

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report
O Kak village, O Preang commune,
Sambo district, Kratie province

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

PROJECT IP: P171331

November, 2022

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I. Introduction

1. LASED III is being implemented based on the experience of LASED I and LASED II projects. This project aims to provide access to land tenure security, agricultural and social services, and selected infrastructure to small farmers and communities in the project areas. Two ministries of Royal Cambodian Government, Ministries, Ministry of Land Management Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) have been assigned as the Executive and Implementing Agencies of the project.
2. Within their framework, the project would support: (i) about 15 ICs to carry out their respective ICLT processes; (ii) about 30 ICs, that have completed their titling processes, with development activities; (iii) about 12 SLC new sites in both currently covered and new provinces for land allocation and development activities; and (iv) the current 14 SLC sites currently covered by LASED II with limited, discrete and complementary activities such as small-scale irrigation and agriculture access tracks across SLC sites. However, it is not likely that all the estimated 57 new sites and communities would be identified and fully delineated, and all potentially required reclassification and/or reallocation completed before the start of the project.
3. LASED III/ MAFF project conduct the beneficiary assessment in every IC of 33 ICs of the project, in order to collect their basic or baseline information on crop and animal production, whether, soil fertility, status of economic income generation of household, relation of community and provide sector, agriculture farming contract which are quite useful for the community development as well as to protect the Environmental and Social risk of communities. Base on the baseline information, the project, especially MAFF team under the collaboration with other concerned could design significantly a road map of agricultural development of these ICs. It also enables to contribute good information in Commune Investment Plan of the commune (CIP) and District integration Work Shop to develop the communities, as through beneficiary profile the project or other concerned parties could aware the strength and weakness and what or from where it should be started to develop the communities successfully.

II. Methodology of Beneficiary Profile

4. Performance of beneficiary profile comes through three interlinked phases: 1) Meeting among the concerned project to discuss on the objective of profile; 2) Development of an assessment framework and corresponding data/information collection tools; 3) Field work at the 12 specific IC villages; and 4) Analysis of data collected and report writing and consultation with stakeholders at the national level to validate the findings and recommendations of the assessment report is also compiled.
5. The field work was conducted in O Kok village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 49 HHs (F24) and the team enabled to record some information for compiling a beneficiary profile included some specific result and discussion as detailed below.
6. By the ways, during the interview with the households, the project team took two different ways of interviews, 1) individual and 2) group interviews, in order to make every interviewee to be isolated without disturbing from another people or to ensure they are free at talking.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 General

7. O Kak is a village located in O Preang commune, Sambo district, Kratie province, standing at North East side, about 60 Km from Kratie town. The majority of citizens of this village are Kreng Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Kress village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 42 IPs (F19) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This village exists 94.97 ha, the majority of IPs of this village have grown some types of crops such as cashew, cassava and rice crops as well as raising ruminant, pig and chicken.

3.2 Crop Productions

3.2.1 Cashew production

8. According to the interview in O Kak village, the project team recorded 8 HHs (F2) grow cashew in 14 ha of land, which offers 810 kg of average yield per ha. This yield is almost two times lower than average national calculated yield is 1,174 Kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the cashew planters of this village could sell a kilogram of cashew seed for 3500 to 4000 riel. Please see the list of households who grow cashew in Table 1 below.

Table1: List of HHs who grow cashew:

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Veas Sang	F	43	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	1.50
2	Pong Vei	M	52	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	0.50
3	Ros Song	M	61	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	1.50
4	Un Koeun	M	30	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	-
5	Mang Kri	M	38	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	30.00
6	Po Pon	M	71	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00	-
7	Hou Sophorn	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	4.00	0.40
8	Veal Pol	M	39	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2.00	-

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. On the other hand, there are 9 HHs (F4) out of 43HHs of this village growing cassava on 9 ha of land, which offers 7,5 tones as the average yield per ha of land. This amount of cassava average yield of this village is extremely lower than average national calculated yield is 20,350 kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the price of dry cassava of this village is changeable from 750 to 850 riel per kilogram of cassava (Table2).

