

REFERENCES

- Agrifood Consulting International (ACI) and CamConsult. (2006). Cambodia Agriculture Sector: Diagnostic Report. Available from http://www.agrifoodconsulting.com/ACI/uploaded_files/briefs/brief_35_4580_6374.pdf [2010, June].
- Angkor Kasekam Rongreung (AKR). (2005). Angkor Rice: Cambodian Fragrant Rice. Available from <http://www.angkorrice.com/index.html> [2010, August]
- Barney. K. (2005). Customs, Concessionaires and Conflict: Tracking Cambodia's Forestry Commodity Chains and Export Links to China. Available from http://www.cifor.cgiar.org/publications/pdf_files/research/governance/forestrtrade/Attachment5-KBarney-CambodiaReport.pdf [2010, September]
- Baumann. (2000). Equity and Efficiency in Contract Farming Schemes: The Experience of Agricultural tree Crops. *ODI Working Paper No. 139*. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- Bijman. (2002). *Contract Farming in Developing Countries: An Overview*. The Netherland: Wageningen University
- Biddulph, Robin. (2004). *Poverty and Social Impact Assessment of Social Land Concessions in Cambodia: Landlessness Assessment*. Phnom Penh: Oxfam GB
- Cai, J., Luyna Ung, Sununtar Setboonsarng, and PingSun Leung. (2008). Rice Contract Farming in Cambodia: Empowering Farmers to move beyond the Contract toward Independence. *ADB Institute Discussion Paper No. 109*. Japan: ADB Institute
- Chambers, R. and G. Conway. (1992). Sustainable rural livelihoods: practical concepts for the 21st century. *IDS Discussion Paper 296*. United Kingdom: Institute of Development Studies
- McKenney and Prom Tola (2002). Natural Resources and Rural Livelihoods in Cambodia: A Baseline Assessment. *CDRI Working Paper 23*. Phnom Penh: CDRI
- Cambodia Development Resource Institute. (2000). Land Ownership, Sales and Concentration in Cambodia: A Preliminary Review of Secondary Data and Primary Data from Four Recent Surveys. *CDRI Working Paper 16*. Phnom Penh: CDRI
- Cambodia Development Resource Institute. (2007). *Cambodia Land Titling Rural Baseline Survey Report*. Phnom Penh. Cambodia
- de Janvry, Alain, Gustavo Gordillo, Jean-Philippe Platteau, and Elisabeth Sadoulet. (2001). *Access to Land, Rural Poverty and Public Action*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

- da Silva. (2005). The Growing Role of Contract Farming in Agri-food System Development: Drivers, Theory and Practice. FAO. Available from http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/publications/docs/AGSF_WorkingDocuments/the_growing_role_of_contract_farming_in_agri-food_systems.pdf [2010, August]
- Delfroge. (2007). *Contract Farming in Thailand: A View from the Farm*. Thailand: Focus on the Global South
- Eaton and Shepherd, (2001). Contract Farming, Partnerships for Growth. *FAO Agricultural Service Bulletin No. 145*. Available from <http://www.fao.org/ag/ags/AGSM/contract/cfmain.pdf> [2010, September]
- European Commission for Humanitarian Aid Office [ECHO], (2002). Household Food Security Assessment Report: Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Pursat, Svay Rieng and Takeo Provinces. Available from <http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh/docs/ENG/Household%20FS%20Assessment%20Report.pdf> [2010, August]
- Fitzgerald, *et al.* (2007). *Moving Out Poverty? Trend in Community Well Being and Household Mobility in Nine Cambodian Villages*. Phnom Penh: CDRI
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2002). Land Tenure and Rural Development. Available from <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/005/y4307E/y4307E00.pdf>. [2010, September]
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2007). Cambodia Country Profile. Available from <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index.asp?lang=en&iso3=KHM&subj=4> [2010, June]
- Goodman, Z. (2009). Holding the Actors Involved in the Global Land Grab to Account: The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Urges Action from Cambodia. Available from http://www.3dthree.org/pdf_3D/3DCESCRCambodia-Kuwait_June09.pdf. [2010, February]
- Grain. (2008). Seized: The 2008 Land Grab for Food and Financial Security. Available from http://www.grain.org/briefings_files/landgrab-2008-en.pdf [2010, February]
- Glover, D. (1984). Contract Farming and Smallholder Outgrower Schemes in Less Developed Countries. *World Development*, 12 (11/12): 1143-1157
- Glover, D and Kusterer, K. (1990). *Small Farmers, Big Business: Contract Farming and Rural Development*. London: McMillan
- Guttal. S. (2006). Land and Natural Resource Alienation in Cambodia. Available from <http://focusweb.org/land-and-natural-resource-alienation-in-cambodia.html> [2010, August].
- Hang Chuon Naron. (2008). Long-run policy responses to increase food production and improve food security The Case of Cambodia. Available from <http://www.unescap.org/pdd/calendar/FoodPrice/day1/02naron.pdf> [2010, August]

