

KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
NATION RELIGION KING



Beneficiary Profile Report
La N Indigenous Community, Teun
Commune, Koun Mom District, Ratanakiri
Province



PROJECT IP: P171331

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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 workshop¹ 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 sites² 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), Thbouvng 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 provinces⁴ 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, Thboun Khmum, Kompong Speu, Odormeanchey, Banteaymeanchey, Siem Reap, Battambang, 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.

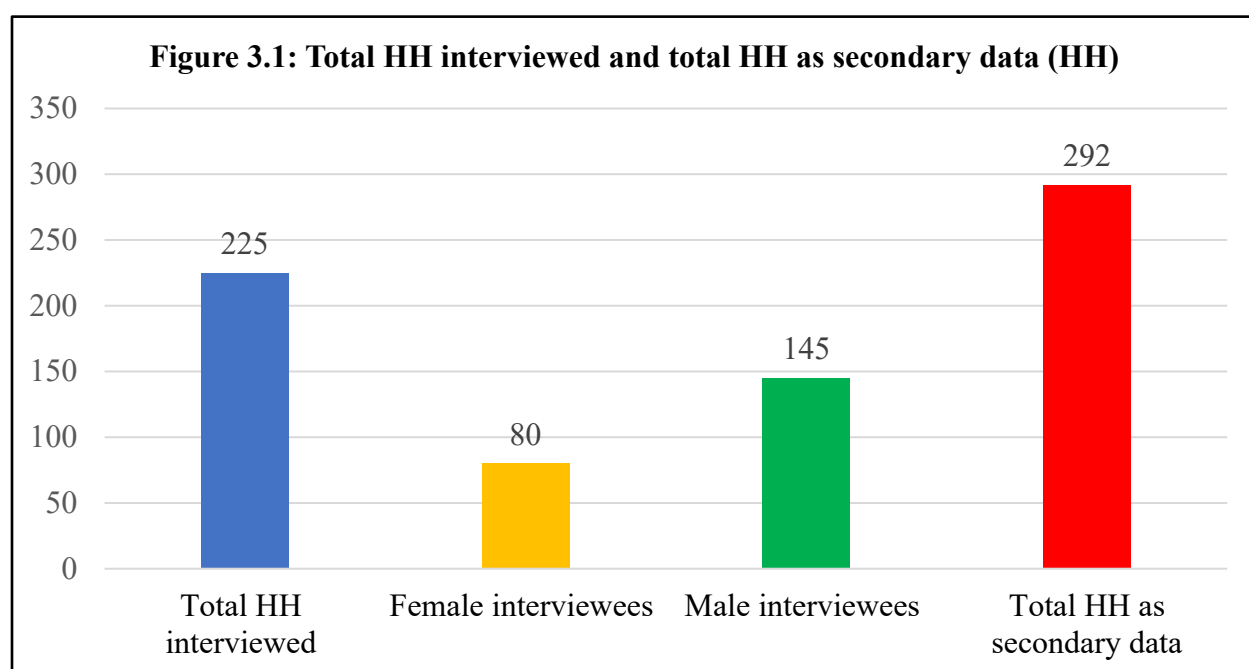
II. Data Collection Methodology

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 provincially in **La N indigenous community/village, Teun commune, Teun district, Ratanakiri province** from **16 to 21 January 2023**. However, the national mission team led by **Mr. PHON RENO**, Head of Agro-Industrial Unit under LASED III, has prepared the orientation meeting with sub-national implementing officials of LASED III under RAT PDAFF on January 13th, 2023 virtually as well to prepare the logistics and relevant materials before go to the community. In addition, the mission team has organized the orientation about the questionnaires on January 17th, 2023 at RAT PDAFF meeting hall as well.

III. Results

3.1 General Information

13. **La N indigenous community** is a village locates in **Teun commune, Koun Mom district, Ratanakiri province**, standing at North East side, about **40 km from Banlung town**. The majority of citizen of this village are **Tumpoun Indigenous People (TIP)**. Geographically, its UTM numbers are **48P 723531-1557084** and **48P 721214-1557398** once the mission team pointed by using the Oppo Reno 3.
14. According to the secondary data from village chief of **La N village**, the total population inside this village is 1 189 IPs (Includes 557 females and 612 males) equals to 292 households (HHs). However, once the mission team has completely interviewed of all families in **La N village** there are totally about 225 HH (F80; 22.95%, M145; 77.05%) (See figure 3.1 below).



15. Therefore, the percentage of the households interviewed is approximately 77.05% of the total family in **La N indigenous community** or **La N village** while there are only 22.95% were not interviewed (See figure 3.2 below). In fact, **La N** is one among other four villages in Teun commune such as Ta Heuy IC village, Teun IC village and Kam Bak IC village.
16. In fact, Koun Mom is a district in Ratanakiri Province, north-east Cambodia which its population was 8,814 people in 1998. It contains 23 villages that are located in six communes.
17. According to the data interviewed, the educational level of interviewees at primary school, secondary school, high school and illiteracy rate is about 68.88% (155 Pers), 11.11% (25 Pers), 1.79% (04 Pers) and 18.22% (41 Pers) respectively (See figure 3.3: Interviewees' educational level).

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

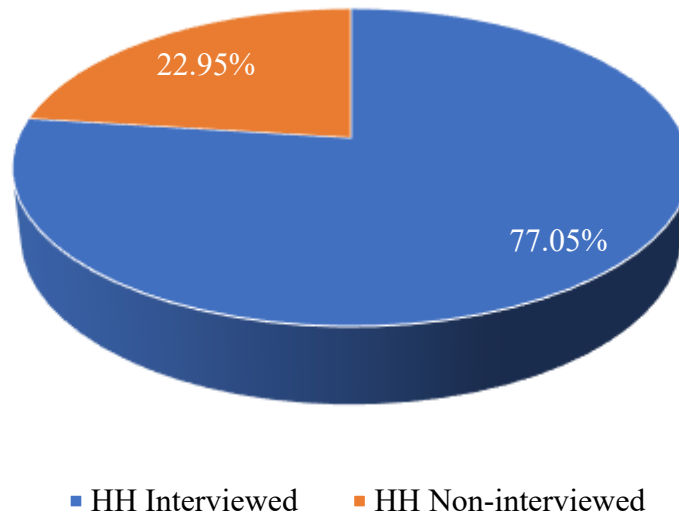
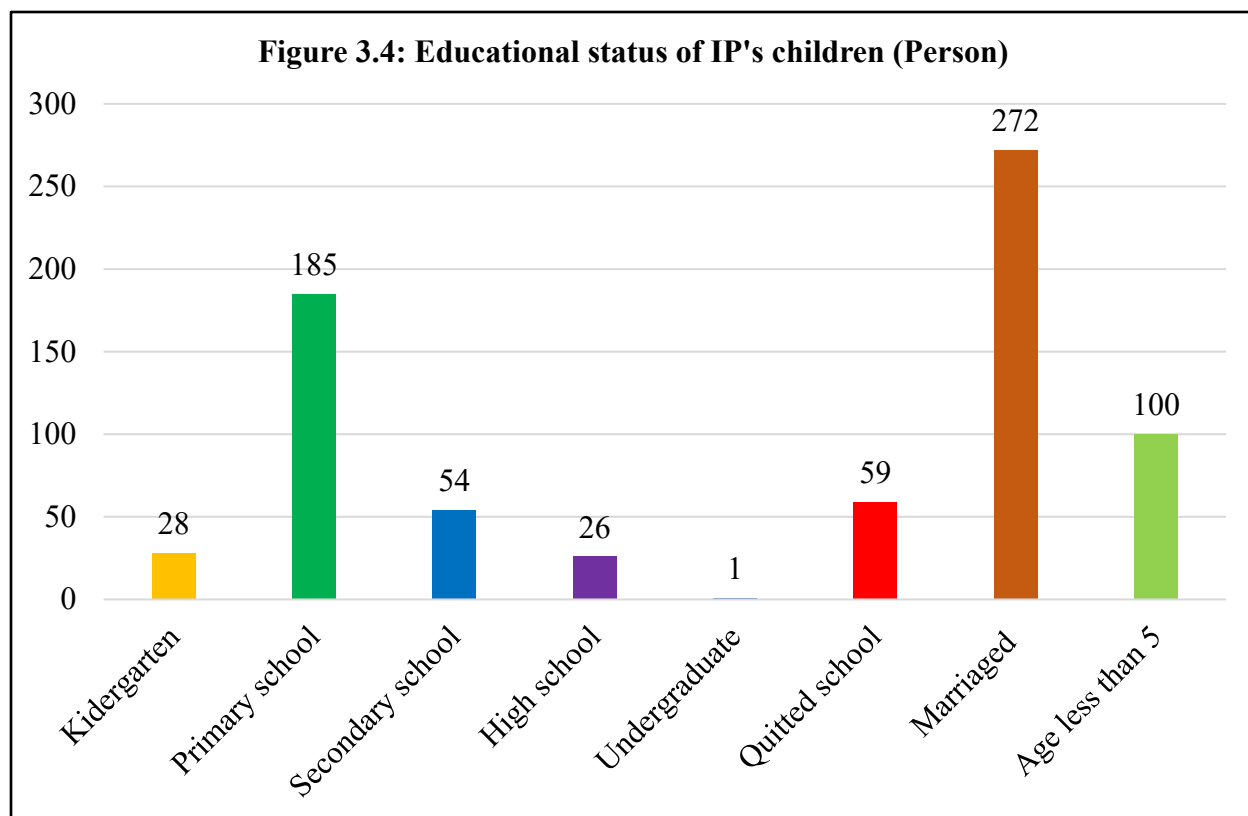


Figure 3.3: Interviewees' Educational Level (Person)

■ Illiteracy ■ Primary school ■ Secondary school ■ High school



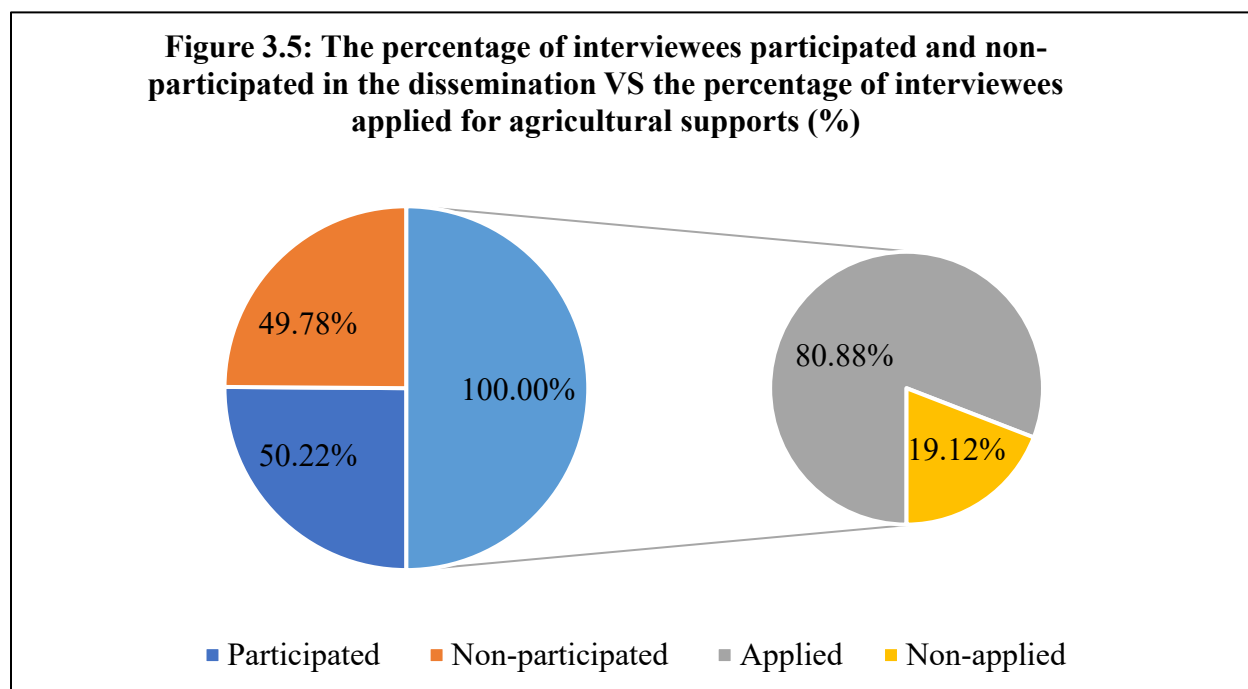
18. Based on the interviewed data, there are approximately 725 IP's children which consist of 347 and 378 of girls and boys, respectively. At the same time, those children are mostly studying at primary school, some at secondary school and some at secondary school and high school inside and outside the village. By the way, there are approximately 26.22% of those children were quitted the school and got marriage already (See the figure 3.4) while there is only one studying at university.



19. Since early year of starting the LASED III project, the MAFF team has already organized the dissemination among them so that **La N 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 approximately 50.22% 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 80.88% 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).

20. 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.



21. 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 **La N village** largely as indicated in the agricultural support application requested.
22. Recently, the infrastructures inside **La N village IC** include the earth roads and gravel road, approximately 5 km and there is the DBST road about 2 km. Regarding to the water sources, there are three streams about 7 km length. Some of the people inside the village used to catch fishes traditionally in this stream. For the educational infrastructure, there is five buildings of primary school named **Primary School LA N (La N Chamkar and La N Sre)** and there is also an indigenous community headquarter/community office. As per observation, there are two buildings of health post located in this village where they have to travel about 10 km from the village to get the health services at the health post near Teun commune office.



Photo 3.1: Physical Infrastructure of La N village

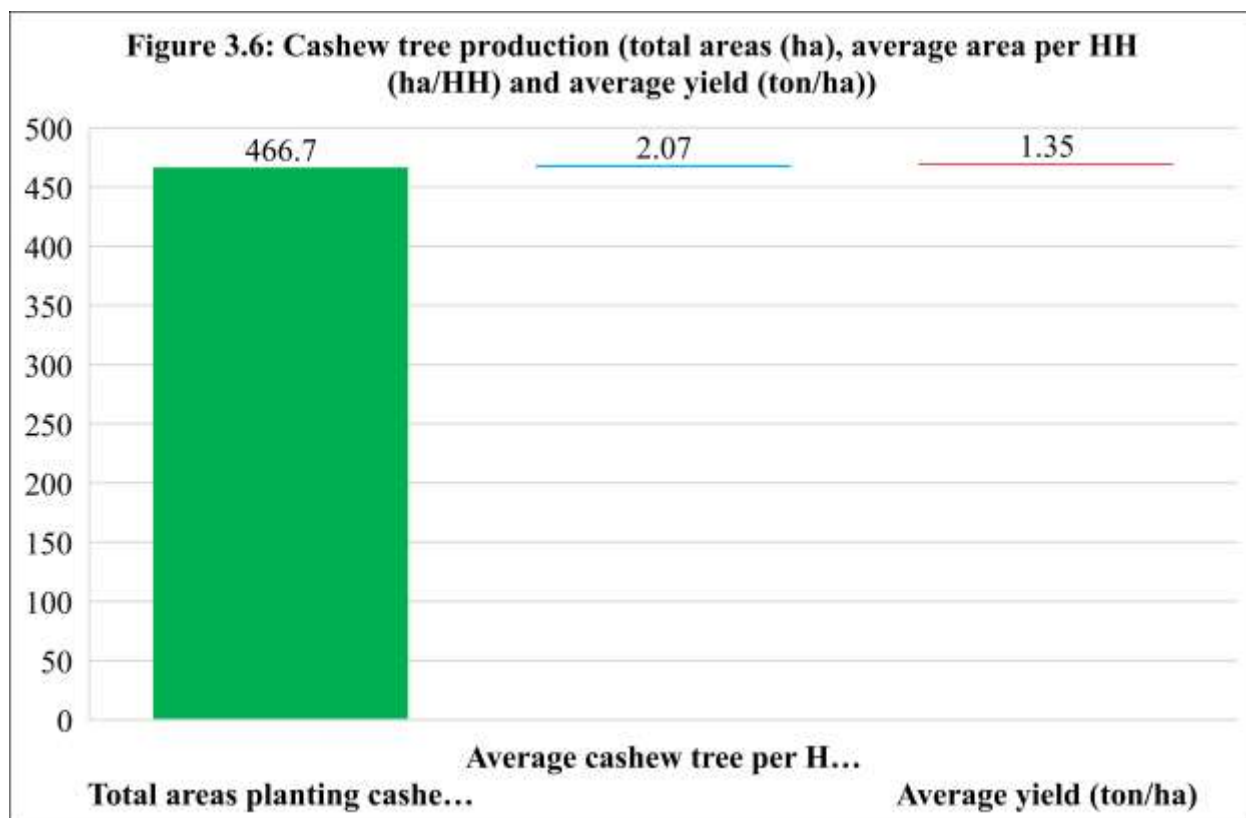
23. If we look at daily life and livelihood in general, the people in the indigenous community of **La N village** have been engaged in agriculture, including the cultivation of industrial crops (cashew and cassava), paddy/rice, vegetables, raising animals (mostly cattle, mice pigs and chickens), fishing 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 577 labor forces in agricultural sector.