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)
1	Kan Srei Ang	F	55	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
2	Dan Darith	M	28	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
3	Tren Saom	M	34	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
4	Tei Tom	F	37	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2.00
5	Un Koeun	M	30	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
6	On Kin	F	29	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
7	Mang Kri	M	38	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
8	Yes Trea	M	32	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
9	Hou Sophorn	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. Besides growing cashew and cassava, there are 22 HHs (F8) out of 42 HHs of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 30,1 ha of land (each household exists from 0.5 to 1 ha) and every ha of rice field actually offers 1180 kg, where average national calculated yield is 3,254 kg per ha (GDA-2022). There was no record on prices of a kilogram of paddy rice (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Koe Phkay	M	62	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	-
2	Choun Samin	M	73	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.75
3	Koe Peng	M	50	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	-
4	Da Chan Tin	M	33	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00
5	Not Pren	F	23	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.20
6	Thol Sok	F	55	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.20
7	Kan Srei Ang	F	55	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50
8	Sous Rachana	M	30	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
9	Tren Saom	M	34	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.50
10	Tei Tom	F	37	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	3.00
11	Skum Ma A	M	50	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.50
12	Un Koeun	M	30	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	-
13	On Kin	F	29	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.00
14	Sous Vuchet	M	26	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.80
15	Mang Kri	M	38	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.40
16	Chea Srei Lin	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.7	1.70
17	Vas Ran	M	29	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.7	1.50
18	Yes Trea	M	32	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.50
19	Po Pon	M	71	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.00
20	Koh Saran	F	35	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	3	3.00
21	Hou Sophorn	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1.8	1.50
22	Veal Pol	M	39	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	4	3.00

11. By the way and regarding rice production, the project team recorded that all the rice producer of this village growing rice for family consumption only.
12. Regarding to some households, who did not grow any crops because they do not have labor, shortage of technics and capital and just abundant from Parents.

3.3 Other Crop Production

13. By the way, according to the statistic counts, it was noted that there are no households who grow neither vegetable nor fruit tree and, rubber trees. There was no record on why they did not grow them.

3.3 Impacts on crop production

3.3.1 Soil Fertility

14. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, 26 of interviewees rated the soil fertility of their village in Medium, and 18 of interviewees rated the soil in poor quality. From

this judgement, the soil fertility of this village is absolutely medium, that needs to be improved.

3.3.2 Other impacts

15. According to the result of interview, the project team found that there are 8 factors significantly impact on the crop production of this village. The impacts of these factors are ranked by the numbers of votes of interviewers. For example, the impact of the drought was ranked in 28 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 20 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 3 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in 11 counts, no market was ranked in 1 counts, the Insect attack was ranked in 10 counts the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 18 counts, and Diseases was ranked in 13 counts (Figure1). Therefor and through figure1, it was found the three top ranked factors are drought, shortage of technics and insect attack, shortage of inputs. These three factors very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the reduction of crop's yield.

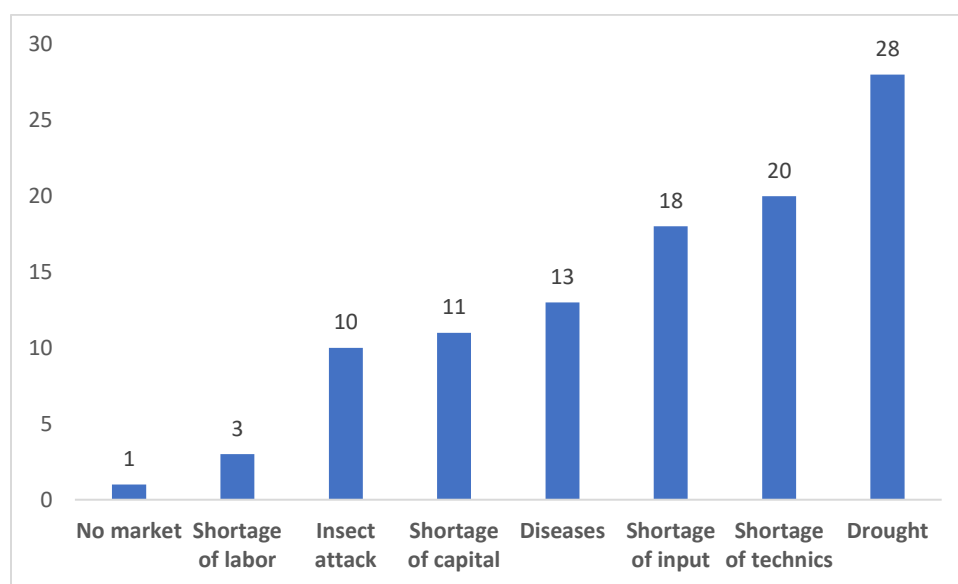


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

3.4 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

16. Besides culturing some crops as mentioned above, it was recorded 19 HHs (F8) raise 64 heads of cattle, HHs (F1) raise 9 heads of buffalo, 11HHs (F 4) raise 21 heads of pig and 20 HHs (F6) raise 188 heads of chicken (Table4). According to this record, the animal production of this village become low