- Key, N. and D Runsten. (1999). Contract Farming, Smallholders, and Rural Development in Latin America: The Organization of Agro-processing Firms and the scale of Outgrower Production. *World Development*, 27 (2): 381-401
- Lindenberg. M. (2002). Measuring Household Livelihood Security at the Family and Community Level in the Developing World. *World Development*, 30 (2): 301-318
- Little, P and Watts, M. (eds.). (1994). *Living Under Contract: Contract Farming and Agrarian Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Madison, Winconsin: University of Winconsin Press.
- Middleton, C., and Makarady, K. (2004). *Pesticide Use and Consequence in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh: CEDAC
- Maxwell and Wiebe. (1999) Land Tenure and Food Security: Exploring Dynamic Linkages. *Journal of Development and Change*, 30 (1999): 825-849. Netherland: Institute of Social Studies.
- Marschke, M. and F. Berkes. (2005). Local level sustainability planning for livelihoods: a Cambodian experience. *The International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology*, 12: 21-33.
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. (2005). Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System. Available from <http://www.asiafivims.net/cambodia/situation.htm>. [2010, September].
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. (2007). Statistic of general crop. Available from <http://www.maff.gov.kh/eng/statistics/crops.html#a3> [2010, June]
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. (2010). Annual Report for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2009-2010 at MAFF Conference, 4-6 April, 2010. Phnom Penh: MAFF
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. (2008). Profile of Kampong Speu Province. Available from <http://www.maff.gov.kh/eng/provinces/kgspeud.html#a4> [August, 2010]
- Ministry of Environment. (2004). *State of Environment Report 2004*. Phnom Penh: MoE
- Mekong River Commission. (2010). Tenure and Forest Resource in Cambodia. Available from [http://mekonginfo.org/mrc_en%5Ccontact.nsf/0/3A3C4AAF90876E9547256AD50015D953/\\$FILE/Tenure.html](http://mekonginfo.org/mrc_en%5Ccontact.nsf/0/3A3C4AAF90876E9547256AD50015D953/$FILE/Tenure.html). [2010, September]
- Miyata and Minot. (2009). Impact of Contract Farming on Income: Linking Small Farmers, Packers, and Supermarket in China. *World Development*, 37 (11): 1781-1790