3.2 Crops Production Potential

3.2.1 Cashew Tree Production

24. According to the interview of all 225 HHs, it is indicated that total areas of cashew tree plantation is approximately 466.70 ha which means that there is approximately 2.07 ha per household in average. For the cashew tree's age is between 2 years old to 20 years old only. In 2022, the total cashew tree harvested areas was about 436.2 ha which its yields harvested were approximately 322.40 tons. So, the average yield is approximately 1.35 tons per hectare. Economically, they sold the cashew nut with minimum prices and maximum prices 3000 and 4500 riels, respectively. For details of every household who plants cashew tree is attached in the annex 3.6 below of this report. In addition, the total cashew plantation in the whole **Teun** commune is approximately 1,602 ha based in PDAFF's report.

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.



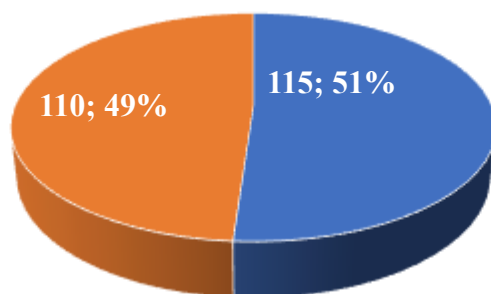
26. Eventually, an average of cashew nut yield in **La N village** last year was 1.35 ton per hectare⁶. However, according the Cambodian Cashew Nut Association (CAC), the average yield of cashew nuts is 1 to 1.5 tons per hectare, depending on soil quality, cultivation and crop maintenance as well as 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.

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 **Sala IC** village.

3.2.2 Cassava production

28. There is only 115 HHs that have just have been cultivated the cassava industrial crop and its yield is more than 1,061.10 tons from more than 177.50 ha from those respondents. However, there approximately 612 ha of cultivation of cassava inside **Teun** commune according the data from PDAFF. In fact, there are more reasons included lack of varieties of cassava resistance with diseases, lack of NGOs and public sector support on its farming technique and other supports, no cultivation land, etc. On the other hands from the previous experiences, cassava is the second main economical crop among other indigenous communities to be grown annually. Normally, its yields were sold into two different forms includes (i) fresh cassava chip and (ii) dried cassava chip with following prices 600 riels per kilogram and 800 riels per kilogram, respectively. For details of every household plant cassava is attached in the annex 3.7 below.
29. Normally, the yield of cassava is between 15 and 25 tons per hectare while some areas its yield is 35 tons per hectare. According to the news released by ministry of commerce, in December 2021, the average price of dried cassava was between 786-869 riel per kilogram, while in December 2020 it was 667-875 riels in some areas of Cambodia. In addition, fresh cassava costs 260-360 riels, compared to 267-363 riels. Last year, in some areas, the price of fresh cassava was 310 riel and dried cassava was 810 riel per kilogram.

Figure 3.7: The amount of HH planting and non planting cassava (HH, %)



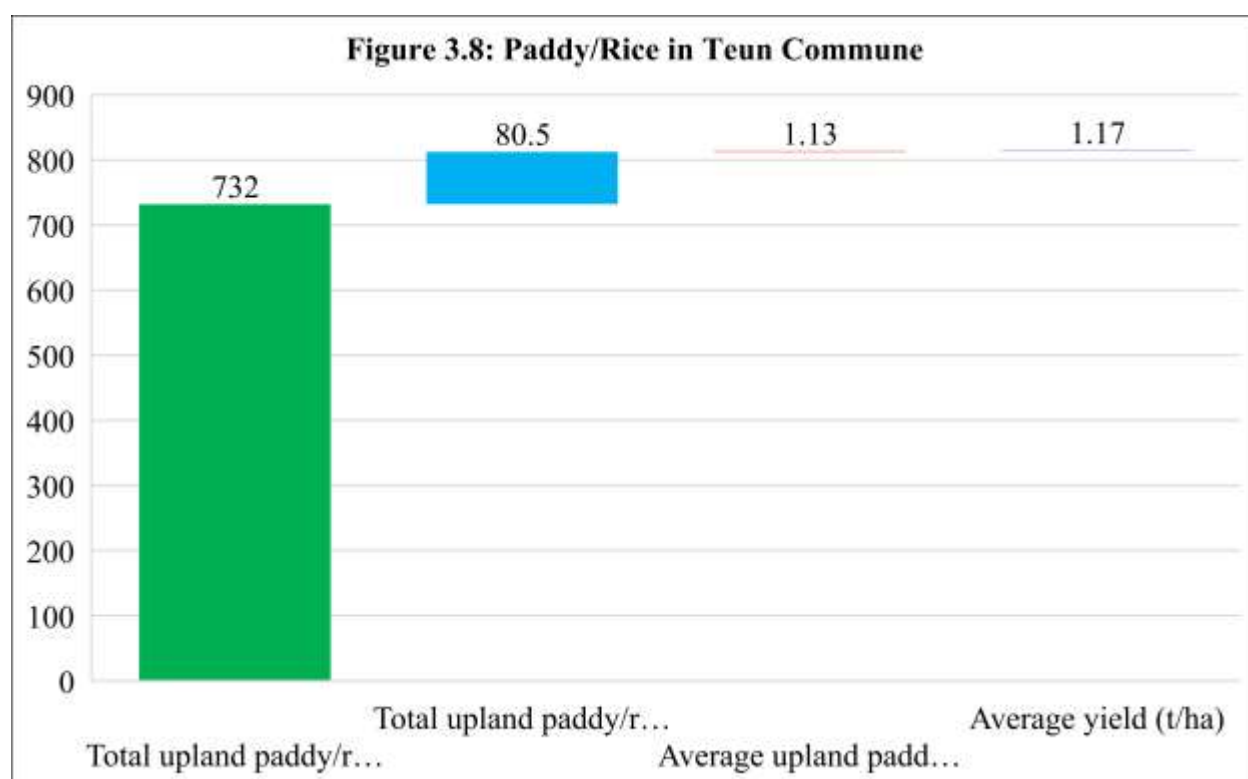
■ Amount of HH plant cassava ■ Amount of HH no plant cassava

3.2.3 Rubber Production

30. As per interviewed, **La N village** has about 07 HHs who have cultivated the rubber tree and its yield is not yet harvested once the mission team interviewed. The total planting areas is approximately 30 ha based on the answer from respondents. However, the total planting areas is around 1,298 ha based on PDAFF's data report by May, 2023.

3.2.4 Paddy/Rice Production

31. Besides growing cashew, cassava and rubber, there are approximately 80.50 hectares⁷ of paddy/rice production (Rainy season paddy/rice) with the total quantity yields around 82.75 tons equally of both traditional planting method (upland rice) and rainfed lowland rice of 71 HHs out of 225 HHs of this village growing rice, according to the interview, and there are about 154 interviewees mentioned that they do not cultivate rice crops because of several reasons⁸. In addition, the whole planting area of paddy/rice included traditional paddy/rice field is approximately more than 732 ha in Teun commune, according to the PDAFF's report in May 2023. According to the figure 3.8 below shows that an average of upland paddy/rice area and an average of upland paddy/rice crop of the ethic people are approximately 1.13 ha per HH and 1.17 ton/ha, respectively.



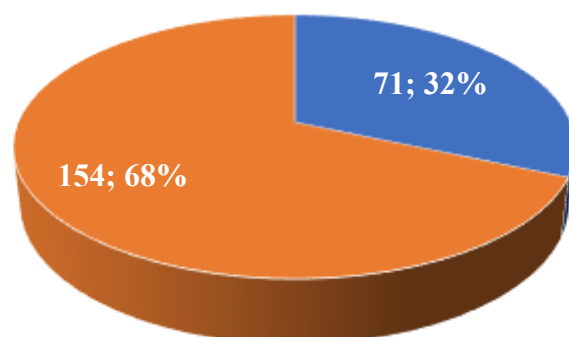
32. According to the interview and it is mentioned in the figure 3.9 below, it is shown that 154 HHs among 225 HHs have not planted the rainfed upland paddy/rice crop while other households have been cultivated the paddy/rice traditionally with protective habits. However,

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

⁸ They are living with their children and relatives, lack of cultivation lands, selling labor forces, etc.

some of them have expressed their mindset to update their practical in agricultural activities to increase the yields too.

Figure 3.9: The amount of HH planting and non planting paddy/rice (HH, %)



■ Amount of HH plant paddy/rice ■ Amount of HH no plant paddy/rice

3.2.5 Horticulture Crop

33. 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 225 HHs in **La N village**, it is found that there are few households cultivating the vegetables. However, the fruits tree is planting in the village too such as jackfruit tree, coconut, mango, lemon, etc. In addition, for related herb and spices, it is found that they are growing lemongrass leaves, turmeric, tamarind, basil leaf hot, basleaf, cucumber, red chili, spring onion, eggplant, small chili red, small chili green, papaya, galangal, turmeric, turmeric white, Khmer plai, sweet potato, pumpkin, bitter melon, morning glory, etc. about 1 ha, while other crops such as soybean, peanut, sesame and maize has approximately 11.5 ha in the whole **Teun** commune.

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)⁹. An element is considered essential if it is required for plant

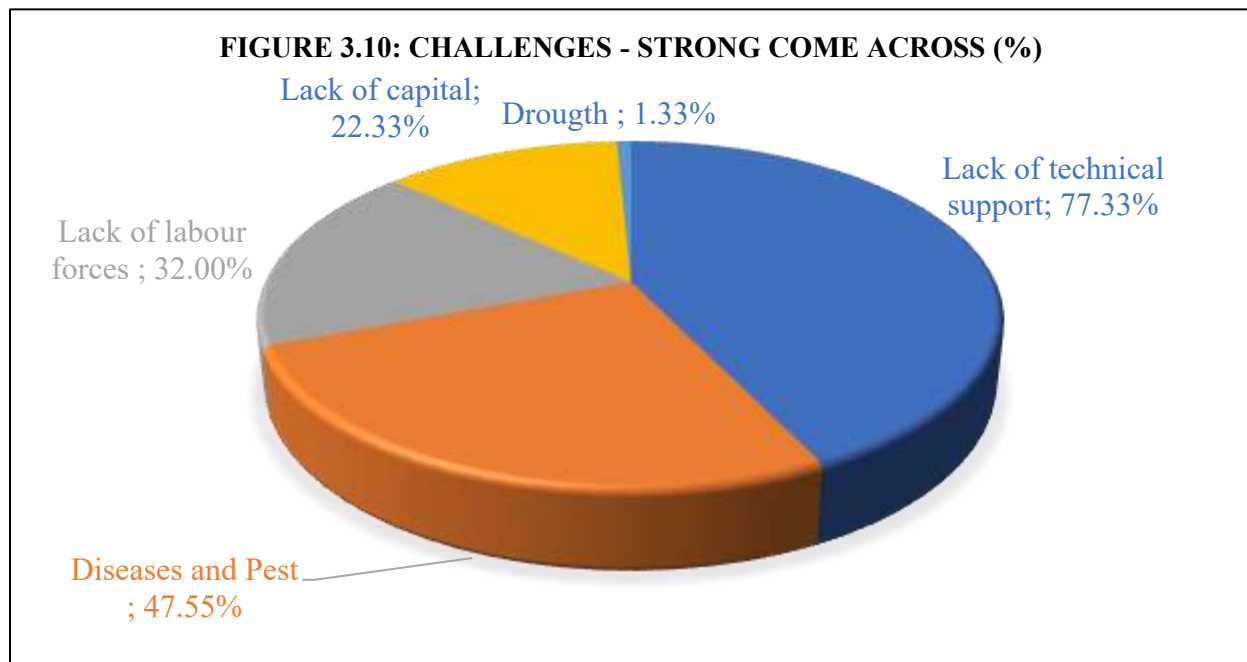
⁹ McGrath, J. M., Spargo, J., & Penn, C. J. (2014). Soil Fertility and Plant Nutrition. In Plant Health (pp. 166-184). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-444-52512-3.00249-7>.

metabolism and for completion of the plant's life cycle¹⁰. 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 considerably medium 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. In addition, it is answered that they spent 4,640,000.00 riels in average per household 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 ethnic people of **La N village**, the ranking/rating questions¹¹ 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**¹².



¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ 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.

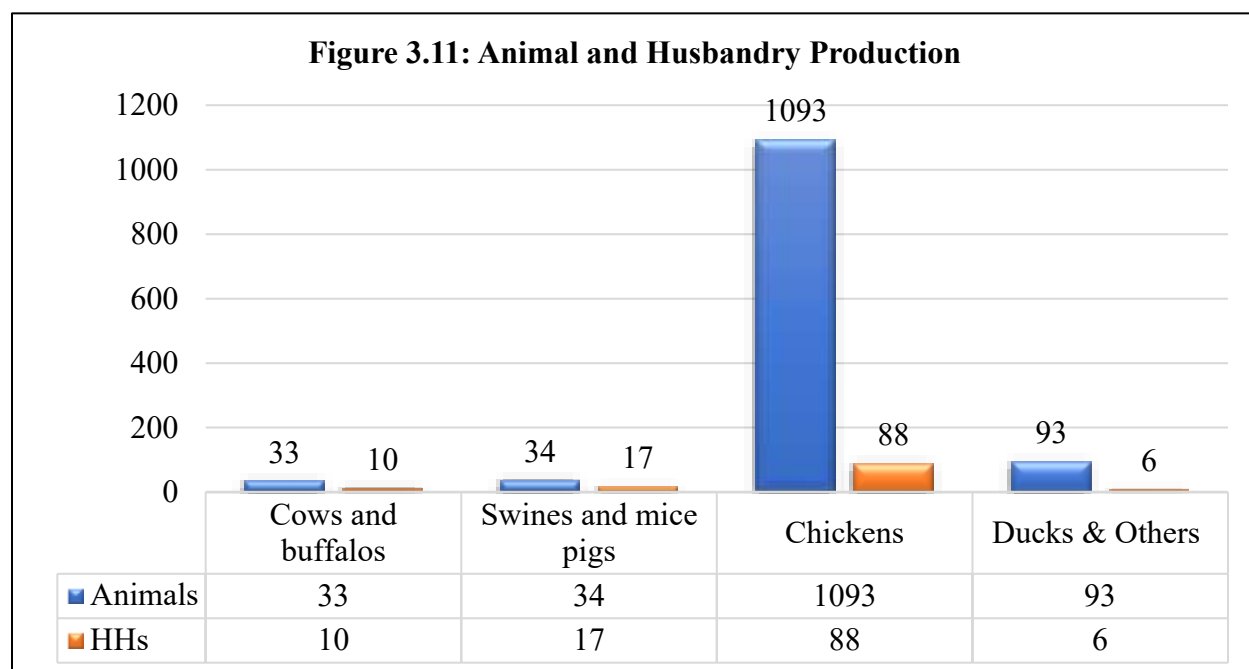
¹² A Likert scale is a type of rating scale, often found on survey forms or questionnaires, that measures how people feel about something which can be useful in many different situations. A Likert scale, named after its inventor, the American social scientist **Rensis Likert**, is the most widely used psychometric approach to ask the audience about 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.