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

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Buffalo	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
1	Houn Vannak	F	32	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	0	0
2	Choun Samin	M	73	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	0	3
3	Da Chan Tin	M	33	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	2	10
4	Thol Sok	F	55	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	0	0

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Buffalo	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
5	Kan Srei Ang	F	55	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	2	5
6	Tren Saom	M	34	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	2	10
7	Tei Tom	F	37	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	5	0	2	10
8	Skum Ma A	M	50	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	1	10
9	Un Koeun	M	30	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	0	10
10	On Kin	F	29	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	2	10
11	Sous Vuchet	M	26	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	0	2
12	Mang Kri	M	38	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	0	5
13	Chea Srei Lin	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	0	2
14	Vas Ran	M	29	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	5	1	1	0
15	Yes Trea	M	32	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	6	0	0	10
16	Po Pon	M	71	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	0	50
17	Koh Saran	F	35	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	3	2	4	0
18	Hou Sophorn	F	24	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	0	10
19	Veal Pol	M	39	Po Nong	O Kok	O Kreang	Sambo	Kratie	6	6	1	5

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

17. By the way and regarding the impacts of animal production of this village, the noted 8 main impacts that affect on the animal production: therefore, 1) 11 HHs of all interviewees concerned the drought significantly impact on animal production, 2) 13 HHs said that the various types of animal diseases really effect on animal, 3) 7 HHs believe that parasites impact on the health of animals, 4) where other 5 HHs of the interviewees, said that the status of animal production of the this village is rated poor quality due to all villagers meet the shortage of techniques on animal production, 5) another 5 HHs of the interviewees they have faced in shortage of capital in animal raising, 6) only 1 HH mention on shortage of market and 7) there are 7 HHs mentioned they could not find any shop to buy any supplements for their animals an 8) no one of them mentioned about how impact of labor shortage on their animal production. Therefore, the illustrated figure 2 below classify these impacts by order. The first rank of impact of animal production of O Kok village is animal diseases (Figure 2).

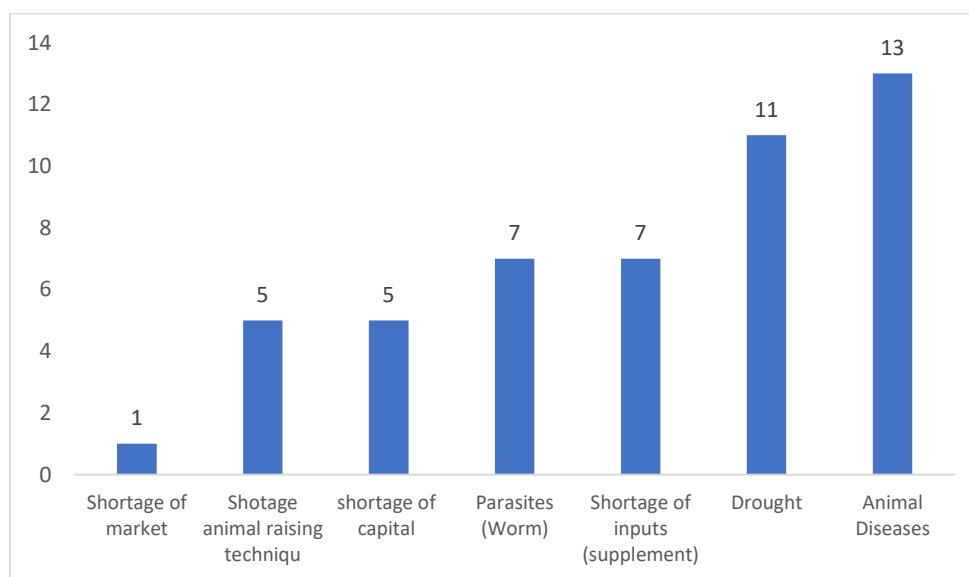


Figure 2 Rate of Impacts on Animal Production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

