KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

NATION RELIGION KING

Beneficiary Profile Report

Sre Khtum Indigenous Community, Sre Preah Commune, Keo Seyma District, Mondolkiri Province

PROJECT IP: P171331

AUGUST, 2023

Contents

I. Introduction

1.1 LASED III in brief

1. Since 2008, the World Bank, through Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development (LASED) projects, have continuously supported the government Social Land Concessions (SLC) program to successfully pilot a more sustainable and transparent process of land allocation to poor people. In addition, these projects have also supported the development of rural roads, small irrigation systems, primary schools and health posts, while providing agricultural training and support for expanded farming services in order to promote the livelihood and economic development of the land recipients during the whole project.
2. The Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development, Phase III (LASED III) would follow a two-pronged approach: (i) consolidating through complementary activities the current SLC program under LASED II and expanding it into new SLC sites within the same Provinces; and (ii) implementing an adapted approach into communities of indigenous peoples in new project Provinces. The project would build on the successful and well-established procedures under LASED and LASED II for implementing SLC activities, but also adapt them to indigenous peoples' communities.
3. The project development objective (PDO) is to provide access to land tenure security, agricultural and social services, and selected infrastructure to small farmers and communities in the project areas. In addition, the project's key activities include social land concessions, indigenous community land registration, commune land use planning, physical infrastructure development, and support for livelihood development. LASED III is expected to contribute to poverty reduction, livelihood improvement and expansion of climate resilient road infrastructure.
4. The Land Allocation for Social and Economic Development, Phase III (LASED III) is the governmental project with a total budget of US $ 107 million, funded by the International Development Association (IDA) through the World Bank (WB) of which US $ 93 million and US $ 14 million is a contribution from the Royal Government of Cambodia. LASED III has been implementing by the following ministries:
    a) Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) as the Executing Agency (EA), and
    b) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) as the Implementing Agency (IA).

5. Within their framework, the project would support: (i) about 15 Indigenous Communities (ICs) to carry out their respective Indigenous Communal Land Titling (ICLT) processes; (ii) about 30 ICs, that have completed their titling processes, with development activities; (iii) about 12 SLC new sites in both currently covered and new Provinces for land allocation and development activities; and (iv) the current 14 SLC sites currently covered by LASED II with limited, discrete and complementary activities such as small-scale irrigation and agriculture access tracks across SLC sites. However, it is not likely that all the estimated 57 new sites and communities would be identified and fully delineated, and all potentially required reclassification and/or reallocation completed before the start of the project.
6. During the launching workshop[1] presided by **H.E CHEA SOPHARA**, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of MLMUPC, and Chairperson of the LASED III, he has announced officially that LASED III will be lasting for the period of six years project, starting from October, 2020 until December, 2026. During the six years of the project, the MLMUPC and MAFF will execute the project in the geographical targeted with suitable land and location at 71 sites[2] of around 30,000 hectares (included 10,000 hectares of indigenous communities), wherein 26 sites are for social land concessions and 45 sites for indigenous communities with approximately 15,000 rural households will get direct benefit from LASED III.
7. LASED III would follow a two-pronged approach: (i) consolidating through complementary activities the current SLC program under LASED II and expanding it into new SLC sites within the same Provinces; and (ii) implementing an adapted approach into communities of indigenous peoples in new project Provinces. The project would build on the successful and well-established procedures under LASED and LASED II for implementing SLC activities, but also adapt them to indigenous peoples' communities.
8. The Project consists of following parts:

A. Component 1: Selection and Development Planning of Social Land Concessions and Indigenous Communal Land Titling

This component is planning to the provision of technical support for (a) processing applications for SLCs, including determination of land availability, carrying out environmental and social

[1] Launching workshop virtually dated on June 24-25th, 2021, organized by MLMUPC which has been participated from implementing ministry, governors of relevant provinces such as Ratanakiri (RAT), Mondolkiri (MKR), Stung Treng (STG), Thboung Khmum (TBK), Kratie (KRT), etc. amounting more than a hundred participants.

[2] This amount will be flexible due to the actual implemented activities done by MLMUPC. The ICs is increased from 30 ICs to 33 ICs, so the total is 74 sites for both ICLTs and SLCs that will be implemented under LASED III.

assessment (ESA) and (commune) land use planning ((C)LUP)[3]; (b) processing and registration and completion of titling process; (c) planning of infrastructure and service investments in indigenous communities, through (i) participatory preparation of SLCs and ICLTs plans; and (ii) identification, prioritization, and planning for infrastructure investments; and (iii) processing of individual SLC land titling for eligible land recipients and ICLT for eligible indigenous communities.

B. Component 2: Community Infrastructure Development

According to the early preparation from the relevant execution ministries with the participatory preparation of WB team, this component is subjecting to the provision of economic and social community infrastructures investments in the sub-projects in the projects areas in: (a) transport connectivity, water supply and sanitation, school and health infrastructures; and (b) small-scale irrigation schemes.

C. Component 3: Agriculture and Livelihood Development

This component is mainly implemented by MAFF as implementing agency on the provision of: (a) settling-in assistance to new land recipients; (b) initial land preparation assistance including a first cover crop; (c) technical support for MAFF's implementation of the comprehensive agricultural services strategy; (d) technical and operational support for establishment and strengthening capacity of community groups; and (e) revolving funds (RF) to eligible community groups to scale-up local initiatives on enhanced productivity and incomes for farmers, mitigation and adaptation.

D. Component 4: Project Management, Coordination, and Monitoring and Evaluation

This component would ensure effective project management through the (a) carrying out of the day-to day implementation, coordination, and management of project activities, including planning and execution, financial management, procurement, internal and external audit, environmental and social impact management, monitoring, reporting and evaluation; and (b) strengthening the SLC and ICLT management information systems.

E. Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

This component is provisioned of immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency, as needed. The contingent emergency response component, with a provisional zero allocation, would

[3] According to the sub-decree No.72 dated on June 05th, 2009 about the procedure of commune land use planning will be used as the tool to prepare on the land use planning. In addition, MAFF will conduct the agro-ecological analysis (AEA) onsite to randomly select the soil samples to analyze the physical and chemical assessment for suitable agricultural land usages and zoning.

allow for the reallocation of financing to provide immediate response to an eligible crisis or emergency. An Emergency Response Manual (ERM) is included in the PIM which will describe implementation arrangements for the component, including its activation process, roles and responsibilities of implementing agencies, positive list of activities that may be financed, environmental and social aspects, and fiduciary arrangements.

9. Principally, LASED III's geographically targeted shall be operated throughout the whole country, where Phnom Penh capital city is not included, according to the demand driven approach adopted for the SLC and ICLT. However, current agreement with authorities limits the project's coverage to the 14 Provinces[4] that would host about 71 sites and IP communities. In addition, to choose the beneficiary targeting, the approach to the delivery of LASED III relating to SLCs and ICLT5 is applied based on "demand-driven". For instances, the allocation of both SLCs and ICLTs is commune-based or ICs-driven, rather than pre-determined by the project. Table 1.1 below shows about the beneficiary targeting of both SLC and ICLT.

Table 1.1 Beneficiary targeting

SLC/ICLT	SLC's support		IP's supports (ICLTs and ICs)	
			Development support to already titled ICs	Titling - ICLTs
	Existing	New	(targeted)	(targeted)
	14	12	30 (+3)	15
Total	26		45	
Grand total	71 (+3)			
Source: PIM, 2022.				

[4] Such as Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Stung Treng, Kratie, Kompong Thom, Preah Vihear, Thboung Khmum, Kompong Speu, Odormeanchey, Banteaymeanchey, Siem Reap, Battambong, Kompong Chhnang and another one will be done soon according to the proposed site location from the local governor of available land to join with the project.

[5] **ICLT Eligibility:** According to the Article 23 of Land Law 2001, the eligible criteria for starting the process of ICLT include a group of people who share ethnic, social, cultural and economic characteristics and cultivate their land in a collective manner. In addition, the Circular 0974/09 of the Ministry of Rural Development made specific criteria that 1) they manifest their self-identity which is recognized by the local authority; 2) they have their own speaking or written language, even that has disappeared; 3) There are traditional leaders including elders, tribal leader, or an existence of traditional decision making structure; and 4) there are five different types of community land including spirit forest land, burial ground, swidden land or reserve land, actual land area for cultivation, and residential land. In addition, the well ranking of the IC applicants would also include the requirement of having community by-laws, composition of the Community Committee, and the IPC Internal Rules accommodate inclusion of women and youth in decision making.

II. Data Collection Methodology

10. This study is divided into two phases in order to collect the data and information regarding to the targeted indigenous communities such as (i) secondary data sources collection is provided by the local authorities through the implementing officials of LASED III under Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF) includes the total households (HHs), number of the population inside the village and community (included males, females and children, etc.), and (ii) primary data sources collection is gathered from the interview during the mission at the communities directly by using the prepared questionnaires (See the annexes).

11. Practically, the method used to collect the data and information of beneficiaries includes the organizing the orientational extensively meeting to introduce the objectives of the project, the purposes of the mission and mission team members in order to provide the information to the participants understand of the mission then arranging the interview of each participant. After that, the mission team will go directly to interview the rests who do not participate at every household remained. In order words, there are two different ways of interviews such as (1) individual and (2) group interviews in order to make every interviewee to be isolated without disturbing from another people or to ensure they are free at talking.

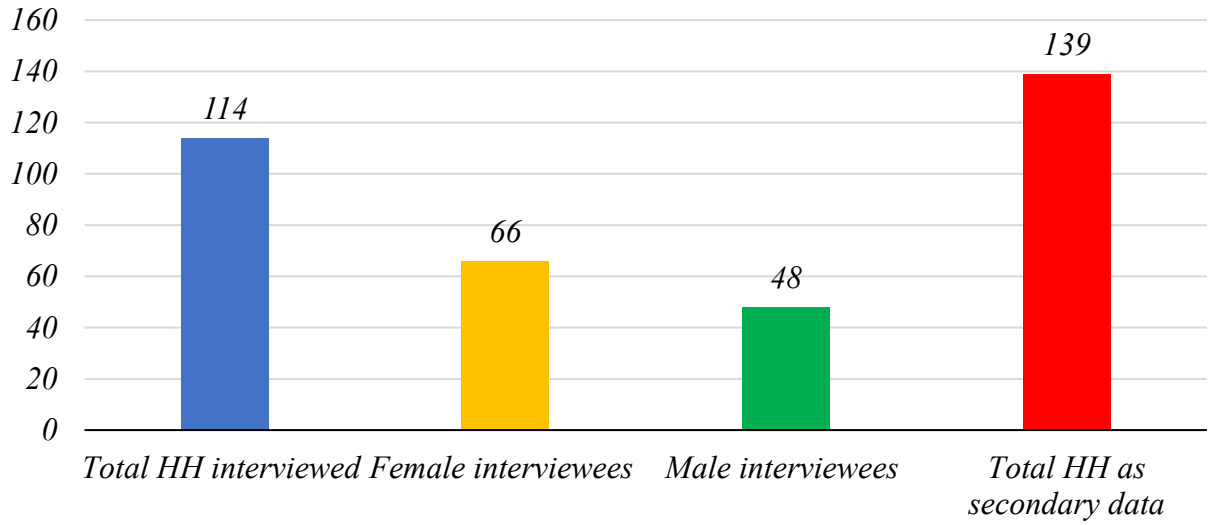
12. The mission was conducted two times to collect the data in **Sre Khtum indigenous community/village, Sre Preah commune, Keo Seyma district, Mondolkiri Province** from 16 to 21 January 2023 as the first time and from 05-09 June, 2023 as the second time. This report has just prepared due to the team were consolidated and verified the first- and second-time data to avoid the overlapping.

III. Results

3.1 General Information

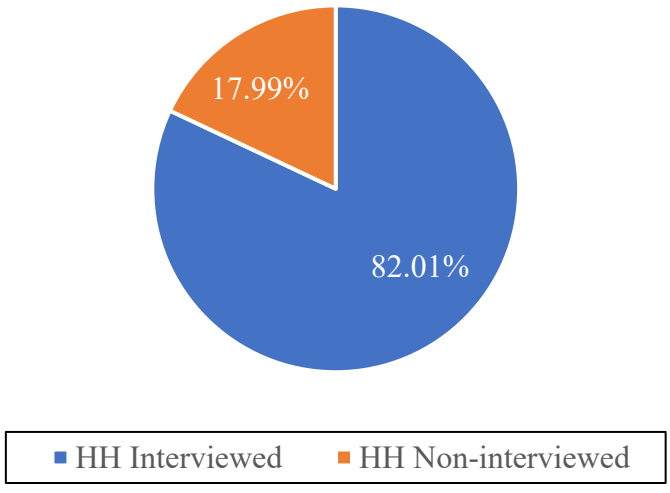
13. **Sre Khtum indigenous community** is a village locates in **Sre Preah commune**, **Keo Seyma district, Mondolkiri Province**, standing at North East side, about **105 km** from **Senmonorom town**. The majority of citizen of this village are **Pu norng Indigenous People** (PIP).
14. According to the secondary data from village chief of **Sre Khtum village**, the total population inside this village is 516 IPs (Includes 267 females and 249 males) equals to 114 households (HHs). However, once the mission team has completely interviewed about 114 HHs in **Sre Khtum village** (F75; 61.48%, M47; 38.52%) (See figure 3.1 below).

