



TOOL BOOK

for agriculture extension staff

Village Livelihood Analysis



Developed and written by



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TOOL Village Livelihoods Analysis

1. Introduction

Before starting any activities in the village it is essential for DAFO staff to be able to know in each village **WHO** they are working with; **WHAT** their different capacities and problems are so that the extension staff can help the villagers to identify **WHICH** is the most important support needed for **WHOM** and also **HOW** to carry it training or facilitate other support needed.

Already during the development process of the Laos Extension Approach it was stated that 'The highly diverse environmental, social and economic conditions in Laos must be taken into account when designing extension approaches at the village level'. Thus extension workers must know and understand the diversity and how this diversity influences the livelihood of differing regions and farmers.

2. Purpose of the Village Livelihood Analysis

The overall purpose of the village livelihood analysis is to prepare for a meeting at Kumban level, where the Village Extension System will be introduced and the technical topics (the menus) for the next year will be decided.

The information that we gather during the whole Village Livelihood Analysis will serve extension workers in many ways:

- You will identify and understand the key locations and natural resources, the land use systems, the different livelihood activities, the market opportunities, the distinct social groups and their needs and roles in the village that you are working in.
- The livelihood analysis that the villagers carry out with your facilitation will form the basis of the presentation during the Kumban meeting for identifying priority development areas. It will also be used during the TNA in the village.
- This base line data on the socio-economic and agricultural situation will be useful as benchmarks for measuring change in different farmers' lives after the learning cycle.
- The activity raises awareness within the community of differentials between farmers and their causes and it helps them to understand why inclusive extension is important.

3. Preparation for the Village Livelihood Analyse Meeting

3.1 What information is needed?

It is important that you collect and summarise certain information before organising a meeting together with all villagers to analyse their village livelihood. This preparation is as important as the meeting itself. You need to visit the identified village and collect the following information:

- Socio economic data of the Village, including number of families and villagers separated to different wealth groups, available labour, ethnic groups, village classification, etc)
- Data on access to services, including access to infrastructure like roads, markets, input supply services, projects, funding and credit services and other private sector support.
- Data on rural production, including data on agriculture, livestock, NTFP and other productions and incomes.

3.2 How to collect this information?

You have to visit the village and conduct the following three activities:

- a. Collect some of the socio economic, service and agriculture data from the village authorities with the help of the basic Village Data Collection sheets.

These data collection sheets are attached in the annex.



- b. Assess the village map from the village sign board (or a paper map / digital map available in the village or your office).



- c. Conduct a so-called Transect Walk: Walk through the village while observing the village situation (all production areas, forest land, grace land, market and community centers). Select villagers from different wealth categories who accompany you through the village. This makes it easier for you to understand the different perspective and problems of each stakeholder group. During the transect walk it is worth that you take some photos which you can use during the discussion in the meeting Furthermore at the end of the learning cycle a similar process can be performed and changes recorded.



3.3 How to summarise information for the village meeting?

Back in your office you will summarise all this information for the presentation during the village meeting. For this meeting you should prepare the following flipcharts:

- Facts on the socio economic data
- A map which shows the boundaries of the village
- Transect Map
- Facts on access to services
- Production data in agriculture production, livestock production and others, like NTFP collection

3.4 How to organize responsibilities within the team?

Before the meeting it is important to discuss with all participating district and provincial staffs the responsibilities of each team member during the meeting. Identify for each step in the time schedule a responsible person. Those staffs should prepare all the materials needed during this step and might perform a test run for their presentation.



4. Conduct the Village Livelihood Analysis Meeting in the village

With all this preparations you can now conduct a meeting with the villagers to make the full assessment of the village situation.

At least **5 families of each wealth group** should join the meeting.

Women should be presented at the meeting to a percentage of **at least 30 %**.

The meeting should follow those steps:

Step	Time	Activity	Material	Who	Comments and Suggestions
1	10 min	Introduce all participants, objective and activities of the meeting	<u>Flipchart:</u> 1. Objective 2. Timetable	DAFO	Ensure there are men and women, representatives from all the ethnic groups and from a range of wealth groups. Explain the objective in detail and provide examples. Just simply reading the objectives is not enough.
2	60 min	Present basic village information collected and discuss with villagers	<u>Flipchart:</u> 3. Facts on the socio economic data 4. Village map and land use 5. Transect Map 6. Facts on access to services 7. Production data in agriculture, livestock, forest products and others	DAFO	Ensure that you get a feed back on your presentations from each stakeholder group. This is important as probably not all participants had the chance to join the data collection. Remember that it is important to get the villagers assessment on the situation rather than your view only.