- Makarady, K. (2007). Country Report on Organic Agriculture in Cambodia. Regional Conference on Organic Agriculture in Asia. December 12 – 15, 2007. Bangkok, Thailand. Available from http://www.intracen.org/organics/documents/Cambodia_Country_report.pdf. [2010, September]
- Markussen, T. (2008). Property Rights, Productivity, and Common Property Resources: Insight from Rural Cambodia. *World Development*, 36 (11): 2277-2296
- MaCartan. B. Gulf States covet Asian farms. *Asia Times* (26 September 2008). Available from http://www.atimes.com/atimes/Southeast_Asia/JI26Ae01.html. [2010, June]
- National Institute of Statistics. (2008). General Population Census of Cambodia 2008 Provisional Population Totals. Phnom Penh: Ministry of Planning
- NGO Forum on Cambodia. (2010). NGO Forum on Cambodia Comments on Sub-Decree on Contract based Agricultural Production. Phnom Penh: NGO Forum
- NGO Forum on Cambodia. (2007). Land Titling and Poverty Reduction. Available from http://www.ngoforum.org.kh/Land/Docs/Newsletter/Land_Titling_Final_Report_Revised_Version.pdf [2010, September]
- NGO Forum on Cambodia. (2003). NGO Paper Issues on Land. Available from <http://www.ngoforum.org.kh> [2010, September]
- Norsida Man and Nolila Mohd Nawi. (2010). The Practice of Contract Farming Among Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Suppliers in Malaysia. *American Journal of Agricultural and Biological Sciences*, 5 (3): 321-330
- Oxfam. (2008). Contract farming in ASEAN countries: A fact finding study. Available from <http://apf-contractfarming.wikispaces.com/file/view/Contract+Farming+in+ASEAN+countrries+-+CREM+-+2008.pdf> [2010, June]
- Onchan and Aungsumalin. (2002). *Socio Economic and Environmental Impact of the Land Titling Program*. Centre for Applied Economic Research. Thailand: Kasetsart University
- Porter and Phillips-Howard. (1997). Comparing Contract: An Evaluation of Contract Farming Schemes in Africa. *World Development*, 25 (2): 227-238
- Prowse. M. (2007). Making Contract Farming Work with Cooperatives. *ODI Working Paper*. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- Ramaswami B., Birthal, P.S. and Joshi, P.K. (2006). Efficiency and Distribution in Contract Farming: The Case of Indian Poultry Growers. *MTID Discussion Paper 91*. Washington DC: International Food Policy Research Institute
- Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). (2007). *Cambodia: Developing Rural Economy Pro-poor Growth Policies*. Phnom Penh: Office of the Prime Ministry.

- Setboonsarng. (2008). Global Partnership in Poverty Reduction: Contract Farming and Regional Cooperation. *ADB Institute Discussion Paper No. 89*. Japan: ADBI
- Setboonsarng. (2008). Rice Contract Farming in Lao PDR: Moving from Subsistence to Commercial Agriculture. *ADB Institute Discussion Paper No. 90*. Japan: ADB Institute
- Setboonsarng. (2005). *Contract Farming and Poverty Reduction: A Case of Organic Rice Contract Farming in Thailand*. Manila: ADB
- Simmons. (2000). Overview of Smallholder Contract Farming in Developing Countries. Available from <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/007/ae023e/ae023e00.pdf> [2010, June]
- Sovannarith, *et al.* (2001). Social Assessment of Land in Cambodia, A Field Study. *CDRI Working Paper 20*. Phnom Penh: CDRI
- Sophal, E. (2009). Sowing and Sewing Growth: The Political Economy of Rice and Garment in Cambodia. *Working Paper No. 384*. Stanford University: Stanford Center for International Development.
- Sriboonchitta and Wiboonpongse. (2008). Overview of Contract Farming in Thailand: Lessons Learned. *ADB Institute Discussion Paper No. 112*. Japan: ADBI
- Sribooncitta, *et al.*, (1996). *Potentials of contract farming and farmer development strategies*. Institute of Human Resource Development. Thailand: Thammasat University
- So, *et al.* (2001). Social Assessment of Land in Cambodia. Working Paper No. 20, Cambodia Development Resource Institute: Phnom Penh
- Sophal *et al.*, (2003). Enhancing Rural Livelihoods. *Cambodia Development Review*, January-March, 2003. Phnom Penh: CDRI
- Sar, Sovann. (2010). Land Reform in Cambodia. Available from http://www.fig.net/pub/fig2010/papers/ts07j%5Cts07j_sovann_4633.pdf. [2010, September]
- Shean. (2010). Cambodia: Future Growth Rate of Rice Production Uncertain. United State Department of Agriculture (USDA). Available from <http://www.pecad.fas.usda.gov/highlights/2010/01/cambodia>. [2010, August].
- Singh, S. (2005). Role of the State in Contract Farming in Thailand: Experience and Lessons. *ASEAN Economic Bulletin*, 22 (2): 217-28
- Singh, S. (2002). Contracting Out Solutions: Political Economy of Contract Farming in the Indian Punjab. *World Development*, 30 (9): 1621-38
- Turton. (2000). The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach and Programme Development in Cambodia. *ODI Working Paper 130*. London: Overseas Development Institute (ODI).
- United Nation Development Program. (2007). *Cambodia Human Development Report 2007: Expanding Choices for Rural People*. Cambodia: Ministry of Planning and UNDP.