Figure 3.1: Total HH interviewed and total HH as secondary data (HH)



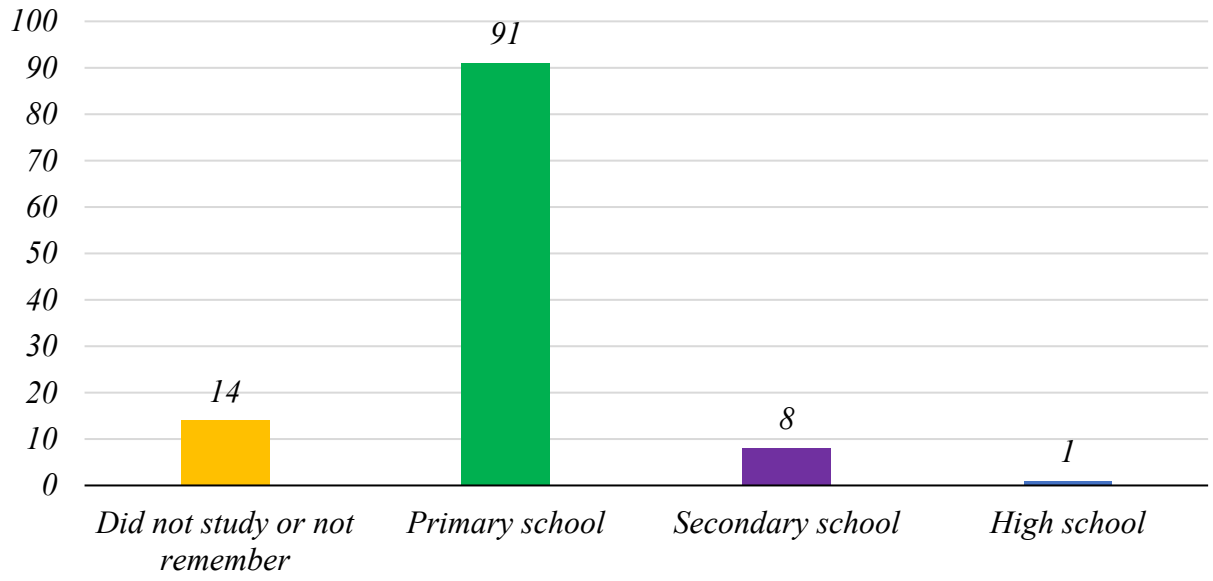
15. Therefore, the percentage of the households interviewed is approximately 82.01% of the total family in **Sre Khtum indigenous community** (See figure 3.2 below).

Figure 3.2: Percentage of HH interviewed VS Non-inerviewed (%)



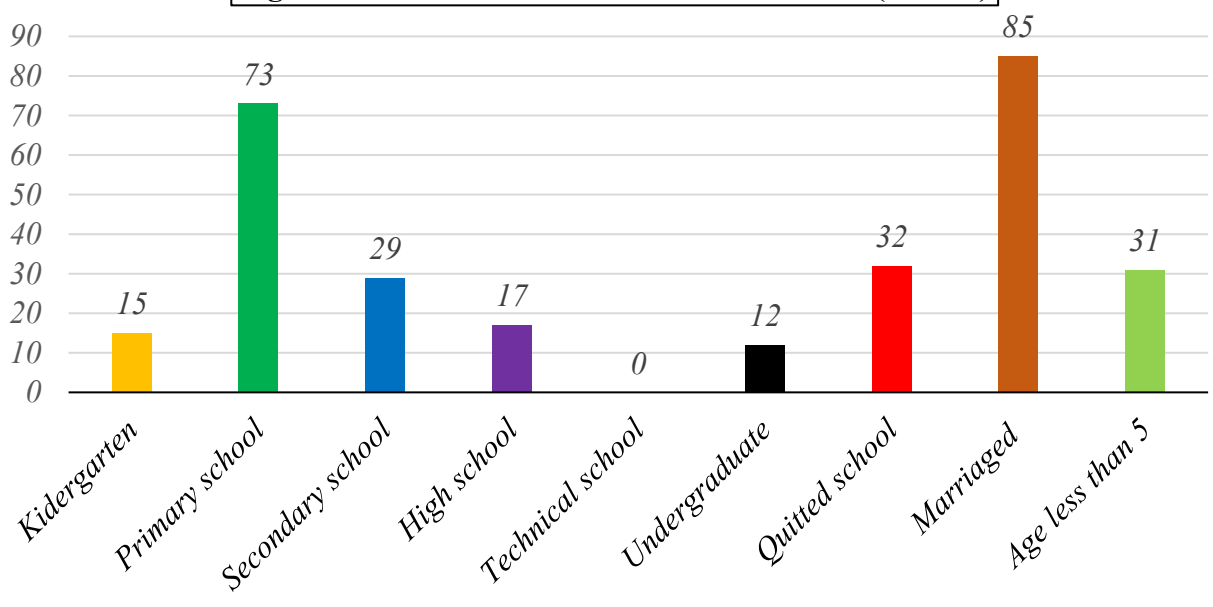
16. According to the data interviewed, the educational level of interviewees is considerably limited. There are about 79.82% (91 HHs) said that they finished their study at primary school while there are more than 12.28% (14 HHs) said that they did not either remember of their study or did not study as stated in the figure 3.3 below.

Figure 3.3: Level of interviewees' education (Respondent)



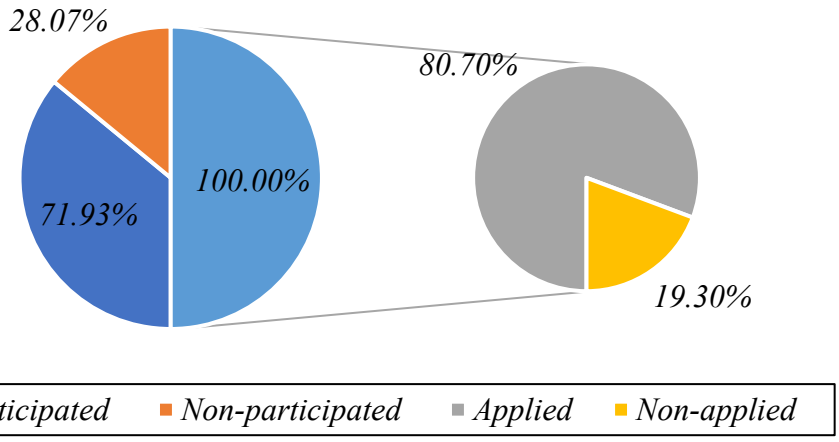
17. Based on the interviewed data, there are approximately 294 IP's children which consist of 140 and 154 of girls and boys, respectively. At the same time, those children are mostly studying at primary school, some at secondary school, high school inside and outside the village. By the way, there are approximately 28.91% of those children have got marriage while there are 12 studying at university. However, there are approximately 10.88% (32 Persons) quitted school.

Figure 3.4: Educational status of IP's children (Person)



18. Since early year of starting the LASED III project, the MAFF team has already organized the dissemination among them so that **Sre Khtum village** has intentionally applied for agricultural supports since 2021. However, during the dissemination, some of IPs did not join because of some reasons related to their personal daily works, his/her family joined instead of them so that once the interview they have mentioned it. In fact, there are almost 71.93% of the total IP has been participated the dissemination days conducted by MAFF, PDAFF, MLMUPC, etc. However, during the interview, it is shown that the percentage of the interviewees responded that they have rationally applied for the agricultural supports with MAFF or PDAFF team is representatively almost 80.70% of the total interviewees. So, it means that they are willing to get more technical supports from MAFF on economic and livelihood development to promote their daily life. According to the interview, the technical supports in term of agriculture are raising animal (Chicken, duck and cow), aquaculture (fish raising), crops farming especially industrial crops such as cashew nut and cassava production, horticulture (safe vegetable farming, organic farming and fruits), contract farming and markets linkages training, agricultural processing techniques, nutrition sensitive agriculture, food safety, producers group establishment and other related technical supports (See Figure 3.5 below).

Figure 3.5: The percentage of interviewees participated and non-participated in the dissemination VS the percentage of interviewees applied for agricultural supports (%)



19. Essentially, agricultural marketing covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer. These services involve the planning, organizing, directing and handling of agricultural produce in such a way as to satisfy farmers, intermediaries and consumers. In addition, numerous interconnected activities are involved in doing this, such as planning production, growing and harvesting, grading, packing and packaging, transport, storage, agro-food processing, provision of market information,

distribution, advertising and sale. Effectively, the term encompasses the entire range of supply chain operations for agricultural products, whether conducted through ad hoc sales or through a more integrated chain, such as one involving contract farming.

20. Rationally, even though the interviewees' answers had joined the dissemination day not hundred percent but they are willing to welcome the LASED III project inside the **Sre Khtum village** largely as indicated in the agricultural support application requested.
21. Recently, the infrastructures inside **Sre Khtum village IC** include the earth roads and gravel road, approximately 7 km and there is the DBST road about 0 km. Regarding to the water sources, there is one streams about 6 km length and no lake. Some of the people inside the village used to catch fishes traditionally in this stream. For the educational infrastructure, there are one building of primary school named **Primary School Sre Khtum** and there is also an indigenous community headquarter/community office.
22. As per observation, there are two buildings of health post located in this village where they have to travel about 5 km from the village to get the health services at the health post.

Photo 3.1: Physical infrastructure in Sre Khtum

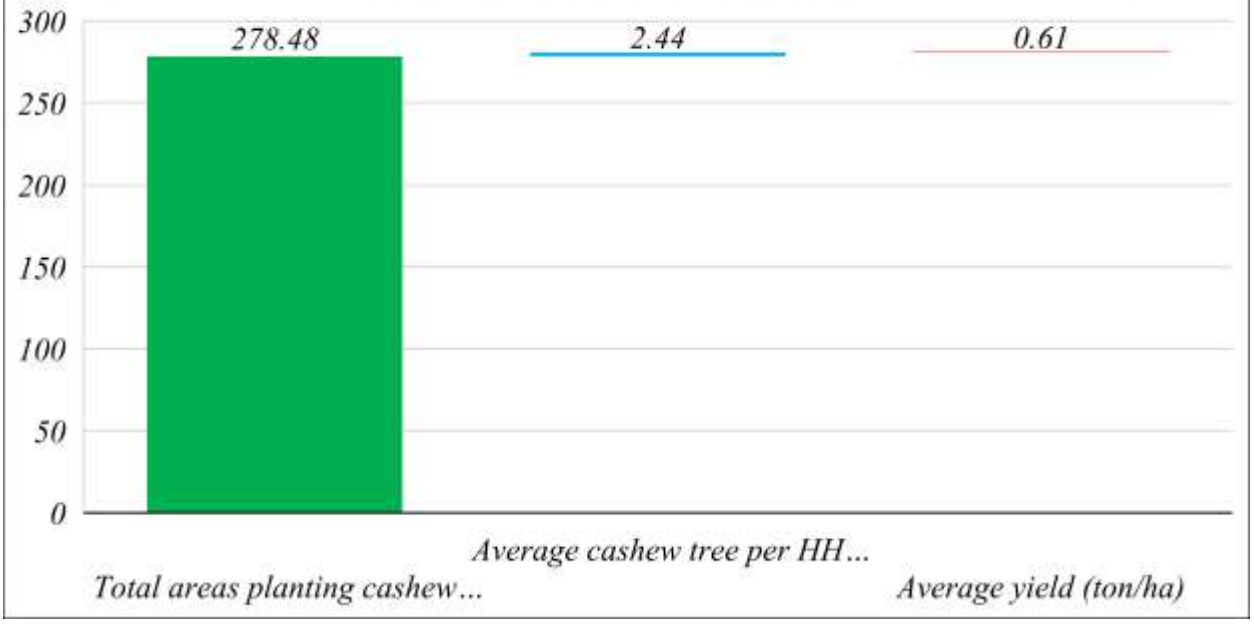
23. If we look at daily life and livelihood in general, the people in the indigenous community of **Sre Khtum village** have been engaged in agriculture, including the cultivation of industrial crops (cashew and cassava), paddy/rice, vegetables, raising animals (mostly cattle, mice pigs and chickens), fishing traditionally in the stream, beside that they are selling the labor force to moving grass, pick the cashew nut, clearance the forest, collect the rubber resin, Khmer traditional medicine, selling groceries, food and other materials, and construction in and outside the village, handicraft, teachers, dig a well for the people inside the village, harvest the cassava, etc. Additionally, there are about 277 labor forces in agricultural sector.

3.2 Crops Production Potential

3.2.1 Cashew Tree Production

24. According to the interview of all 114 HHs, it is indicated that total areas of cashew tree plantation is approximately 278.40 ha which means that there is approximately 2.44 ha per household in average. For the cashew tree's age is between 6 years old to 26 years old only. In 2022, the total cashew tree harvested areas was almost 100.00% ha which its yields harvested were approximately 168.48 tons. So, the average yield is approximately 0.61 tons per hectare. Economically, they sold the cashew nut with minimum prices and maximum prices 2500 and 5000 riels, respectively. For details of every household who plants cashew tree is attached in the annex 3.6 below of this report.

Figure 3.6: Cashew tree production (total areas (ha), average area per HH (ha/HH) and average yield (ton/ha))



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

26. Eventually, an average of cashew nut yield in **Sre Khtum village** last year was 1.00 ton per hectare[6]. However, according the Cambodian Cashew Nut Association (CAC), the average yield of cashew nuts is 1 to 1.5 tons per hectare, depending on soil quality, cultivation and crop

[6] This yield is according to the interview of all the respondents and it is showing about the old ages of its cashew tree in **Sre Khtum** IC village.

