

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
(MAFF)

Beneficiary Profile Report

Rovieng village, Srae Chis commune,

Sambo district, Kratie province

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

PROJECT IP: P171331

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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	5
	3.2.3 Rice production	6
	3.3 Other Crop Production.....	9
	3.3 Impacts on crop production.....	9
	3.3 Animal Production.....	10
	3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic	10
	3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions	13
	3.5 Incomes.....	14
	3.5.1 On Farm Income	14
	3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes	14
	3.6 Household Food Security (HFS).....	14
	3.7 Market demand Analysis	15
IV.	Recommendation and Conclusion	15
V.	VANNEX	17
	5.1 Annex 1: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form	17
	Annex 2 Additional questions	22

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 Kress 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. Rovieng is a village locates in Seas Chis commune, Sambo district, Kratie province, standing at South East side, about 100 Km from Kratie town. The majority of citizen 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 120 IPs (F72) in order to collect or gathering some main data or information for compilation of its beneficiary profile. This villages exists 1,125.77ha, 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 Rovieng village, the project team recorded 23 HHs (F5) grow cashew in 36 ha of land, which offers from 350 to 400 kg of average yield per ha (This may be some field just been planted) . This yield is 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 in 4,000 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)
1	Touch Rith	M	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3
2	Houch Sokha	M	57	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5
6	Duy Ches Her	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.1
7	Pheap Chreap	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2
8	Ye Ra	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5
9	Ngen Chen	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5
10	Ratt Narong	M	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5
11	Sren Sarith	M	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4
12	Ngeang Team	M	68	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.2
13	Em Sa Mok	F	56	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3
14	Eang Kry	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3
15	Ngen Roeun	M	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)
16	Eb Sam En	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2
17	Thit Pros	M	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2
18	Chav Pon Thy	F	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5
19	Leng Nal	F	48	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5
20	Ngeal Thida	F	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1
21	Yeang Rerksa	M	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1
22	Dom Kress	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5
23	Yann Rath	M	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1

3.2.2 Cassava production

9. Besides growing Cashew, there are 13 HHs (F6) out of 125 HHs of this village growing cassava on 13,30 ha of land. There was no record about the average yield of cassava and prices that the villager has got (Table2).

Table 2 Numbers of HHs who grow cassava

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (ha)
1	Veng Peut	F	34	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
2	Houch Kha	M	57	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
3	Duy Ches Her	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.10
4	Pheap Chreap	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.50
5	Deng Chin	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2.00
6	Ye Van Hak	M	41	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
7	Gnen Roeun	M	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.70
8	Eb Sam En	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
9	Pouk Davy	F	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.00
10	Pang Kli	M	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2.00
11	Chav Bun Thy	F	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
12	Ngeal Thida	F	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.50
13	Heak Chang Va	F	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2.00

3.2.3 Rice production

10. However, there are 90 HHs (F48) of this village growing rice (no mention about variety) on 124 ha, every ha of rice field offers 1,900 kg, where average national calculated yield is 3,254 kg per ha (GDA-2022). On the other hand, the villagers of this village could sell a kilogram of paddy rice from 600 to 1,200 Riel (Table3).

Table 3 Numbers of HHs who grow rice

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)
1	Et Salang	F	27	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
2	Net Kasay	F	37	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
3	Net Kotak	F	48	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.00
4	Pong Neth	M	39	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	0.50
5	Thoeun Srei Pheap	F	22	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
6	Sra Sak	F	26	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.50
7	Hun Tra	F	21	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.50
8	Sroeun Savouen	M	38	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50
9	Den Cheng	F	65	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3.5	4.50
10	Thon Kna	M	56	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.50
11	Chem Bin	F	60	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00
12	Proeung Chann	F	44	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.80
13	Baek Poeuv	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.90
14	Preang Srei Poeuv	F	20	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
15	Plap Rea	M	35	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
16	Khean Tea	M	33	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
17	Tuch Rith	M	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00
18	Si KaDy	M	38	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.50
19	Ye Nakk	M	49	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2.5	4.50
20	Houch Kha	M	57	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	4.00
21	Si Lin Kang	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.60
22	Kea Skort	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.40