- United Nation Development Program. (2009). Human Development Report (HDR). Available from http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_2009_EN_Complete.pdf [2010, September]
- USAID. (2008). Kampong Speu Province Investment Profile. Available from http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PNADN798.pdf [2010, August]
- Vermeulen and Lorenzo Cotula. (2010). *Making the most of agricultural investment: A survey of business models that provide opportunities for smallholders*. Rome/ London: FAO & IIED
- Wiboonpoongse. (2003). *The Roles of Contract Farming in Agricultural Transition in Thailand*. Thailand: Chiang Mai University
- Wilson, A. (1990). The Political Economy of Contract Farming. *Review of Radical Political Economics*. 18 (4): 47-70
- World Food Programme. (2007). Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) Pilot in Cambodia. Available from <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp128541.pdf> [2010, April]
- World Food Programme. (2010). Food Security Atlas: Kampong Speu Province. Available from <http://foodsecurityatlas.org/khm/country/provincial-profile/Kampong-Speu> [2010, August]
- World Bank. (2002). *Project Appraisal Document for a Land Management and Administration Project*. Phnom Penh: World Bank
- World Bank. (2006). World Bank Poverty Assessment in Cambodia. Available from <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCAMBODIA/Resources/293755-1139523419190/summary-PA-06.pdf> [2010, May]
- World Bank. (2009). Poverty profile and trend in Cambodia: Findings from the 2007 Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES). Available from http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/08/09/000333038_20090809234032/Rendered/PDF/486180WP0P11191ofile120071withCover.pdf [2010, June]
- World Development Report. (2008). *Agriculture for Development*. Washington DC: World Bank

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR CONTRACT FARMER

Date of interview:

Personal details:

1. Name:

Family name: -----First name: -----Middle name: -----

2. Age: -----

If age unknown:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child | <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (14-19 yrs) | <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 70+ |

3. Household head: -----

4. Name of Village/ commune: -----

5. Sex: Female Male

6. Marital status

7. Ethnic group:

8. Educational attainment:

- Grade school
- High school
- College
- Vocational course
- Postgraduate

Household and home environment:

9. How many people live in your home (including yourself) -----

10. Of these people, how many are children less than 18 years old?

11. Do any of these people work in agriculture?

If yes, please state how many are:

- Children (<14 yrs)
- Adolescent (14-19 yrs)
- Adult (>19 yrs)
12. Household income:
13. Land ownership: ----- hectares
14. Distance from plantation/ workplace:
15. Occupation:

I. UNDERSTANDING CONTRACT FARMERS

1. Do you know contract farming?
2. Do you understand the terms and conditions of contract farming?
3. How do you get the information about contract farming?
 - a) Government
 - b) Company
 - c) Mass media (TV, radio)
 - d) Village head
 - e) Villagers
4. What did you do before join with contract farming? -----
5. When did you start your first contract? (date) -----
6. What is your experience under contract farming? (cost and benefit?) -----
7. What do you feel about terms and condition of contract farming?-----
8. Do you know the requirement of contract farming? Yes No
 If yes, please mention -----
9. Do you have to pay deposit to company in the first time? Yes No
10. Do you feel more depend on company under contract farming? Yes No
11. Do you have any other job besides contract farming? Yes No
12. What is your rice yields capacity (how many kg of rice/ hectare?) -----
13. Why did you become a contract farmer? (price setting, access to market/ input/ credit, risk sharing, etc)-----
14. Are you participating contract farming voluntarily? Yes No
15. Who did you discuss with when you were deciding to become contract farmers or not?