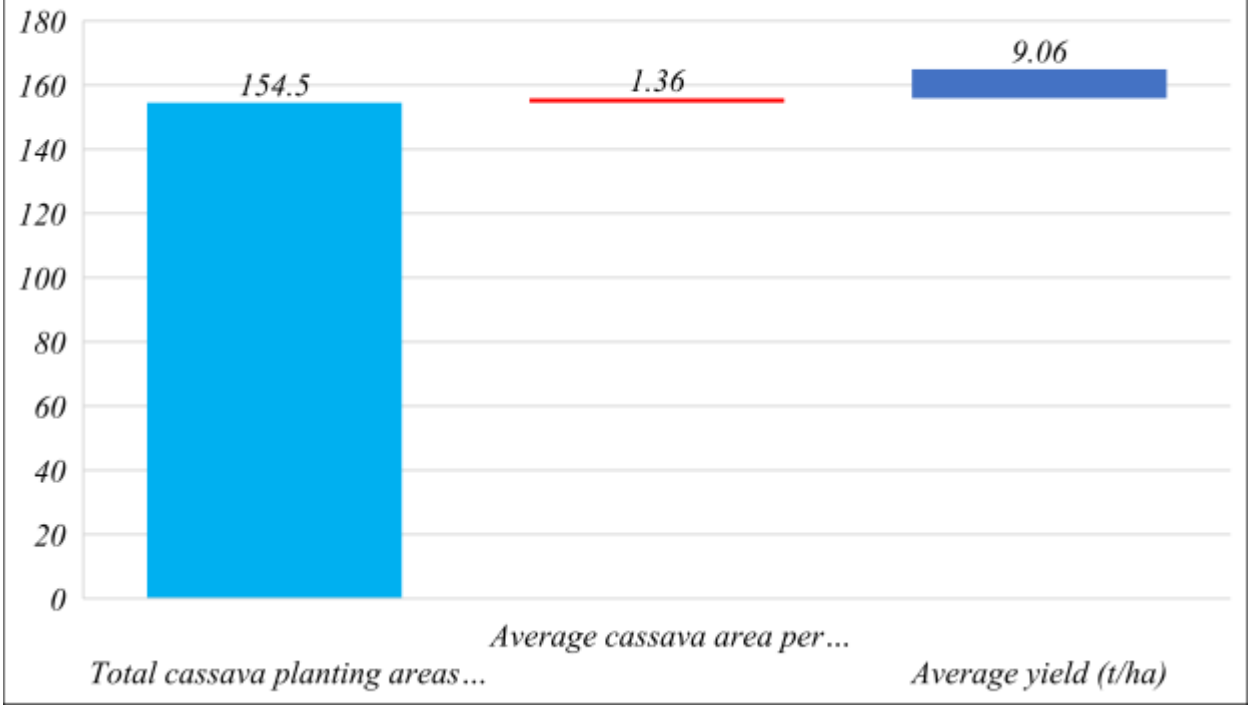
maintenance as well as cashew variety while some areas can yield up to 3 tons per hectare. Seasonally, the cashew harvest season usually begins in February and lasts until the end of May, annually. Naturally, the cashew tree planted by its nut will be released the blossom of flowers at 3 to 5 years old.

27. It is true that cashew nuts during the early harvest season get better prices. In recent year, cashew nuts currently cost 5500 riel per kilogram, while prices fluctuate. The price of last year's harvest started from 6000 riel per kilogram. However, the current price is still good if farmers follow the standard of care. In these few years ago, "despite the challenges faced by the Covid-19 pandemic, farmers can still get between $ 1500 and $ 2000 per ton," according the CAC, and "prices can drop to $ 1 per kilogram, but farmers can still make a profit". Recently, most of the cashew nuts grown in the Kingdom of Cambodia are M23.

3.2.2 Cassava production

28. According to the interviewed, it is found that there are approximately 154.50 ha of cassava crop which represented around 64.91% (74 HHs) grown it. In fact, the total yields produced about 1,399.70 tons of fresh cassava which means that its average yield is approximately 9.06 tons per hectare. Technically, this yield is extremely lower than the theory of cassava plantation aligned with the proper technique. The price fresh cassava chip sold between 270 to 450 riels per kilogram. Figure 3.7 below shows about the details of cassava production in Sre Khtum village.

Figure 3.7: Cassava production in Sre Khtum village

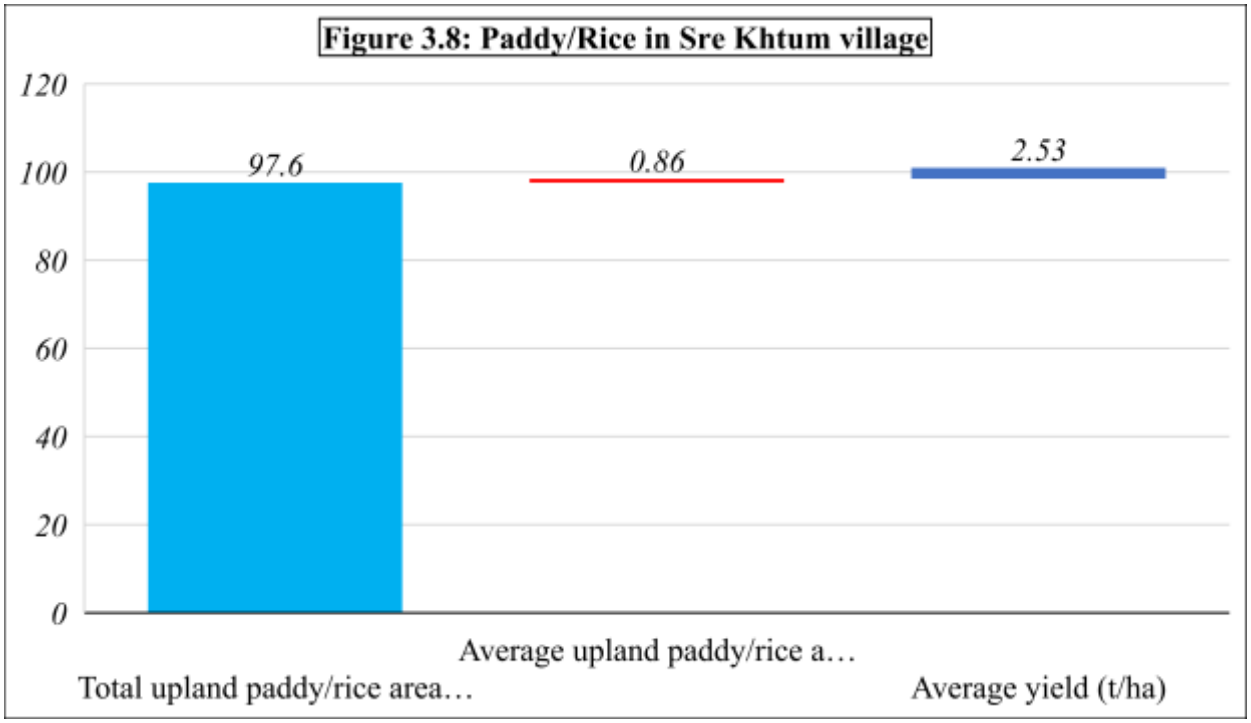


3.2.3 Rubber Production

29. According the data recorded, there are also approximately 11.40% (13 HHs) mentioned they are planting rubber. They said that they have limited arable land to grow it. In fact, they want to grow it by clearance the communities' remained land. However, it reserves for next generation of their children. According to the interviewed, the total yield has recorded around 47.50 tons. While there are more than 88.60% (104 HHs) did not plant the rubber.

3.2.4 Paddy/Rice Production

30. Besides growing cashew, cassava and rubber, there are approximately 97.60 hectares[7] of paddy/rice production (Rainy season paddy/rice) with the total quantity yields around 247.32 tons equally of both traditional planting method (upland rice) and rainfed lowland rice of all 79 HHs interviewed. Therefore, they have an average around 0.86 ha/HH which can produce rice approximately 2.53 tons per hectare. In the figure 3.8 below shows that there are about 69.30% (79 HHs) which grow rice while there are about 30.70% (35 HHs) did not grow rice.



31. In addition, according to the data recorded shown that they are not only planting paddy/rice for household consumption but also for selling to the markets. Actually, there approximately 8.52 tons of paddy/rice were sold based on data interview. Economically, its price was around 1,000.00 riels per kilogram. By the way, the recorded was not described about the varieties of paddy/rice they grown for this village. Based on the price, it should be jasmine paddy/rice variety.

[7] Rice is traditionally planted by using old method and modern method.

3.2.5 Horticulture Crop

32. Vegetable is one among other edible crops of horticulture crop which is very essential for well-being consumption as foods and sources of trace elements required for human metabolism processes. According to the interview of all 114 HHs in **Sre Khtum village**, it is found that they are growing vegetables and tropical fruits such as coconut, longan, mango, papaya, etc.
33. However, they are living depends on natural with less technical support from local officers, lack of knowledge of agricultural farming, markets issue, pest and diseases invasion issue.

3.2.6 Impacts on Crop Production

3.2.6.1 Soil Fertility

34. Soil fertility and plant nutrition encompasses the management of essential elements necessary for plant growth, typically to achieve selected management objectives even though soil fertility plays a vital role in natural systems of plant production for human uses (e.g., food, feed, fibre, energy, and landscape esthetics)[8]. An element is considered essential if it is required for plant metabolism and for completion of the plant's life cycle[9]. Typically, 17 elements are considered to meet these criteria and they are divided into macro-nutrients and micronutrients.
35. According to the interview on the soil fertility of this village, it is found that the soil status is extremely good condition. If we look into the yield of crops inside the village, we can see that the yield is extremely lower than some other areas as you can paddy/rice yield. In addition, it is found that it was spent 8,200,000.00 riels on the agricultural inputs for the farming production.

3.2.6.2 Challenges

36. In order to get to know the existing challenges among the ethic people of **Sre Khtum village**, the ranking/rating questions[10] is used to gather the information from the respondents. In this beneficiary profile survey, it is rated from 1-5, starting from **"never come across"** to **"strongly come across"**, respectively, by using **Likert scale measurement**[11].

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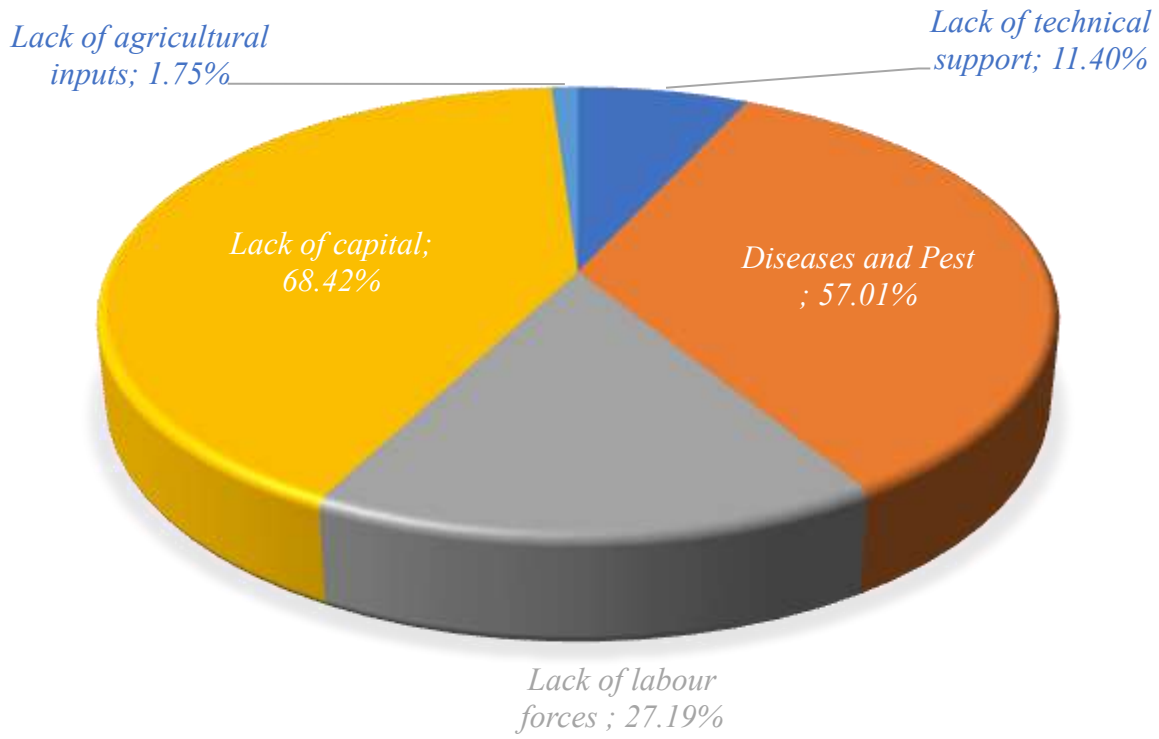
[8] McGrath, J. M., Spargo, J., & Penn, C. J. (2014). Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition. In Plant Health (pp. 166-184). Elsevier. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-52512-3.00249-7.

[9] Havlin, J.L., Beaton,J.D., Tisdale,S.L., 2005. Soil Fertility and Fertilizers: An Introduction to Nutrient Management. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. Epstein, E., Bloom,A.J., 2005. Mineral Nutrition of Plants: Principles and Perspectives. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates.

[10] Rating is a commonly used traditional method of performance appraisal. Under this approach, an employee is numerically rated from either 1-10 or 1-5 on various job performance criterions like attendance, attitude, performance, output, sincerity, dependability, initiative, etc.

[11] A Likert scale is a type of rating scale, often found on survey forms or questionnaires, that measures how people feel about something which can be useful in many different situations. A Likert scale, named after its inventor, the American social scientist ***Rensis Likert***, is the most widely used psychometric approach to ask the audience about

FIGURE 3.9: CHALLENGES - STRONG COME ACROSS (%)



37. Figure 3.9 above is showing that among the total of **PIP** in **Sre Khtum village**, there are approximately 57.01% (65 HHs), 11.40% (13 HHs), 27.19% (31 HHs), 68.42% (78 HHs), and 1.75% (2 HHs) have been slightly come across several challenges such as pest and diseases, lack of techniques, lack of labour forces, lack of capital, and lack of agricultural inputs, respectively.