18. A hug income of villagers in this villages come from agriculture farming productivity. According to the quick agricultural economic analysis, the team found that, 1) the average family agricultural farming production cost of this village is 783,721.00 riel (196\$US), 2) the average family gross income is 1,276,977.00 riel (319.24 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 493,256.00 riel (123.31\$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

19. Besides agriculture farming work, it was recorded 16 HHs of the interviewees get non-farm jobs. According to interview, the team captured that among these 16 HHs, 13 HHs has been working for companies, within the yearly average income of from these off-farm job, each household could get the average additional income in 2,198,695.65 Riel (549.67 \$US) per year.

3.5 Household Food Security (HFS)

20. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team recorded 22 HHs (F8) out of 42 HHs, said that that they do have sufficient food, where 9 HHs (F3) fall in insufficient food from 10 days to 18 days in a year, where other 11 HHs (F4) face to insufficient food from 20 days to 30 days in a year, and only 2 HHs have food shortage from 60 days to 180 days per year.

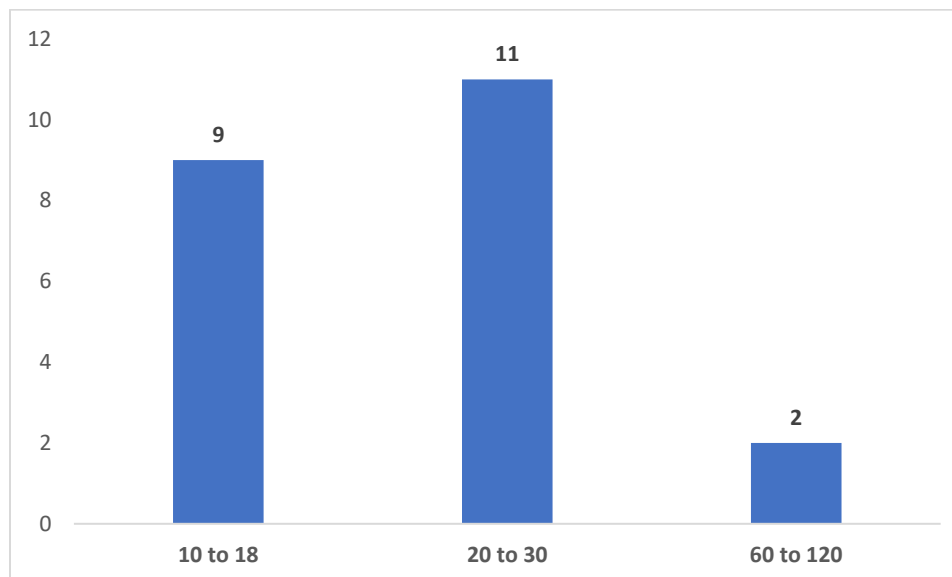


Figure 3 No of HHs VS Food Shortage Day (FSD)

3.7 Market demand Analysis

21. Regarding the sources of selling agriculture products of this village, all of villagers of this village sell their agriculture products to inside and outside village collectors. By the way all of collectors come to collect the products of villagers at the village. Hence All of these collectors furtherer sell their collected products to neighboring countries, for better income.

22. Regarding the communication of this village to market or private sectors, it was observed that 5 HHs of this village communicate by phone, 5 other HHs could access companies by phone and direct contact, 7 HHs of this village contact directly to companies, and another 4 HHs could access this by phone and through the representatives of their groups. From this point of view, it was found that the market communication of this village is extremely popular, as 19 HHs has used their phone where 13 phones are smart phon. The exist of smart phone is another feature of this village to link to ICT transfer, even though the numbers of smart phone is still limited.
23. During the field work in this village, the team also took their times to look at more detail on main reasons of market problem of this village. All of villager of this village (42 HHs) the market problem of their village is caused by low prices, shortage of market information, no middle man and shortage of infrastructure.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

