

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report

***Poutrom village, Rumnea commune,
Sen Monorum district, Mondulkiri province***

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

PROJECT IP: P171331

November, 2022

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I. Introduction

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

II. Methodology of Beneficiary Profile

4. Performance of beneficiary profile comes through three interlinked phases: 1) Meeting among the concerned project to discuss on the objective of profile; 2) Development of an assessment framework and corresponding data/information collection tools; 3) Field work at the 12 specific IC villages; and 4) Analysis of data collected and report writing and consultation with stakeholders at the national level to validate the findings and recommendations of the assessment report is also compiled.
5. The field work was conducted in Andaung Kroloeung village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 46 HHs (F31) and the team enabled to record some information for compiling a beneficiary profile included some specific result and discussion as detailed below.
6. By the ways, during the interview with the households, the project team took two different ways of interviews, 1) individual and 2) group interviews, in order to make every interviewee to be isolated without disturbing from another people or to ensure they are free at talking.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 General

7. Poutrom is a village located in Rumnea commune, Sen Monorom district, Mondulokiri province, standing at south side, about 30 Km from Sen Monorom. The majority of citizens of this village are Pu Nong Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Katot village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 56 IPs (F17) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This village exists 1,005 ha, the majority of IPs of this village have grown some types of crops such as cashew, cassava and rice crops as well as raising ruminant, pig and chicken.

3.2 Crop Productions

3.2.1 Cashew production

8. According to the interview in Poutrom village, the project team recorded 29 HHs (F5) out of 56 HHs grow cashew on 24 ha of land, which offers 390 kg of average yield per ha. This yield is almost two times lower than average national calculated yield is 1,174 Kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the cashew planters of this village could sell a kilogram of cashew seed from 3000 to 4000 Riel. Please see the list of households who grow cashew in Table 1 below.

Table1: List of HHs who grow cashew:

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Oeun Kam	M	40	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.10
2	Ke Kgne	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.10
3	Neui Psan	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.01
4	Ghis Yen	M	22	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.20
5	Khun Ma Nang	M	60	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.20
6	Kreu Sam	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.10
7	Pyer Prut	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	-
8	Plok Nich	M	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	3.00	10.00
9	Plok Hech	F	24	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
10	Yean Chann	M	29	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.20
11	Chrei SaVon	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.20
12	Srun Ly Da	M	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	0.20
13	Kel Trot	F	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	0.25

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
14	Gne Prik	M	60	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	1.00
15	Tut Saven	M	50	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.10
16	Trae Bon Rong	M	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.40
17	Preng Sok Sary	M	43	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.50
18	Ro Yeum Psacl	M	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.25
19	Prak Chen	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.50
20	Psum Sret	M	46	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
21	Chaet Mrei	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.10
22	Gnean Thon	M	19	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.15
23	Check Mrek	M	85	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	0.80
24	Na Haem Ka Oeun	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
25	Svan Bei	F	47	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	4.00	0.40
26	Teav Phoeun	M	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
27	Saroeun Yea	F	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.20
28	Chae Krae	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.15
29	Toeu Chan Thoeun	F	345	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	0.20

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. On the other hand, there are 44 HHs (F25) out of 46 HHs of this village growing cassava on 53,50 ha of land, which offers 9,16 tones as the average yield per ha of land. This amount of cassava average yield of this village is extremely lower than average national calculated yield is 20,350 kg per ha (GDA 2022). However, the price of fresh cassava of this village is changeable from 300 to 500 riel per kilogram of cassava (Table2).

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Oeun Kam	M	40	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	2.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
2	Ke Kgne	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	2.00
3	Neui Psan	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	2.00
4	Mlom Prach	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0,5	2.00
5	Ghis Yen	M	22	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	2.00
6	Khun Ma Nang	M	60	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	20.00
7	Kreu Sam	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	3.00
8	Pyer Prut	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	5.00
9	Plok Nich	M	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	3.00	8.00
10	Yean Chann	M	29	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	5.00
11	Chrei SaVon	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	2.00
12	Srun Ly Da	M	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	4.00
13	Kel Trot	F	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2.00	-
14	Sok Chea	F	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	5.00
15	La Pet	M	38	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	1.00
16	Gne Prik	M	60	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.50	-
17	Tut Saven	M	50	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	1.50
18	Trae Bon Rong	M	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	4.00	19.00
19	Cheu To	F	26	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	1.00
20	Sak Srei Mom	M	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	4.00
21	Yeup Ros	F	43	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	3.00
22	Preng Sok Sary	M	43	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	1.00
23	Chenda Non	M	57	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	9.00
24	Prak Chen	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	6.00	120.00
25	Psum Sret	M	46	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2.00	5.00
26	Chaet Mrei	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	1.00
27	Gnean Thon	M	19	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	0.80