Step	Time	Activity	Material	Who	Comments and Suggestions
5	20 min	Summarize all production needs (about 15 to 20)	<u>Flipchart:</u> 9. Summary of rating on production areas	DAFO Village authorities	➤ Summarise all production of interest on a flipchart. The village authorities will present these topics at the kumban meeting. At this kumban meeting the menus for the next season will be selected. ➤ The village authorities will assist in rating the importance of all activities for the whole village by using following numbers 1,2,3,4...



Transect- walk through the village:



Preparation for the village meeting:



I. Annex

to be presented during the meeting

Documents below needed to be prepared on a flipchart:

- 1. Objectives**
- 2. Agenda**
- 3. Socio Economic Data**
- 4. Village Map and Land Use**
- 5. Transect Map**
- 6. Facts on access to services**
- 7. Production data in agriculture, livestock, forest products and others**

Explaining the objective of the meeting:



Discussing the Village map:



Annex 1:

Objective of the Village Livelihood Analysis

1. Understand the village situation, land use planning / management, agriculture production and the effective and sustainable use of natural resources
2. Rate all production activities on their importance for improvement

Annex 2:

Agenda of the Village Livelihood Analysis

Content	Responsible person
1. Introduce participants, present meeting objective and agenda	➤ DAFO / PES
2. Present data collected and discuss with villagers	➤ DAFO
3. Group work	➤ DAFO / Village head
4. Present the outcome of group work and give comments	➤ Group Representative
5. Summarize the outcome of the meeting and close the meeting	➤ DAFO / Village head

Annex 3:

Form: Socio Economic Data

Village Name: _____ Age of Village: _____

Type of village: _____ Kumban: _____

District: _____ Province: _____

Date / Month / Year of Data collection _____

Type of Information	Total Number	Female	Ethnic group <u>1.</u>	Ethnic group <u>2.</u>	Ethnic group <u>3.</u>
1. Inhabitants					
Number of inhabitants					
Number of families * 1					
Number of households *1					
2. Type of families					
Well off					
Self sufficient					
Poor					
3. Literacy Rate *2					
Number of adult literacy rate 15 years and older					
Number of adult illiteracy age 15 years and older					

Remark: *1. Information in  is the number of families (households) headed by women