37. Figure 3.10 above is showing that among the total of **TIP** in **La N village**, there are approximately 77.33% (174 HHs), 47.55% (107 HHs), 32.00% (70 HHs), 22.22% (50 HHs), and 1.33% (03 HHs) have been slightly come across several challenges such as lack of techniques, pest and diseases, lack of labour forces, lack of capital and drought, respectively.

3.2 Animal and Husbandry Production Potential

3.2.1 Animal Production Statistic

38. According to the interview with all 225 HHs in **La N village**, it is found the potential of animal production and husbandry as well. Moreover, the poultry and husbandry production totally are approximately 1,253 animals which divided as below figure 3.11.



39. According to the interview with all of 225 respondents, it is found that the turnover into their family's economic from the animals and husbandry production is assumed approximately 25,150,000.00 riels (Equals to 6,083.69 USD¹³) as expressed into the animals' categories of cows and buffalos (15,500,000.00 riels or 3,749.39 USD), swines and mice pigs (6,700,000.00 riels or 1,620.70 USD) as well as chickens and others (2,950,000.00 riels or 713.59 USD) while the production's expenditure is about 5,695,000.00 riels or 1,377.60 USD.

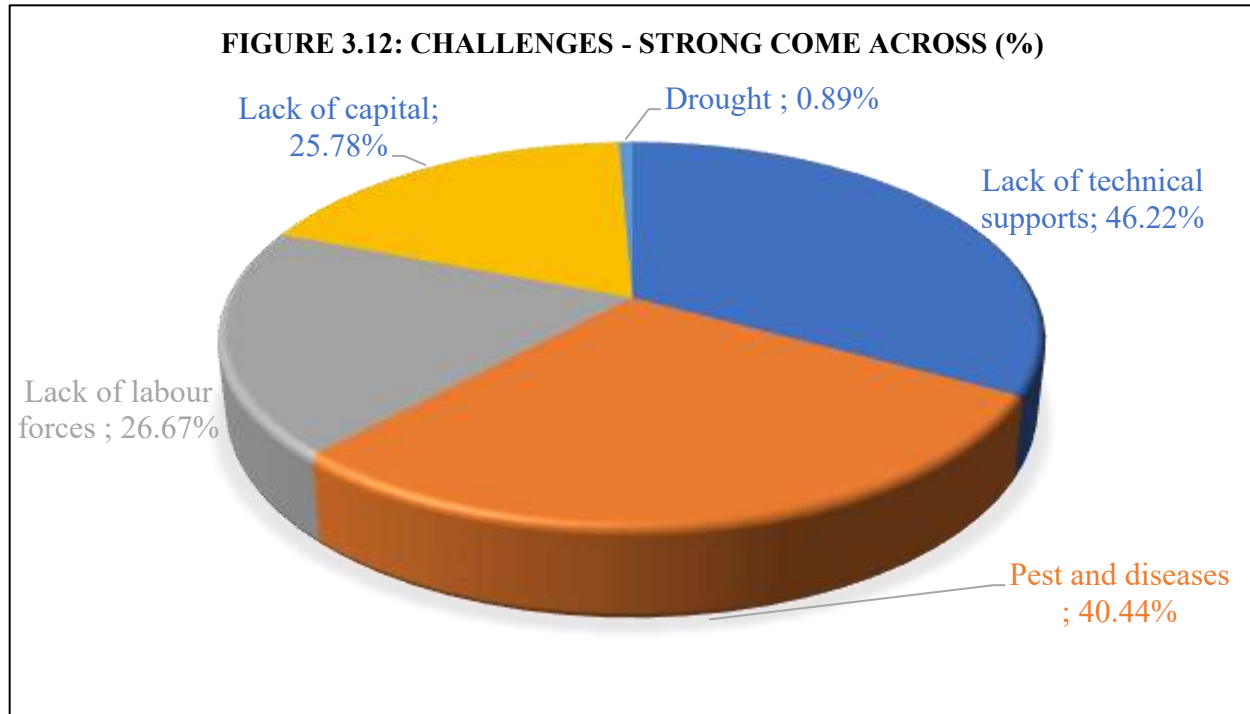
3.2.2 Challenges

40. As mentioned in the paragraph 36 above, Likert scale measurement is used to rate the perceptions of all respondents in La N village in terms of animal production's challenges

¹³ Exchange rate: https://www.nbc.gov.kh/download_files/economic_research/off_ex_rate_kh/oer_08-08-2023.pdf.

occurred previously among their families. Logically, it is rated from 1-5, starting from “never come across” to “strongly come across”, respectively.

41. Figure 3.12 below is showing that among the total of Tumpoun ethic people in La N village, there are approximately 46.22% (104 HHs), 40.44% (91 HHs), 26.67% (60 HHs), 25.78% (58 HHs), and 0.89% (02 HHs) have been strongly come across several challenges such as lack of techniques, pest and diseases, lack of labour forces, lack of capitals, and drought, respectively. From this result, animal production and husbandry are mostly facing with technical constraint. Therefore, it is good to support them with suitable production.



3.3 Fishery and Aquaculture Potential

3.3.1 Traditional Fishery¹⁴ Practices

42. According to the interview with all of 225 respondents, it is found that there are approximately 115 HHs equals to about 51.11% used to fish or fish traditionally inside their village. Significantly, they totally spent on average about 2,580,000.00 riels of all fishing families on the fishing materials for traditional fisheries. However, there is no family used to do aquaculture in the village, according to the interview.

¹⁴ 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).

3.4 Agricultural Cooperative, Producer Group and Revolving Funds Group

43. According to the interview with those 225 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

44. 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 **La N village**. In addition, 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.

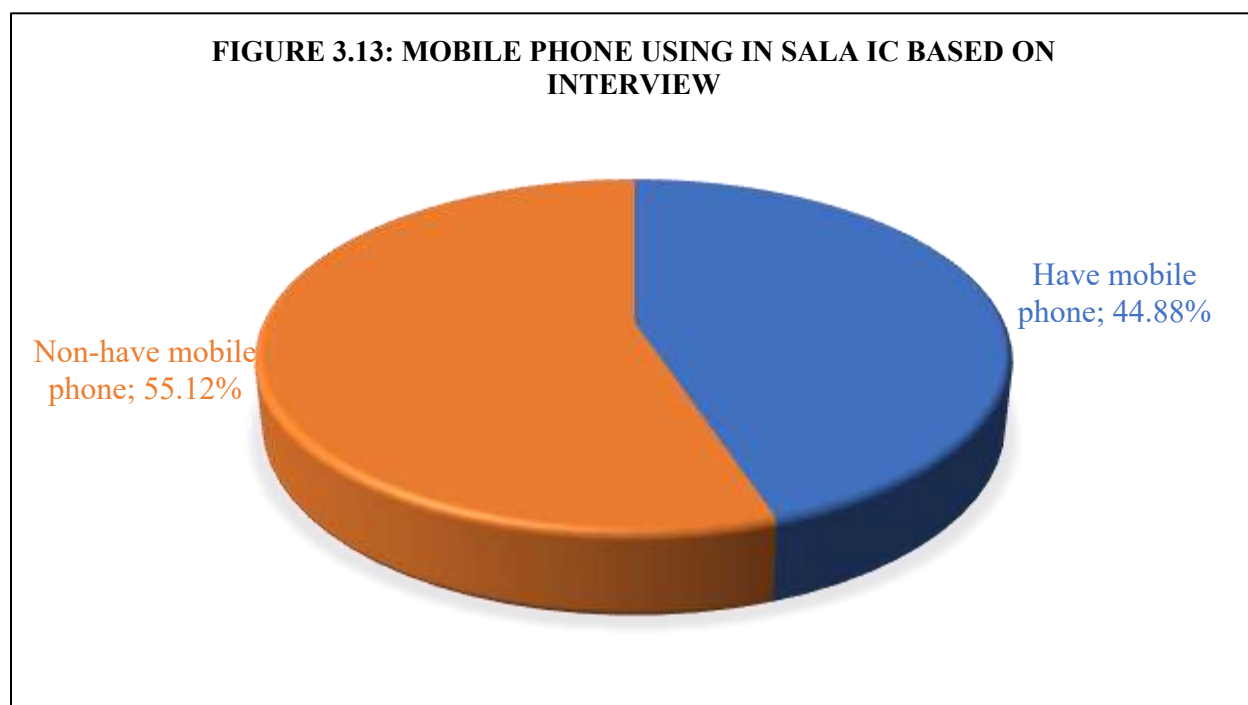
3.5.2 Existing Markets

45. 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

46. According to the interview, it is found that there are approximately 101 HHs equals to about 44.88% who have had the mobile phones while about 124 HHs equals to 55.12% do not have the mobile phone. Totally, their mobile phone is calculated approximately 149 phones while it is estimated about 136 smartphone equals to 91.27%. Figure 3.13 below shows about the mobile phone utilization in **La N village** as per all 225 respondents interviewed.
47. However, there are approximately 21 respondents equals to 9.33% had 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.*
48. By the way, according to the interview, it is found that there are more than 20.00% (45 HHs) who did not attend the training provided by either NGOs or governmental agency while there

approximately 50.59% (43 HHs) who used to attend the training. The trainings covered on the technical crops farming and compost fertilizer making, fish aquatic farming and livestock farming.



3.7 Economic Analysis¹⁵

3.7.1 On Farm Incomes

49. According to the interview of all 225 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 3,236,455,000.00 riels equals to 782,887.03 USD while it is also found that the production cost on agricultural farming is approximately 600,135,000.00 riels equal to 145,170.54 USD.

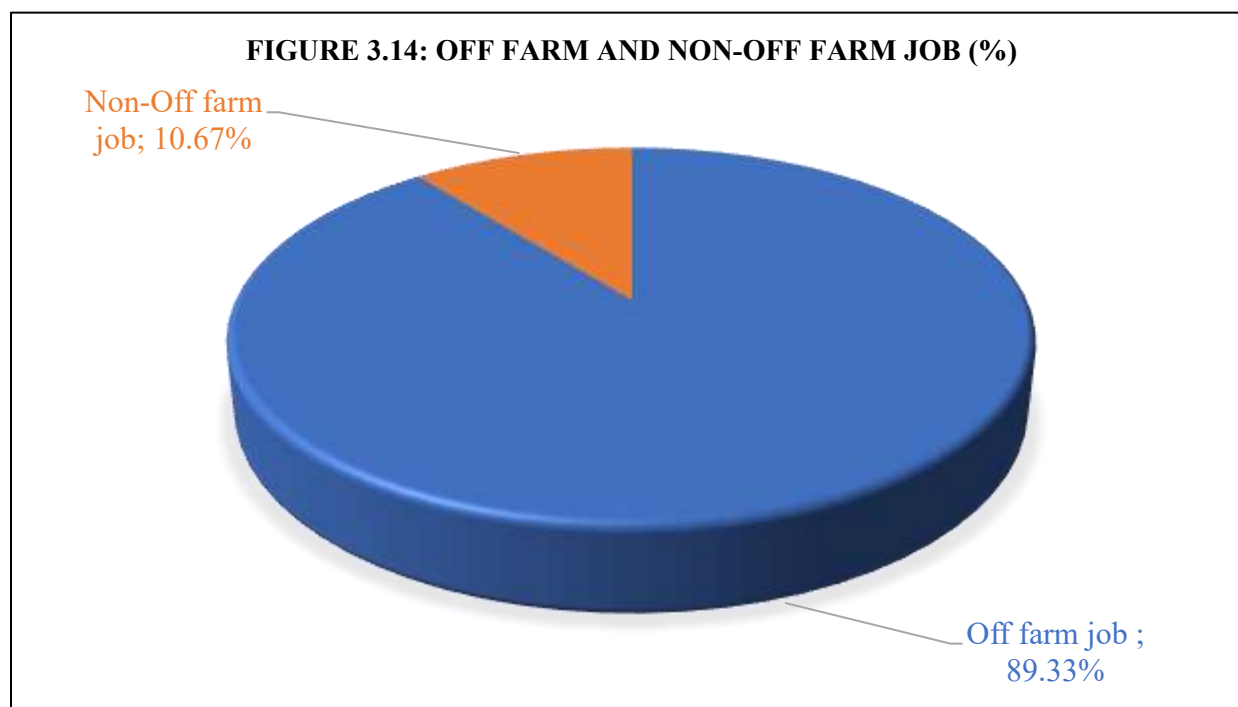
3.7.2 Off Farm Incomes

50. By the way, besides agriculture farming activities, it is found that there are about 89.33% (201 HHs) have been working in other sector assumed as non-farm jobs¹⁶ while there are about

¹⁵ 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.)

¹⁶ 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,

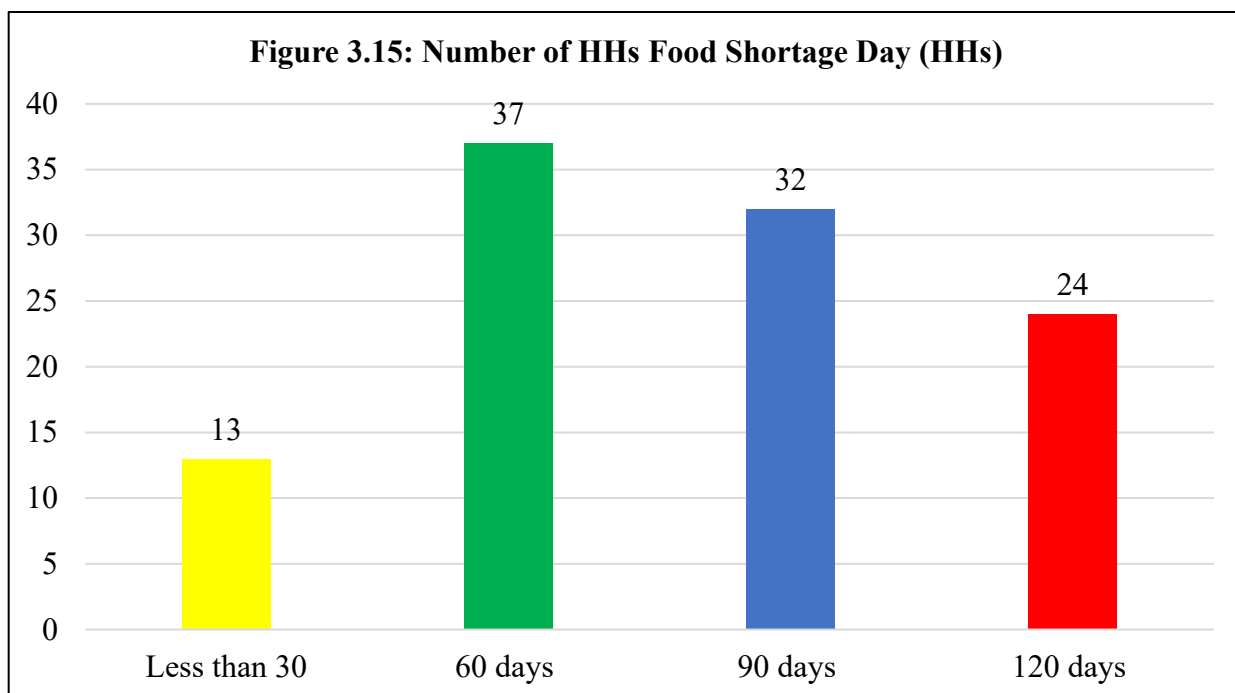
10.67% (24 HHs) mentioned that they did not get the non-farm jobs as stated in Figure 3.14 below. According to the interview, the total revenue earns from non-farm job accounts approximately 914,240,000.00 riels equal to 221,151.43 USD.



