin Hoang	F	-	-	-	-	-
32	Bang Bou	F	-	-	-	-	-
33	Dok Tuong	F	-	-	-	-	-
34	Bang Mot	F	-	-	-	-	-
35	Phak Dor	M	10	-	-	20	-
36	Nhy Kannou	M	4	-	1	3	-
37	Sang Sreymao	F	8	-	-	30	-
38	Bralorng Rav	F	4	-	-	-	-
39	Branoun Lueng	F	6	-	-	5	-
40	hin Prieng	F	-	-	-	5	-
41	Bei Ithnang	F	-	-	-	20	-
42	Klang York	M	5	-	-	25	-
43	Thorn Kanha	M	-	2	2	5	-
44	Blev KhamPhon	M	-	-	1	2	-
45	Chren Mem	M	1	-	1	2	-
46	Ki Kha	M	4	2	2	30	-
47	Trou Tambon	M	-	-	4	15	2
48	Kech Sang	M	5	-	5	5	-
49	Kham Phoun Khit	F	-	-	2	5	-
50	Pok Pes	M	-	-	-		
51	Pes Toek	M	-	-	-	-	-
52	Heang Katieng	M	-	-	-		
53	Haaom Bounthouk	M	14	9	3	-	-
54	Phat Chor	M		-			3
55	Tang Khamphon	M	10	8	-	-	-
56	Tam Rouy	F	5	-	-	-	-
57	Morng Aoy	F	7			10	

58	Bet Trasoy	M	1				
59	Neang Mit	M	2	2	1		
60	Phim Mao	M	6	3	5		2
61	Hocun Sovann	F	2			10	
62	Ty Van	M				3	
63	Borng Sang	M					
64	Bay Borng	M					
65	Nget Saveng	M	3		2	5	
66	Kroryorng Ke	M					
67	Chuob Kabiech	F	1		1	7	
68	Bai Chok	M	1	1	3		
69	Kechchlachbphorn	M					
70	Le Dorng	M				5	
71	Kao Pich	M	3	-	-	15	-
72	Dorng Sang	M	-	-	-	-	-
Total			164	50	48	287	12

## Annex 4.5: 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 partiKIPation 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 4.6: 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:  Tumpoun  Tumpoun  Pou Nong  Tumpoun  Mil   
Tumpoun  
 Other: .....
3. Family status:  Single  Marriage  Divorce  Separate
4. Children: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
5. Children who are studying:
  - ❖ Kindergarten: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
  - ❖ Primary school: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
  - ❖ Secondary school: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
  - ❖ High school: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
  - ❖ Technical school: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
  - ❖ Undergraduate: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
6. Children who stop study: ..... (People) (Son: ..... (People), Daughter: ..... (People).
7. Under-age school children: ..... (People) (Son: .....(People), Daughter: ..... (People).

8. Agriculture labor force:  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 .....

9. Have you applied to the LASED III project already in term of agricultural support?  Yes  No

10. Have you partiKIPated in dissemination already?  Yes  No

11. Which institutions Tumpounide the dissemination?

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

Tumpounincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Tumpounincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

Local authority

Other: .....

## Part II: Agricultural potential

### 2.1 Industrial crops

2.1.1 Cashew tree  Yes  No (If so, please verify below:)

Younger than the harvest year

No land to grow

Land not yet cleared

Other: .....

2.1.1.1 Cashew production: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.1.2 Cassava: ..... (h.a)

2.1.2.1 Quantity sell: ..... (h.a), Fresh cassava's price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.1.2.2 Quantity sell: ..... (h.a), Dried chip cassava's price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.1.3 Rubber: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.1.4 Rice: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Have you sold the rice?  Yes  No (Please verify)

Only household consumption

Also sold some

No land to grow

Land not yet cleared

Other: .....

2.1.4.1 Sold quantity: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

## 2.2 Horticulture

2.2.1 Vegetable: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.2.2 Fruits tree: ..... (h.a), Yield: ..... (t), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

## 2.3 Challenges

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

### 2.3.2 Challenges

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

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

2.4.1 Cow: ....., Buffalo: ....., Pig: ....., Chicken: ....., Duck: ....., Other: .....

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

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

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

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

2.4.1.5 Other: ....., Total price: ..... (Riel)

### 2.4.2 Challenges

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

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

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

2.5.1 Do you do aquaculture?  No  Yes (If so, please verify below)

2.5.2 Sell quantity: ..... (kg), Price: ..... (Riel/kg)

2.5.3 Do you want to do aquatic farming?  Yes  No (If so, please verify below)

2.5.4 Please Tumpounide 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?

Tumpounincial 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)



### **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 partiKIPation 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 4.7 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)

**Thanks you!**