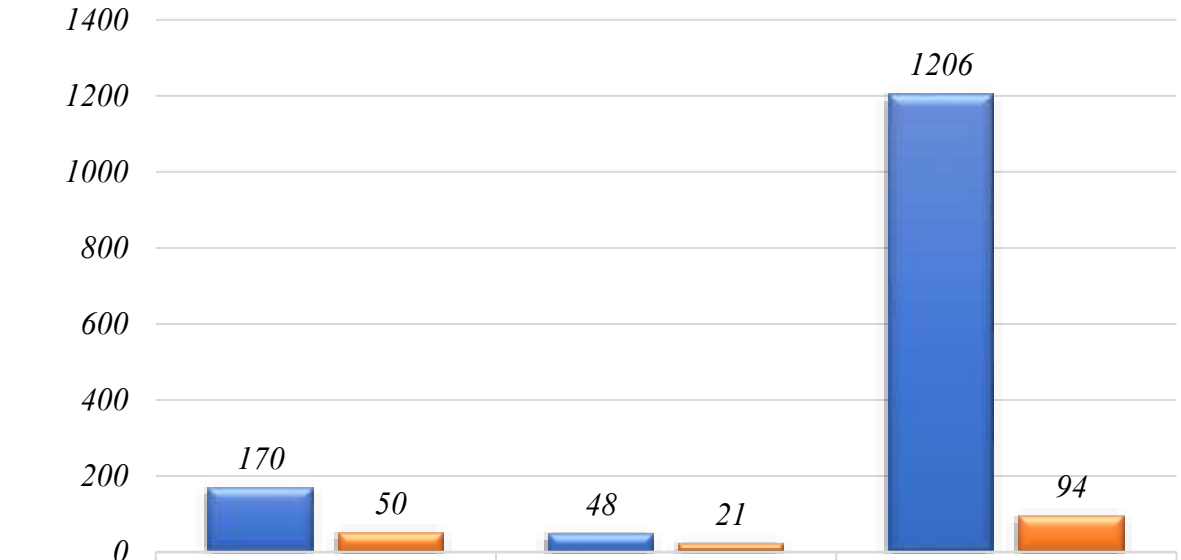
3.2 Animal and Husbandry Production Potential

3.2.1 Animal Production Statistic

38. According to the interview with all 114 HHs in **Sre Khtum village**, it is found the potential of animal production and husbandry as well. Moreover, the poultry and husbandry production totally are approximately 1422 animals which divided as below figure 3.10.
39. Actually, animal husbandry helps in the proper management of animals by providing proper food, shelter and protection against diseases to domestic animals. It provides employment to a large number of farmer and thereby increases their living standards. It helps in developing high yielding breeds of animals by cross breeding.

their opinion or feeling in survey research using usually 5 or 7 answer options range. Respondents can give a negative, neutral or positive response to a statement.

Figure 3.10: Animal and Husbandry Production



	Cows and buffalos	Swines and mice pigs	Chickens and ducks
Animals	170	48	1206
HHs	50	21	94

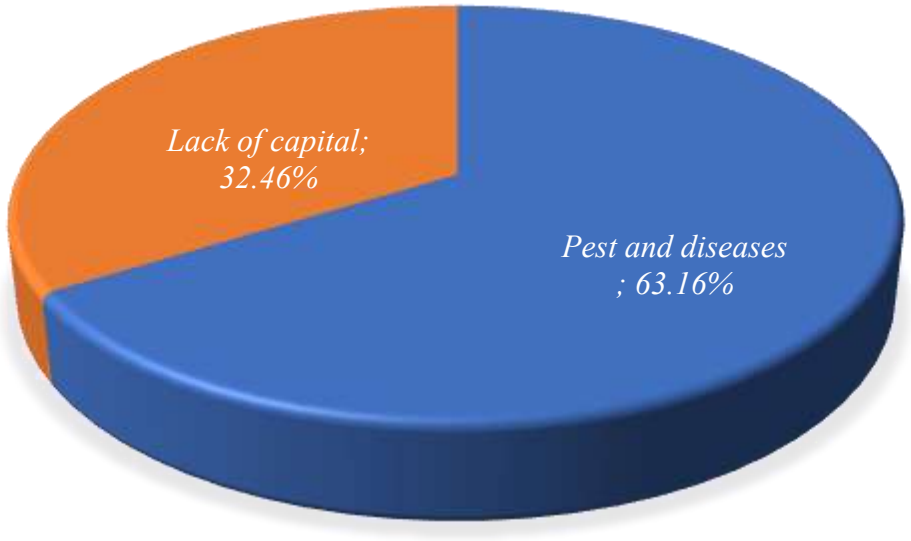
40. According to the interview with all of 114 respondents, it is found that the turnover into their family's economic from the animals and husbandry production is assumed approximately 120,100,000.00 riels (Equals to 29,051.77 USD[12]) as expressed into the animals' categories of cows and buffalo (116,000,000.00 riels or 28,059.99 USD), pigs (1,800,000.00 riels or 435.4 USD), chickens (2,300,000.00 riels or 556.36 USD) while there is no the production expenditure were recorded.

3.2.2 Challenges

41. As mentioned in the paragraph 36 above, Likert scale measurement is used to rate the perceptions of all respondents in Sre Khtum village in terms of animal production's challenges occurred previously among their families. Logically, it is rated from 1-5, starting from "never come across" to "strongly come across", respectively.
42. According to the interview, it is found that they answered they have come across the challenges on animal production for some reasons included less family raising animal, their village far from the urban area, pest invasion if any outbreak and lack of capital (See figure 3.11 below).
43. In addition, the major challenges identified in livestock farming systems are lack of pasture and quality feed, scarcity of water resources, climate change, undeveloped breeding and management of livestock, poor marketing and trade, and socioeconomic constraints.

[12] Exchange rate: https://www.nbc.gov.kh/download_files/economic_research/off_ex_rate_kh/oer_08-08-2023.pdf.

FIGURE 3.11: CHALLENGES - STRONG COME ACROSS (%)



3.3 Fishery and Aquaculture Potential

3.3.1 Traditional Fishery[13] Practices

44. According to the interview with all of 114 respondents, it is found that there is about 12.28% used to catch fishes traditionally in the village and no family used to do aquaculture.

3.4 Agricultural Cooperative, Producer Group and Revolving Funds Group

45. According to the interview with those 114 HHs, it is found that there is neither agricultural cooperative, producer group nor revolving funds group establishment. However, some of them expressed their interest to form up the producer group in terms of markets supply in large volume if the project enables them to match with local markets with suitable prices through the acceptable mechanism such as contract farming implementation mechanism as an example.

3.5 Markets and Markets linkages

3.5.1 Contract Farming Implementation

46. As per interview all of them, it is found that both simple contract application and formal contract farming implementation are not applied yet in this **Sre Khtum village**. In addition,

[13] Traditional fisheries involving fishing households (as opposed to commercial companies), using relatively small amount of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels, making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption. In some communities, traditional fishing community is a defined group of people who share identity and attachment toward one another and interact on an ongoing basis to perform activities along the fisheries value chain based on experiential knowledge accumulated over time and passed along generations (Berkes 2001; Johannes 2003; McGoodwin 2001).

either the training or orienting forum has never provided by both national institutions and PDAFF itself. Therefore, they should have been encouraged to be well disseminated about relevant legal documents of the contract farming implementation mechanism in terms of markets linkages promotion to direct buyers domestically.

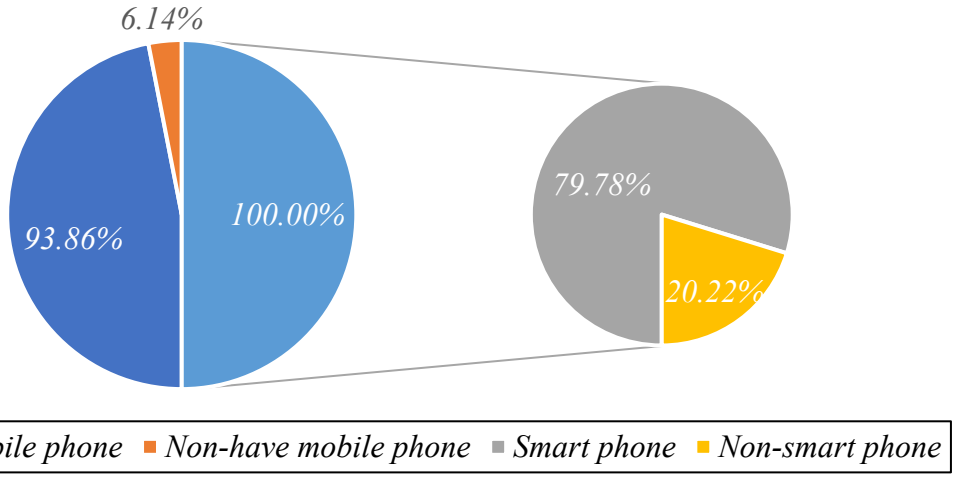
3.5.2 Existing Markets

47. Nowadays, they are selling their agricultural products to the domestic middleman who have been collected the products to sell to the processing companies at the town and to the middleman of the neighbouring countries. As their practices, the middleman comes to pick up the cargos to their either warehouses or companies directly. In addition, some of them are selling their produces by themselves inside the village by using their own vehicles.

3.6 Extension and ICT

48. According to the interview, it is found that there are approximately 107 HHs equals to about 93.86% who have had the mobile phones while about 07 HHs equals to 6.14% do not have the mobile phone. Totally, their mobile phone is calculated approximately 178 phones while it is estimated about 142 smartphone equals to 79.78%. Figure 3.12 below shows about the mobile phone utilization in **Sre Khtum village** as per all 114 respondents interviewed.

FIGURE 3.12: MOBILE PHONE USING IN SRE KHTUM VILLAGE



49. However, there are only 12.72% of respondents used their mobile phones to either search or watch the videos related to the agricultural extension programs; such as crops farming, aquatic application, animal and livestock raising, etc.; even though they have used mobile phone individually. In addition, they also search for the market application such as ***CamAgriMarket app, Tonle Sap Mobile app, Chamka Mobile app, etc.***

50. By the way, according to the interview, it is found that about 11.40% of them used to be trained by either relevant stakeholders from public sector or NGO on agricultural practices.

3.7 Economic Analysis[14]

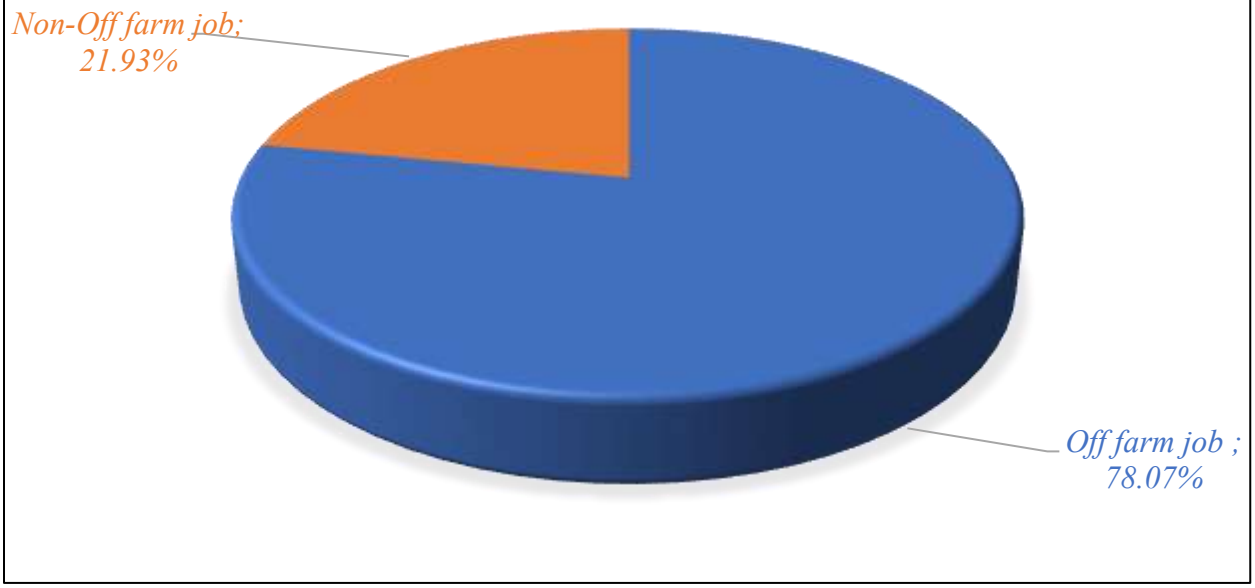
3.7.1 On Farm Incomes

51. According to the interview of all 114 HHs, it is found that a huge income of villager in this villages come from agriculture farming activities. In fact, the total revenue from agricultural products sold last year based on the interview was approximately 1,724,390,000.00 riels equals to 417,123.85 USD while it is also found that the production cost on agricultural farming is approximately 364,910,000.00 riels equal to 88,270.44 USD.

3.7.2 Off Farm Incomes

52. By the way, besides agriculture farming activities, it is found that there are about 78.07% (89 HHs) have been working in other sector assumed as non-farm jobs[15] while there are about 41.80% (51 HHs) mentioned that they did not get the non-farm jobs as stated in Figure 3.13 below. According to the interview, the total revenue earns from non-farm job accounts approximately 225,960,000.00 riels equal to 54,658.93 USD.