3.7.3 Household Food Security (HFS)

51. 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.
52. 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.
53. Regards to status of food security of this village, it was recorded 5.77% (13 HHs), 16.44% (37 HHs), 14.22% (13 HHs) and 10.66% (24 HHs) have answered that they used to face the insufficient food consumption from less than 30 days, 60 days, 90 days and 120 days, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.15 below.

find non-timber forest products, selling foods and other using materials, construction workers and the gift provided by their marriage children.



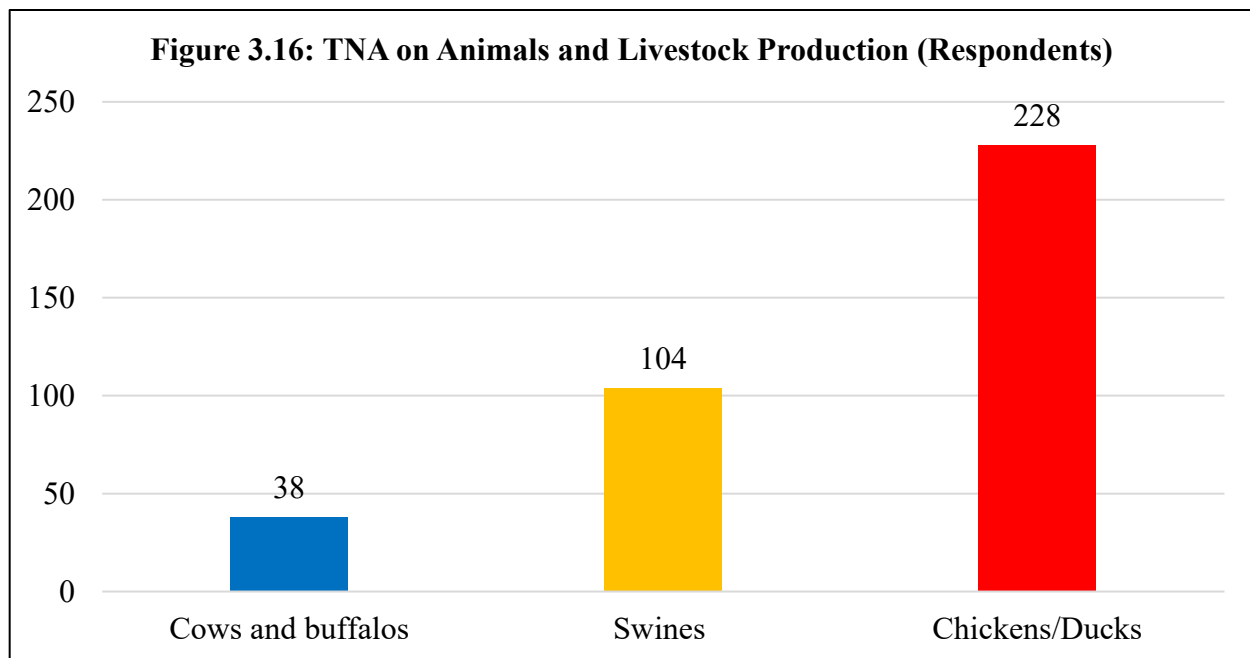
3.8 Training Needs Assessment¹⁷ (TNA)

54. 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.

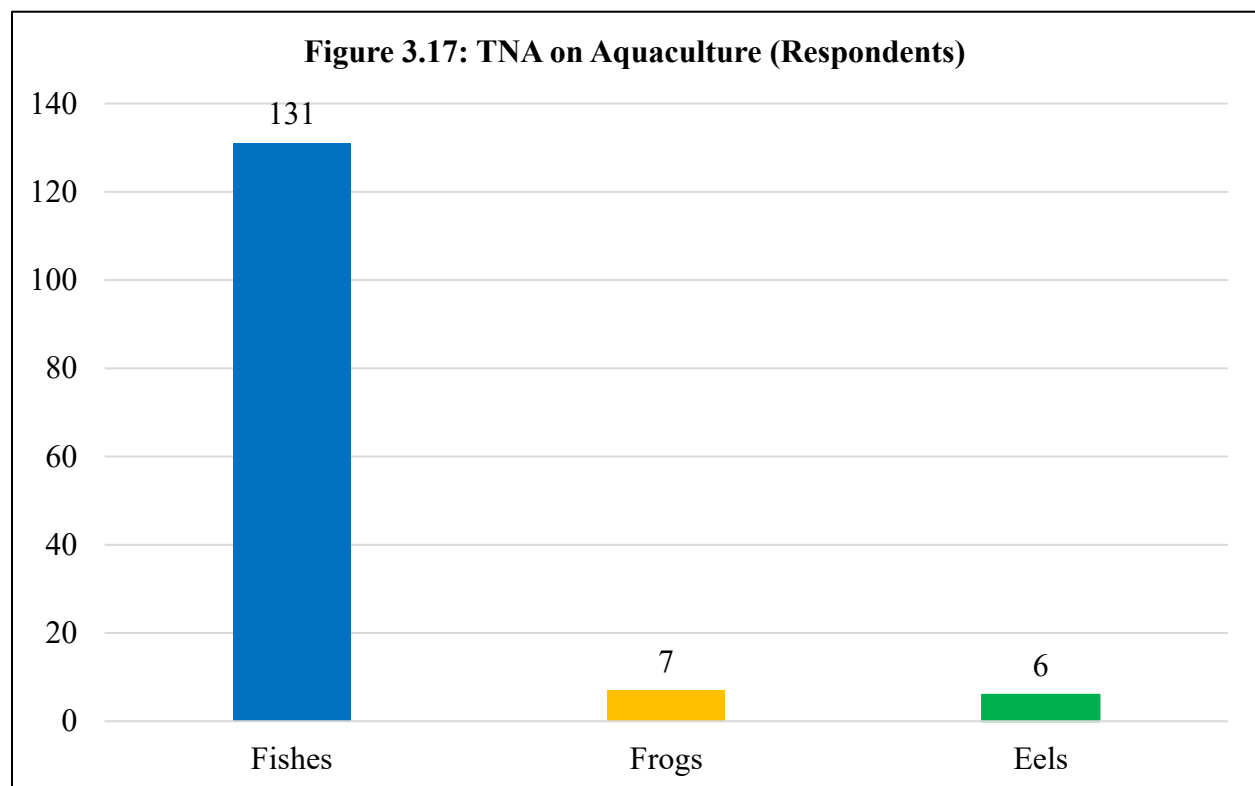
55. According to the results of interview of all 225 respondents, it is found that, for the animal and livestock production, there are 38, 104, and 228 respondents want to get the training on cow/buffalo, swine, chicken and duck raising production, respectively, as stated in the figure 3.16 below. Remarkably, 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.

¹⁷ “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:

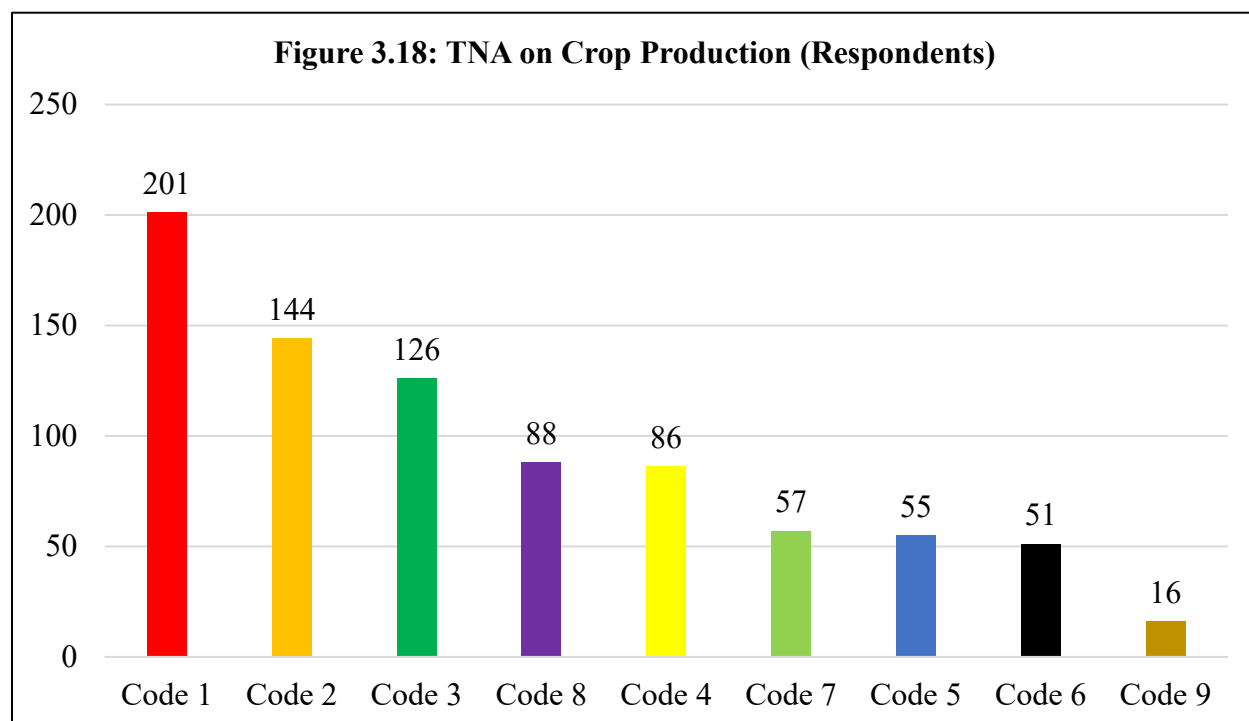
https://www.jica.go.jp/project/cambodia/0601331/pdf/english/3_TNA_01.pdf.



56. Figure 3.17 above shows about the TNA on aquaculture, according to the results of interview of all 225 respondents. As results, it is found that there are 131, 7 and 6 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.

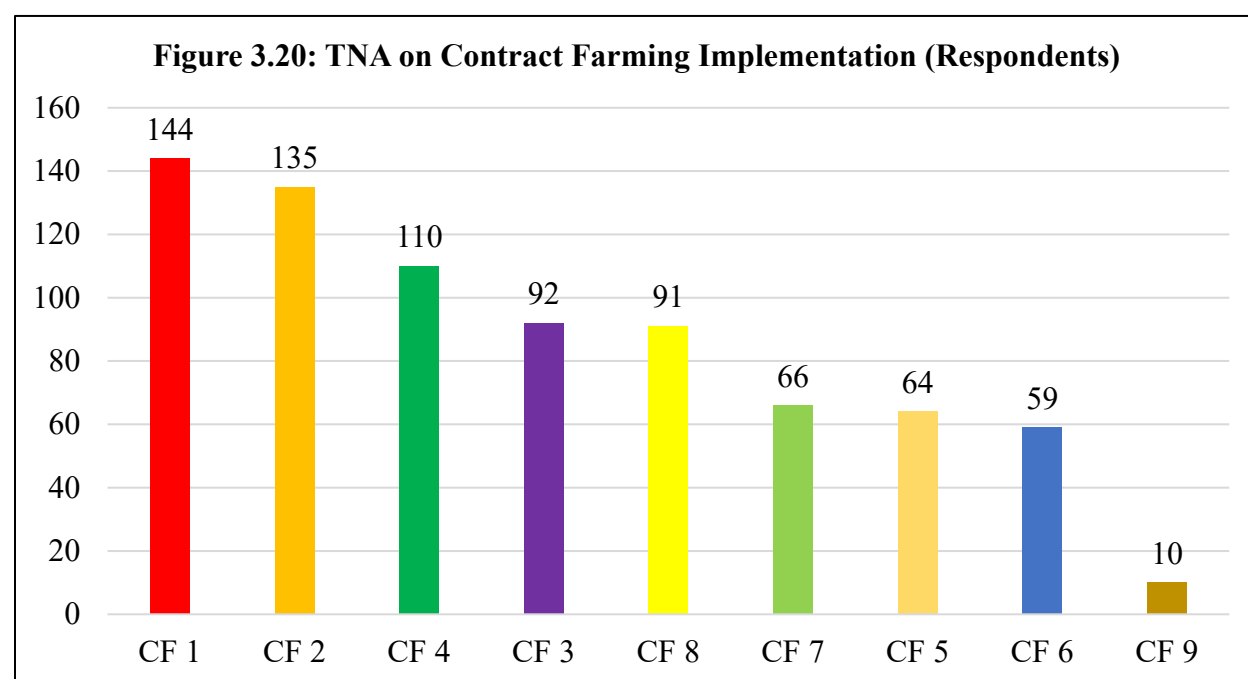
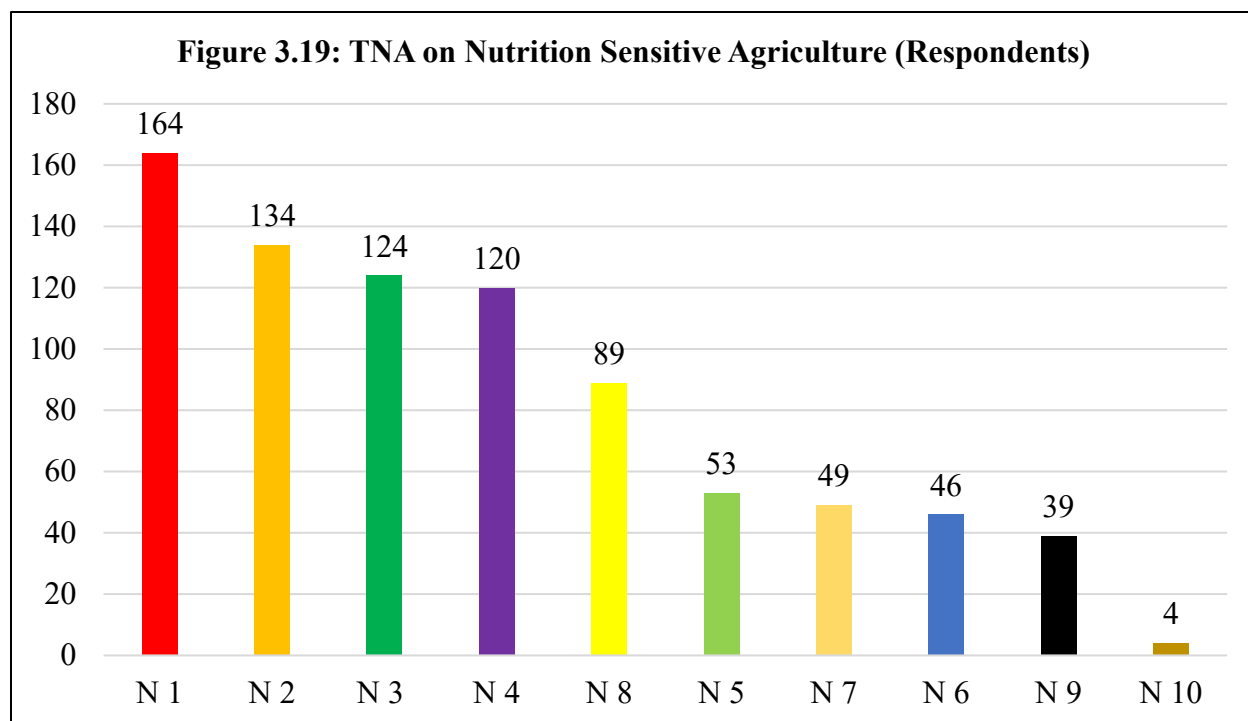


57. For TNA on crops production, it is orderly coded for each specific title from **Code 1** to **Code 10**. According to the interview with all 83 HHs on the TNA of crops production, it is found that the **Code 1, Code 2, Code 3, Code 8, Code 4, Code 7, Code 5, Code 6** and **Code 9** have been rationally rated as following results **201, 144, 126, 88, 86, 57, 55, 51** and **16** responses, respectively. Figure 3.18 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.