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
28	Check Mrek	M	85	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	6.00
29	Svan Bei	F	47	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	4.00	5.00
30	Prek Thoeun	M	62	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
31	Teav Phoeun	M	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	-
32	Proch Pyaegn	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.50	5.00
33	Saroeun Yea	F	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
34	Chae Krae	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2.00	14.00
35	Srov Gnagn	F	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	5.00
36	Gne Bea	F	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
37	Svan Yeun	M	56	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
38	Srov Neap	M	54	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
39	Sam Kreu	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
40	Preng Chanthy	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
41	Gne Kea	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
42	Kuy Sophen	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2.00	14.00
43	Ka Oeu Sohea	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2.00	14.00
44	Toeu Chan Thoeun	F	345	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
45	Prek Gnem	F	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
46	Treng Tach	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
47	Yeul Kherk	F	28	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00
48	Pyea Prot	F	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.00	7.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. Besides growing cashew and cassava, 44 HHs (F12) out of 46 HHs of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 45 ha of land (each household exists from 0.5 to 1 ha) and every ha of rice field actually offers 1,660 kg, where average national calculated yield is 3,254 kg per ha (GDA-2022) Furthermore, the villagers could sell a kg of paddy rice from 800 to 1,000 riel (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
1	Oeun Kam	M	40	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	0.60
2	Ke Kgne	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	0.60
3	Neui Psan	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	0.60
4	Mlom Prach	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	1.00
5	Ghis Yen	M	22	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
6	Khun Ma Nang	M	60	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	1.20
7	Kreu Sam	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	1.00
8	Pyer Prut	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	1.20
9	Plok Nich	M	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	3.00
10	Plok Hech	F	24	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	1.20
11	Yean Chann	M	29	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	4.00
12	Chrei SaVon	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	2.40
13	Chrei Savoeun	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	0.20
14	Srun Ly Da	M	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	1.50
15	Kel Trot	F	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2.00
16	Chroeun Bochann	F	65	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	2.00
17	Sok Chea	F	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	2.00
18	Teav Savoeun	M	30	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	0.30
19	La Pet	M	38	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1.2	2.00
20	Tut Saven	M	50	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	1.00
21	Sak Srei Mom	M	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	-
22	Preng Sok Sary	M	43	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	1.00
23	Chenda Non	M	57	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	5.00
24	Prak Chen	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	7.00
25	Psum Sret	M	46	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	4.00
26	Chaet Mrei	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.6	2.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (T/ha)
27	Gnean Thon	M	19	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	1.00
28	Check Mrek	M	85	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
29	Svan Bei	F	47	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	4	2.50
30	Prek Thoeun	M	62	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	-
31	Teav Phoeun	M	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	0.5	0.20
32	Saroeun Yea	F	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2.00
33	Svan Yeun	M	56	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2.00
34	Srov Neap	M	54	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
35	Sam Kreu	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
36	Preng Chanthy	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2.00
37	Gne Kea	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2.00
38	Kuy Sophen	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
39	Ka Oeu Sohea	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
40	Toeu Chan Thoeun	F	345	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
41	Prek Gnem	F	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
42	Treng Tach	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
43	Yeul Kherk	F	28	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	3.00
44	Pyea Prot	F	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	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.

3.3 Other Crop Production

12. However, only 5HHs (F1) of this village have been growing vegetable (cucumber) on 4 ha of land, in this year they got about 6.8 tone of vegetable, they sell 1 kilogram of vegetable cost 1000 riel. By the way, the team found some other households planted banana, avocado, no record about the size of land where they planted these trees.

