

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report
Rumport village, Talat commune,
Se San district, Stung Treng province

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

PROJECT IP: P171331

November, 2022

Contents

I.	Introduction	3
II.	Methodology of Beneficiary Profile.....	3
III.	Result and Discussion.....	4
	3.1 General	4
	3.2 Crop Productions	4
	3.2.1 Cashew production.....	4
	3.2.2 Cassava production	6
	3.2.3 Rice production	6
	3.3 Other Crop Production	7
	3.4 Impacts on crop production.....	7
	3.4.1 Soil Fertility.....	7
	3.4.2 Other impacts	7
	3.5 Animal Production.....	7
	3.5.1 Impacts of animal productions	8
	3.6 Incomes.....	8
	3.6.1 On Farm Income	8
	3.6.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes	8
IV.	Recommendation and Conclusion	9
V.	VANNEX	11
	5.1 Annex 1: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form	11
	Annex 2 Additional questions	16

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 10 specific IC villages; and 4) Analysis of data collected and report writing and consultation with stakeholders at the national level to validate the findings and recommendations of the assessment report is also compiled.
5. The field work was conducted in Rumport village from 25 to 29 July 2022. By that time, the team was able to make interviewed as well as to discuss with 53 HHs (F 23) and the team enabled to record some information for compiling a beneficiary profile included some specific result and discussion as detailed below.
6. By the ways, during the interview with the households, the project team took two different ways, individual and group interviews, in order to make every 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. Rumport is a village located in Talat commune, SeSan district, Stung Treng province, standing at south-east side, about 100 Km from Stung Treng town and about 60 Km from Se San district town. The majority of citizens of this village are Mel Indigenous people (IP). The field work was conducted in Rumport village from 22 to 29 July 2022, and during this field, the project staffs (interviewer) had chance to host meaningful discussion with 53 IPs (F23) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This village exists 331,5 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. generation.

3.2 Crop Productions

3.2.1 Cashew production

8. According to the interview in Rumport village, the project team recorded 47 HHs (F31) out of HHs grow cashew in 106,50 ha of land, which offers 370 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). This low average cashew yield of this village is because of some cashew plantation has just been planted, but this low yield of cashew might also get adverse impact from other impacts. So, it needs to take time for deeply study on this matter. However, the cashew planters of this village could sell a kilogram of cashew seed from 3500 to 5000 Riel. Below is table 1 presents the list of households who grow cashew in Rumport village.

Table1: List of HHs who grow cashew:

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
1	Thet Rugn	F	65	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.30	3,500.00
2	Soy Nang	F	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	5,000.00
3	Rok Phorn	F	52	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	5,000.00
4	Rom La Sen	F	49	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	5,000.00
5	Oeun Soun	F	30	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	5,000.00
6	Leng Houn	F	36	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	-	5,000.00
7	Tann Protiv	F	39	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	5,000.00
8	Sai Say	F	33	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	5,000.00
9	Soeung Kham On	F	30	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	5,000.00
10	Uy Savann	F	25	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	5,000.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
11	Yorng Thin	F	65	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	5,000.00
12	Gnem Mass	F	30	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	5,000.00
13	Ket Den	F	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	5,000.00
14	Mech Den	F	27	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
15	Chon KhamVorn	F	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	4,500.00
16	Dos Kham	F	28	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,500.00
17	Phoun Khmoa	M	27	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
18	Romthay Phon	F	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
19	Phak Vichet	M	65	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	-	4,500.00
20	Kav Hev Treak	F	54	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	1.00	4,500.00
21	E Sek	F	61	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.10	4,500.00
22	Sam Pham Ngeang	F	23	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
23	Phok Kateng	M	47	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
24	Peal Trochea	M	57	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,500.00
25	Rompay PhoNop	M	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	4,500.00
26	Mann Loeung	F	62	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	4,000.00
27	Phot Kacheang	F	50	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	0.20	4,000.00
28	Phay Bot	F	39	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
29	Rok Lun	F	62	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
30	Preng Kanteal	F	62	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	4,000.00
31	Ton Peang	F	31	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,000.00
32	Rom La Den	F	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
33	Ka Chon Khamvann	F	46	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	4,000.00
34	Yan Hoeung	M	24	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,000.00
35	Ta Hang Chut	F	58	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
36	Loeun Yan	M	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
37	Luy Kang Yang	M	31	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
38	Ngengn VanPon	M	23	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	4,000.00