58. 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 83 HHs on the TNA of NSA, it is found that the **N 1, N 2, N 3, N 4, N 8, N 5, N 7, N 6, N 9**, and **N 10** have been rationally rated as following results **164, 134, 124, 120, 89, 53, 49, 46, 39** and **4** responses, respectively. Figure 3.19 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.

59. 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 83 HHs on the TNA of CF implementation, it is found that the **CF 1, CF 2, CF 4, CF 3, CF 8, CF 7, CF 5, CF 6** and **CF 9** have been rationally rated as following results **144, 135, 110, 92, 91, 66, 64, 59** and **10** response, respectively. Figure 3.20 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.



3.9 Conclusion

60. After having interviewed with all 225 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 80.50 ha, total yields 82.75 tons, average land holding 1.13 ha/HH, average yield 1.17 ton per hectare), cashew tree (Total planting areas 466.70 ha, total yields 322.40 tons, harvested areas last year 436.20 ha, average

land holding 2.07 ha/HH and average yield 1.45 ton/ha), cassava (Total planting areas 177.50 ha with total yields sold in dried cassava chip 1,027.30 ton), (2) the potential animals and livestock production such as cows/buffalos (33 heads), swine and mice pigs (34 heads), chickens (1093 heads), ducks and others (93 heads), and (3) the potential of other related agricultural practices.

61. For the poverty line in **La N village**, it is economically assumed that they are not living under poverty line¹⁸ because of their daily income (in total approximately 30,420.52 riels/day/HH (equals to 7.36 USD/day/HH) which is calculated based on on farm (19,288.22 riels/day/HH) and off farm (11,132.30 riels/day/HH)) is more than 2.67 USD per day per household¹⁹. However, 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.
62. 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

63. 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.

¹⁸ 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:

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

¹⁹ 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 ethnic people group.

64. 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 farming²⁰ negotiation for better markets guarantee.
65. 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.
66. 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 **La N village** itself through the technical and professional skills provided as well as the allowances supports suitably provide 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 **La N village**.

²⁰ 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.

IV. ANNEXES

Annex 4.1: List of Interviewees in La N village

No	Name	Sex	Age	Ethic group	Education level	Children	Son	Daughter	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Rel Chhun	M	46	Tumpoun	Did not study	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
2	Kong Ty	M	58	Tumpoun	Primary School	8	5	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
3	Leav Pann	F	54	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
4	Luy Touy	F	52	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
5	Srey Bunthorng	M	29	Khmer*	High School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
6	Phal Sophoeun	M	33	Khmer*	High School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
7	Bleung Ka Eak	F	61	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
8	Peng Phlong	M	42	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
9	Rath Kosal	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
10	Srey Oun	F	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
11	Khorn Phoeun	F	20	Tumpoun	Secondary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
12	Chhorn Thoeun	M	40	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
13	Keth Thy	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
14	Kvanh Morng	M	58	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	3	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
15	Boo Phanna	M	33	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
16	Ten Tem	M	61	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
17	Mom Sokha	M	44	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
18	Kong Phoeun	M	55	Tumpoun	Secondary School	7	5	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
19	Nouen Rodorngvann	F	25	Tumpoun	High School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
20	Chrech Orn	F	36	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	4	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
21	Mom Sok Khouen	M	44	Khmer*	Primary School	4	1	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
22	Kol Sophea	F	53	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	1	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
23	In Lai Hean	F	33	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
24	Sanh Sopheak	M	45	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
25	Bin Phy	M	43	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
26	Leung Pa	M	61	Tumpoun	Primary School	8	4	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

27	Plorl Mith	M	38	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
28	Noum Morn	F	52	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
29	Kayors Kamorm	F	51	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
30	Leunh Kanha	F	39	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	3	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
31	Chreng Blich	F	24	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
32	Chann Chao	F	80	Tumpoun	Did not study	1		1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
33	Eang Piseth	M	37	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
34	Roun Khlek	F	62	Tumpoun	Did not study	9	7	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
35	Thoun Eang	M	45	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
36	Sreng Chanh	F	34	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
37	Youn Choun	M	50	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
38	Pik Phalla	F	37	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
39	Duk Preal	F	68	Tumpoun	Did not study	7	4	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
40	Ngeul Ya	F	68	Tumpoun	Did not study	10	8	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
41	Tam Khoun	M	51	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
42	Thy Porm	F	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
43	Khvang Pich	M	41	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
44	Pho Khouy	M	54	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
45	Khim Khorb	M	32	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
46	Khim Bunh	M	39	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
47	Sen Tin	F	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
48	Ty Sreyna	M	20	Tumpoun	Secondary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
49	Thy Tha	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
50	Roeun Phalla	M	44	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
51	Thorn Payi	F	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
52	Phally Prosnak	M	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
53	Tam Ris	F	33	Tumpoun	Did not study	5	1	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
54	San Huy	M	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
55	Pol Sak	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
56	Touch Veareak	M	27	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
57	Vann Chreub	F	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	3	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
58	Brorn Odom	M	32	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
59	Chrun Sao	M	41	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
60	Om Chheang	M	60	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

61	Dy Srey Oun	F	43	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	1	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
62	Cheuk Chrun	M	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
63	Cheng Tha	M	61	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
64	Rin Veach	M	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
65	Keum San	M	48	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	5	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
66	Rin Rith	M	48	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
67	Luch Vy	M	19	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
68	Oeun Ngen	M	32	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
69	Sem Sophan	M	38	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
70	Reu Phally	M	41	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	4	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
71	Seng Teav	M	68	Tumpoun	Did not study	10	5	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
72	Neang Channak	M	36	Tumpoun	Secondary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
73	RY bona	M	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
74	Bon Sreyleak	F	24	Tumpoun	Secondary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
75	Sos lim	M	44	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	4	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
76	rinh Nhon	M	53	Tumpoun	Did not study	6	3	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
77	Sorn Dara	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
78	Sorn Theary	M	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
79	Blon chanthy	F	29	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
80	Teav sreymao	F	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
81	Teav Sreynan	F	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
82	Lay Bon	F	52	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
83	Soun ron	M	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
84	Kim Heang	F	60	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	1	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
85	Vol Chaly	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
86	Rean Chim	F	50	Tumpoun	Did not study	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
87	Ros ponsokkhern	M	31	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
88	Porn saeoun	M	66	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
89	Thy someoun	F	29	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	--	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
90	Porn Chanthy	M	57	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
91	Thy Sreypov	F	27	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
92	Ngin Khorn	M	50	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
93	Chorn sreymom	F	42	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	4	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
94	Theang eangseng	M	42	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	-	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

95	Luy Phoy	M	43	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
96	Ka Phalla	F	27	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
97	Khol Pheoun	F	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
98	Noy Chanthy	M	70	Tumpoun	Primary School	7	4	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
99	Kanh Cheanghim	M	60	Tumpoun	Primary School	8	6	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
100	Kven Cham	F	61	Tumpoun	Primary School	7	3	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
101	Kle yom	F	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
102	Ngav saveoun	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
103	Check Lai	F	36	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
104	Theon Chanra	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
105	Khen chenda	F	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
106	Ngok leng	F	70	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
107	Porn Pjanh	F	45	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	-	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
108	sok Chanthy	F	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	3	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
109	Ouk Mengheoun	F	43	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
110	Chum sokkeng	F	45	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
111	Kvek Lom	F	42	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
112	Bur lorm	F	48	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	4	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
113	Lim Phin	M	44	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
114	Yeav Khat	M	50	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
115	Chreng Khorn	M	46	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
116	Mo vin	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
117	sin Sreyroth	F	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
118	Mom morm	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
119	Chrong Din	M	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
120	Sin sareth	M	24	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
121	Mob Phat	F	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	1	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
122	Vet sreymao	F	30	Tumpoun	Did not study	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
123	Chan Thapor	M	39	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
124	Boung Dok	M	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
125	Phut Phat	M	37	Tumpoun	Did not study	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
126	Chrong sojin	M	45	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
127	Cheorng san	M	67	Tumpoun	Did not study	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
128	Sin Sareth	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
129	Tang Soun	M	40	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

130	Chhar Thern	M	50	Tumpoun	Did not study	6	4	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
131	Pot Chount	M	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
132	Chanthea korn	M	49	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
133	Ny Nhang	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
134	Tam Nheav	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
135	Morn Reaksmei	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
136	Mom Nhang	M	28	Tumpoun	Did not study	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
137	Chreang Yin	M	34	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
138	Bo Kav	M	53	Tumpoun	Primary School	9	6	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
139	Pornh Thunh	M	46	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	-	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
140	Young Ka	M	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	-	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
141	Chanthea Khouy	M	42	Tumpoun	Primary School	8	5	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
142	Nan Chroung	M	64	Tumpoun	Primary School	8	5	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
143	Nom Theang	M	61	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
144	Kao chhnai	F	26	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
145	Eam Pot	M	65	Tumpoun	Primary School	7	4	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
146	Thang Lann	F	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
147	Nu Nerng	F	36	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
148	Nib pon	F	29	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
149	Vy Nav	F	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
150	Kompre Mol	F	62	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	-	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
151	Heav chorja	F	60	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
152	Thy Peat	F	53	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	5	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
153	Phan Sophyrathob	M	35	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	3	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
154	Net Pret	M	42	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
155	Nhu lur	M	52	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
156	Da Bovy	M	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
157	Yong Pin	M	23	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
158	kavmi neang	F	28	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
159	Chek Pram	F	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	2	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
160	Peng Ngorm	F	51	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	-	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
161	Savin Des	F	36	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
162	Chung Ponh	F	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
163	Pol Serng	M	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
164	Keo Mo	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

165	Team Noy	F	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
166	Sok kahok	M	45	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
167	Sin Sareoun	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
168	Heang Sopheak	M	35	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
169	Tam Moun	M	43	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
170	Klat Talat	M	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
171	Mom Re	M	32	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
172	Kayok vin	M	48	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
173	Chreang orn	F	43	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	4	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
174	Khim Pheorn	M	23	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
175	Tam Kleav	M	43	Tumpoun	Primary School	7	4	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
176	Nan Pink	F	65	Tumpoun	Did not study	7	2	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
177	Sim tola	M	47	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	4	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
178	Mong teng	M	25	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
179	Chaban Vanthorn	M	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	4	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
180	Lour von	M	30	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	-	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
181	Yet Kan	F	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
182	Ngoy Klok	M	70	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	4	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
183	Ek Pov	M	57	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
184	Ouk Phea	M	23	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
185	Eng Chenda	F	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	4	3	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
186	Pak Phal	M	60	Tumpoun	Primary School	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
187	Khy koyra	M	37	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	3	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
188	Nhean Thea	M	27	Tumpoun	Primary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
189	Chan Baorl	F	33	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
190	Brak saron	F	40	Tumpoun	Secondary School	6	3	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
191	Nhim Thavry	F	49	Tumpoun	Secondary School	7	2	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
192	Sam saret	M	51	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
193	Sorn Heng	M	51	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	2	4	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
194	Hem sarin	M	51	Tumpoun	Secondary School	5	2	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
195	Reorng von	M	51	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
196	Chey mean	M	51	Tumpoun	Primary School	6	3	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
197	Hang Chandy	M	40	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	1	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
198	Pang klas	M	52	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
199	Peng sadu	M	41	Tumpoun	Did not study	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

200	Thai Ngok	M	41	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
201	Kham buntheoun	M	28	Tumpoun	High School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
202	Han erm	M	32	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
203	Kin Theang	M	45	Tumpoun	Secondary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
204	Van Phun	F	62	Tumpoun	Did not study	5	3	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
205	Sam Somart	M	46	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
206	Klay kin	M	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
207	Man pav	M	21	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
208	Kouk Ya	M	22	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	1	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
209	Pen Khen	M	25	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	2	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
210	Ngek Tae	M	45	Tumpoun	Did not study	2	-	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
211	Klas Khut	M	31	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
212	Mom sim	M	53	Tumpoun	Secondary School	7	2	5	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
213	Luy Channy	F	20	Tumpoun	Secondary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
214	Boun binh	F	18	Tumpoun	Secondary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
215	Khoy sophal	F	18	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
216	Neoun linh	M	23	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
217	Kea yach	F	18	Tumpoun	Secondary School	1	-	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
218	Vat ravin	M	23	Tumpoun	Primary School	2	-	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
219	Ye sreysi	F	18	Tumpoun	Secondary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
220	Mut Ream	M	25	Tumpoun	Did not study	3	2	1	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
221	Brach yon	F	20	Tumpoun	Primary School	-	-	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
222	Khoun Long	F	20	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
223	Nhak serng	M	33	Tumpoun	Primary School	1	1	-	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
224	Ting khante	F	40	Tumpoun	Did not study	4	1	3	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri
225	Keo sochan	M	51	Tumpoun	Secondary School	3	1	2	La N	Teun	Koun Mom	Ratanakiri

Remarks: * They have married to the ethics people of Tumpoun.