FIGURE 3.13: OFF FARM AND NON-OFF FARM JOB (%)



[14] Economic analysis essentially entails the evaluation of costs and benefits. Economic analysis helps us to make decentralized decisions on the appropriate choices between competing uses of resources, with costs and benefits being defined and valued so as to measure impacts of the projects on the broad development objectives of the country. (Source: Edomah, N., 2018. Economics of energy supply. Reference module in earth systems and environmental sciences, pp.1-16.)

[15] According to the non-farm jobs and incomes were selling labor to cut the farm grasses, commune clerk, village chief, commune councilor member, weaving traditional consumption materials such as Kapa for sale, wine jar making, find non-timber forest products, selling foods and other using materials, construction workers and the gift provided by their marriage children.

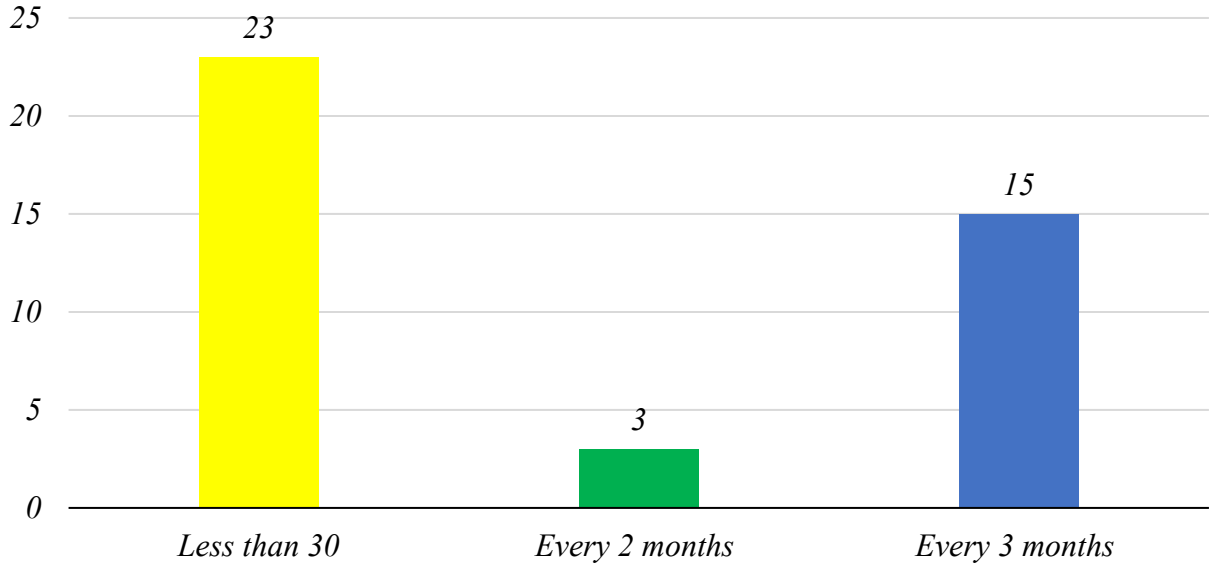
3.7.3 Household Food Security (HFS)

53. Household food security can be defined as a household having assured sets of entitlements from food production, cash income, reserves of food or assets and/or government assistance programmes such that in times of need they will be able to maintain sufficient nutritional intake for physical well-being.

54. Food security occurs when all members of a household at all times have reliable access to food in sufficient quantity and quality to support an active and healthy life. While food security involves food availability, accessibility, utilization and stability, the majority of attention appears to be focused on the increasing number of foods in India that are available yet inaccessible to the population.

55. Regards to status of food security of this village, it was recorded 20.17% (23 HHs), 2.63% (03 HHs) and 13.15% (15 HHs) have answered that they used to face the insufficient food consumption from less than 30 days, every 60 days and every 90 days, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.14 below.

Figure 3.14: Number of HHs Food Shortage Day (HHs)



56. The Strategy will seek that food-insecure households increase availability and access to food through more productive and diversified agriculture and livestock production, sustainable fisheries and forestry, and from non- agricultural employment and income opportunities; that Cambodians improve use and utilization of their food resulting in reduced child and maternal malnutrition and enhanced human and economic development; and that improved food security related social protection and enhanced capacities of poor and vulnerable households to cope with risks and shocks increase the stability of their food supply. In particular, the Strategy will

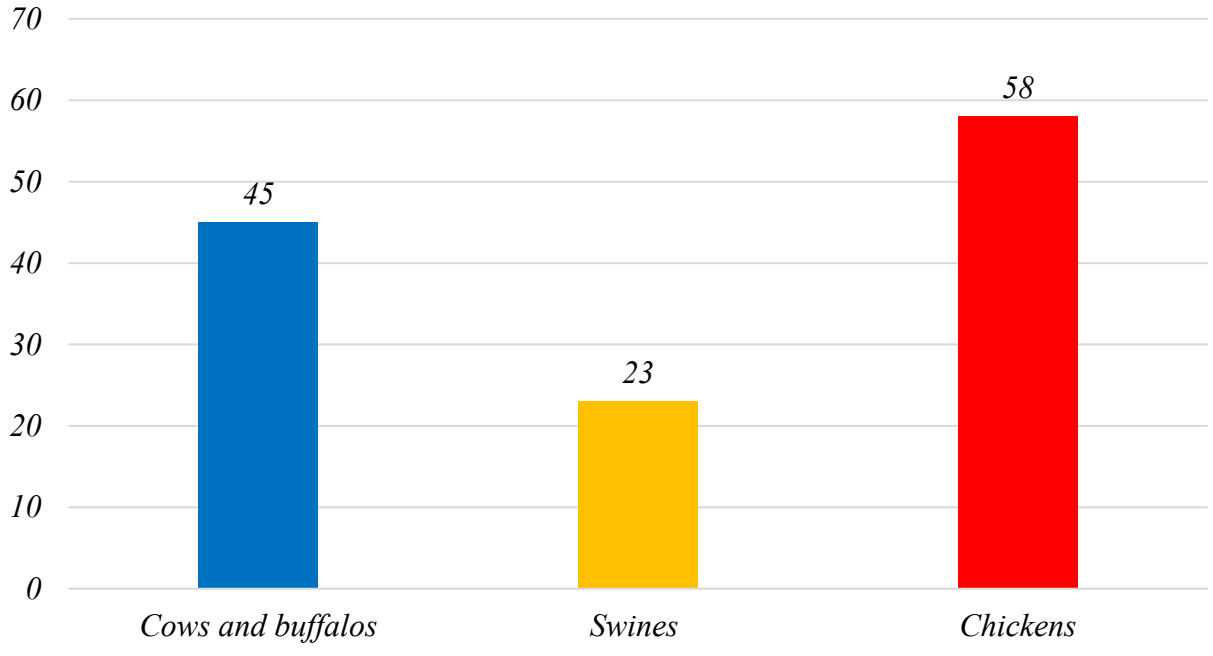
seek establish evidence-based nutrition interventions in the health sector and nutrition education; nutrition actions across sectors; and integrated and community-based nutrition interventions.

3.8 Training Needs Assessment[16] (TNA)

57. In this beneficiary profile survey, the TNA is divided into five categories such as (i) the assessment on the animal and livestock production, (ii) the assessment on the fishery and aquatic production, (iii) the evaluation on the crops production, (iv) the assessment on the nutrition sensitive agriculture, and (v) the assessment on the contract farming implementation. For details of TNA questionnaires is attached in the annex 4.8 below of this report.

58. According to the results of interview of all 114 respondents, it is found that, for the animal and livestock production, there are 45, 23, and 58 respondents want to get the training on cow/buffalo, swine, and chicken raising production, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.15 below. Remarkably, the technical trainings shall have been covered on animals raising, breeding, feeds making, vaccination, diseases treatment, cage preparation, business planning preparation and other technical supports. In addition, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.

Figure 3.15: TNA on Animals and Livestock Production (Respondents)

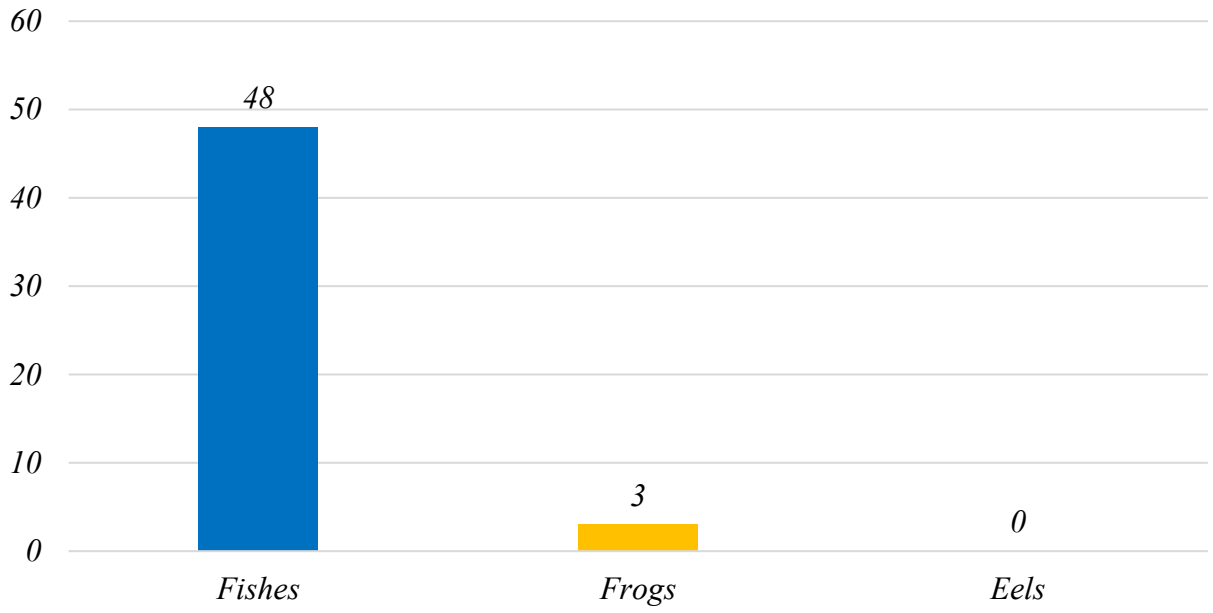


[16] "Training Needs Assessment" (TNA) is **the method of determining if a training need exists and, if it does, what training is required to fill the gap**. TNA seeks to identify accurately the levels of the present situation in the target surveys, interview, observation, secondary data and/or workshop. Available at:

https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3_TNA_01.pdf.

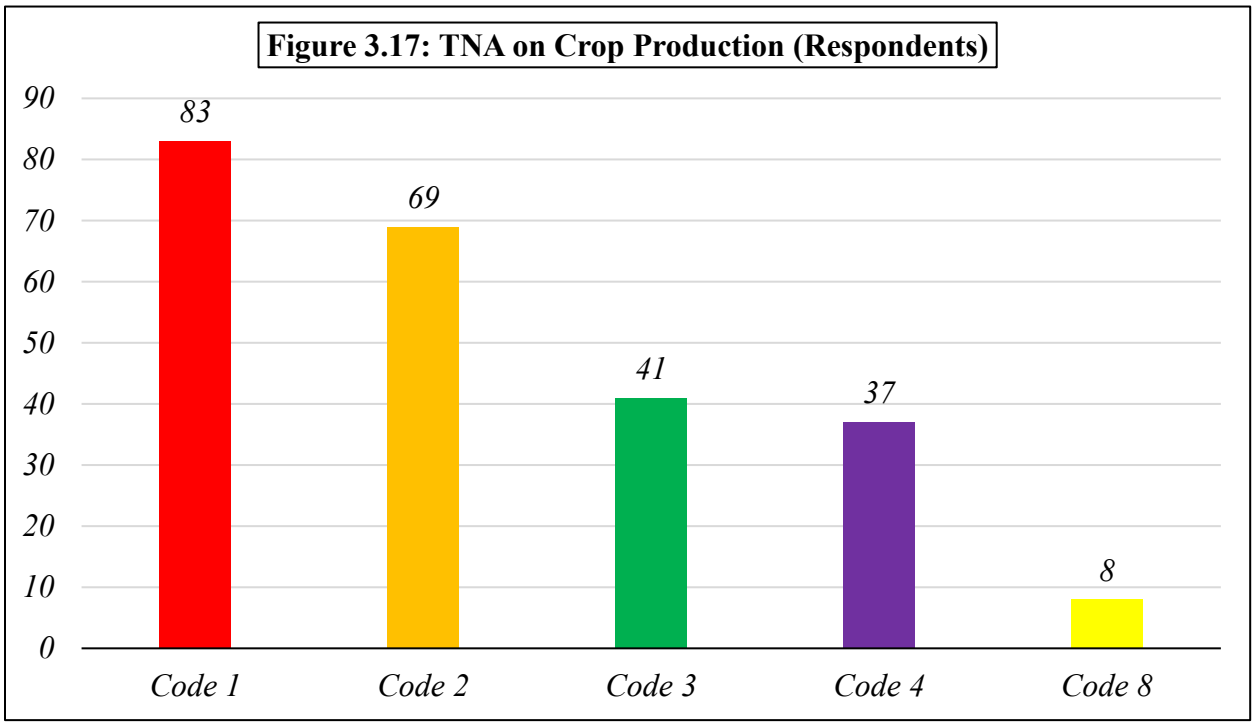
59. Figure 3.16 below shows about the TNA on aquaculture, according to the results of interview of all 114 respondents. As results, it is found that there are 48, 3 and 0 respondents want to get the training on fishes, frogs and eels, respectively. Remarkably, the technical trainings shall have been covered on animals raising, breeding, feeds making, vaccination, diseases treatment, cage preparation, business planning preparation and other technical supports. In addition, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.