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)
23	Duy Ches Her	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	3.00
24	Chhi Kary	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.00
25	Pheap Chreap	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	3.90
26	Ye Ra	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.80
27	Deng Chen	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.80
28	Chum Samkhan	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.20
29	Ratt Narong	M	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.27
30	Ye Vann Hak	M	41	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.90
31	Sren Sa Rith	M	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50
32	Hap Kri	M	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.7	0.90
33	Sra Sak	F	26	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.30
34	Tav Cha Khan	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.80
35	Ngeng Team	M	68	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.6	2.16
36	Plang Hob	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	1.00
37	Ggi Bak	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.00
38	Em Samok	F	56	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	1.00
39	Ya Nich	F	28	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.00
40	Ka Deu	F	18	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
41	Team Khun	M	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	0.60
42	Eang Kry	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	1.20
43	Khun Kai	M	29	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.45
44	Len Mao	M	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	0.60
45	O So	M	35	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.20
46	Ngeun Roeun	M	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.30
47	Eb Sam En	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.3	1.80
48	Gneb Phann	M	76	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.40
49	Then Pross	M	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	3.29
50	Khen Sa Ren	M	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	0.90

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)
51	Ngean Chreap	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.90
52	Treak Meas	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.00
53	Kam Teng Reatrei	F	19	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	1.00
54	Pouk Davy	F	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.50
55	Pang Kly	M	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.00
56	Chav Pon Thy	F	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.70
57	Si Kavith	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.70
58	Mon Rath	M	31	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.80
59	Rin	F	33	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.70
60	Touch Chan Dy	F	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.20
61	Min Bo Pha	F	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.00
62	Praing Chann	F	62	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0.90
63	Plok Pot	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
64	Sak Va	M	60	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	1.00
65	Thon Sa Roeu	M	40	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	1.50
66	Rin Pe	M	39	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.80
67	Srei Lum Haen	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	4.00
68	Leng Nal	F	48	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	2.00
69	Pu Borei	F	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
70	Vel Ly Na	F	22	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00
71	Phann Sam Rean	F	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.12
72	Yeang Rerk Sa	M	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.40
73	Rat Chan Thea	M	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.00
74	Chem Hen	F	67	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
75	Lak Kaveut	M	28	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
76	Pang Ting	F	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.75
77	Heang Changva	F	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	3.80
78	Sok Ny Phari	F	24	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.35

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Size of Land (Ha)	Yield (Ton/ha)
79	Ton Sa Nit	F	25	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.75
80	Torn Kam Plaet	F	26	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.5	1.00
81	Preung Bopha	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.30
82	Leng Gneugn	F	72	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	2.00
83	Ra Ka Pech	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	2.75
84	Dem Sok Leang	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2.00
85	Ra Tonle	M	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
86	Penh Borooun	F	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	1.50
87	Ven Voeun	M	49	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50
88	Lek Don	M	73	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.50
89	Saly Kheang	M	72	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1.5	1.00
90	Kong Sokun	F	65	Kroal	Rovieng	Sres Chis	Sambo	Kratie	0.7	0.27

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, event, the majority of villagers of this village have culture rice.
12. Regarding to some households, who did not grow any crops in their agriculture and residential told the project team that they do not have sufficient labor, shortage of technics and capital and they have 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.
14. A surprise thing to the team is that the villagers of this village do not grow fruit tree, vegetable, robber tree besides the three crops mentioned about. This is a matter which concerns very much to the project and other institute, to conduct deeply survey as well as research to find out the real reason of this matter. May be to initiate the establish demonstration plot of vegetable and fruit tree production in this village could attack villagers starting to grow these crops.

3.3 Impacts on crop production

3.3.1 Soil Fertility

15. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, 33 of interviewees rated the soil fertility of their village in poor, 111 of interviewees rated their soil in Medium and only 4 of interviewees rated the soil in good quality. So, from this judgement, the soil fertility of this village is absolutely medium, that needs to be improved.

3.3.2 Other impacts

16. 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 17 counts, Shortage of technic was ranked in 25 counts, Shortage of labor was ranked in 6 counts, shortage of capital was ranked in 19 counts, no market was ranked in 15 counts, the Insect attack was ranked in 26 counts the shortage inputs (fertilizer...) was ranked in 31 counts, and Diseases was ranked in 14 counts (Figure1). Therefor and through figure1, it is found the three top ranked factors are insect attack, shortage of inputs, and diseases. These three factors very significantly impact on the crop production, mainly on the reduction of crop's yield.