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	Rel Chhun	M	1.00	1	-	-	-
2	Kong Ty	M	-	-	-	-	-
3	Leav Pann	F	1.00	1	-	-	-
4	Luy Touy	F	2.00	12	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
5	Srey Bunthorng	M	5.00	10	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
6	Phal Sophoeun	M	10.00	10	6.00	6.00	4,000.00
7	Bleung Ka Eak	F	2.00	3	0.30	0.30	4,000.00
8	Peng Phlong	M	4.00	1			
9	Rath Kosal	M	3.00	8	2.00	2.00	4,000.00
10	Srey Oun	F	-	-	-	-	-
11	Khorn Phoeun	F	1.00	6	0.50	0.50	4,000.00
12	Chhorn Thoeun	M	10.00	8	6.00	6.00	4,000.00
13	Keth Thy	M	-	-	-	-	-
14	Kvanh Morng	M	-	-	-	-	-
15	Boo Phanna	M	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
16	Ten Tem	M	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mom Sokha	M	14.00	9	10.00	10.00	4,000.00
18	Kong Phoeun	M	2.00	6	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
19	Nouen Rodorngvann	F	-	-	-	-	-
20	Chrech Orn	F	-	-	-	-	-
21	Mom Sok Khoun	M	7.00	10	7.00	7.00	4,000.00
22	Kol Sophea	F	5.00	10	4.00	4.00	4,000.00
23	In Lai Hean	F	1.50	2	-	-	-
24	Sanh Sopheak	M	10.00	8	8.00	8.00	4,000.00
25	Bin Phy	M	2.00	5	1.20	1.20	4,000.00
26	Leung Pa	M	3.00	12	1.80	1.80	4,000.00
27	Plorl Mith	M	1.00	8	0.75	0.75	4,000.00
28	Noum Morn	F	-	-	-	-	-
29	Kayors Kamorm	F	1.00	5	0.40	0.40	4,000.00
30	Leunh Kanha	F	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chreng Blich	F	-	-	-	-	-
32	Chann Chao	F	-	-	-	-	-
33	Eang Piseth	M	-	-	-	-	-
34	Roun Khlek	F	-	-	-	-	-
35	Thoun Eang	M	10.00	4	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
36	Sreng Chanh	F	-	-	-	-	-
37	Youn Choun	M	2.00	5	0.30	0.30	4,000.00
38	Pik Phalla	F	2.00	5	1.50	1.50	
39	Duk Preal	F	2.00	2	-	-	-
40	Ngeul Ya	F	1.00	5	0.30	0.30	2,000.00
41	Tam Khoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
42	Thy Porm	F	1.00	4	0.50	0.50	3,000.00
43	Khvang Pich	M	-	-	-	-	-
44	Pho Khouy	M	-	-	-	-	-
45	Khim Khorb	M	-	-	-	-	-
46	Khim Bunh	M	-	-	-	-	-
47	Sen Tin	F	-	-	-	-	-
48	Ty Sreyna	M	-	-	-	-	-
49	Thy Tha	M	2.00	3	1.00	1.00	4,500.00
50	Roeun Phalla	M	2.00	4	0.60	0.60	4,000.00
51	Thorn Payi	F	1.00	3	-	-	-
52	Phally Prosnak	M	-	-	-	-	-

53	Tam Ris	F	-	-	-	-	-
54	San Huy	M	2.00	7	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
55	Pol Sak	M	1.00	4	0.10	0.10	4,000.00
56	Touch Veareak	M	1.50	2	-	-	-
57	Vann Chreub	F	3.00	2	-	-	-
58	Brorn Odom	M	3.00	1	-	-	-
59	Chrun Sao	M	-	-	-	-	-
60	Om Chheang	M	-	-	-	-	-
61	Dy Srey Oun	F	-	-	-	-	-
62	Cheuk Chrun	M	-	-	-	-	-
63	Cheng Tha	M	2.00	3	0.80	0.80	4,500.00
64	Rin Veach	M	-	-	-	-	-
65	Keum San	M	5.00	4	3.00	3.00	4,500.00
66	Rin Rith	M	1.00	4	0.80	0.80	4,500.00
67	Luch Vy	M	1.50	2	មិនទាន់រៀន	មិនទាន់រៀន	-
68	Oeun Ngen	M	2.00	4	1.00	1.00	4,500.00
69	Sem Sophan	M	2.00	5	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
70	Reu Phally	M	-	-	-	-	-
71	Seng Teav	M	1.50	5	0.80	0.80	4,500.00
72	Neang Channak	M	-	-	-	-	-
73	RY bona	M	3.00	8	2.00	2.00	4,000.00
74	Bon Sreyleak	F	2.00	8	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
75	Sos lim	M	-	-	-	-	-
76	rinh Nhon	M	2.00	10	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
77	Sorn Dara	M	3.00	7	2.00	2.00	4,500.00
78	Sorn Theary	M	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	4,500.00
79	Blon chanthy	F	1.50	10	1.00	1.00	4,500.00
80	Teav sreymao	F	1.50	3			
81	Teav Sreynan	F	1.00	1			
82	Lay Bon	F	-	-	-	-	-
83	Soun ron	M	-	-	-	-	-
84	Kim Heang	F	2.00	5	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
85	Vol Chaly	M	1.00	1			
86	Rean Chim	F	0.50	-			
87	Ros ponsokkhern	M	1.50	9	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
88	Porn saeoun	M	5.00	8	4.00	4.00	4,000.00
89	Thy someoun	F	2.00	5	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
90	Porn Chanthay	M	6.00	10	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
91	Thy Sreypov	F	-	-	-	-	-
92	Ngin Khorn	M	20.00	10	15.00	15.00	4,000.00
93	Chorn sreymom	F	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
94	Theang eangseng	M	17.00	7	15.00	15.00	4,000.00
95	Luy Phoy	M	6.00	7	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
96	Ka Phalla	F	1.00	10	1.25	1.25	4,000.00
97	Khol Pheoun	F	1.00	10	0.50	0.50	4,000.00
98	Noy Chanthay	M	2.50	8	15.00	15.00	4,000.00
99	Kanh Cheanghim	M	1.00	7	0.50	0.50	4,000.00
100	Kven Cham	F	4.00	10	1.75	1.75	4,000.00
101	Kle yom	F					
102	Ngav saveoun	M					
103	Check Lai	F					
104	Theon Chanra	M					
105	Khen chenda	F					
106	Ngok leng	F					
107	Porn Pjanh	F	1.00	10	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
108	sok Chanthay	F					
109	Ouk Mengheoun	F	4.50	8	3.50	3.50	4,000.00

110	Chum sokkeng	F	7.00	8	6.00	6.00	4,000.00
111	Kvek Lom	F	2.00	10	1.75	1.75	4,000.00
112	Bur lorm	F	2.00	1	-	-	-
113	Lim Phin	M	11.00	8	10.00	10.00	4,000.00
114	Yeav Khat	M	-	-	-	-	-
115	Chreng Khorn	M	10.00	8	9.00	9.00	4,000.00
116	Mo vin	M	3.00	10	1.90	1.90	4,500.00
117	sin Sreyroth	F	-	-	-	-	-
118	Mom morm	M	1.00	6	0.80	0.80	450.00
119	Chrong Din	M	-	-	-	-	-
120	Sin sareth	M	-	-	-	-	-
121	Mob Phat	F	-	-	-	-	-
122	Vet sreymao	F	-	-	-	-	-
123	Chan Thapor	M	-	-	-	-	-
124	Boung Dok	M	-	-	-	-	-
125	Phut Phat	M	3.00	8	2.50	2.50	4,500.00
126	Chrong sojin	M	-	-	-	-	-
127	Cheorng san	M	2.00	8	1.80	1.80	4,500.00
128	Sin Sareth	M	-	-	-	-	-
129	Tang Soun	M	-	-	-	-	-
130	Chhar Thern	M	-	-	-	-	-
131	Pot Chount	M	2.00	8	1.60	1.60	4,500.00
132	Chanthea korn	M	-	-	-	-	-
133	Ny Nhang	M	1.00	7	1.00	1.00	4,500.00
134	Tam Nheav	M	-	-	-	-	-
135	Morn Reaksmey	M	1.00	3	0.20	0.20	4,500.00
136	Mom Nhang	M	3.00	6	1.20	1.20	4,500.00
137	Chreang Yin	M	-	-	-	-	-
138	Bo Kav	M	1.50	4	-	-	-
139	Pornh Thunh	M	2.00	6	0.50	0.50	5,000
140	Young Ka	M	-	-	-	-	-
141	Chanthea Khouy	M	-	-	-	-	-
142	Nan Chroung	M	1.00	10	0.70	0.70	4,500
143	Nom Theang	M	-	-	-	-	-
144	Kao chhnai	F	-	-	-	-	-
145	Eam Pot	M	0.70	6	1.00	1.00	4,500
146	Thang Lann	F	-	-	-	-	-
147	Nu Nerng	F	-	-	-	-	-
148	Nib pon	F	-	-	-	-	-
149	Vy Nav	F	1.50	4	0.50	0.50	4,000
150	Kompre Mol	F	-	-	-	-	-
151	Heav chorja	F	0.50	2	-	-	-
152	Thy Peat	F	-	-	-	-	-
153	Phan Sophyrathob	M	5.00	7	4.50	4.50	4,500
154	Net Pret	M	1.00	2	-	-	-
155	Nhu lur	M	1.50	6	0.90	0.90	4,500
156	Da Bovy	M	-	-	-	-	-
157	Yong Pin	M	-	-	-	-	-
158	kavmi neang	F	-	-	-	-	-
159	Chek Pram	F	1.00	6	0.60	0.60	4,500
160	Peng Ngorm	F	1.00	6	0.50	0.50	4,000
161	Savin Des	F	-	-	-	-	-
162	Chung Ponh	F	-	-	-	-	-
163	Pol Serng	M	3.00	7	2.20	2.20	4,500.00
164	Keo Mo	M	-	-	-	-	-
165	Team Noy	F	1.00	2	-	-	-

166	Sok kahok	M	-	-	-	-	-
167	Sin Sareoun	M	1.00	4	0.30	0.30	4,500.00
168	Heang Sopheak	M	3.00	7	2.20	2.20	4,500.00
169	Tam Moun	M	1.00	2	-	-	-
170	Klat Talat	M	1.50	10	1.30	1.30	4,500.00
171	Mom Re	M	-	-	-	-	-
172	Kayok vin	M	6.00	6	4.00	4.00	4,500.00
173	Chreang orn	F	-	-	-	-	-
174	Khim Pheorn	M	-				
175	Tam Kleav	M	-				
176	Nan Pink	F	-	-	-	-	
177	Sim tola	M	2.00	7	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
178	Mong teng	M	-	-			
179	Chaban Vanthorn	M	3.00	8	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
180	Lour von	M					
181	Yet Kan	F					
182	Ngoy Klok	M	7.00	7	6.00	6.00	4,000.00
183	Ek Pov	M	3.00	10	2.50	2.50	4,000.00
184	Ouk Phea	M	-				
185	Eng Chenda	F	10.00	10	6.00	6.00	4,000.00
186	Pak Phal	M	1.50	20	1.00	1.00	4,000.00
187	Khy koyra	M	5.00	10	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
188	Nhean Thea	M					
189	Chan Baorl	F	-	-			
190	Brak saron	F	3.00	6	2.00	2.00	4,000.00
191	Nhim Thavry	F	3.00	10	2.30	2.30	4,000.00
192	Sam saret	M					
193	Sorn Heng	M	2.00	10	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
194	Hem sarin	M	15.00	7	12.00	12.00	4,000.00
195	Reorng von	M	15.00	10	10.00	10.00	4,000.00
196	Chey mean	M	20.00	12	15.00	15.00	4,000.00
197	Hang Chandy	M	1.00	3	-	-	-
198	Pang klas	M	-	-	-	-	-
199	Peng sadu	M	-	-	-	-	-
200	Thai Ngok	M	-	-	-	-	-
201	Kham buntheoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
202	Han erm	M	10.00	10	7.00	7.00	4,000.00
203	Kin Theang	M	20.00	12	13.00	13.00	4,000.00
204	Van Phun	F	4.00	12	3.00	3.00	4,000.00
205	Sam Somart	M	20.00	15	12.00	12.00	4,000.00
206	Klay kin	M	3.00	11	2.50	2.50	4,000.00
207	Man pav	M	-	-	-	-	-
208	Kouk Ya	M	-	-	-	-	-
209	Pen Khen	M	-	-	-	-	-
210	Ngek Tae	M	-	-	-	-	-
211	Klas Khut	M	-	-	-	-	-
212	Mom sim	M	3.00	12	9.00	9.00	4,000.00
213	Luy Channy	F	3.00	7	2.30	2.30	4,000.00
214	Boun binh	F	-	-	-	-	-
215	Khoy sophal	F	-	-	-	-	-
216	Neoun linh	M	-	-	-	-	-
217	Kea yach	F	2.00	7	1.50	1.50	4,000.00
218	Vat ravin	M	-	-	-	-	-
219	Ye sreysi	F	-	-	-	-	-
220	Mut Ream	M	-	-	-	-	-
221	Brach yon	F	2.00	3	-	-	-
222	Khoun Long	F	-	-	-	-	-

223	Nhak serng	M	-	-	-	-	-
224	Ting khante	F	-	-	-	-	-
225	Keo sochan	M	1.00	7	0.70	0.70	4,000.00
Total (ha, t)			466.70	-	322.40	322.40	407,450

Annex 4.3: List of Families Planting Tapioca

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Dried Cassava Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Rel Chhun	M	-	-	-
2	Kong Ty	M	1.00	3.00	700.00
3	Leav Pann	F	-	-	-
4	Luy Touy	F	-	-	-
5	Srey Bunthorng	M	3.00	6.00	700.00
6	Phal Sophoeun	M	3.00	7.00	700.00
7	Bleung Ka Eak	F	2.00	6.00	700.00
8	Peng Phlong	M	2.00	8.00	700.00
9	Rath Kosal	M	-	-	-
10	Srey Oun	F	1.00	2.00	700.00
11	Khorn Phoeun	F	-	-	-
12	Chhorn Thoeun	M	-	-	-
13	Keth Thy	M	-	-	-
14	Kvanh Morng	M	-	-	-
15	Boo Phanna	M	-	-	-
16	Ten Tem	M	-	-	-
17	Mom Sokha	M	-	-	-
18	Kong Phoeun	M	-	-	-
19	Nouen Rodorngvann	F	-	-	-
20	Chrech Orn	F	-	-	-
21	Mom Sok Khouen	M	4.00	10.00	700.00
22	Kol Sophea	F	0.50	2.00	600.00
23	In Lai Hean	F	1.50	8.00	700.00
24	Sanh Sopheak	M	-	-	-
25	Bin Phy	M	3.00	27.00	600.00
26	Leung Pa	M	-	-	-
27	Plorl Mith	M	-	-	-
28	Noum Morn	F	-	-	-
29	Kayors Kamorm	F	-	-	-
30	Leunh Kanha	F	-	-	-
31	Chreng Blich	F	1.50	9.00	600.00
32	Chann Chao	F	-	-	-
33	Eang Piseth	M	-	-	-
34	Roun Khlek	F	-	-	-
35	Thoun Eang	M	-	-	-
36	Sreng Chanh	F	-	-	-
37	Youn Choun	M	1.00	10.00	700.00
38	Pik Phalla	F	-	-	-
39	Duk Preal	F	2.00	7.00	600.00
40	Ngeul Ya	F	-	-	-
41	Tam Khoun	M	-	-	-
42	Thy Porm	F	1.00	2.00	700.00
43	Khvang Pich	M	-	-	-
44	Pho Khouy	M	-	-	-
45	Khim Khorb	M	-	-	-
46	Khim Bunh	M	-	-	-
47	Sen Tin	F	1.00	7.00	600.00
48	Ty Sreyna	M	1.00	8.00	700.00