 *2. Information on the literacy rate can be collected from the education section

Example: Socio Economic Data

Village Name: A Age of Village: 26 years

Type of village: poor Kumban: B

District: C Province: D

Date / Month / Year of Data collection 10 February 2008

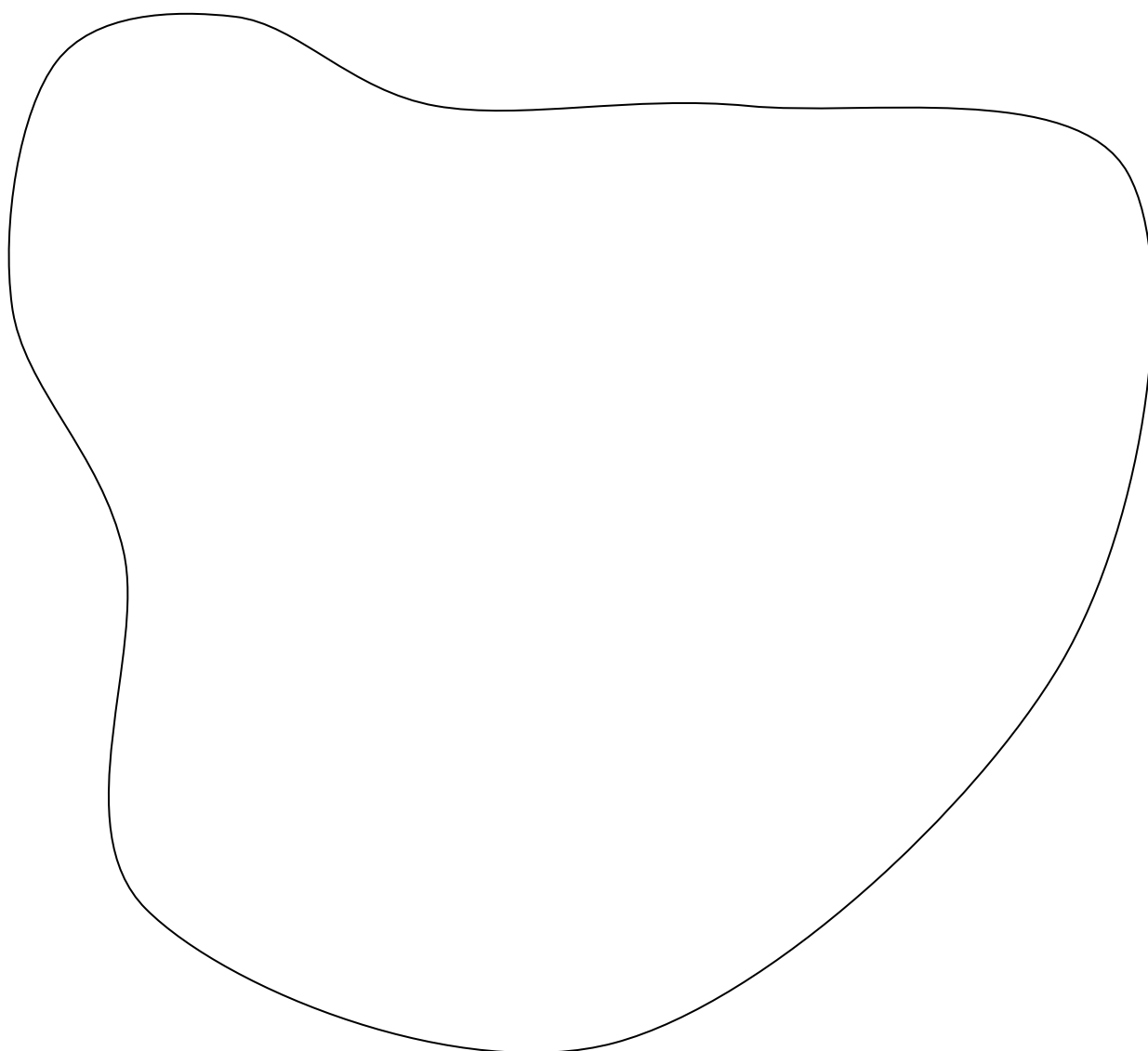
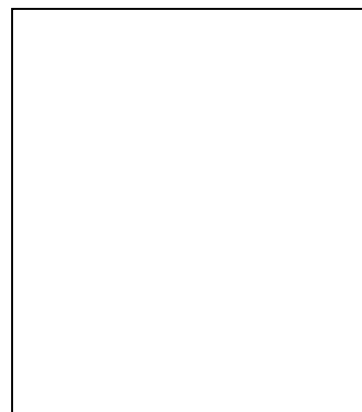
Type of Information	Total Number	Female	Ethnic group <u>1.</u>	Ethnic group <u>2.</u>	Ethnic group <u>3.</u>
1. Inhabitants					
Number of inhabitants	100	48	20	30	50
Number of families * 1	40	8	10	15	15
Number of households *1	32	2	10	13	9
2. Type of families					
Well off	20	6	3	5	2
Self sufficient	70	45	30	20	20
Poor	10	6	2	4	4
3. Literacy Rate *2					
Number of adult literacy rate 15 years and older	40	14	20	10	10
Number of adult illiteracy age 15 years and older	14	10	4	5	5

Remark: *1. Information in is the number of families (households) headed by women