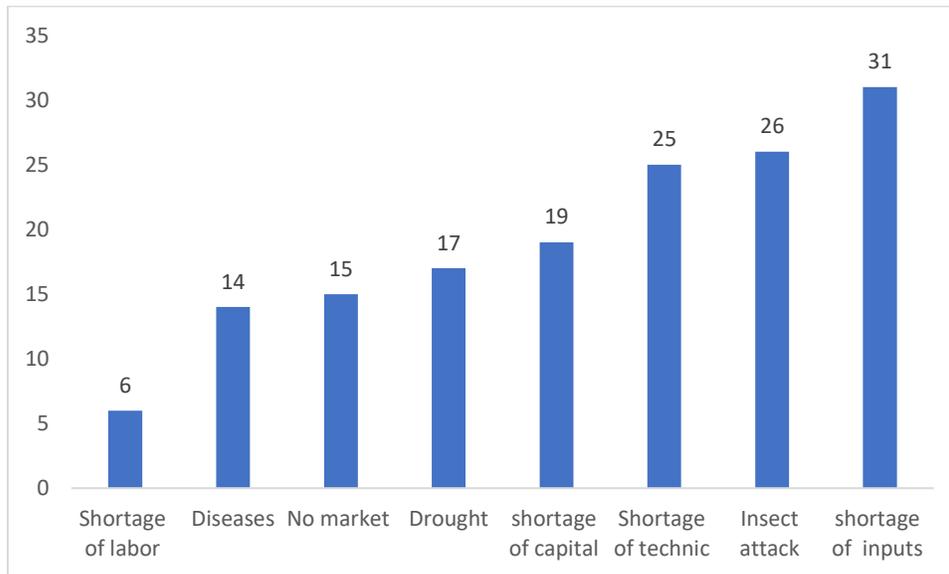


Figure 1 Rate of various impacts on crop production

3.4 Animal Production

3.4.1 Type of animal production and Statistic

17. By the way, the team found that the animal production of this village is a bit incentive if taking comparison with other villages. They recorded 90 HHs (F33) raising 554 heads of local or hybrid cattle, the other 24 HHs (F14) raising 47 heads of buffalo, 93 HHs (F47) raised 93 heads of pig, 96 HHs (F50) raised 939 heads of chicken. There was no record of economic analysis on this production. Table 4 below present the name of villagers of this village who raise all of four types of animal above or 1 or 2 types of them.

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

No	Name	Sex	Age	Mino-Rity	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
1	Veng Peut	F	34	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	60	4	4	30

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
2	Et Salong	F	27	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	2	5
3	Net KaSay	F	37	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	4
4	Thoeun Srei Pheap	F	22	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	3	6
5	Hun Tra	F	21	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	20	5	4	20
6	Beak Poeuv	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	3	10
7	Preang Srei Poeuv	F	20	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	2	3	10
8	Plap Rea	M	35	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	2	2	5
9	Khean Tean	M	33	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	4	15
10	Touch Rith	M	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	15	0	1	60
11	Si Ka Dy	M	38	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	1	5
12	Ye Nark	M	49	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	60	19	4	50
13	Houch Kha	M	57	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	20	7	4	20
14	Duy Ches Her	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	5	0	3	10
15	Chhi Kary	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	1	3
16	Nam Lam	F	28	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	1	4	2
17	Pheam Chreap	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	4	15
18	Ye Ra	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	2	2
19	Dom Khan	M	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	1	4
20	Ratt Narong	M	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	1	5
21	Ye Vann Kark	M	41	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	2	5
22	Sren Sarith	M	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	2	6
23	Hap Kry	M	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	2	0
24	Tav Char Khan	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	6	4	4	10
25	Ngeang Team	M	68	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	2	10
26	Lang Hob	F	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	1	2
27	Gne Pak	M	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	2	4
28	Ya Nich	F	28	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	4

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
29	Ka Dei	F	18	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	5	3	12
30	Din Dou Ka	M	30	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	3	0
31	Eang Kry	M	58	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	40	4	6	50
32	Ngen Roeun	M	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	1	5
33	Eb Sam In	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	0	5	10
34	Gneb Phann	M	76	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	20	0	2	10
35	Theut Pros	M	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	5	7	1	10
36	Khen Sa Ren	M	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	5	0	1	3
37	Kom Teng Reatei	F	19	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	2	2	15
38	Sok Meng	M	54	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	4
39	Pouk Davy	F	42	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	0	4
40	Pang Kly	M	47	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	2	15
41	Chav Pon Thy	F	43	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	2	10
42	Mon Rath	M	31	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	6	0	1	5
43	Rin	F	33	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	1	2
44	Touch Chan Dy	F	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	6	3	1	10
45	Min Bo Pha	F	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	1	2	3
46	Khut Phea	M	57	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	6	0	0	7
47	Rin Pe	M	39	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	3	5
48	Chum Maly	F	40	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	2	3
49	Srei lum Haen	F	32	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	10	7	4	10
50	Sman Sonavy	M	26	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	4	0	0	0
51	Leng Nal	F	48	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	30	0	0	10
52	Lak Kuy	F	37	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	2
53	Von Srei Mom	F	35	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	0
54	Thon So Phen	F	20	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	3
55	Phann Sam Rain	F	46	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	0	3