3.3 Impacts on crop production

3.3.1 Soil Fertility

13. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, it was found 51 HHs (F15) of interviewees rate the soil fertility of their village in Medium, 36 interviewees rating their soil

in medium fertility, 4 interviewees rate it in good and only 2 HHs rate it in poor. From this judgement, the soil fertility of this village is absolutely need to be improved.

3.3.2 Other impacts

14. 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. 44 HHS (F13) of this village have observed that the drought (no sufficient water) effect their crops, 37 HHs (F11) shew the team the damage vegetable by diseases. The numbers of vote on drought and diseases impacts seem parallel. Hence other 20 HHs (F8) told the team that they need some trainings on crop production, 26 HHs (F8) told the team about insufficiency of market of crop in their areas, 23 HHs (F8) concerned on shortage of labor, 26 HHs (F10)-shortage of capital, where other 26 HHs (F)-shortage of supplements (fertilizer, materials...) for crop production, at last other 25 HHs (F10) said that their crops were attacked by insect for crop production (Figure1).

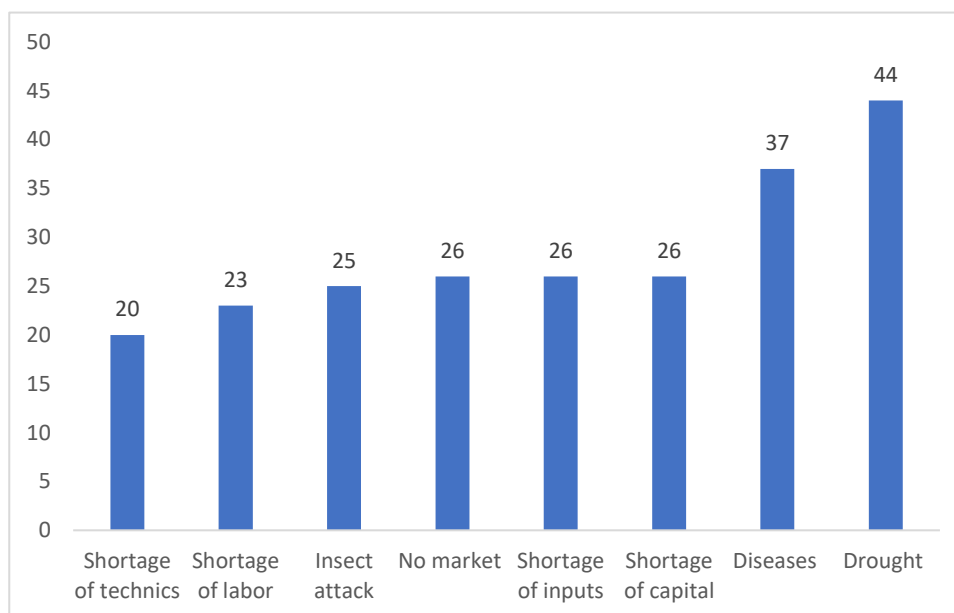


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

3.4 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

15. It was unbelievable, that besides culturing some crops as mentioned above, it was recorded 28 HHs (F12) raise 69 heads of cattle, 2 HHs (F0) raise 3 heads of buffalo, 12 HHs (F3) raise 21 heads of pig, 22 HHs (F6) raise 298 heads of chicken (Table4).

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

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buff	Pig	Chicken
1	Oeun Kam	M	40	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	3	0	0	10
2	Mlom Prach	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	6	0	1	0
3	Ghis Yen	M	22	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	10

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buff	Pig	Chicken
4	Chrei SaVon	M	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	4	0	1	0
5	Srun Ly Da	M	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
6	Kel Trot	F	55	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
7	La Pet	M	38	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	2	5
8	La Dan	F	37	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	30
9	Prak Chen	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	7	0	0	20
10	Chaet Mrei	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	2	0	0
11	Check Mrek	M	85	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	1	1	0	0
12	Svan Bei	F	47	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	5	0	1	10
13	Saroeun Yea	F	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	10
14	Chae Krae	M	23	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
15	Srov Gnagn	F	39	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
16	Gne Bea	F	45	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	1	0
17	Svan Yeun	M	56	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
18	Srov Neap	M	54	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
19	Sam Kreu	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
20	Preng Chanthy	M	32	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
21	Gne Kea	M	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
22	Kuy Sophen	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
23	Ka Oeu Sohea	F	35	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
24	Toeun Chan Thoeun	F	345	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
25	Prek Gnem	F	36	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
26	Treng Tach	M	25	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
27	Yeul Kherk	F	28	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0
28	Pyea Prot	F	34	Po Nong	Pou trom	Romanea	Sen Monorom	Modulkiri	2	0	0	0