 *2. Information on the literacy rate can be collected from the education section

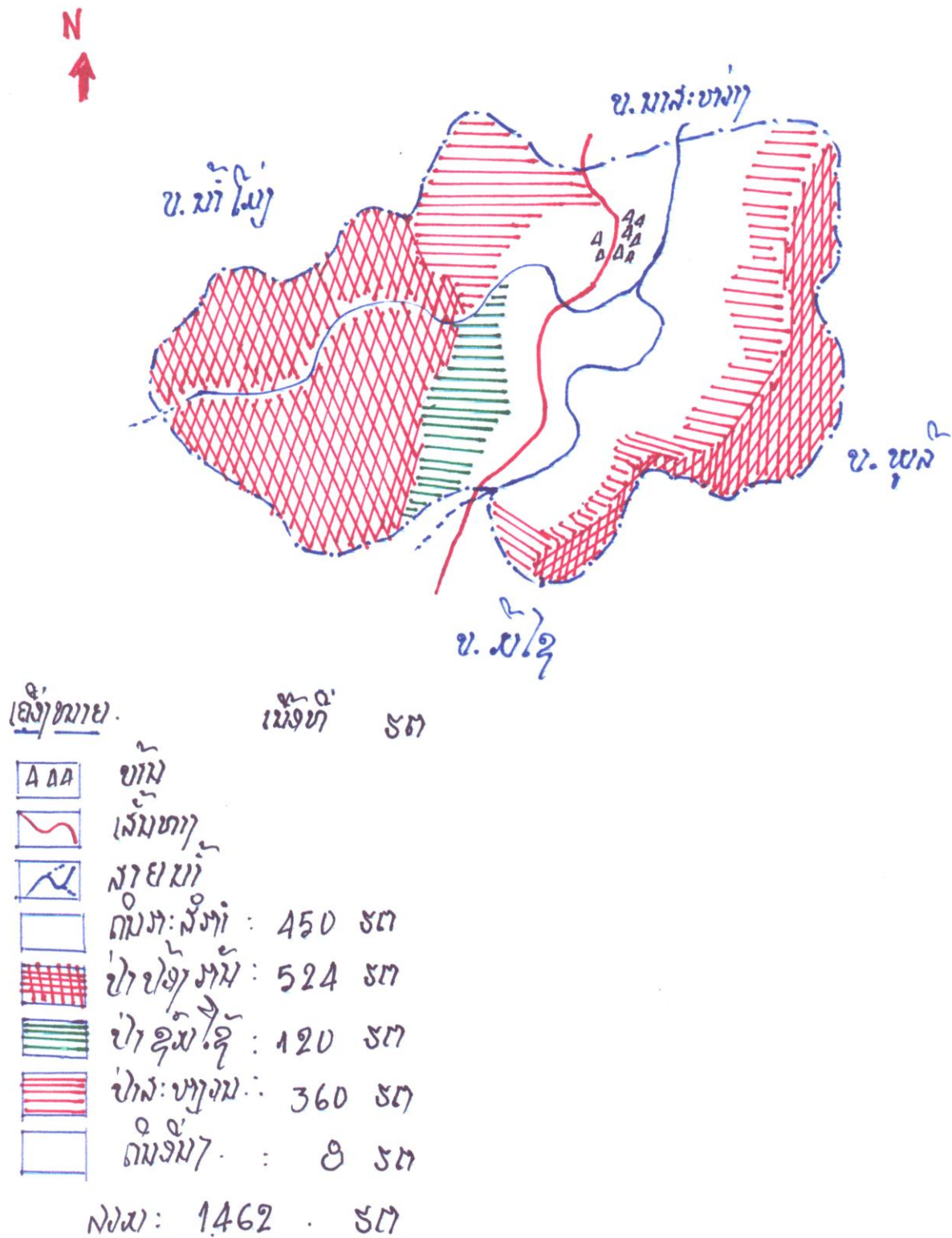
Annex 4:

Form: Map of village and land use



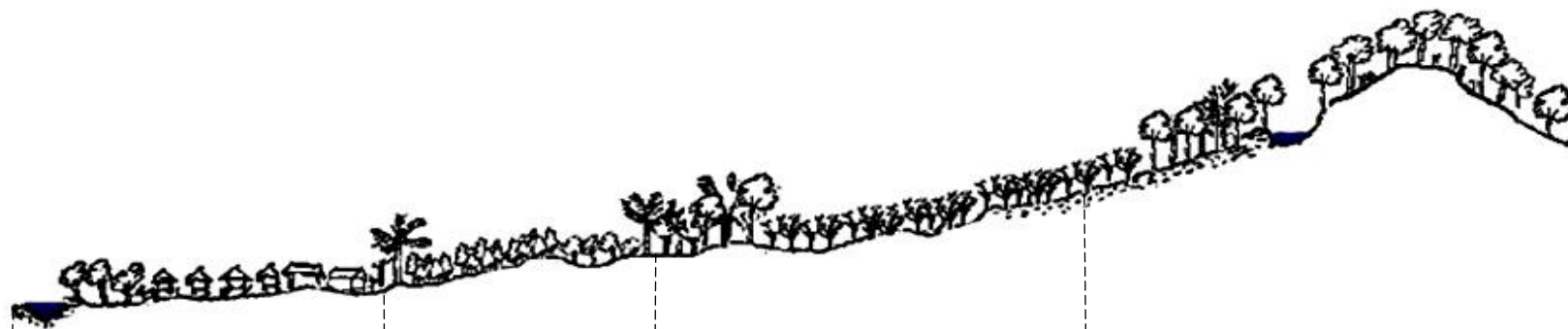
Example: Map of village and land use

Village Mainadao, Namo District, Oudomxay Province



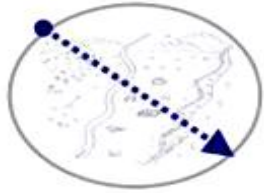
Annex 5:

Form: Transect Map

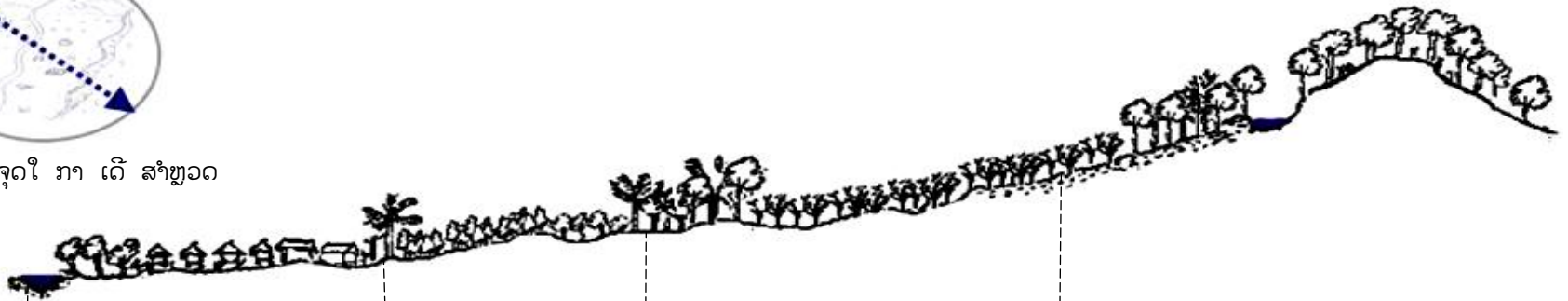


Physical status ຊີວະພາບ				
Land Use				
Production Agriculture: Livestock: Others:				
Problem Agriculture: Livestock: Others:				
Potential				
Focus of village development plan				

Example: Transect Map



ກາ ກຳນົດຈຸດໃ ກາ ເດີ ສຳຫຼວດ



Physical status ຊີວະພາບ	ຮາບພຽງ + ມີທາມ ພືດສະບຽງ, ໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກ, ໄມ້ປູກ	ຕີພູ ສວ ຢາງພາລາ, ຕີ ວິກ	ຄ້ອຍຊີ ປາ ກາງ + ຮາບພຽງ ດີ ເີ ສູງ	ຄ້ອຍຊີ ສູງ ລຽບແຄມຝັ່ງຫ້ວຍຕີ ຈໍ ປ່າໄມ້ທຳມະຊາດ, ຕີ ແຫຼ່ງ ຈໍ
Land Use	ປູກພືດປະສົມປະສານ + ທີ່ຕັ້ງບ້ານ	ດີ ສຳປະທາ	ດີ ໄຮ່, ດີ ສວ	ເກັບເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ, ປ່າໄມ້ຍອດ ຈໍ
Production Agriculture: Livestock: Others:	ເຂົ້າ, ສາລີ, ຖົ່ວດິນ, ກ້ວຍ, ພືດຜັກ ສັດປີກ, ໝູ ປ່າຊ້າ, ວັດ, ສຸກສາລາ, ໂຮງຮຽງ	ຢາງພາລາ, ໄມ້ວິກ	ໄຮ່ໝາກັດ, ກະລຳປີ, ຖົ່ວດິນ ສະ ຈໍລ້ຽງສັດປີກ ແລະ ແບ້	ແຂມ, ເປືອກເມືອກ, ໝາກຕາວ, ຫວາຍ ສັດປ່າ
Problem Agriculture: Livestock: Others:	ສະມັດຕະພາບຕ່ຳ ສັດມັກຕາຍຮ່າທຸກປີ Others:	ບໍ່ສາມາດປູກພືດອື່ນ ບໍ່ສາມາດລ້ຽງສັດ	ໃຊ້ແ ວພີ ພື້ນເມືອງ, ສະມັດຕະພາບຕ່ຳ ຝຸງສັດບໍ່ຂະຫຍາຍ, ຂາດ ຈໍໃ ລະດູແລ້ງ	ຍັງມີບັ ຫາກາ ບຸກລຸກປ່າໄມ້ ເພື່ອກາ ຜະລິດອື່ນ
Potential	ມີເສັ້ນທາງລົດຜ່າ , ມີເນື້ອທີ່ເປົ່າ ວ່າງ, ມີລະບົບ ຈໍ ຊີ ລະປະທາ ດີ	ບໍລິວັດເອກະຊົ ແ ະ ຈໍ ເຕັກນິກ		ກາ ປົກຫຸ້ມຂອງປ່າໄມ້ຍັງຫຼາຍ ໃ ສ່ວ ຍອດພູ ສາມາດປູກໄມ້ເສີມ ເພື່ອພື້ນພູປ່າຕາມເນື້ອທີ່ເປັນພູ
Focus of village development plan	ຂະຫຍາຍເນື້ອທີ່ກະສິກຳ	ພື້ນພູປ່າດ້ວຍກາ ປູກ ໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ	ພື້ນພູປ່າດ້ວຍກາ ປູກໄມ້ອຸດສາຫະກຳ	ສ້າງກົດລະບຽບໃ ກາ ຄຸ້ມຄອງປ່າໄມ້ບ້າ , ສ້າງ ໂຄງກາ ສົ່ງເສີມໃ ກາ ຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຈໍໃຊ້ປ່າໄມ້

Appendix 6:

Form: Access to the services in the villages

Type of Service	Yes	No	Details
1. Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service Center			
2. Village meeting room			
3. Village Clinic			
4. Electricity			
5. Access to water			
6. Markets			
7. Veterinarian or other Agriculture Services			
8. Saving and credit schemes			
9. Other groups in the village			
10. Development Projects in the village			
11. Private sectors or business activities in the village			

Example: Access to the services in the villages

Type of Service	Yes	No	Details
10. Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service Center	✓		Provide services in prevention (vaccination) and cure of diseases for Livestock, Supply of Seeds
11. Village meeting room		✓	Meetings are hold at the temple or in the school
12. Village Clinic	✓		There is 1 clinic with two nurses
13. Electricity		✓	No connection to the grid. Some families use the batteries or small tractor engines
14. Access to water	✓		There are 2 public water taps and 2 wells and 3 water pipes (can be use for 3 months)
15. Markets		✓	Selling along the road side and to other villages
16. Veterinarian or other Agriculture Services	✓		There are 3 veterinarians (1 female) and there is a shop selling agriculture products
17. Saving and credit schemes		✓	Money is borrowed from relatives. They also have a rice-bank system with green rice
18. Other groups in the village	✓		Corn farming 1 group with 20 families participating
12. Development Projects in the village	✓		ADP: renovation of irrigation channels EU: Set up Village Veterinary Center LEAP: establish learning and production groups
13. Private sectors or business activities in the village	✓		Yang Yong (China): Rubber Planting Private company (Thailand): buy corn

Appendix 7:

Form: Production data in agriculture, livestock, forest products & others

Village: _____ Kumban: _____ Time Period: _____, Date of collecting: _____

Type of Livestock	No. Families involved	No. Total	No. died	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark

Type of Crop	No. Families involved	Total planting Area (ha)	Harvest (in t)	(t/ha)	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark

Type of NTFP	No. Families involved	Total quantity collected	Total income	price/ unit	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark

Type of other activities	No. Families involved	Total quantity produced	Total income	price/ unit	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark

Example: Production data in agriculture, livestock, forest products & others

Village: (A) Kumban: (B) Time Period: Jan to Dec 2007 Date of collecting: 02 Febr 2008

Type of Livestock	No. Families involved	No. Total	No. died	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark
1. Pig	12	43	03	06	10	24	
2. Chicken	12	502	41	47	152	262	
3. Cattle	08	20	02	02	04	12	

Type of Crop	No. Families involved	Total planting Area (ha)	Harvest (in t)	(t/ha)	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark
1. Lowland Rice	06	18	54	3	44	06	4	
2. Corn	14	28	112	4	4	106	2	
3. Peanuts	11	18	45	2.5	10	35	1	

Type of NTFP	No. Families involved	Total quantity collected	Total income kip	Price /unit	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark
1. Cardamom	12	50 kg	100.000	20.000	0	50	0	
2. KHAEM	14	20kg	100.000	50.000	02	16	02	For making brooms

Type of other activities	No. Families involved	Total quantity produced	Total income	Price /unit	No. for self consumption	No. sold	No. left to date	Remark
1. Lao production	2	300 liters	1.500.000	5.000	50	220	30	
2. Mat production	1	180 pc	3.600.000	20.000	60	120	0	

Presenting the Socioeconomic date:



Presenting the service prevalent in the village:

(4)

ສະພາບການເຂົ້າໜ້າການບໍລິການ

ລ/ດ	ການເຂົ້າໜ້າບໍລິການ	ມີ/ບໍ່ມີ	ຈຳນວນຄົນທີ່ມີບໍລິການເຂົ້າໜ້າ	ໜ້າທີ່
1	ສາທາລະນະລາຍ (ຈັດປະຕິບັດການລະຫວ່າງປະຊາກອນ)	ບໍ່ມີ		8 km.
2	ສັງຄົມ: ສາມາດເຂົ້າໜ້າບໍລິການຮັບປະກັນ	ມີ	2 ທ່ານ	ປຶ້ງ 1 ທ່ານ
3	ໂຮງໝໍສະໜອງບໍລິການພັດທະນາ	ມີ	4 ທ່ານ	
4	ຖ້ຳນ້ຳຮັບປະກັນ	ມີ		ປຶ້ງ 1 ທ່ານ
5	ໂຮງໝໍພັດທະນາບໍລິການ	ມີ	2 ທ່ານ	4 ຄົນ
6	ບໍລິການ: ການເຂົ້າໜ້າບໍລິການ	ມີ		4 ຄົນ

ສະມາຊິກບໍລິການບໍລິການ (ບໍລິການ, ປຶ້ງ, ປຶ້ງ...)