No	Name	Sex	Age	Minority	Village	Commune	District	Province	Cattle	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken
56	Yeang Rerk Sa	M	23	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	9	0	1	3
57	Lak Kaveut	M	28	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	0	1	2
58	Pong Ding	F	55	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	2	4
59	Dom Kris	M	53	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	6	1	4	0
60	Tha Sothea	M	36	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	20	0	6	6
61	Leng Gneugn	F	72	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	0
62	Dem Sokheng	F	50	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	2
63	Penh Boroen	F	52	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	2	3	2	10
64	Thlugn Thloeun	F	33	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	1	0	1	2
65	Lek Dun	M	73	Kroal	Rovieng	Sre Chis	Sambo	Kratie	3	0	4	20

3.4.2 Impacts of animal productions

18. 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. Therefore, 1) 4 HH mention drought 2) 16 HHs said that the shortage of market, 3) 28 HHs concerned that shortage animal raising technics, 4) 9 HHs said that shortage of labor, 5) 27 HHs pointed out shortage of inputs such as medicine and vaccine, 6) 27 HHs said that parasite (Worm), 7) 19 HHs mentioned that shortage of capital and 8) 23 HHs concerned on animal disease caused impact on animal production of this village. Therefore, the illustrated figure 2 above presents three main problems of animal production in this village, such as 1) shortage of animal raising technics, 2) shortage of inputs and 3) animal diseases. These impacts impact adversely on the animal production and in terms of solving these problems, it I required a certain measure, which are regularly done.

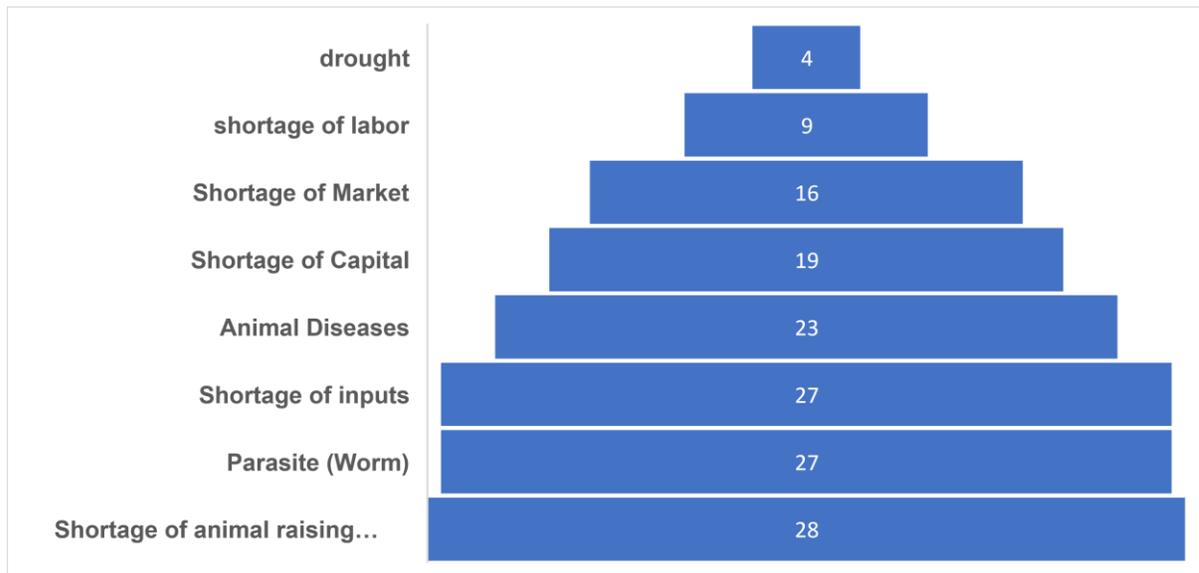


Figure 2 Rate of Impacts on Animal Production

3.5 Incomes

3.5.1 On Farm Income

19. 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 186,954.66riel (47 \$US), 2) the average family gross income is 1,319,300.00 riel (330 \$US) and, 3) so the average family net income of this village is calculated in 1,132,345.34 riel (283 \$US).