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Tone/ha)	Prices (Riel/Kg)
39	Kray Doeun	M	80	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,000.00
40	Bean Pru	M	90	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
41	Phun Nu Phat	M	35	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
42	Prang Yen	M	43	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	-	4,000.00
43	Dos Met	M	25	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2.00	0.50	4,000.00
44	Kbok Ving	F	64	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	1.60	4,000.00
45	Rampla Den	M	44	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
46	Rok Kampeang	F	65	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00
47	Vai Ouy	M	68	Kreng	Rumport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	3.00	0.20	4,000.00

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. Anyway and besides growing cashew, this village exists only 2 HHs (F1) planting cassava in 2.50 ha of land, which offers 900 kg of fresh cassava 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 780 riel per kilogram (Table 2)

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Com-mune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone)	Prices (Kg)
1	Thet Rugn	F	65	Kreng	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.50	0.20	
2	Svan Khoeurn	M	56	Po Nong	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.00	7.00	780.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. On the other hand, during the interview, the project team recorded only 2 HH (F1) have planted rice (no mention about variety) on 2,5 ha of land and every ha of rice field provides 1,500 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 1,000 riel (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Com-mune	District	Province	Size of land (ha)	Yield (Tone)	Prices (Kg)
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1	Thet Rugn	F	65	Kreng	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1.5	1.00	1,000.
2	Svan Khoeurn	M	56	Po Nong	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	1	2.00	

11. Regarding rice production, the project team found 2 reasons of growing rice of village 1) for family consumption and 2) for selling.

3.3 Other Crop Production

12. Furthermore, besides cashew, cassava and rice, there is no household of this village culturing vegetable and other fruit tree.

3.4 Impacts on crop production

3.4.1 Soil Fertility

13. During the field work in this village, there was no soil sampling or soil analysis in this village, by according to interview with people and observation, it could assume the quality rate (soil fertility) of this village is rated in medium. So, the soil fertility of this village need to be improved.

3.4.2 Other impacts

14. According to the result of interview, the project team found 8 factors, which 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 19 counts, Diseases was ranked in 5 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 23 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 2 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in

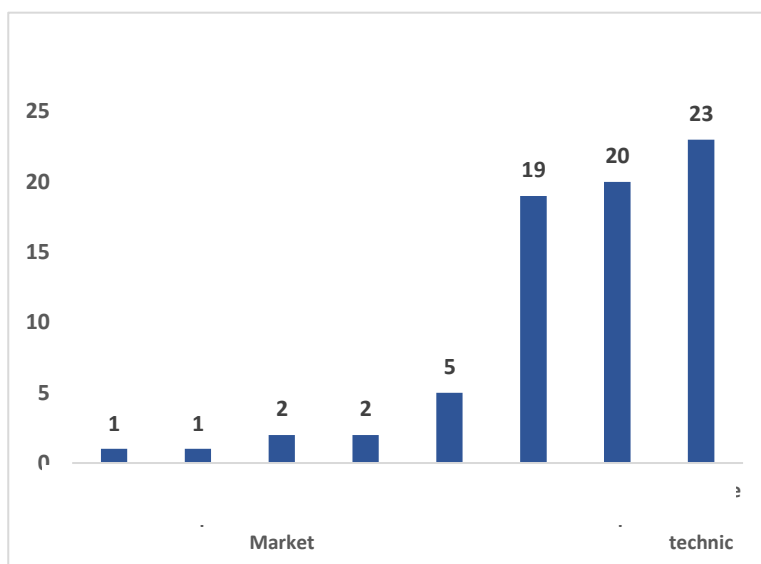


Figure 1 Rate of impacts on Animal Production

1 count, no market was ranked in 2 counts, the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 20 counts, and the Insect attack was ranked in 1 count (Figure1). Therefore, drought (19), shortage of inputs (20) and shortage of technic are the three top impacts and very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the yield of crops (figure1).

3.5 Animal Production

15. Besides the crop production, for making a better living, the villagers of this village also involve very much at raising three main types of domestic animal, such as 2 HHs (F1) raising 7 heads of cattle, 1 HH (F1) raise 2 heads of buffalo, 7 heads of pig and 20 heads of chicken (Table 4).