24. The beneficiary profile of Kress village presents the three major issues that the villager of this village has faced in regards to 1) the decline of agriculture yield or products, the villagers does not consist shortage of agricultural technics, some other market problem such low prices, no available market information, shortage of technics, diseases and drought significantly impacting on crop and animal production of the villagers. These three factors consist their specific resolutions, responses and measures.
25. The first prioritized measure need to be responded to these mentioned problems above will be came through selection of Agriculture Development Facilitators (ADFs), selection and formation of Village Extension Workers (VEWs) and Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) who are based in target villages and providing technical support to beneficiaries, under direct technical support of various line departments, mainly Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Muster Training Team (MTT).
26. In this case, the MTT of project will release some main technical course, through agricultural trainings and demonstrations, farmer field school..., to target groups of the project within the participation and facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAEWs.
27. In terms of increasing the yield of agriculture products, through the facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, the project should provide some following and relevant technics as well as trainings to villagers of this village:
 - Compost/ green manure or organic fertilizer production
 - Seed or crop variety selection
 - Horticulture/grafting
 - Crop integration/ rotation
 - Rice intensification
 - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - Post- harvest technique and so on...
28. In addition, regarding improvement of animal production, the project included PDAFFs, Provincial Office of animal production and treatment (POAPT), under the participation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, need to provide the following technical trainings to these villagers on:

- Animal Husbandry techniques in adaption to climate change
- Breed selection technique
- Animal disease (parasite) prevention
- As well as to promote and facilitate the regular vaccination and deworming campaign in this village within the facilitation and technical support of ADF, VEW and VAHWs.

29. The following proposed measures might passively help to increase the prices of agriculture products and solving market information for this village. All of measures are compounded in a group and might be actual by order. But what come first is the organization of producer groups and agriculture cooperatives. Base of existing information of this village (Table1 to Table 4), such as: forming a Cashew , Cassava ,Rice, cattle producer, pig producer and chicken producer groups as every groups is going to assigned their administrative groups, such as market information groups or focal points, who responding with collecting and sharing market information to members as well as facilitation of contract farming of their groups with private sector. Doing this will, of course, help to sustain their market demand and price, promoting the implementation of their community agriculture productions and productivities.

V. VANNEX

5.1 Annex 1: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form

A. To be completed by interviewer

1. Name:, Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Interview date (DD/MM/YY):
3. Location:(village),(commune),(district),(province).
4. Phone number: and

B. To be completed by interviewee

Part I: General information

1. Name:, Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. Indigenous People: ☐ Kreung ☐ Tompoun ☐ Pou Nong ☐ Prov ☐ Mil ☐ Charay
☐ Other:
3. Family status: ☐ Single ☐ Marriage ☐ Divorce ☐ Separate
4. Children: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
5. Children who are studying:
 - ❖ Kindergarten: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

- ❖ Primary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Secondary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ High school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Technical school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
 - ❖ Undergraduate: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
6. Children who stop study: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).
7. Under-age school children: (People) (Son:(People), Daughter: (People).
8. Agriculture labor force: ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9
9. Have you applied to the LASED III project already in term of agricultural support? ☐ Yes ☐ No
10. Have you participated in dissemination already? ☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Which institutions provide the dissemination?
- ☐ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - ☐ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
 - ☐ Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
 - ☐ Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
 - ☐ Local authority
 - ☐ Other:

Part II: Agricultural potential

2.1 Industrial crops

- 2.1.1 Cashew tree ☐ Yes ☐ No (If so, please verify below:)
- ☐ Younger than the harvest year
 - ☐ No land to grow
 - ☐ Land not yet cleared
 - ☐ Other:

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

2.1.2 Cassava: (h.a)

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

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

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

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

☐ Only household consumption

☐ Also sold some

☐ No land to grow

☐ Land not yet cleared

☐ Other:

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

2.2 Horticulture

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

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

2.3 Challenges

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

2.3.2 Challenges

Choose any answer you come across Please tick (✓) on the only answer! Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged	1	2	3	4	5
Drought					
Diseases on other crops					
Lack of techniques in cultivation					
Lack of labor to support agricultural work 21					
Lack of capital					
Lack of sales' market					
Lack of agricultural inputs (fertilizers and pesticides, seeds, etc.)					

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.4.1.5 Other:, Total price: (Riel)

2.4.2 Challenges

Choose any answer you come across Please tick (✓) on the only answer! Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged	1	2	3	4	5
Drought					
Other animal diseases					
Lack of technique in raising					
Lack of labor to raise livestock					
Lack of capital for animal husbandry raising					
Lack of sales' market					
Lack of production inputs (food, vaccines, veterinary drugs, etc.)					

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

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

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

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

2.5.4 Please provide your reasons why do not want to do the aquatic farming:

.....