3.5.2 Off Farm and Non -farm Incomes

20. Through the interviewing with villagers this village, the team also found that 82 HHs (F48) or % of interviewees got off farm job, where the off -farm income of 34HHs (F 17) is from collecting sub forestry products, 9 HHs had small business, 3 HHs of them work as technicians.... From these off-farm job, each household could get the average in 1,255,457.63 riel (314 \$US) per year. In comparing to net on farm income above, this income is higher than 131 \$US and its source is come from selling the sub forestry products. From this point of view, the project or other concerned governmental agencies should release the effective measures to prevent the forest of this village, included supporting to the forestry community, if the village has.

3.6 Household Food Security (HFS)

21. Regards to status of food security of this village, the project team recorded 88 HHs (F48) out of 120 HHs, said that that they do have sufficient food where 20 HHs (F13) always fall in insufficient food from 4 days to 10 days in a year, 7 HHs (F4) meet insufficient food from 12 days to 20 days in a year, and 27 HHs (F 11) have food shortage from 30 days to 60 days per year, then there are other 11 HHs (F5) get food shortage from 70 days to 120 days.

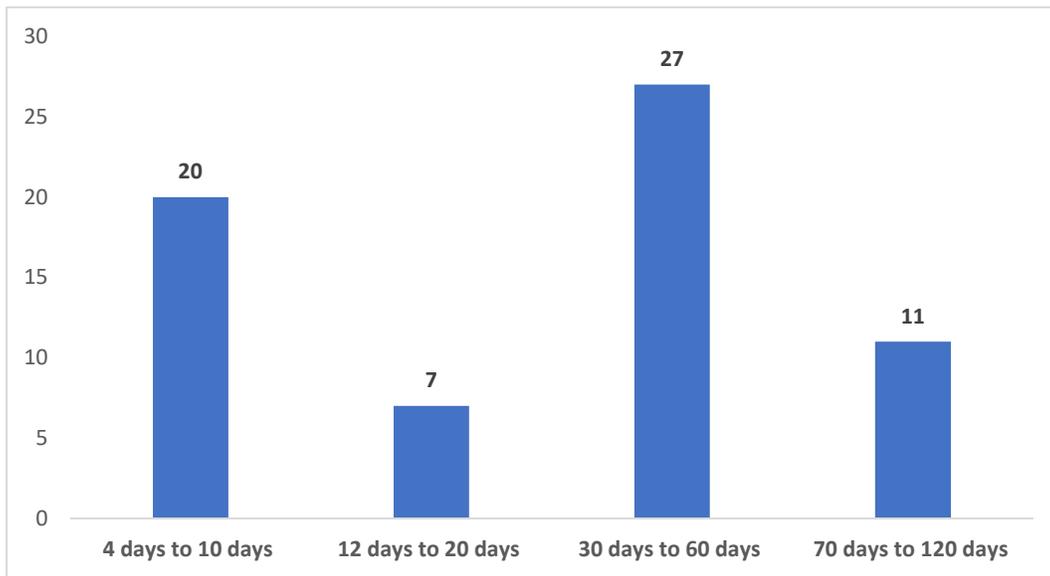


Figure 3 No of HHs VS Food Shortage Day (FSD)

3.7 Market demand Analysis

22. Regarding the source of selling agriculture products, it was found that there are three main sources where the villager of this village sold their products, where 3 HHs of interviewees selling their products to inside and out village collectors and food processor, and 57 HHs of interviewees sold their products to inside and out village collectors.
23. In addition, the collectors of agricultural products of this village, in terms of getting some profit, they sell their collected products to companies in Thailand and Viet Name and local food processors. By the way, all of collectors come to collect the products at the door of villagers. There was no record a bout how far the collecting shop stand from the village
24. Regarding the communication of this village with market or private sectors, it was observed that 51 HHs of this village communicate to collector by phone, other 18 HHs could access to direct contact with collector or companies, hence the other 9 HHs of this village, through their cooperatives, contact directly to companies. From this point of view, using phone for market communication is popular as 90 HHs of this village exists up to 142 phones, where 59 HHs of these families have 93 smart phones. The exist of smart phone of this village becomes a feature, besides using them for the market communication, this village could use them to join various ICT trainings which will be delivered by project as soon, in terms of improving capacity and technologies.
25. On the other hand, in regarding to market problem of this village, most of interviewees ir 84 HHs (F49) concern very much on low prices, no market, no collector, no infrastructure and shortage of market information stimulate the market problem of this village.

IV. Recommendation and Conclusion

26. The beneficiary profile of Rovieng 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.

27. 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).
28. 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.
29. 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...
30. 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.
31. 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 (Table1 to Table 4), such as 1), the project should help to organize Cashew , Cassava , cattle, pig , 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, 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

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:

23

(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)