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

16. It is the same to crop production, the animal production of this village has been faced to some identified factors. According to the interview, the project team found, there are 8 main factors which impact adversely on the animal production of this village. By that time, in term to

understand the rate of impact of these factors, some questionnaires were handed to them, their identified rate, from top down, were: 1) 32 HHs (F 14) concern the drought impact on the animals, 2) 35 HHs (F15) told the team about the impact of diseases on their animals, 3) 14 HHs (F11) mentioned that parasite (worm) affect on the health of animal, 4) 14 HHs (F) found that the shortage of animal raising technique quite impact on animal production of their village, 5) The impact of labor shortage also cause the adverse on animal production reported by 17 HHs (F8), 6) 17 HHs (F8) said that they do not have capital for animal production, 7) 19 HHs (F8) find their difficulties to sell their animal products and lastly 8) another 19 HHs (F8) meet their difficulties to find the place to buy some medicine or vaccines and other required materials for their animals (Figure2).

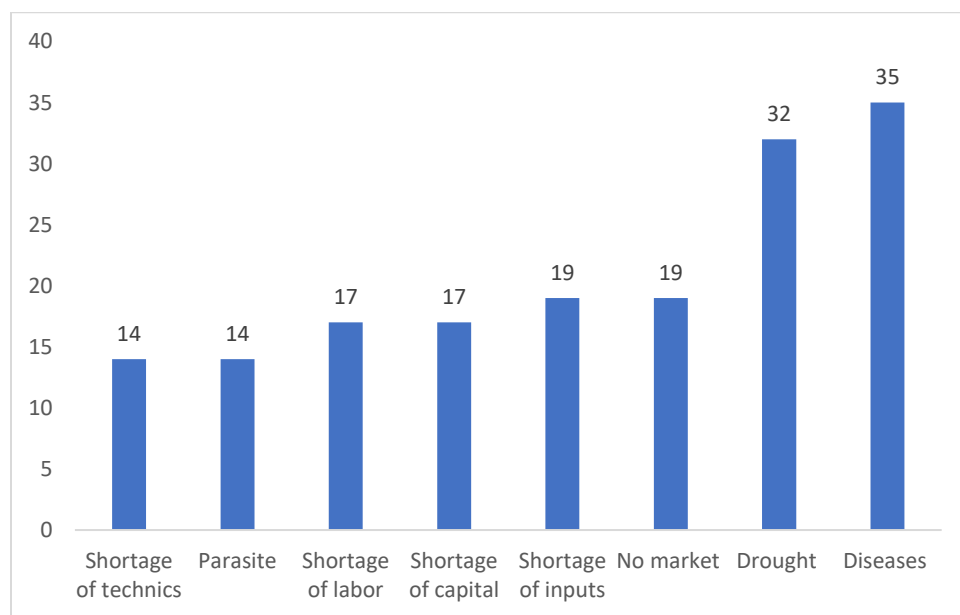


Figure 2 the rate of factors' impact on animal production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

17. 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 1621,052.63 riel (405.26 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 3,958,947.37 riel (990\$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 233,789,474.00 riel (1, 251 \$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

18. Through the interviewing with 46 HHs of this village, the team also found that 17HHs (F5) of interviewees got off farm job, included 5HHs (F1) invest on sub forestry products, 4 HHs (F1) are employees of companies and a few families of this village invest on small business, and the average income of these off-farm job of these households, is equal to 106,666.69 Riel (266.67\$US) per year.

3.6 Household Food Security (HFS)

19. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team counted 56 households (F17) of the village complained for no sufficient food, included 49 HHs (F13) face to food shortage from 2 days to 8 days in a year.