49	Thy Tha	M	1.00	6.00	800.00
50	Roeun Phalla	M	1.00	7.00	800.00
51	Thorn Payi	F	2.00	18.00	800.00
52	Phally Prosnak	M	-	-	-
53	Tam Ris	F	-	-	-
54	San Huy	M	1.00	5.00	600.00
55	Pol Sak	M	-	-	-
56	Touch Veareak	M	1.50	16.00	800.00
57	Vann Chreub	F	2.00	13.00	800.00
58	Brorn Odom	M	-	-	-
59	Chrun Sao	M	-	-	-
60	Om Chheang	M	-	-	-
61	Dy Srey Oun	F	-	-	-
62	Cheuk Chrun	M	-	-	-
63	Cheng Tha	M	1.00	8.00	800.00
64	Rin Veach	M	3.00	8.00	800.00
65	Keum San	M	2.00	10.00	800.00
66	Rin Rith	M	3.00	10.00	800.00
67	Luch Vy	M	1.00	6.00	800.00
68	Oeun Ngen	M	1.50	6.00	800.00
69	Sem Sophan	M	-	-	-
70	Reu Phally	M	2.00	18.00	800.00
71	Seng Teav	M	1.00	4.00	800.00
72	Neang Channak	M	-	-	-
73	RY bona	M	2.00	10.00	700.00
74	Bon Sreyleak	F	1.00	5.00	700.00
75	Sos lim	M	-	-	-
76	rinh Nhon	M	-	-	-
77	Sorn Dara	M	1.00	5.00	700.00
78	Sorn Theary	M	1.50	8.00	700.00
79	Blon chanthy	F	-	-	-
80	Teav sreymao	F	1.00	6.00	800.00
81	Teav Sreynan	F	1.00	6.00	800.00
82	Lay Bon	F	1.50	7.00	800.00
83	Soun ron	M	2.00	8.00	800.00
84	Kim Heang	F	-		
85	Vol Chaly	M	1.00	6.00	800.00
86	Rean Chim	F	2.00	8.00	800.00
87	Ros ponsokkhern	M			
88	Porn saeoun	M	0.50	3.00	700.00
89	Thy someoun	F	2.50	15.00	800.00
90	Porn Chanthy	M	1.00	5.00	600.00
91	Thy Sreypov	F	1.50	4.00	800.00
92	Ngin Khorn	M	-	-	-
93	Chorn sreymom	F	5.00	20.00	700.00
94	Theang eangseng	M	-	-	-
95	Luy Phoy	M	1.00	2.50	750.00
96	Ka Phalla	F	-	-	-
97	Khol Pheoun	F			
98	Noy Chanthy	M	1.00	1.50	750.00
99	Kanh Cheanghim	M	1.00	2.00	750.00
100	Kven Cham	F			
101	Kle yom	F			
102	Ngav saveoun	M	0.50	2.00	750.00
103	Check Lai	F			
104	Theon Chanra	M			
105	Khen chenda	F			

106	Ngok leng	F			
107	Porn Pjanh	F	1.50	1.00	750.00
108	sok Chanthy	F			
109	Ouk Mengheoun	F			
110	Chum sokkeng	F	1.00	2.00	600.00
111	Kvek Lom	F	2.00	3.00	700.00
112	Bur lorm	F	2.00	4.00	700.00
113	Lim Phin	M	-	-	-
114	Yeav Khat	M	-	-	-
115	Chreng Khorn	M	2.00	15.00	650.00
116	Mo vin	M	2.00	15.00	650.00
117	sin Sreyroth	F	-	-	-
118	Mom morm	M	1.50	13.00	650.00
119	Chrong Din	M	0.50	5.00	650.00
120	Sin sareth	M	-	-	-
121	Mob Phat	F	1.00	6.00	650.00
122	Vet sreymao	F	-	-	-
123	Chan Thapor	M	1.00	7.00	650.00
124	Boung Dok	M	-	-	-
125	Phut Phat	M	1.00	8.00	650.00
126	Chrong sojin	M	-	-	-
127	Cheorng san	M	-	-	-
128	Sin Sareth	M	1.00	10.00	650.00
129	Tang Soun	M	1.00	8.00	650.00
130	Chhar Thern	M	-	-	-
131	Pot Chount	M	1.00	7.00	650.00
132	Chanthea korn	M	-	-	-
133	Ny Nhang	M	1.00	9.00	650.00
134	Tam Nheav	M		-	-
135	Morn Reaksmey	M	1.00	11.00	650.00
136	Mom Nhang	M	1.00	8.00	650.00
137	Chreang Yin	M	-	-	-
138	Bo Kav	M	1.50	3.00	700.00
139	Pornh Thunh	M	1.50	8.00	800.00
140	Young Ka	M	-	-	-
141	Chanthea Khouy	M	-	-	-
142	Nan Chroung	M	-	-	-
143	Nom Theang	M	0.50	1.50	600.00
144	Kao chhnai	F	1.00	0.80	700.00
145	Eam Pot	M	-	-	-
146	Thang Lann	F	-	-	-
147	Nu Nerng	F	-	-	-
148	Nib pon	F	-	-	-
149	Vy Nav	F	0.50	3.00	600.00
150	Kompre Mol	F	-	-	-
151	Heav chorja	F	0.50	3.00	600.00
152	Thy Peat	F	-	-	-
153	Phan Sophyrathob	M	2.00	13.00	650.00
154	Net Pret	M	2.00	10.00	650.00
155	Nhu lur	M	2.00	7.00	650.00
156	Da Bovy	M	-	-	-
157	Yong Pin	M	-	-	-
158	kavmi neang	F	-	-	-
159	Chek Pram	F	0.50	3.00	600.00
160	Peng Ngorm	F	-	-	-
161	Savin Des	F	-	-	-
162	Chung Ponh	F	-	-	-

163	Pol Serng	M	1.00	11.00	650.00
164	Keo Mo	M	-	-	-
165	Team Noy	F	1.00	6.00	650.00
166	Sok kahok	M	-	-	-
167	Sin Sareoun	M	-	-	-
168	Heang Sopheak	M	1.00	9.00	650.00
169	Tam Moun	M	1.00	8.00	650.00
170	Klat Talat	M	-	-	-
171	Mom Re	M	1.00	9.00	650.00
172	Kayok vin	M	2.00	15.00	650.00
173	Chreang orn	F	-	-	-
174	Khim Pheorn	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
175	Tam Kleav	M	-		
176	Nan Pink	F	1.00	5.00	700.00
177	Sim tola	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
178	Mong teng	M	-		
179	Chaban Vanthorn	M	2.00	12.00	700.00
180	Lour von	M	2.00	15.00	700.00
181	Yet Kan	F	1.00	8.00	700.00
182	Ngoy Klok	M	3.00	18.00	700.00
183	Ek Pov	M	3.00	20.00	700.00
184	Ouk Phea	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
185	Eng Chenda	F	1.00	8.00	700.00
186	Pak Phal	M			-
187	Khy koyra	M	-	-	-
188	Nhean Thea	M			
189	Chan Baorl	F	-	-	-
190	Brak saron	F	1.00	8.00	700.00
191	Nhim Thavry	F			
192	Sam saret	M	1.00	9.00	700.00
193	Sorn Heng	M	1.00	9.00	700.00
194	Hem sarin	M	5.00	20.00	700.00
195	Reorng von	M	-	-	-
196	Chey mean	M	5.00	30.00	700.00
197	Hang Chandy	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
198	Pang klas	M	2.00	16.00	700.00
199	Peng sadu	M	-	-	-
200	Thai Ngok	M	-	-	-
201	Kham buntheoun	M	2.00	15.00	700.00
202	Han erm	M	4.00	30.00	700.00
203	Kin Theang	M	2.00	16.00	700.00
204	Van Phun	F	-	-	-
205	Sam Somart	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
206	Klay kin	M	-	-	-
207	Man pav	M	-	-	-
208	Kouk Ya	M	-	-	-
209	Pen Khen	M	2.00	17.00	700.00
210	Ngek Tae	M	2.00	16.00	700.00
211	Klas Khut	M	1.00	8.00	700.00
212	Mom sim	M	-	-	-
213	Luy Channy	F	1.00	9.00	700.00
214	Boun binh	F	1.00	7.00	700.00
215	Khoy sophal	F	-	-	-
216	Neoun linh	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
217	Kea yach	F	0.50	4.00	700.00
218	Vat ravin	M	-	-	-
219	Ye sreysi	F	3.00	24.00	700.00

220	Mut Ream	M	1.00	8.00	700.00
221	Brach yon	F	1.50	12.00	700.00
222	Khoun Long	F	-	-	-
223	Nhak serng	M	1.00	7.00	700.00
224	Ting khante	F	-	-	-
225	Keo sochan	M	1.50	11.00	700.00
Total (t)			177.50	1,027.30	1,027.30

Annex 4.4: List of Families Planting Rubber

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Chreng Khorn	M	3.00	-	-	-
2	Ek Pov	M	3.00	-	-	-
3	Chey mean	M	1.00	-	-	-
4	Han erm	M	3.00	-	-	-
5	Sam Somart	M	5.00	-	-	-
6	Mom sim	M	15.00	-	-	-
Total (t)			30.00	-	-	-

Annex 4.5: List of Families Planting Upland Paddy/Rice

No	Name	Sex	Planting area (ha)	Yields (t)	Sell QTY (t)	Prices (Riel/kg)
1	Rel Chhun	M	1.00	0.60	-	-
2	Kong Ty	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
3	Leav Pann	F	1.00	0.70	-	-
4	Luy Touy	F	1.00	0.90	-	-
5	Srey Bunthorng	M	-	-	-	-
6	Phal Sophoeun	M	2.00	1.50	-	-
7	Bleung Ka Eak	F	1.00	0.80	-	-
8	Peng Phlong	M	-	-	-	-
9	Rath Kosal	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
10	Srey Oun	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
11	Khorn Phoeun	F				
12	Chhorn Thoeun	M	-	-	-	-
13	Keth Thy	M	-	-	-	-
14	Kvanh Morng	M	2.00	2.50	-	-
15	Boo Phanna	M	2.00	2.00	-	-
16	Ten Tem	M	1.00	1.00		
17	Mom Sokha	M	-	-	-	-
18	Kong Phoeun	M	1.00	1.50	-	-
19	Nouen Rodorngvann	F	-	-	-	-
20	Chrech Orn	F	-	-	-	-
21	Mom Sok Khoun	M	-	-	-	-
22	Kol Sophea	F	-	-	-	-
23	In Lai Hean	F	-	-	-	-
24	Sanh Sopheak	M	-	-	-	-
25	Bin Phy	M	3.00	4.20	-	-
26	Leung Pa	M	3.00	2.30	-	-
27	Plorl Mith	M	1.00	0.90	-	-
28	Noum Morn	F	-	-	-	-
29	Kayors Kamorm	F	-	-	-	-
30	Leunh Kanha	F	-	-	-	-
31	Chreng Blich	F	1.00	0.90		
32	Chann Chao	F	-	-	-	-

33	Eang Piseth	M	-	-	-	-
34	Roun Khlek	F	-	-	-	-
35	Thoun Eang	M	-	-	-	-
36	Sreng Chanh	F	1.00	0.70	-	-
37	Youn Choun	M	-	-	-	-
38	Pik Phalla	F	-	-	-	-
39	Duk Preal	F	-	-	-	-
40	Ngeul Ya	F	1.00	0.80	-	-
41	Tam Khoun	M	-	-	-	-
42	Thy Porm	F	-	-	-	-
43	Khvang Pich	M	-	-	-	-
44	Pho Khouy	M	1.00	0.90	-	-
45	Khim Khorb	M	-	-	-	-
46	Khim Bunh	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
47	Sen Tin	F	-	-	-	-
48	Ty Sreyna	M	0.50	0.60	-	-
49	Thy Tha	M	-	-	-	-
50	Roeun Phalla	M	-	-	-	-
51	Thorn Payi	F	2.00	2.40	-	-
52	Phally Prosnak	M	-	-	-	-
53	Tam Ris	F	-	-	-	-
54	San Huy	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
55	Pol Sak	M	-	-	-	-
56	Touch Veareak	M	-	-	-	-
57	Vann Chreub	F	-	-	-	-
58	Brorn Odom	M	1.50	1.60	-	-
59	Chrun Sao	M	1.50	2.20	-	-
60	Om Chheang	M	-	-	-	-
61	Dy Srey Oun	F	-	-	-	-
62	Cheuk Chrun	M	-	-	-	-
63	Cheng Tha	M	-	-	-	-
64	Rin Veach	M	-	-	-	-
65	Keum San	M	-	-	-	-
66	Rin Rith	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
67	Luch Vy	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
68	Oeun Ngen	M	1.00	1.50	-	-
69	Sem Sophan	M	2.00	3.00	-	-
70	Reu Phally	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
71	Seng Teav	M	1.20	1.20	-	-
72	Neang Channak	M	-	-	-	-
73	RY bona	M	1.00	1.50	-	-
74	Bon Sreyleak	F	-	-	-	-
75	Sos lim	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
76	rinh Nhon	M	-	-	-	-
77	Sorn Dara	M	0.50	0.50	-	-
78	Sorn Theary	M	-	-	-	-
79	Blon chanthy	F	-	-	-	-
80	Teav sreymao	F	1.00	1.50	-	-
81	Teav Sreynan	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
82	Lay Bon	F	-	-	-	-
83	Soun ron	M	-	-	-	-
84	Kim Heang	F	-	-	-	-
85	Vol Chaly	M	-	-	-	-
86	Rean Chim	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
87	Ros ponsokkhern	M	-	-	-	-
88	Porn saeoun	M	-	-	-	-
89	Thy someoun	F	-	-	-	-

90	Porn Chanthy	M	-	-	-	-
91	Thy Sreypov	F	-	-	-	-
92	Ngin Khorn	M	-	-	-	-
93	Chorn sreymom	F	2.00	2.50	-	-
94	Theang eangseng	M	-	-	-	-
95	Luy Phoy	M	2.00	1.50		
96	Ka Phalla	F	0.50	0.20	-	-
97	Khol Pheoun	F				
98	Noy Chanthy	M	1.00	1.00		
99	Kanh Cheanghim	M				
100	Kven Cham	F				
101	Kle yom	F				
102	Ngav saveoun	M				
103	Check Lai	F				
104	Theon Chanra	M				
105	Khen chenda	F				
106	Ngok leng	F				
107	Porn Pjanh	F	1.00	1.00		
108	sok Chanthy	F				
109	Ouk Mengheoun	F				
110	Chum sokkeng	F				
111	Kvek Lom	F	0.50	0.50		
112	Bur lorm	F	1.00	1.00	-	-
113	Lim Phin	M	-	-	-	-
114	Yeav Khat	M	-	-	-	-
115	Chreng Khorn	M	1.00	1.30	-	-
116	Mo vin	M	0.50	0.70	-	-
117	sin Sreyroth	F	-	-	-	-
118	Mom morm	M	-	-	-	-
119	Chrong Din	M	0.50	0.70	-	-
120	Sin sareth	M	-	-	-	-
121	Mob Phat	F	-	-	-	-
122	Vet sreymao	F	-	-	-	-
123	Chan Thapor	M	-	-	-	-
124	Boung Dok	M	-	-	-	-
125	Phut Phat	M	0.50	0.70	-	-
126	Chrong sojin	M	-	-	-	-
127	Cheorng san	M	-	-	-	-
128	Sin Sareth	M	-	-	-	-
129	Tang Soun	M				
130	Chhar Thern	M	-	-		
131	Pot Chount	M		-	-	-
132	Chanthea korn	M		-	-	-
133	Ny Nhang	M	0.50	0.70		
134	Tam Nheav	M	-	-	-	-
135	Morn Reaksmey	M				
136	Mom Nhang	M	0.50	0.80		
137	Chreang Yin	M	-	-	-	-
138	Bo Kav	M	1.00	1.00	-	-
139	Pornh Thunh	M	2.00	2.20	-	-
140	Young Ka	M	-	-	-	-
141	Chanthea Khouy	M	-	-	-	-
142	Nan Chroung	M	-	-	-	-
143	Nom Theang	M	-	-	-	-
144	Kao chhnai	F	0.50	0.50	-	-
145	Eam Pot	M	2.00	1.50	-	-
146	Thang Lann	F	-	-	-	-