2.6 Markets

2.6.1 Who do you sell your agricultural products to?

☐ Processing company

22

☐ Medium or large broker in local or province

☐ Village collectors

☐ Agricultural cooperative to which it is a member (If the respondent is a member of the agricultural cooperative)

☐ Others (Please specify:)

2.6.2 Where do your buyers bring your agricultural products to?

☐ Export abroad (usually exported to Vietnam)

- ☐ Local processing
- ☐ Resale to exporters (usually exported to Vietnam)

2.6.3 Where sources do you know the price of agricultural products from?

- ☐ By phone
- ☐ By telegram
- ☐ Direct contact with local buyers (Establish a regular quote team)
- ☐ By relevant ministries and institutions
- ☐ By organizing a matching forum from relevant ministries and institutions

2.6.4 Have you ever attended a contract farming training course?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes

2.6.5 Which ministry or institution is organized by?

- ☐ Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- ☐ Department of Agro-Industry
- ☐ NGOs
- ☐ Private sector engaged in contract farming

2.6.6 Transportation

- ☐ Bulldozer ☐ Tractor ☐ Motorcycles ☐ Horse-drawn carriage ☐ Car

2.6.7 Challenges

- ☐ Low selling price
- ☐ Lack of buyers
- ☐ Lack of market information
- ☐ Lack of drying facilities
- ☐

23

Other:

(Specify.....)

2.7 Agricultural economic analysis (Annual)

2.7.1 Total income from agriculture (Riel)

2.7.2 Total expenditure on agricultural production (cultivation, aquaculture, etc.)
(Riel)

2.7.3 Non-agricultural work ☐ No ☐ Yes (Please specify:.....)

2.7.4 Non-agricultural income (Please specify:..... (Riel))

2.7.5 Expenses and income: ☐ Enough ☐ Not enough

2.7.6 How many months do you estimate the shortage (in days / months)?

2.8 Extension and Information Technology

2.8.1 Have you ever attended a short course in agricultural skills? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.8.2 Training by which party:

.....
.....

2.8.3 Do you have a cell phone? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.8.4 Total number of phones: (Units) 4.1 Smart phones units

2.8.5 Have you ever used a smartphone to learn agricultural techniques? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.8.6 Have you ever used a smartphone to buy or sell agricultural products? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.9 Community infrastructure

2.9.1 Rubber road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.2 Road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.3 Red gravel road number: (Line), Length: (Km)

2.9.4 Lake, Size: (Cubic meter)

2.9.5 River, Length: (Km)

2.9.6 School (Building)

2.9.7 Health Center (Building)

Annex 2 Additional questions

I. Agriculture Cooperative

1. Does your indigenous community establish the agriculture cooperative?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

2. What is the name that agriculture cooperative?

.....
.....

3. How many members in that agriculture cooperative? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

4. What careers does that agriculture cooperative do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5. What challenges does that agriculture cooperative come across?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

II. Producer Group

6. Does your producer group establish the agriculture cooperative?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

7. What is the name that producer group?

.....

8. How many members in that producer group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

9. What careers does that producer group do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. What challenges does that producer group come across?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

III. Revolving Funds Group

11. Does your revolving funds group establish the agriculture cooperative?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

12. What is the name that revolving funds group?

.....

13. How many members in that revolving fund group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

14. What careers does that revolving funds group do?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

15. What challenges does that revolving funds group come across?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Other Farmer Group

16. Does your other farmers group establish the agriculture cooperative?

☐ No

☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

17. What is the name that other farmers group?

.....

18. How many members in other farmers group? (Please attach the photo, if applicable)

Amount of member: (Number of women:)

19. What purposes do that other farmer groups do?

.....

.....

.....

.....
.....
20. What challenges does that revolving funds group come across?
.....
.....
.....
.....

21. In order to develop the agriculture cooperative/producer group/revolving funds group, what do you want LASED III project support?

- ☐ Education and training
- ☐ Financial support
- ☐ Business agreement making
- ☐ Contract Farming making
- ☐ Facilitate the private and development partner in the local
- ☐ Physical infrastructure support
- ☐ Other (Please specify:)

V. Fisheries

22. Do you catch fishes traditionally?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

23. How much do you earn from the traditional fishing?

Please specify: (Riel)

24. Do you spend on traditional fishing materials?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

25. How much do you spend it?

Please specify: (Riel)