(5)

II. Annex

to be used during Group Discussion

The documents below needed to put on flipchart:

8. Rating productions along importance for improvement
(prepare 3 sets for 3 groups)
9. Summary of priority interests for improvements (whole village)

Handouts for the Group Facilitators:

Questions for stimulating the group work

Form: Rating productions along importance for improvement

Please use (+, ++, +++) to indicate the importance to be improve the respective production

Type of Agriculture production	(+)Less importance (++) Medium importance & (+++) High importance to be improved				Rating priority
	-Seeds	Technical Knowledge available	Market	Labor	
					
Planting					
Livestock farming					
Non-Timber Forest Products					
Other acitivities					

Example: Rating productions along importance for improvement in three different wealth groups

ເມື່ອເປັນ ຕົວຢ່າງ ການຈັດລຳດັບຄວາມສຳຄັນ ແລະ ຈັດລຳດັບຂັດ
ຂອງເພງເພງການສະລິດ ຢູ່ໃນກຸ່ມຢ່າງ

[illegible]

ປະເພດການເຮັດ	(+) ສະໜິດເສດ (+) ສະໜິດບາງ ແລະ (++) ສະໜິດຫຼາຍ				ຈຳນວນເສດ
	ແຜ່ນພິພິດ	ຜູ້ເຮັດບັນລັກການເຮັດ	ເສດ	ແຜ່ນ	
ກະທຳ					
ການຖິ້ມ					
1. ຖິ້ມເສດ	++	++	+	+	1-1
2. ຖິ້ມເສດ	+	+	+++	+	01
3. ຖິ້ມປ່ຽນເສດ	++	+	+++	+++	02
4. ຖິ້ມ	++	+	++	++	03
5. ຖິ້ມກະທຳ	+	+++	++	+	4
ການຖິ້ມ					
1. ສູນຖິ້ມ	+	+	+++	+	04
2. ສູນຖິ້ມ	++	+	+++	+++	1
3. ສູນຖິ້ມ	++	+	+	++	05
4. ສູນຖິ້ມ	+++	++	+++	+	06
ການຖິ້ມ ຫຼື ປະຕິຖິ້ມ					
1. ສະບຽງ	+	+	+++	+	10
2. ສະບຽງ	+	+	+++	++	11
ການຖິ້ມ					
1. ຖິ້ມ	++	+	+++	++	13
2. ຖິ້ມ	++	+	+++	++	12

[illegible]

ບັນຍາຍ: $\bullet$ ກຸ່ມສຳຫລັບນິຍົມ ຢູ່ເຂດສະຫງົບປາກກາງ

ໃຫ້ $\frac{A}{A+B+C}$ ເນອະແຕງຄາມ ທີ່ປະກອບດ້ວຍ ສາມຜູ້ຂາດກາມ
 ການສູດຕະຫລອດການວິໄນຂອງນັກກິລາ

[illegible][illegible]

ບັນດາ _____ ກຸ່ມນັກສູງຂອງ _____ ປະເທດອະໄວຍາກ
ໂຕ້ລົງກັນ ເພື່ອແຍກຕ່າງອອກຈາກປະການໄປກັນ. ແຕ່ທີ່ນີ້ ສາມາດຈາກ
_____ ໃຫ້ເຫັນວ່າ ມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການ

[illegible]

Annex 9:

**Form: Rating the interest for improvements
(whole village)**

The villagers summarize all activities of all groups and agree on a rating according to interests for improvement by indicating following numbers 1, 2, 3,4,... to 20.

This information will be presented by the village authorities during the KUMBAN meeting.

[illegible]

**Example: Rating the interest for improvements
(whole village)**

The villagers summarize all activities of all groups and agree on a rating according to interests for improvement by indicating following numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, ..., to 20.

This information will be presented by the village authorities during the KUMBAN meeting.

[illegible]

Annex: Handout for facilitators

Questions to stimulate the group work

Discuss problems and potentials of each production. It will help you to understand the specific conditions.

The following questions help to stimulate the discussion among the different wealth groups.

1. Seeds and breeds

- What kind of seeds and breeds have you used?
- Are the seeds/breeds of good quality?
- Are the seeds/breeds adequate for the local area?
- Is there a need of new varieties?
- What kind of varieties? Have these already been tested here in the area?
- Do you know where to get those seeds/breeds?

2. Technical knowledge

- Do you have enough technical knowledge?
- What would you like to know more?
- What techniques would you like to improve?
- What services or support do you need: Technical training, technical manual and information through TV, news via radio or others?

3. Market

These questions will help you to understand the farmers' potential to produce for the market.

- Do you sell this product? Have you ever sold this product?