3.7 Market demand Analysis

20. Regarding the source of selling agriculture products, the team of the project found that there are 56 HHs (F17) selling their products to inside and outside village collectors. Furthermore, these collectors sell their collected products to Thailand and Vietnam, in terms of getting some profit.
21. All of 56HHs (F17) above use their motorbikes to transport their products for sale to the collecting place of companies, this transportation spends only 5 minutes.
22. Otherwise, all of 56 HHs (F17) express that the prices of their products is declined, and other 46 HHs (F17) mentioned on the low prices of their products, and shortage of market information in their areas extremely impact on their agriculture production, and 9 HHs (F0) concern low prices of their products, and shortage of market information and lack of infrastructure are the main market problems.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

23. The beneficiary profile of Poutrom village presents the three major issues that the villager of this village have been faced: 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.
24. The first prioritized measures responding to these mentioned problems above will be helped to response through selection of Agriculture Development Facilitators (ADFs) and formation of Village Extension Workers (VEWs) and Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs) who are based in region to provide technical support to beneficiaries of the project under the technical support of various related departments, mainly Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. They will also help to transfer the relevant technics to villagers that will help to increase agriculture yield, as they have been trained the agriculture technics by relevant technical lined departments (MTT).
25. Hence, the MTT of project will release some main technical course, through agricultural trainings and demonstrations, farmer field school..., to target groups of the project within the participation and facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAEWs.
26. In terms of increasing the yield of agriculture products and through the facilitation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, the project should provide some following and relevant technics as well as trainings to villagers of this village:
 - Compost/ green manure or organic fertilizer production
 - Seed or crop variety selection
 - Horticulture/grafting
 - Crop integration/ rotation
 - Rice intensification
 - Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
 - Post- harvest technique and so on

27. In addition, regarding to improvement of animal production, the project included PDAFFs, Provincial Office of animal production and treatment under the participation of ADFs, VEWs and VAHWs, need to provide technical trainings to these villagers on:
- Animal Husbandry techniques in adaption to climate change
 - Breed selection technique
 - Animal disease (parasite) prevention measures
28. Hence, the villagers of this village under the facilitation of PDAFF, Provincial of Animal Production and Treatment has to participate very regularly the animal diseases prevention schedule. The Village Animal Health Workers of this village will directly facilitate to this schedule or program.
29. The following proposed measures might passively help to increase the prices of agriculture products and market information for this village. First of all, the project needs to help organizing the four various production groups, such as 1) Cashew producer group which consists about 44 HHs (F 23), 2) Cassava producer group consists about 44 HHs (F25), 3) Rice producer group exists about 25 HH (F15), cattle producer group consist about 30 HHs (F16), pig producer group existing 7 HHs (F3), and chicken producer groups exists about 28 HHs (F13), as every group assigning their market information groups or focal points who very much involve with collecting and sharing market information to members as well as to link their groups to private sectors, companies through a sustainable contract farming, which help to sustain price of their agriculture products.

V. VANNEX

5.1 Annex 1: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form

A. To be completed by interviewer

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

4. Phone number: and

B. To be completed by interviewee

Part I: General information

1. Name:, Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. Indigenous People: ☐ Kreung ☐ Tompoun ☐ Pou Nong ☐ Prov ☐ Mil ☐ Charay

☐ Other:

3. Family status: ☐ Single ☐ Marriage ☐ Divorce ☐ Separate

4. Children: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

5. Children who are studying:

❖ Kindergarten: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

❖ Primary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

❖ Secondary school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

❖ High school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

❖ Technical school: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

❖ Undergraduate: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

6. Children who stop study: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

7. Under-age school children: (People) (Son: (People), Daughter: (People).

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

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

10. Have you participated in dissemination already? ☐ Yes ☐ No

11. Which institutions provide the dissemination?

☐ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

☐ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

- ☐ Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
- ☐ Provincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction
- ☐ Local authority
- ☐ Other:

Part II: Agricultural potential

2.1 Industrial crops

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

☐ Younger than the harvest year

☐ No land to grow

☐ Land not yet cleared

☐ Other:

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

2.1.2 Cassava: (h.a)

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

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

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

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

☐ Only household consumption

☐ Also sold some

☐ No land to grow

☐ Land not yet cleared

☐ Other:

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

2.2 Horticulture

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

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

2.3 Challenges

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

2.3.2 Challenges

Choose any answer you come across	1	2	3	4	5
-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---

Please tick (✓) on the only answer!					
Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged					
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!	1	2	3	4	5
Level 1 is not strongly challenged to level 5 is strongly challenged					
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

☐

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)