147	Nu Nerng	F	-	-	-	-
148	Nib pon	F	-	-	-	-
149	Vy Nav	F	0.40	0.40	-	-
150	Kompre Mol	F	-	-	-	-
151	Heav chorja	F	0.40	0.40	-	-
152	Thy Peat	F	-	-	-	-
153	Phan Sophyrathob	M	-	-	-	-
154	Net Pret	M	-	-	-	-
155	Nhu lur	M	2.00	2.50	-	-
156	Da Bovy	M	-	-	-	-
157	Yong Pin	M	1.00	1.20	-	-
158	kavmi neang	F	-	-	-	-
159	Chek Pram	F	-	-	-	-
160	Peng Ngorm	F	-	-	-	-
161	Savin Des	F	-	-	-	-
162	Chung Ponh	F	1.00	0.35	-	-
163	Pol Serng	M	-	-	-	-
164	Keo Mo	M	-	-	-	-
165	Team Noy	F	-	-	-	-
166	Sok kahok	M	-	-	-	-
167	Sin Sareoun	M	-	-	-	-
168	Heang Sopheak	M	-	-	-	-
169	Tam Moun	M	-	-	-	-
170	Klat Talat	M	-	-	-	-
171	Mom Re	M	1.00	1.40	-	-
172	Kayok vin	M	1.00	1.30	-	-
173	Chreang orn	F	-	-	-	-
174	Khim Pheorn	M	1.00	0.60	-	-
175	Tam Kleav	M	0.50	0.60	-	-
176	Nan Pink	F	0.50	0.50		
177	Sim tola	M				
178	Mong teng	M	-	-		
179	Chaban Vanthorn	M	1.00	0.70		
180	Lour von	M	-	-		
181	Yet Kan	F				
182	Ngoy Klok	M				
183	Ek Pov	M				
184	Ouk Phea	M				
185	Eng Chenda	F				
186	Pak Phal	M				
187	Khy koyra	M				
188	Nhean Thea	M				
189	Chan Baorl	F				
190	Brak saron	F				
191	Nhim Thavry	F				
192	Sam saret	M				
193	Sorn Heng	M				
194	Hem sarin	M				
195	Reorng von	M	-	-	-	-
196	Chey mean	M	-	-	-	-
197	Hang Chandy	M	-	-	-	-
198	Pang klas	M	1.50	1.20	-	-
199	Peng sadu	M	-	-	-	-
200	Thai Ngok	M	-	-	-	-
201	Kham buntheoun	M	-	-	-	-
202	Han erm	M	-	-	-	-
203	Kin Theang	M	-	-	-	-

204	Van Phun	F	-	-	-	-
205	Sam Somart	M	-	-	-	-
206	Klay kin	M	-	-	-	-
207	Man pav	M	-	-	-	-
208	Kouk Ya	M	-	-	-	-
209	Pen Khen	M	0.50	0.40	-	-
210	Ngek Tae	M	1.00	0.80	-	-
211	Klas Khut	M	-	-	-	-
212	Mom sim	M	5.00	5.00	-	-
213	Luy Channy	F	0.50	0.40	-	-
214	Boun binh	F	-	-	-	-
215	Khoy sophal	F	-	-	-	-
216	Neoun linh	M	0.50	0.40	-	-
217	Kea yach	F	0.50	0.40	-	-
218	Vat ravin	M	-	-	-	-
219	Ye sreysi	F	-	-	-	-
220	Mut Ream	M	-	-	-	-
221	Brach yon	F	-	-	-	-
222	Khoun Long	F	-	-	-	-
223	Nhak serng	M	-	-	-	-
224	Ting khante	F	-	-	-	-
225	Keo sochan	M	-	-	-	-
Total (t)			80.50	82.75	-	-

Annex 4.6: List of Families Planting Vegetables, Fruits and Sesame

No	Name	Sex	Type of vegetables	Planting Areas (m ²)	Sell QTY (kg)	Total income (Riel)
1	Sam Somart	M	Cucumber and eggplants	100.00	-	HH consumption
2	Yet Kan	F	Spinach, waterlily, beans	300.00	-	HH consumption
Total (m ²)				903.00	-	

Annex 4.7: List of Families Raising Animals and Livestock

No	Name	Sex	Cow	Buffalo	Swine/Mice Pig	Chicken	Duck
1	Rel Chhun	M	-	-	-	-	-
2	Kong Ty	M	-	-	-	-	-
3	Leav Pann	F	-	-	-	-	-
4	Luy Touy	F	-	-	-	-	-
5	Srey Bunthorng	M	-	-	-	-	-
6	Phal Sophoeun	M	-	-	-	30	-
7	Bleung Ka Eak	F	-	-	-	-	-
8	Peng Phlong	M	-	-	-	-	-
9	Rath Kosal	M	-	-	-	-	-
10	Srey Oun	F	-	-	-	20	-
11	Khorn Phoeun	F	-	-	-	-	-
12	Chhorn Thoeun	M	-	-	-	-	-
13	Keth Thy	M	-	-	-	-	-

14	Kvanh Morn	M	-	-	-	-	-
15	Boo Phanna	M	-	-	-	-	-
16	Ten Tem	M	-	-	-	-	-
17	Mom Sokha	M	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kong Phoeun	M	-	-	-	20	-
19	Nouen Rodorngvann	F	-	-	-	30	-
20	Chrech Orn	F	-	-	-	-	-
21	Mom Sok Khoun	M	-	-	-	15	-
22	Kol Sophea	F	-	-	-	-	-
23	In Lai Hean	F	-	-	-	-	-
24	Sanh Sopheak	M	-	-	-	-	-
25	Bin Phy	M	-	-	-	-	-
26	Leung Pa	M	4	-	1	-	-
27	Plorl Mith	M	-	-	1	15	-
28	Noum Morn	F	-	-	-	10	-
29	Kayors Kamorm	F	-	-	-	-	-
30	Leunh Kanha	F	-	-	-	-	-
31	Chreng Blich	F	-	-	-	-	-
32	Chann Chao	F	-	-	-	-	-
33	Eang Piseth	M	-	-	-	15	-
34	Roun Khlek	F	-	-	-	10	-
35	Thoun Eang	M	-	-	-	15	-
36	Sreng Chanh	F	-	-	-	10	-
37	Youn Choun	M	-	-	-	-	-
38	Pik Phalla	F	-	-	-	-	-
39	Duk Preal	F	-	-	-	-	-
40	Ngeul Ya	F	-	-	-	-	-
41	Tam Khoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
42	Thy Porm	F	-	-	-	-	-
43	Khvang Pich	M	-	-	-	5	-
44	Pho Khouy	M	-	-	-	5	-
45	Khim Khorb	M	-	-	-	-	-
46	Khim Bunh	M	-	-	-	12	-
47	Sen Tin	F	-	-	-	-	-
48	Ty Sreyna	M	-	-	-	20	-
49	Thy Tha	M	-	-	-	20	-
50	Roeun Phalla	M	2	-	-	30	-
51	Thorn Payi	F	-	-	2	8	-
52	Phally Prosnak	M	-	-	-	-	-
53	Tam Ris	F	-	-	-	-	-
54	San Huy	M	-	-	-	-	-
55	Pol Sak	M	-	-	2	5	-
56	Touch Veareak	M	-	-	-	10	8
57	Vann Chreub	F	-	-	-	10	-
58	Brorn Odom	M	4	-	3	10	50
59	Chrun Sao	M	4	3	5	20	10
60	Om Chheang	M	-	-	-	-	-
61	Dy Srey Oun	F	-	-	-	-	-
62	Cheuk Chrun	M	-	-	-	-	-
63	Cheng Tha	M	-	-	-	25	10

64	Rin Veach	M	-	-	-	-	-
65	Keum San	M	-	-	3	20	-
66	Rin Rith	M	-	-	-	30	-
67	Luch Vy	M	-	-	-	-	-
68	Oeun Ngen	M	-	-	-	-	-
69	Sem Sophan	M	2	-	-	5	-
70	Reu Phally	M	-	-	-	10	-
71	Seng Teav	M	-	-	-	30	-
72	Neang Channak	M	-	-	-	-	-
73	RY bona	M	4			20	-
74	Bon Sreyleak	F	-	-	-	-	-
75	Sos lim	M	-	-	-	-	-
76	rinh Nhon	M	-	-	-	-	-
77	Sorn Dara	M				15	
78	Sorn Theary	M				15	
79	Blon chanthy	F	-	-			
80	Teav sreymao	F		-	-	-	-
81	Teav Sreynan	F		-	-		
82	Lay Bon	F		-			
83	Soun ron	M				15	
84	Kim Heang	F	-				
85	Vol Chaly	M	-	-	-	20	
86	Rean Chim	F	-	-	-	-	-
87	Ros ponsokkhern	M	-	-	-	-	-
88	Porn saeoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
89	Thy someoun	F	-	-	-	-	-
90	Porn Chanthay	M	-	-	-	15	10
91	Thy Sreypov	F	-	-	-	-	-
92	Ngin Khorn	M	-	-	-	30	-
93	Chorn sreymom	F	-	-	-	-	-
94	Theang eangseng	M	4	-	-	-	-
95	Luy Phoy	M	3			10	
96	Ka Phalla	F					
97	Khol Pheoun	F					
98	Noy Chanthay	M					
99	Kanh Cheanghim	M					
100	Kven Cham	F					
101	Kle yom	F				10	
102	Ngav saveoun	M				20	
103	Check Lai	F					
104	Theon Chanra	M					
105	Khen chenda	F					
106	Ngok leng	F					
107	Porn Pjanh	F					
108	sok Chanthay	F					
109	Ouk Mengheoun	F					
110	Chum sokkeng	F					
111	Kvek Lom	F					
112	Bur lorm	F	-	-	-	-	-
113	Lim Phin	M	-	-	-	50	-

114	Yeav Khat	M	-	-	-	3	-
115	Chreng Khorn	M	-	-	-	10	-
116	Mo vin	M	-	-	1	6	-
117	sin Sreyroth	F	-	-	-	-	-
118	Mom morm	M	-	-	-	4	-
119	Chrong Din	M	-	-	-	4	-
120	Sin sareth	M	-	-	-	-	-
121	Mob Phat	F	-	-	-	-	-
122	Vet sreymao	F	-	-	-	-	-
123	Chan Thapor	M	-	-	-	-	-
124	Boung Dok	M	-	-	-	-	-
125	Phut Phat	M	-	-	-	-	-
126	Chrong sojin	M	-	-	-	-	-
127	Cheorng san	M	-	-	-	-	-
128	Sin Sareth	M	-	-	-	-	-
129	Tang Soun	M	-	-	-	-	-
130	Chhar Thern	M	-	-	-	-	-
131	Pot Chount	M	-	-	-	-	-
132	Chanthea korn	M	-	-	-	-	-
133	Ny Nhang	M	-	-	-	-	-
134	Tam Nheav	M	-	-	-	-	-
135	Morn Reaksmeay	M	-	-	-	-	-
136	Mom Nhang	M	-	-	-	-	-
137	Chreang Yin	M	-	-	-	-	-
138	Bo Kav	M	-	-	1	20	-
139	Pornh Thunh	M	-	-	-	-	-
140	Young Ka	M	-	-	-	-	-
141	Chanthea Khouy	M	-	-	-	-	-
142	Nan Chroung	M	-	-	-	3	-
143	Nom Theang	M	-	-	-	6	-
144	Kao chhnai	F	-	-	-	-	-
145	Eam Pot	M	-	-	-	5	-
146	Thang Lann	F	-	-	-	-	-
147	Nu Nerng	F	-	-	-	-	-
148	Nib pon	F	-	-	-	-	-
149	Vy Nav	F	-	-	-	-	-
150	Kompre Mol	F	-	-	-	3	-
151	Heav chorja	F	-	-	-	7	-
152	Thy Peat	F	-	-	-	5	-
153	Phan Sophyrathob	M	-	-	-	-	-
154	Net Pret	M	-	-	-	-	-
155	Nhu lur	M	-	-	6	3	-
156	Da Bovy	M	-	-	-	7	-
157	Yong Pin	M	-	-	-	-	-
158	kavmi neang	F	-	-	-	-	-
159	Chek Pram	F	-	-	-	-	-
160	Peng Ngorm	F	-	-	-	-	-
161	Savin Des	F	-	-	-	-	-
162	Chung Ponh	F	-	-	-	-	-
163	Pol Serng	M	-	-	-	-	-

164	Keo Mo	M	-	-	-	6	-
165	Team Noy	F	-	-	-	4	-
166	Sok kahok	M	-	-	-	-	-
167	Sin Sareoun	M	-	-	-	-	-
168	Heang Sopheak	M	-	-	-	-	-
169	Tam Moun	M	-	-	-	-	-
170	Klat Talat	M	-	-	-	-	-
171	Mom Re	M	-	-	-	-	-
172	Kayok vin	M	-	-	2	5	-
173	Chreang orn	F	-	-	-	-	-
174	Khim Pheorn	M	-	-	-	-	-
175	Tam Kleav	M	-	-	-	-	-
176	Nan Pink	F	-	-	-	-	-
177	Sim tola	M	-	-	-	10	-
178	Mong teng	M	-	-	-	-	-
179	Chaban Vanthorn	M	-	-	-	5	-
180	Lour von	M	-	-	-	-	-
181	Yet Kan	F					
182	Ngoy Klok	M	-	-	-	10	-
183	Ek Pov	M	-	-	-	10	-
184	Ouk Phea	M	-	-	-	-	-
185	Eng Chenda	F					
186	Pak Phal	M	-	-	1	3	-
187	Khy koyra	M					-
188	Nhean Thea	M	-	-	-	8	-
189	Chan Baorl	F	-	-	1	12	-
190	Brak saron	F	-	-	-	-	-
191	Nhim Thavry	F	-	-	2	13	-
192	Sam saret	M	-	-	-	-	-
193	Sorn Heng	M	-	-	-	15	-
194	Hem sarin	M	-	-	-	15	-
195	Reorng von	M	-	-	-	15	-
196	Chey mean	M	3	-	-	12	-
197	Hang Chandy	M	-	-	-	6	-
198	Pang klas	M	-	-	-	6	-
199	Peng sadu	M	-	-	-	-	-
200	Thai Ngok	M	-	-	-	5	-
201	Kham buntheoun	M	-	-	-	12	-
202	Han erm	M	-	-	-	8	-
203	Kin Theang	M	-	-	-	12	-
204	Van Phun	F	-	-	-	-	-
205	Sam Somart	M	-	-	-	-	-
206	Klay kin	M	-	-	-	8	-
207	Man pav	M	-	-	-	8	-
208	Kouk Ya	M	-	-	-	16	-
209	Pen Khen	M	-	-	-	-	-
210	Ngek Tae	M	-	-	-	7	-
211	Klas Khut	M	-	-	1	8	-
212	Mom sim	M	-	-	-	15	-
213	Luy Channy	F	-	-	-	6	-

214	Boun binh	F	-	-	-	-	-
215	Khoy sophal	F	-	-	-	-	-
216	Neoun linh	M	-	-	-	5	-
217	Kea yach	F	-	-	-	8	-
218	Vat ravin	M	-	-	-	-	-
219	Ye sreysi	F	-	-	-	-	-
220	Mut Ream	M	-	-	-	10	-
221	Brach yon	F	-	-	-	-	-
222	Khoun Long	F	-	-	1	9	-
223	Nhak serng	M	-	-	-	12	-
224	Ting khante	F	-	-	1	6	-
225	Keo sochan	M	-	-	-	12	-
Total			30	3	34	1,093	88
*Other animals are 05 heads.							

Annex 4.8: 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 4.9: 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 participated in dissemination already? ☐ Yes ☐ No
11. Which institutions support 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 participation 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 4.10 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!