- a) Village head
 - b) Previous contract farmers
 - c) Company
 - d) Farmer association
 - e) Others....
16. Do you talk with other contract farmers to agree a proposed price to the company? Yes No
17. Do other people contact the contract farmers to ask about their experience about contract farming? Yes No
18. Do you get access information about terms and condition of contract farming from company? Yes No
19. Do you get the copy of the contract? Yes No
20. What has changed in your life since you started contract farming? (Increasing income, better livelihood?) -----
21. What are the problems do you face under contract farming? -----
22. "Is there anything else that you'd like to add?" -----

II. UNDERSTANDING TERMS AND CONDITION OF CONTRACT FARMING

1. Economic Aspect

- Do you get a good price from the company? Yes No
- Do you have bargaining power in price setting? Yes No
- Is the company setting the price under contract farming? Yes No
- Do you get loan from the company? Yes No
- Do you get loan from MFI or money lenders? Yes No
- How do you pay the loan from the company -----
- Do you get secure access to market for your crops? Yes No
- Have you ever sell your crop to another market, not the company? Yes No
- If yes, why? -----

- Do you get access to credit and input from the company? Yes No

What kind of inputs do you get? -----

2. Agricultural production and management aspect

- Do you get extension service from the company? Yes No

- What kind of extension service do you get?-----

- Do you get transfer of knowledge and technical from the company? Yes No

- Is there any significant improvement in your farming skills? Yes No

- (explain) -----

- Do you have to change your crop pattern under contract farming? Yes No

- Do you feel satisfied with new crop pattern? Yes No

- Is the new crop pattern increasing your income? Yes No

- Do you have to delivered quality output and productivity as required in contract farming? Yes No

- Is there any increasing output quality and productivity? Yes No

3. Governance aspect

- Does the company give you enough information about contract farming, like price setting or profit sharing? Yes No

- Do you lost your decision ability and freedom after participating in contract farming? Yes No

- Does the company allow you to make farmers organization? Yes No

- Do you think the company consent with the agreement? Yes No

4. Social and cultural aspect

- Do you have a good working condition under contract farming? Yes No

- Do you get better living standards under contract farming? Yes No

Is it increasing income, secured market, access to credit and input or what?)

- Does company differentiate female and male head household under contract farming? Yes No

- Do you think that contract farming will secure land tenure? Yes No
Is there any increasing in land tenure or landlessness due to contract farming?
Yes No
- Do you think that there is any exclusion for small farmers under contract farming? Yes No
- Do you think that contract farming changes cultural and tradition in community? Yes No

5. Environment aspect

- Do you consider that contract farming will dangerous for environment since it use a lot of chemical input, like fertilizers and pesticides? Yes No
- Do you think that contract farming will lead land conversion, change biodiversity and habitat? Yes No
- Do you think that contract farming will increase soil erosion and pollution?
Yes No
- Do you think that contract farming will threat quantity and quality of fresh water? Yes No
- Do you think that contract farming will increase deforestation? Yes No

6. Development aspect

- Do you think that contract farming available for small farmers? Yes No
(if yes, please explain) -----
- Do you think that company is fair in financial agreement (profit and price)?
Yes No
- Do you get flexibility/ autonomy under contract farming? Yes No

III. MEASUREMENT FARMER'S LIVELIHOOD CHANGE

A. Economic Security

Fixed Assets Ownership

No	Name of assets	Year of buying	How many	Price	Source of income
1	Motor/ car				
2	Bicycle				
3	Tractor				
4	Land				
5	Rice miller				
6	TV				
7	Pumping machine				
8	Others				

1. What is your source of income before join with contract farming?
 - a) Sale of rice
 - b) Sale of non-rice (maize, corn, vegetables, fish, etc)
 - c) Sale of livestock (cattle, poultry, pigs, buffalo)
 - d) Non-farm activities (hired labour, weaving sales, handicraft sales, remittance)
 - e) Others.....
2. Do you spend a lot of money for fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor (inputs) before join with contract farming? Yes No
3. How much do you spend for agricultural input?
4. What is your source of income after join with contract farming?
 - a) Sale of rice
 - b) Sale of non-rice (maize, corn, vegetables, fish, etc)