Table 4: Numbers of household who raise cattle, Buffalo, pig and chicken

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
1	Thet Rugn	F	65	Kreng	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	5	2	7	20
2	Svan Khoeurn	M	56	Po Nong	Ramport	Talat	SeSan	Stung Treng	2			

3.5.1 Impacts of animal productions

16. On the other hand, the project team also made an effort to study more deeply on the factors which significantly impact on animal production by interviewing most of villagers of this village. Through this interview, the team found 8 main factors impacting on the animal production of this village. Among interviewees, 1) 1 HH of this village said that the drought impact on animal production, 2) 1HH mentioned the shortage of labor also impact on animal production, 3) hence 8 HHs of village said that because of shortage of market causing the decline of animal production, 4) 1 HH mention that the animal diseases makes farmer to be scare at raising animals, 5) 1 HH mentioned that the reduction of animal production causing by shortage of capital , 6) 1 HH observed that the shortage of animal raising technic also cause decline of animal production, 7) 1 HHs said that the shortage of inputs (medicines, vaccine) cause a slowdown of animal production, 8) 1 HH mentioned that declining animal production caused by parasite (worm).

3.6 Incomes

3.6.1 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 1000,000.00 riels (250 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 2,050,000.00 riel (512.5 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 1,050,000.00 (262.15 \$US).

3.6.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

18. By the way, according the interviewing with 47 HHs of this village, the project team did not have off farm income.

3.7 Household Food Security (HFS)

No	Numbers of Insufficient Food Day	HH	%
1	0	11	15
2	3	11	15
3	4	7	0.9
4	5	5	0.6
5	6	6	0.8

19. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team counted 38 households out of 74 household or 51% household complain for no sufficient food. However, 11 HHs out of 74 HHs or 15% have no insufficient food day, the other 11 HHs or 15% meet to the food shortage in 3 days, and 7 HHs or 0.9% of households of this village meet the food shortage in 4 days, 5 HHs or 0.6% of households of this village remained 5 food shortage days, where other 6 HHs out of 74 HHs need food in 6 days per year, 1 family of this village shortages food in 7 days, 4 HHs shortage food in 8 days, another 1 family of this village in 9 days and another 1 HHs shortage food in 10 days. So, in average, the villagers of this village, in year 2022, meet the food shortage in 6 days and the percentage of their food security remains in 4% (Table 5)

6	7	1	0.1
7	8	4	0.5
8	9	1	0.1
9	10	1	0.1
AVG	6		4

Table 5: Status of Household Food Security

3.7 Market demand Analysis

20. Through the interview with 47 HHs, it found that 24 HHs or 51% of interviewers of this village sold their products to out-door and indoor collectors and only 1 HHs sold their agriculture products to inside village collectors. In addition, 45 HHs or 95% of interviewees mentioned that the companies whom they sell their products, further sell collected products to foreign business men, and other processors.
21. However, and simultaneously, the project team found that only 1 household of the interviewees transport by themselves, to the market and the majority of interviewee, 45 interviewees or 95% of interviewees said that the companies come to their home to buy the products.
22. On the other hand, the project team found two means of the communication with the businessmen or companies: 1) by telephone and 2) by the representatives of the group come to contact them directly. There are no record And there are two transport means of their products to market by Motorbike and tractor.
23. Nevertheless, most of interviewees said that they do not hear or never jointed any trainings on contract farming. In regards to market problem, 1) 24 of the interviews face to the low prices of their agriculture products was declined, 2) another 1 interviewees face to low prices and middle men, 3) 1 interviewee face to low prices, no middle man and shortage of market information, 4) 12 of interviewees face to low prices, No middle man and shortage of market information and shortage of infrastructure, 5) at last, 3 of interviewees face to low prices and lack of market information. From this quick analysis, there are two main market problem facing by villagers of Rumpot village are low prices and lack of market information.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

24. The beneficiary profile of Rumpot 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 response to these mentioned problems of this village could be come 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. But what come first is the organization of producer groups and agriculture cooperatives. Base of existing information of this village, it is very important to form Cashew , Cassava , Rice ,cattle, pig and chicken producer groups , as every producer group 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, encouraging 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

☐ 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?

.....

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.....

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

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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?

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

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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)