Figure 3.16: TNA on Aquaculture (Respondents)

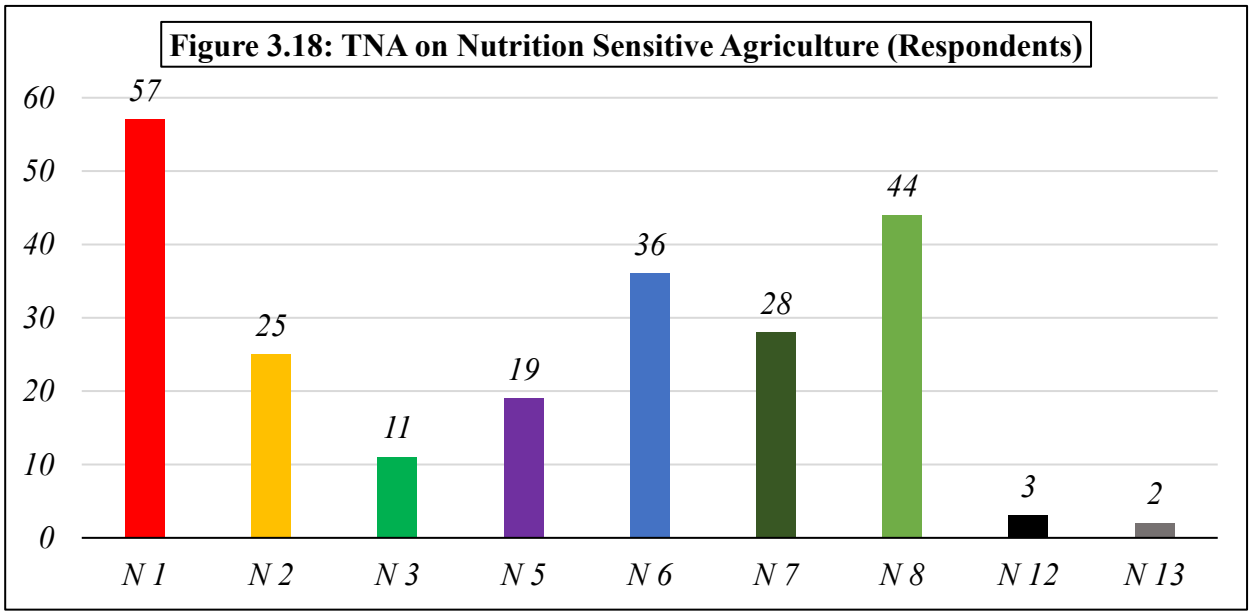


60. Based on the above results, it is found that the impression made on the interviewer often can outweigh their actual credentials. Their poise, attitude, basic social skills, and ability to communicate are evaluated along with their experiences and education. They have engaged in a conversation - a mutual exchange of information and ideas. Therefore, the results above are considerably acceptable with several reasons in terms of technical translation into real practices among the needs of the ethnic groups in particular to the terms of livelihood and economic development for this village.

61. For TNA on crops production, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **Code 1** to **Code 10**. According to the interview with all 114 HHs on the TNA of crops production, it is found that the **Code 1, Code 2, Code 3**, **Code 4,** and **Code 8** have been rationally rated as following results **83, 69, 41, 37,** and **8** responses, respectively. Figure 3.17 above indicates about the the TNA on crops production based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.



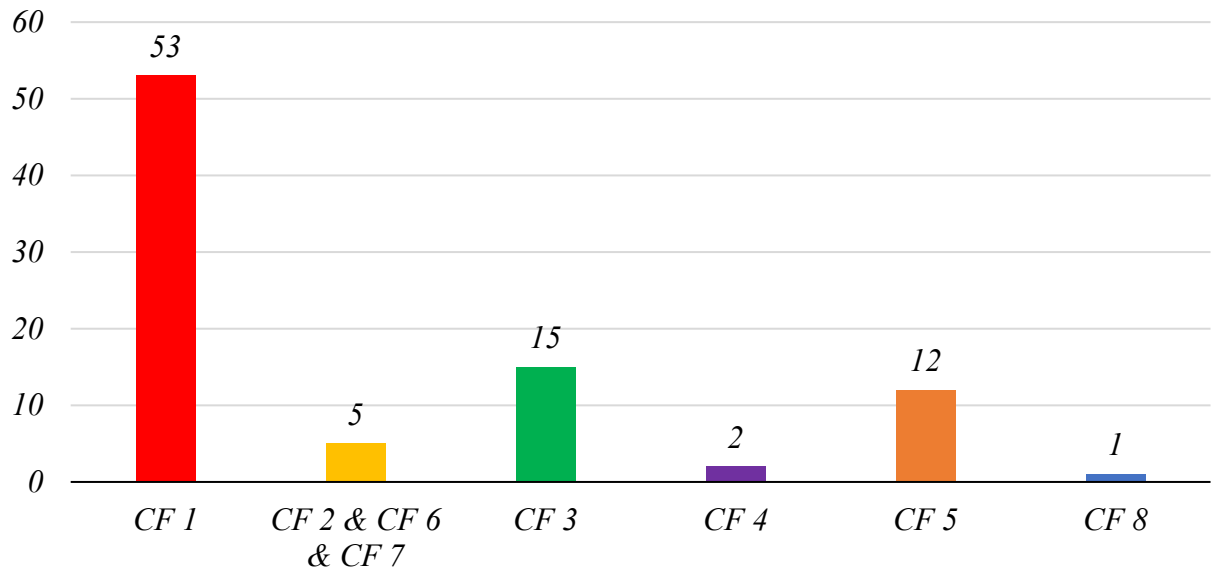
62. For TNA on nutrition sensitive agriculture (NSA), it is orderly coded for each specific title from **N 1** to **N 13**. According to the interview with all 114 HHs on the TNA of NSA, it is found that the **N 1, N 2, N 5, N 6, N 7, N 8, N 12** and **N 13** have been rationally rated as following results **57, 25, 11, 19, 36, 28, 44, 3** and **2** responses, respectively. Figure 3.18 below indicates about the the TNA on NSA based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.



63. For TNA on Contract Farming (CF) implementation, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **CF 1** to **CF 9**. According to the interview with all 114 HHs on the TNA of CF implementation, it is found that the **CF 1, CF 2 & CF 6 & CF 7, CF 3, CF 4, CF 5,** and **CF**

8 have been rationally rated as following results **53, 5, 15, 2, 12,** and **1** response, respectively. Figure 3.19 below indicates about the the TNA on CF implementation based on the interview. Noticeably, each respondent is able to answer and chose more than one option during the interview.

Figure 3.18: TNA on Contract Farming Implementation (Respondents)



3.9 Conclusion

64. After having interviewed with all 114 respondents and having compiled of all information into this beneficiary report, it is vitally and briefly concluded as following that (1) the potential crops production such as upland paddy/rice (Total planting areas 97.60 ha, total yields 247.32 tons, average land holding 0.86 ha/HH, average yield 2.53 ton per hectare), cashew tree (Total planting areas 278.40 ha, total yields 168.48 tons, harvested areas last year almost 100.00%, average land holding 2.44 ha/HH and average yield 0.61 ton/ha), cassava (Total planting areas 154.50 ha, total yields 1,399.70 tons, average land holding 1.36 ha/HH and average yield 9.06 ton/ha), (2) the potential animals and livestock production such as cows and buffalos (170 heads), swine and mice pigs (48 heads), chickens and ducks (1204 heads), and (3) the potential of other related agricultural practices.

65. For the poverty line in **Sre Khtum village**, it is economically assumed that they are not living under poverty line[17] because of their daily income (in total approximately 37,905.31

[17] The Cambodia Poverty Assessment 2022: Toward a More Inclusive and Resilient Cambodia shows the country has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty over the past decade, but that some recent gains have been threatened by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy. Cambodia has updated the poverty line based on the Socio-Economic Survey 2019-2020, where the national minimum is set at 10,951 riels (about $ 2.7) per person per day. Accessed on Jan 30th, 2023 from the source available at:

riels/day/HH equals to 9.17 USD/day/HH) which is calculated based on on farm (32,474.89 riels/day/HH) and off farm (5,430.43 riels/day/HH)) is less than 2.67 USD per day per household[18]. In addition, there are some people inside the village still facing the problems on food security consumption via household due to several reasons such as the age, the land shortages, etc. during the interviewed. In overall, the people are considerably living above the poverty line.

66. At the same time, it is totally concluded that the percentage of know-how on the technology application via the mobile phone to access either the agricultural farming documents or markets information and so on even though they had had the smartphone is tremendously low level. In addition, it is remarkably concluded that the opportunities to get the agricultural technical trainings is such more than they were being since the past decades. Truly, it means that they used to be instructed about the agricultural techniques as mentioned above as well.

3.10 Suggestions

67. Through the TNA results, the LASED III project shall formulate the adequately strategy to support them in terms of technical and practical supports relatively. For instances, the supporting of livestock production and animal production to increase their productivity and vegetation farming as they are doing presently.
68. In terms of markets and markets linkages, the LASED III project shall firstly define the group of interest to form up the legal producer groups officially in order to get the benefits of business matching platform preparation and contract farming[19] negotiation for better markets guarantee.
69. It is economically useful to help farmers increase their incomes by enabling them to sell their products at higher prices. In addition, it allows farmer members to negotiate as a group and help small farmers in both output and input markets. At the same time, the revolving fund is established to carry out specific activities, and the primary advantage of this fund is it may be loaned or spent repeatedly among the producer groups. It can support the either land recipients or ethnic groups as well.

https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099155111222239793/pdf/P1735940c0e8b508d0b80e0c7375c89d9c0.pdf.

[18] This is to remark that this data does not reflects to the whole national assessment by using this collected data from each 81 HHs in **Psang IC village**. However, this data is purposively used under the LASED III only. In addition, it is just using the national data for comparison to assume the current status economic of this ethic people group.

[19] Contract farming (CF) is increasingly seen as an effective mechanism to maximize the inclusion of and benefits for small-scale farmers, while giving some control over production to agribusinesses without requiring land ownership. In Cambodia, CF takes many forms and involves food and industrial crops, yet the different CF models and contract types have not been identified. Farmers and contractors have encountered many problems in obtaining reliable benefits from and sustaining CF schemes.

70. To promote the sustainable exit strategy in the future, the LASED III shall promote the commune extension workers who will be selected from the domestic and inside **Sre Khtum village** itself through the technical and professional skills Pu norng ided as well as the allowances supports suitably Pu norng ide to them during the periods of the project implementing. In addition, the existing mechanism under LASED III project such as village extension workers (VEWs), village animal health workers (VAHWs) and Agricultural Development Facilitators (ADFs) shall be engaged regionally to support them in terms of agriculture and economic development inside the whole **Sre Khtum village**.

IV. ANNEXES

Annex 4.1: List of Interviewees in Sre Khtum village

No	Name	Sex	Age	Ethic group	Education level	Children	Son	Daughter	Village	Commune	District	Province
1		F	38	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
2		M	55	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
3		F	28	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
4		F	30	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
5		M	35	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
6		M	70	Pu norng	Primary school	-	-	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
7		F	25	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
8		F	44	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
9		M	25	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
10		F	33	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
11		F	31	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
12		M	19	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
13		F	22	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
14		F	21	Pu norng	Primary school	-	-	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
15		M	25	Pu norng	Primary school	2	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
16		M	29	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
17		F	33	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
18		M	47	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
19		F	41	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
20		M	39	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
21		M	47	Pu norng	Primary school	7		7	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
22		M	28	Pu norng	Primary school	2	2	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
23		M	47	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
24		M	47	Pu norng	Primary school	-	-	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
25		F	23	Pu norng	Primary school	2	-	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
26		M	55	Pu norng	Primary school	-	-	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
27		F	39	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri

28		M	50	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
29		F	50	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
30		F	43	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
31		F	26	Pu norng	Primary school	0	0	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
32		F	32	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
33		F	50	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
34		F	29	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
35		F	19	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
36		M	44	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
37		M	38	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
38		F	25	Pu norng	Primary school	2	2	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
39		F	48	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
40		F	56	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
41		M	22	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
42		F	41	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
43		F	48	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
44		F	27	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
45		M	41	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
46		F	50	Pu norng	Primary school	2	0	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
47		F	31	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
48		M	28	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
49		F	56	Pu norng	Did not study	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
50		F	20	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
51		F	48	Pu norng	Primary school	5	1	4	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
52		F	70	Pu norng	Did not study	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
53		F	50	Pu norng	Did not study	4	3	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
54		F	43	Pu norng	Secondary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
55		F	27	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
56		M	45	Pu norng	Did not study	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
57		F	54	Pu norng	Primary school	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
58		F	30	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
59		F	48	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
60		F	25	Pu norng	Secondary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
61		M	54	Pu norng	Did not study	5	1	4	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri

62		F	67	Pu norng	Did not study	7	4	3	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
63		M	55	Pu norng	Secondary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
64		M	30	Pu norng	Did not study	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
65		F	43	Pu norng	High school	4	4	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
66		F	26	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
67		M	40	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
68		F	30	Pu norng	Did not study	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
69		M	38	Pu norng	Secondary school	4	3	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
70		F	45	Pu norng	Secondary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
71		F	60	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
72		F	50	Pu norng	Did not study	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
73		F	35	Pu norng	Primary school	4	3	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
74		F	21	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
75		M	50	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
76		F	19	Pu norng	Primary school	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
77		F	22	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
78		M	34	Pu norng	Primary school	4	4	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
79		M	55	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
80		M	63	Pu norng	Did not study	2	0	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
81		F	39	Pu norng	Did not study	1	0	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
82		M	65	Pu norng	Did not study	4	3	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
83		F	31	Pu norng	Secondary school	2	2	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
84		F	52	Pu norng	Did not study	0	-	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
85		M	55	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
86		F	41	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
87		F	36	Pu norng	Primary school	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
88		F	51	Pu norng	Did not study	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
89		F	30	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
90		M	28	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
91		F	33	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
92		M	65	Pu norng	Primary school	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
93		M	50	Pu norng	Primary school	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
94		M	30	Pu norng	Secondary school	5	4	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
95		M	40	Pu norng	Secondary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri

96		M	38	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
97		M	57	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
98		M	48	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
99		M	35	Pu norng	Primary school	6	2	4	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
100		M	45	Pu norng	Primary school	4	2	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
101		M	39	Pu norng	Primary school	5	3	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
102		M	65	Pu norng	Primary school	2	2	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
103		M	35	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
104		M	63	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
105		F	52	Pu norng	Primary school	2	-	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
106		M	60	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
107		F	43	Pu norng	Primary school	3	2	0	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
108		F	34	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
109		F	56	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
110		F	62	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
111		F	56	Pu norng	Primary school	3	1	2	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
112		F	61	Pu norng	Primary school	1	-	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
113		F	60	Pu norng	Primary school	1	1	-	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri
114		F	50	Pu norng	Primary school	2	1	1	Sre Khtum	Sre Preah	Keo Seyma	Mondolkiri

Annex 4.2: List of Families Planting Cashew Tree

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Cashew's age	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1		F	6.00		4.00	4.00	4,000.00
2		M					
3		F	2.00		1.30	1.30	4,000.00
4		F					
5		M	2.50		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
6		M	4.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
7		F	0.50		0.15	0.15	4,000.00
8		F	2.00		2.00	2.00	
9		M	3.00		0.30	0.30	4,000.00
10		F					
11		F	2.00		1.30	1.30	4,000.00
12		M					
13		F	2.50		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
14		F	4.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
15		M	0.50		0.15	0.15	4,000.00
16		M	2.00		2.00	2.00	
17		F	3.00		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
18		M	1.00				
19		F	2.00		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
20		M					
21		M	3.00		1.00	1.00	4,000.00
22		M	2.00		1.20	1.20	4,000.00
23		M	4.00		0.70	0.70	3,500.00
24		M	7.00		4.00	4.00	4,000.00
25		F	1.00		2.50	2.50	3,500.00
26		M	2.50		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
27		F	3.00		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
28		M	1.00				
29		F	2.00		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
30		F					
31		F	1.90		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
32		F	4.00		2.29	2.29	3,500.00
33		F	2.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
34		F	3.00		3.24	3.24	3,700.00
35		F	2.00		0.60	0.60	4,000.00
36		M	5.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
37		M	8.00		3.00	3.00	4,000.00
38		F	1.50		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
39		F	4.00		2.50	2.50	3,500.00
40		F	1.00		5.00	5.00	4,000.00
41		M	2.50		1.00	1.00	4,000.00
42		F	3.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
43		F	-		-	-	-
44		F	-		-	-	-
45		M	5.00		6.00	6.00	4,000.00
46		F	2.00		0.75	0.75	4,000.00
47		F	5.00		2.00	2.00	4,000.00
48		M					
49		F					
50		F	2.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
51		F	1.00		0.25	0.25	3,000.00
52		F	2.00		0.60	0.60	5,000.00

53		F	5.00		2.60	2.60	4,500.00
54		F					
55		F	1.50		0.30	0.30	3,500.00
56		M	3.00		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
57		F	3.00		1.80	1.80	2,500.00
58		F	3.00		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
59		F	4.00		1.30	1.30	4,000.00
60		F					
61		M	2.50		2.00	2.00	3,500.00
62		F	1.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
63		M	1.00		0.80	0.80	4,000.00
64		M	1.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
65		F	3.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
66		F	1.00		0.80	0.80	4,000.00
67		M	1.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
68		F	2.00		0.60	0.60	3,500.00
69		M	10.00		7.00	7.00	5,000.00
70		F	5.00		1,43	1,43	3,500.00
71		F	1.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
72		F	2.00		0.60	0.60	3,500.00
73		F	10.00		7.00	7.00	5,000.00
74		F	1.00		4.00	4.00	4,500.00
75		M	4.00		1.11	1.11	4,500.00
76		F	2.00		0.66	0.66	4,500.00
77		F	1.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
78		M	3.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
79		M	2.00		0.70	0.70	3,500.00
80		M	0.50		-	-	-
81		F	8.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
82		M	3.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
83		F	5.00	6	4.00	4.00	
84		F	2.00	6	1.80	1.80	3,500.00
85		M	1.50	8	2.00	2.00	
86		F					
87		F	1.00	6	1.00	1.00	
88		F					
89		F	1.00	19	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
90		M					
91		F	3.00	8	1.35	1.35	4,300.00
92		M	2.00	26	1.40	1.40	3,500.00
93		M	5.00	19	3.70	3.70	4,000.00
94		M	5.00	7	3.50	3.50	
95		M	3.00	20	2.00	2.00	
96		M	4.00	6	2.43	2.43	
97		M	2.00		0.60	0.60	4,000.00
98		M	5.00		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
99		M	8.00		3.00	3.00	4,000.00
100		M	1.50		1.00	1.00	3,500.00
101		M	4.00		2.50	2.50	3,500.00
102		M	1.00		5.00	5.00	4,000.00
103		M	2.50		1.00	1.00	4,000.00
104		M	3.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
105		F	-		-	-	-
106		M	-		-	-	-
107		F	5.00		6.00	6.00	4,000.00
108		F	2.00		0.75	0.75	4,000.00
109		F	5.00		2.00	2.00	4,000.00

110		F					
111		F					
112		F	2.00		0.50	0.50	3,500.00
113		F	1.00		0.25	0.25	3,000.00
114		F	2.00		0.60	0.60	5,000.00
115		M	6.00		4.00	4.00	4,000.00
116		F					
117		F	2.00		1.30	1.30	4,000.00
118		M					
119		M	2.50		1.50	1.50	4,000.00
120		M	4.00		2.50	2.50	4,000.00
121		F	0.50		0.15	0.15	4,000.00
114		M	2.00		2.00	2.00	
Total			278.40	-	168.48	168.48	-

Annex 4.3: List of Families Planting Cassava

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1		F	2.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
2		M				
3		F				
4		F	1.00	7.00	7.00	350.00
5		M	2.00	8.00	8.00	340.00
6		M	3.00	17.00	17.00	350.00
7		F	0.50	3.00	3.00	350.00
8		F	1.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
9		M				
10		F				
11		F				
12		M	1.00	7.00	7.00	350.00
13		F	2.00	8.00	8.00	340.00
14		F	3.00	17.00	17.00	350.00
15		M	0.50	3.00	3.00	350.00
16		M	1.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
17		F	5.00	45.00	45.00	350.00
18		M				
19		F				
20		M				
21		M	1.00	10.00	10.00	320.00
22		M				
23		M	3.00	12.00	12.00	330.00
24		M	1.00	7.00	7.00	350.00
25		F	1.00	14.00	14.00	350.00
26		M	0.50	3.50	3.50	400.00
27		F	5.00	30.00	30.00	350.00
28		M				
29		F				
30		F				
31		F	4.00	32.00	32.00	370.00
32		F	3.00	35.00	35.00	370.00
33		F	0.50	5.00	5.00	450.00
34		F	3.00	30.00	30.00	370.00
35		F	3.00	20.00	20.00	400.00
36		M	1.50	12.00	12.00	350.00
37		M	1.00	7.00	7.00	370.00
38		F	1.00	8.00	8.00	370.00

39		F	1.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
40		F	1.00	13.00	13.00	385.00
41		M	1.00	7.50	7.50	370.00
42		F	2.00	30.00	30.00	370.00
43		F	-	-	-	-
44		F	-	-	-	-
45		M	7.00	100.00	100.00	400.00
46		F	1.00	5.00	5.00	270.00
47		F	3.00	30.00	30.00	370.00
48		M	2.00	10.00	10.00	375.00
49		F				
50		F	2.00	17.00	17.00	450.00
51		F				
52		F				
53		F	3.00	40.00	40.00	
54		F				
55		F	1.50	15.00	15.00	380.00
56		M	1.00	7.90	7.90	380.00
57		F	3.00	28.50	28.50	320.00
58		F	2.00	10.00	10.00	465.00
59		F	4.00	38.00	38.00	340.00
60		F				
61		M	4.00	30.00	30.00	400.00
62		F				
63		M				
64		M				
65		F	1.50	16.00	16.00	400.00
66		F				
67		M				
68		F	2.00	25.00	25.00	400.00
69		M	5.00	50.00	50.00	400.00
70		F	4.00	40.00	40.00	370.00
71		F				
72		F	2.00	35.00	35.00	400.00
73		F	5.00	50.00	50.00	400.00
74		F	1.00	8.00	8.00	400.00
75		M	-	-	-	-
76		F	2.00	10.00	10.00	400.00
77		F				
78		M	1.50	6.00	6.00	400.00
79		M	1.00	5.00	5.00	360.00
80		M	1.00	7.00	7.00	350.00
81		F	-	-	-	-
82		M	-	-	-	-
83		F	1.50	10.00	10.00	310.00
84		F	0.50	7.00	7.00	
85		M	2.00	25.00	25.00	350.00
86		F				
87		F	2.00	22.00	22.00	300.00
88		F				
89		F				
90		M				
91		F				
92		M	2.00	27.00	27.00	370.00
93		M	2.00	12.00	12.00	350.00
94		M	2.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
95		M	1.00	10.00	10.00	

96		M				
97		M	3.00	20.00	20.00	400.00
98		M	1.50	12.00	12.00	350.00
99		M	1.00	9.40	9.40	370.00
100		M	1.00	8.40	8.40	370.00
101		M	1.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
102		M	1.00	13.00	13.00	385.00
103		M	1.00	7.50	7.50	370.00
104		M	2.00	30.00	30.00	370.00
105		F	-	-	-	-
106		M	-	-	-	-
107		F	7.00	100.00	100.00	400.00
108		F	1.00	5.00	5.00	270.00
109		F	3.00	30.00	30.00	370.00
110		F	2.00	10.00	10.00	375.00
111		F				
112		F	2.00	7.00	7.00	450.00
113		F				
114		F				
115		M	2.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
116		F				
117		F				
118		M	1.00	7.00	7.00	350.00
119		M	2.00	8.00	8.00	340.00
120		M	3.00	17.00	17.00	350.00
121		F	0.50	3.00	3.00	350.00
114		M	1.00	10.00	10.00	350.00
Total			154.50	1,399.70	1,399.70	

Annex 4.4: List of Families Planting Upland Paddy/Rice

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1		F				
2		M				
3		F	1.00	1.50		
4		F				
5		M				
6		M	1.00	2.00		
7		F				
8		F				
9		M	1.50			
10		F				
11		F	1.00	1.50		
12		M				
13		F				
14		F	1.00	2.00		
15		M				
16		M				
17		F	3.00	3.00		
18		M	1.00			
19		F	1.00	1.50		
20		M				
21		M	1.00	2.50		
22		M				
23		M	1.00	2.00		

24		M	1.00	1.50		
25		F				
26		M	2.00	3.50		
27		F	3.00	3.00		
28		M	1.00			
29		F	1.00	1.50		
30		F				
31		F	0.30	0.60	-	-
32		F	1.00	1.50	-	-
33		F	0.60	102.00	-	-
34		F	-	-	-	-
35		F	2.00	0.60	-	-
36		M	1.00	1.00	-	-
37		M	2.00	3.00	-	-
38		F	-	-	-	-
39		F	1.00	2.40	-	-
40		F	1.00	0.70	-	-
41		M	0.50	0.75	-	-
42		F	1.00	2.50	-	-
43		F	-	-	-	-
44		F	-	-	-	-
45		M	1.50	2.80	-	-
46		F	2.00	3.50	-	-
47		F	2.00	3.00	0.50	1,000.00
48		M	1.00	1.50		
49		F	2.00	2.50		
50		F	1.50	3.90	1.30	1,000.00
51		F	1.00	2.00	1.00	1,000.00
52		F				
53		F	1.00	2.40	1.20	1,000.00
54		F				
55		F	0.70	1.50	0.12	1,000.00
56		M	1.50	2.50		
57		F	1.00	2.50		
58		F	2.00	3.80	1.60	1,000.00
59		F	1.00	2.00		
60		F	1.00	1.20		
61		M	1.50	2.30		
62		F	1.00	1.80		
63		M				
64		M	0.50	0.72		
65		F	1.00	2.00		
66		F				
67		M	0.5	0.72		
68		F	1.00	1.00		
69		M	2.00	0.60	-	-
70		F	1.00	1,5		
71		F	0.5	0.72		
72		F	1	1		
73		F	2	0.6	0	0
74		F	0.50	0.60		
75		M	0.50	1.50		
76		F	0.50	1.80		
77		F	0.50	0.72		
78		M	1.00	2.00		
79		M	0.50	0.50	-	-
80		M	-	-	-	-

81		F	-	-	-	-
82		M	-	-	-	-
83		F	1.50	3.00		
84		F	1.00	2.00		
85		M				
86		F	2.00	4.55		
87		F	1.50	1.95		
88		F				
89		F	0.50	0.70		
90		M				
91		F				
92		M	2.00	1.82		
93		M	2.00	4.96		
94		M	1.50	3.72		
95		M				
96		M	0.50	0.24		
97		M	2.00	0.60	-	-
98		M	1.00	1.00	-	-
99		M	2.00	3.00	-	-
100		M	-	-	-	-
101		M	1.00	2.40	-	-
102		M	1.00	0.70	-	-
103		M	0.50	0.75	-	-
104		M	1.00	2.50	-	-
105		F	-	-	-	-
106		M	-	-	-	-
107		F	1.50	2.80	-	-
108		F	2.00	3.50	-	-
109		F	2.00	3.00	0.50	1,000.00
110		F	1.00	1.50		
111		F	2.00	2.50		
112		F	1.50	3.90	1.30	1,000.00
113		F	1.00	2.00	1.00	1,000.00
114		F				
115		M				
116		F				
117		F	1.00	1.50		
118		M				
119		M				
120		M	1.00	2.00		
121		F				
114		M				
Total (t)			97.6	247.32	8.52	-