If YES:

- To whom do you sell?
- Where do you sell? In the village or outside the village? Do you know where the product goes to be sold?
- At what price? What month the price goes high?
- What time of year do you sell? How often do you sell?
- Are you satisfied with the price you get? Does the price change at different times of the year?
- Do you know the market price of this product in the district or provincial capital?
- Are you producing enough to cover your family's needs?
- Do you think that trader is happy with the quality you sell?
- Would you be able to produce a good quality on a permanent base?

If NO:

- Why are you not selling this product?
- How do you use this product?
- Is it enough to cover your family's needs?
- Do other people sell this product? Where? At what price?
- Could you imagine how you could sell this product in the future?

4. Labour

- How labour intensive is this production? Are more women or more men involved?
- Do you have enough labour for this production in your family?
- Do you have any machines or tools to reduce the labour input (e.g. tractor)?

Different wealth groups discuss their problems and priority training needs:



Presenting the group results in the plenary:



III. Annex: Report Form

to be send to provincial and central level

Report on Village Livelihood Analysis and an example

(This form-sheet needs to be kept in the DAFO office. Furthermore it also should be send to the provincial office and NAFES for monitoring and provision of support)

Annex 9:

Form: Report on Village Livelihood Analysis

Village Name: _____ Age of Village: _____

Type of village: _____ Kumban: _____

District: _____ Province: _____

Date / Month / Year of Data collection _____

1. Participants

Type of family	Total Number (person)	Female (person)
Surplus		
Self -sufficient		
Poor		
Total participants:		

2. Result of group works

Record the ranking of activities from each wealth group according to their presentation in the plenary

Activities	Rating the interest for improvements		
	Surplus Group	Self sufficient Group	Poor Group
Agriculture			
Livestock			
NTFP			
Other activities such as: welting, weaving, alcohol production, etc			

3. Summary of rating the importance for the whole village

Note down the summary of the villagers' choices from step 5, where all groups agree on a rating according to interests for improvement by indicating following numbers 1, 2, 3,4,..... to 20.

This information will be presented by the village authorities during the KUMBAN meeting.

Activities of the whole village	Ranking on interest to improve

3.1 Observation on ranking process from DAFO

Was the summary ranking agreed based on a democratic decision by all 3 groups?

☐ Yes

☐ No, Explain: _____

4. General observation from DAFO

Summarise your observations on main problems and opportunities

Problem	Opportunities
➤	➤

Example: Report on Village Livelihood Analysis

Village Name: (A) Age of Village: 26

Type of village: poor Kumban: (B)

District: (C) Province: (D)

Date / Month / Year of Data collection 10 February 2008

1. Participants

Type of family	Total Number (person)	Female (person)
Surplus	10	5
Self -sufficient	12	6
Poor	9	3
Total participants:	28	14

2. Result of group works

Record the ranking of activities from each wealth group according to their presentation in the plenary

Activities	Rating the interest for improvements		
	Surplus Group	Self sufficient Group	Poor Group
Agriculture			
1. Low Land Rice	7	1	2
2. Corn	8	5	4
3. Rubber	2		
4. Sesame	6		
5. Job's tear (fruit)	4	3	
6. Sugar Cane			5
Livestock			
1. Chicken	5	2	1
2. Pig	1	4	3
3. Cattle	9		
4. Fish	3		
5. Frog		6	
6. Goat		7	
NTFP			
1. Bamboo	10	9	
2. Palm-fruits	11	10	
3. Rubber			7
Other activities such as: welding, weaving, alcohol production, etc			
1. Welding	13		
2. Alcohol production	12		
3. Basket Making			8
4. Weaving		8	6
5. Trading		11	

3. Summary of rating the importance for the whole village

Note down the summary of the villagers' choices from step 5, where all groups agree on a rating according to interests for improvement by indicating following numbers 1, 2, 3,4,..... to 20.

This information will be presented by the village authorities during the KUMBAN meeting.

Activities of the whole village	Ranking on interest to improve
Pig	1
Rubber	2
Low Land Rice growing	3
Chicken	4
Job's tear	5
Cattle	6
Sesame	7
Corn	8
Bamboo	9
Fish	10
Alcohol production	11
Welding	12

3.1 Observation on ranking process from DAFO

Was the summary ranking agreed based on a democratic decision by all 3 groups?

☐ Yes

✓ ☒ No, Explain: The decision was dominated by the members of an existing pig raising group. They have received money but no training and advice. This activity is however not a priority of the poorer people in the village.

4. General observation from DAFO

Summarize your observations on main problems and opportunities

Problem	Opportunities
➤ Rubber planting activity is a new activity and technical knowledge not yet prevailing. Market prices are object to changes. ➤ Only one rice harvest possible ➤ For pig raising use only feed from the forest, which is not sufficient.	➤ Operational Village Development Fund ➤ High market demand for pig ➤ Kumban Agriculture Extension Service Centre avaiable in the village