- c) Sale of livestock (cattle, poultry, pigs, buffalo)
 - d) Non-farm activities (hired labour, weaving sales, handicraft sales, remittance)
 - e) Sharing profit from contract farming
 - f) Others.....
5. Do you spend a lot of money for fertilizer, pesticides, hired labor (inputs) after join with contract farming? Yes No
 6. How much do you spend for those inputs? -----
 7. What is your strategy to fulfill your daily necessity when your income is not enough?
 - a) Borrow money from neighbours/ relatives
 - b) Sell asset (livestock, land, jewellery, etc)
 - c) Take a loan form micro finance, money lender or bank
 8. Is there any increasing income since participating in contract farming? Yes No, (explain why)-----
 9. Do you think that contract farming increase your livelihood? Yes No (explain why) -----

B. Food Security

1. What is your rice status?
 - a) Surplus b) Enough c) Shortage
2. Does food insecurity always happen in your family? Yes No
3. What is your rice insufficient month?
 - a) 1-3 months b) 3-6 months
 - c) More than 6 months d) none
4. What is your strategy to overcome rice shortage?
 - a) Purchase of rice from other sources in the village/ market
 - b) Borrowing from relatives/ other villages with interest or without interest
 - c) Combination 1 and 2
 - d) Barter (exchange rice with other crops/ fish)

5. What are the main causes of rice insufficiency?
 - a) Insufficient agriculture land
 - b) Flooding
 - c) The crops destroyed by rats/ bugs
 - d) Increase in family member
 - e) Contract farming (farmer can not plant other crops)
6. Do you think that rice contract farming will threat your food security?
 Yes No
 Why (please explain!) -----

C. Health Security

1. Can you access clean and fresh water? Yes No
2. Do you have enough sanitation facility with healthy standard in your house?
 Yes No
3. Do you have difficulty to access health care? Yes No
4. Can you afford the medical expenses and medicine? Yes No
5. Do you usually go to hospital when you get ill? Yes No
6. How far the hospital from your house?
7. Did you use pesticides and fertilizers on your rice farming before? Yes No
8. Have you seen any health benefit from contract farming? Yes No
9. Do you have health insurance from the company? Yes No
10. Is the contract farming increasing your health status? Yes No
 If yes, why-----
11. What is the main significant change in health security (nutritious food, increasing money to get access to health care) after becomes a contract farmer? -----

D. Education Security

1. How many people in your family who get primary education? -----
2. Can you access education, in term of education facility and can you afford it?
 Yes No
3. What is the last education among your family member? -----

4. Is the contract farming increase your education level in your family? (example from high school to university) Yes No

E. Empowerment

1. Do you have farmer organization in community? Yes No
 2. Do you think that farmer organization is important? Yes No
 3. Is farmer organization can be used to bargain with company? Yes No
 4. Do you get any support from NGOs on contract farming? Yes No

IV. MEASUREMENT LAND TENURE CHANGE

1. How long have you been living in this village? years
 2. Do you have land less than 1 hectare? Yes No
 3. How did you get most of your land?
 a) 1980s distribution/*Krom Samaki*
 b) Given by relatives/friends
 c) Bought
 d) Cleared land/occupied free
 e) Given by authorities
 f) Other (specify)
4. In the case of 3.3, from whom did you buy the land?
 a) Relative/friend (in the same village/area)
 b) Urban people (outsider)
 c) Other (specify)
5. Do you have any ownership papers for your land? Yes No
 6. Do you feel secure with your land tenure? Yes No
 (explain) -----
7. Do you sell your land for contract farming? Yes No
 8. Have you sold any land since 2000s? Yes No → (if No, go to question 12)
 9. Why did you sell your land? (main cause)
 a) Repaid heavy debts
 b) Did new business (non-farm work)
 c) Did not have enough labour to farm

- d) Paid for medical treatment/accident
- e) Bought food
- f) Paid for son/daughter's marriage
- g) Sold land to gain profit
- h) Others (specify)

10. Whom did you sell your land to?

- a) Relative/friend (in the same village/area)
- b) Urban people (outsider)
- c) Other (specify)