Annex 4.5: List of Families Raising Animals and Livestock

No	Name	Sex	Cow	Buffalo	Swine/Mice Pig	Chicken	Duck
1		F	6	-	6	20	-
2		M	-	-	-	-	-
3		F					
4		F	-	-	-	10	-
5		M	-	-	-	5	-
6		M	6	-	1	7	-
7		F				10	

8		F	1	-	-	3	-
9		M		-	-	-	-
10		F	-	-	-	-	-
11		F					
12		M	-	-	-	10	-
13		F	-	-	-	5	-
14		F	6	-	1	7	-
15		M				10	
16		M	1	-	-	3	-
17		F	6	-	-	3	-
18		M	-	-	-	5	-
19		F	-	-	-		-
20		M	-	-	-	10	-
21		M	2	-	-	10	2
22		M	4	-	-	-	-
23		M	4		4	30	30
24		M	1	-	-		-
25		F	-			-	-
26		M	-			10	-
27		F	6	-	-	3	-
28		M	-	-	-	5	-
29		F	-	-	-		-
30		F	-	-	-	10	-
31		F	1	-	-	15	-
32		F	1	-	-	30	-
33		F	-	-	3	30	-
34		F	2	-	-	10	-
35		F	2	-	2	-	-
36		M	-	-	-	20	-
37		M	5	-	-	20	-
38		F	-	-	-	10	-
39		F	3	-	-	30	-
40		F	3	-	-	12	-
41		M	-	-	-	15	-
42		F	10	4	-	15	-
43		F	-	-	-	10	-
44		F	-	-	-	10	-
45		M	7	-	-	20	-
46		F	1		2	15	-
47		F	4	-	3	20	-
48		M	-	-	-	3	-
49		F	-	-	-	-	-
50		F	2	4	-	20	2
51		F	-	-	-	4	-
52		F	-	-	-	-	-
53		F	-	-	-	-	-
54		F					
55		F	-	-	-	3	-
56		M	3	-	-	-	-
57		F	-	-	-	10	2

58		F	-	-	-	-	-
59		F	11	1	-	3	-
60		F	-	-	-	5	-
61		M	-	-	1	-	-
62		F	-	1	1	10	-
63		M	-	-	-	3	-
64		M	-	1	-	-	-
65		F	-	-	2	10	-
66		F	-	-	-	3	-
67		M	-	1	-	-	-
68		F	-	-	2	-	-
69		M	-	-	-	50	-
70		F	1	-	-	5	-
71		F	-	1	-	-	-
72		F	-	-	2	-	-
73		F	-	-	-	50	-
74		F	-	-	1	-	-
75		M	2	-	-	5	1
76		F	-	-	-	10	6
77		F	-	1	-	-	-
78		M	-	-	2	10	-
79		M	-	-	-	5	-
80		M	-	-	-	-	-
81		F	-	-	-	-	-
82		M	-	-	-	17	5
83		F				3	3
84		F	2	-		10	5
85		M					
86		F				20	
87		F	3		1	10	
88		F					
89		F				20	
90		M				2	
91		F				3	
92		M				60	
93		M	3		2	20	6
94		M			5	20	
95		M	2			20	4
96		M				40	
97		M	2	-	2	-	-
98		M	-	-	-	20	-
99		M	5	-	-	20	-
100		M	-	-	-	10	-
101		M	3	-	-	30	-
102		M	3	-	-	12	-
103		M	-	-	-	15	-
104		M	10	4	-	15	-
105		F	-	-	-	10	-
106		M	-	-	-	10	-
107		F	7	-	-	20	-

108		F	1		2	15	-
109		F	4	-	3	20	-
110		F	-	-	-	3	-
111		F	-	-	-	-	-
112		F	2	4	-	20	2
113		F	-	-	-	4	-
114		F	-	-	-	-	-
115		M	6	-	6	20	-
116		F	-	-	-	-	-
117		F					
118		M	-	-	-	10	-
119		M	-	-	-	5	-
120		M	6	-	1	7	-
121		F				10	
114		M	1	-	-	3	-
Total			148	22	48	1,136	68

Annex 4.6: Training Needs Assessment Codes

1. Crops Production's codes	
Code 1	Cultivation techniques (soil preparation, net house preparation, seed selection, irrigation preparation)
Code 2	An understanding the use of pesticides and fertilizers and technical standards
Code 3	Breeding or grafting techniques (including cashews, cassava, etc.)
Code 4	Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and treatments on various crops
Code 5	An understanding of safe vegetables and safe vegetable growing techniques
Code 6	An understanding of organic crops and organic farming techniques
Code 7	An understanding of planting techniques in line with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)
Code 8	An understanding drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation
Code 9	Organizing production groups or farming communities and other related work
Code 10	Agricultural business planning preparation
2. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture's Codes	
N 1	Training on food safety and nutrition
N 2	Training on agricultural product processing and preservation technology
N 3	Training on promoting gender equality and women's nutrition
N 4	Training on intensive agriculture and agricultural diversification
N 5	Training on hygiene and food hygiene practices
N 6	Training on home school garden and food safety education for school children
N 7	Training on communicable diseases pandemic, health effects and nutrition
N 8	Training on fundamental basics of nutrition
N 9	Training on gender equity, women's leadership and agricultural works
N 10	Training on post-harvest of nutrition losses in value chain
N 11	Training on strategy and multi-sectors on malnutrition interventions
N 12	Training on food fortification
N 13	Training on post-harvest safe handling
3. Contract Farming Implementation's Codes	
CF 1	Training on general guideline of contract farming
CF 2	Training on monitoring and verification of relevant documents during implementing the contract farming
CF 3	Training on quality control and preparation
CF 4	Training on development of human resource training plan and partiKIPation in the implementation of contract agricultural production
CF 5	Training on procedure for requesting and preparation of relevant documents requesting the implementation of contract farming
CF 6	Training on dispute resolution in contract farming
CF 7	Training on packaging and labeling
CF 8	Training on market access and smallholder farmers' connectivity
CF 9	Training on the concept of agri-business cluster

Annex 4.7: Questionnaire of Beneficiary Profile Form

A. To be completed by interviewer

1. Name: ....., Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. Interview date (DD/MM/YY): .....

3. Location: .....(village), ...(commune), ...(district), ...(Province).

4. Phone number: ..... and .....

B. To be completed by interviewee

Part I: General information

1. Name: ....., Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. Indigenous People: ☐ Tumpoun ☐ Tumpoun ☐ Pou Nong ☐ Tumpoun ☐ Mil ☐ Tumpoun

☐ Other: .....

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

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

5. Children who are studying:

- Kindergarten: ….....… (People) (Son: ……. (People), Daughter: ……. (People).
- Primary school: ….....… (People) (Son: ……. (People), Daughter: ……. (People).
- Secondary school: ….....… (People) (Son: ……. (People), Daughter: ……. (People).
- High school: ….....… (People) (Son: ……..… (People), Daughter: ……..……. (People).
- Technical school: ….....… (People) (Son: ……. (People), Daughter: ……..... (People).
- Undergraduate: ….....… (People) (Son: ……. (People), Daughter: …… (People).

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

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

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

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

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

11. Which institutions Tumpounide the dissemination?

☐ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

☐ Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

☐ Tumpounincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

☐ Tumpounincial Department of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

☐ Local authority

☐ Other: ……

Part II: Agricultural potential

2.1 Industrial crops

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

☐ Younger than the harvest year

☐ No land to grow

☐ Land not yet cleared

☐ Other: ……

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

2.1.2 Cassava: …… (h.a)

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

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

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

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

☐ Only household consumption

☐ Also sold some

☐ No land to grow

☐ Land not yet cleared

☐ Other: ……

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

2.2 Horticulture

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

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

2.3 Challenges

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

2.3.2 Challenges

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

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

2.4.1 Cow: ....., 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 Tumpounide your reasons why do not want to do the aquatic farming:

.....

2.6 Markets

2.6.1 Who do you sell your agricultural products to?

☐ Processing company

☐ Medium or large broker in local or Province

☐ Village collectors

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

☐ Others (Please specify: .....)

2.6.2 Where do your buyers bring your agricultural products to?

☐ Export abroad (usually exported to Vietnam)

☐ Local processing

☐ Resale to exporters (usually exported to Vietnam)

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

☐ By phone

☐ By telegram

☐ Direct contact with local buyers (Establish a regular quote team)

☐ By relevant ministries and institutions

☐ By organizing a matching forum from relevant ministries and institutions

2.6.4 Have you ever attended a contract farming training course?

☐ No

☐ Yes

2.6.5 Which ministry or institution is organized by?

☐ Tumpounincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

☐ Department of Agro-Industry

☐ NGOs

☐ Private sector engaged in contract farming

2.6.6 Transportation

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

2.6.7 Challenges

☐ Low selling price

☐ Lack of buyers

☐ Lack of market information

☐ Lack of drying facilities

☐ Other:

(Specify.....)

2.7 Agricultural economic analysis (Annual)

2.7.1 Total income from agriculture ..... (Riel)

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

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

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

2.7.5 Expenses and income: ☐ Enough ☐ Not enough

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

2.8 Extension and Information Technology

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

2.8.2 Training by which party:

.....

.....

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

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

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

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

2.9 Community infrastructure

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

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

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)

2.10 Training Needs Assessment

A. Animals and Livestock Production

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)						
Techniques/Animals	Cow	Buffalo	Pig	Chicken	Ducks	Other
Animal husbandry feeding						
Breeding						
Feeds making						
Vaccination						
Disease treatment						
Production preparation (Cage)						
Business planning preparation						
Others						

B. Aquaculture

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)					
Techniques/Aquaculture	Cat fish	Frog	Eel	Others	Others
Raising in plastic bags					
Breeding					
Feeds making					
Vaccination					
Disease treatment					
Production preparation (Reservoir)					
Business planning preparation					
Others					

C. Crops Production

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)

☐ Cultivation techniques (soil preparation, net house preparation, seed selection, irrigation preparation)

☐ An understanding the use of pesticides and fertilizers and technical standards

☐ Breeding or grafting techniques (including cashews, cassava, etc.)

☐ Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques and treatments on various crops

☐ An understanding of safe vegetables and safe vegetable growing techniques

☐ An understanding of organic crops and organic farming techniques

☐ An understanding of planting techniques in line with Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)

☐ An understanding drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation

☐ Organizing production groups or farming communities and other related work

☐ Agricultural business planning preparation

D. Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)

☐ Training on food safety and nutrition

☐ Training on agricultural product processing and preservation technology

☐ Training on promoting gender equality and women's nutrition

☐ Training on intensive agriculture and agricultural diversification

☐ Training on hygiene and food hygiene practices

☐ Training on home school garden and food safety education for school children

☐ Training on communicable diseases pandemic, health effects and nutrition

☐ Training on fundamental basics of nutrition

☐ Training on gender equity, women's leadership and agricultural works

☐ Training on post-harvest of nutrition losses in value chain

☐ Training on strategy and multi-sectors on malnutrition interventions

☐ Training on food fortification

☐ Training on post-harvest safe handling

E. Contract Farming Implementation

Please select the training course below, giving priority by ticking (✓)

☐ Training on general guideline of contract farming

☐ Training on monitoring and verification of relevant documents during implementing the contract farming

☐ Training on quality control and preparation

☐ Training on development of human resource training plan and partiKIPation in the implementation of contract agricultural production

☐ Training on procedure for requesting and preparation of relevant documents requesting the implementation of contract farming

☐ Training on dispute resolution in contract farming

☐ Training on packaging and labeling

☐ Training on market access and smallholder farmers' connectivity

☐ Training on the concept of agri-business cluster

Annex 4.8 Additional questions

I. Agriculture Cooperative

1. Does your indigenous community establish the agriculture cooperative?

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

2. What is the name that agriculture cooperative?

……..……
……

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

Amount of member: ……. (Number of women: ……...……)

4. What careers does that agriculture cooperative do?

……..……
……..……
……..……
……..……
……..……

5. What challenges does that agriculture cooperative come across?

……..……
……..……
……..……
……..……
……..……

II. Producer Group

6. Does your producer group establish the agriculture cooperative?

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

7. What is the name that producer group?

……..……

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

Amount of member: ……. (Number of women: ……...…)

9. What careers does that producer group do?

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

10. What challenges does that producer group come across?

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

III. Revolving Funds Group

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

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

12. What is the name that revolving funds group?

……..……

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

Amount of member: ……. (Number of women: ……...……)

14. What careers does that revolving funds group do?

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

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

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..……

……..…

IV. Other Farmer Group

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

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

17. What is the name that other farmers group?

……..……

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

Amount of member: ……. (Number of women: ……...…)

19. What purposes do that other farmer groups do?

……..…

……..

……

……

……

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

……

……

……

……

……

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

□ Education and training

□ Financial support

□ Business agreement making

□ Contract Farming making

□ Facilitate the private and development partner in the local

□ Physical infrastructure support

□Other (Please specify: ……..……)

V. Fisheries

22. Do you catch fishes traditionally?

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

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

Please specify: …… (Riel)

24. Do you spend on traditional fishing materials?

□ No

□ Yes (Please specify in the following question)

25. How much do you spend it?

Please specify: …… (Riel)

Thanks you!

Annex 4.9 Some activities during data collection