11. Are you involved in any kind of land dispute now? Yes No

12. Have there been changes in landlessness and land transfers due to contract farming? Yes No, (explain) -----

13. Is the phenomenon of domination of large landlords rising in your area?

Yes No

14. Does the company require you to provide land title to be a contract farmer?

Yes No

15. Do you think that contract farming will promote land tenure security? Yes No

(explain why) -----

APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR NON-CONTRACT FARMER

Date of interview:

Personal details:

1. Name:

Family name: ----- First name: ----- Middle
name: -----

2. Age: -----

If age unknown:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child | <input type="checkbox"/> 40-49 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adolescent (14-19 yrs) | <input type="checkbox"/> 50-59 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 20-29 | <input type="checkbox"/> 60-69 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 30-39 | <input type="checkbox"/> 70+ |

3. Household head: -----

4. Name of Village/ commune: -----

5. Sex: Female Male

6. Marital status

7. Ethnic group:

8. Educational attainment:

- Grade school
- High school
- College
- Vocational course
- Postgraduate

Household and home environment:

9. How many people live in your home (including yourself) -----

10. Of these people, how many are children less than 18 years old?

11. Do any of these people work in agriculture?

If yes, please state how many are:

- Children (<14 yrs)
- Adolescent (14-19 yrs)
- Adult (>19 yrs)
- 12. Household income:
- 13. Land ownership: ----- hectares
- 14. Distance from plantation/ workplace:
- 15. Occupation:

I. UNDERSTANDING FARMER'S PARTICIPATION IN CONTRACT FARMING

1. What is your primary job now?
 - a) farmer
 - b) fishing
 - c) hired labour
 - d) moto-taxi driver
 - e) others....
2. If farmer, how do you do with farming -----
3. Do you know about contract farming? Yes No
4. Where do you get information about contract farming?
 - a) government
 - b) company
 - c) mass media (TV, radio)
 - d) Village head
 - e) others.....
5. What do you think about contract farming? -----
6. Do you think that contract farming will increase your living standards?
Yes No
7. Why you do not participate in contract farming? -----
8. Is it your own decision? Yes No
9. What don't you like about contract farming? -----
10. Do you find difficulty to join with contract farming? Why? Yes No

explain why) -----

11. Do you feel excluded from the community since you are not a contract farmer? Yes No

12. Do you think that contract farming will increase land conflict in community? Yes No

(explain why) -----

II. MEASUREMENT LAND TENURE CHANGE

1. How long have you been living in this village? years

2. Do you have land less than 1 hectare? Yes No

3. How did you get most of your land?

a) 1980s distribution/*Krom Samaki*

b) Given by relatives/friends

c) Bought

d) Cleared land/occupied free

e) Given by authorities

f) Other (specify)

4. In the case of 3.3, from whom did you buy the land?

a) Relative/friend (in the same village/area)

b) Urban people (outsider)

c) Other (specify)

5. Do you have any ownership papers for your land? Yes No

6. Do you feel secure with your land title? Yes No

(explain) -----

7. Did you rent any agricultural land to others this year? Yes No

8. Do you sell your land for contract farming? Yes No

9. Have you sold any land since 2000s? Yes No → (if No, go to question 12)

10. Why did you sell your land? (main cause)

a) Repaid heavy debts

b) Did new business (non-farm work)

c) Did not have enough labour to farm

d) Paid for medical treatment/accident

- e) Bought food
- f) Paid for son/daughter's marriage
- g) Sold land to gain profit
- h) Others (specify)

11. Whom did you sell your land to?

- a) Relative/friend (in the same village/area)
- b) Urban people (outsider)
- c) Other (specify)

12. Are you involved in any kind of land dispute now? Yes No

13. Have there been changes in landlessness and land transfers due to contract farming? Yes No

(explain) -----

14. Is the phenomenon of domination of large landlords rising in your area?

Yes No

15. Does the company require you to provide land title to be a contract farmer?

Yes No

16. Do you think that contract farming will promote land tenure security? Yes No

(explain why) -----

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONS GUIDELINES FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION (FGD)

I. Understanding the Contract Farming

1. How is the process to be a contract farmer in company?
2. Whom you discuss with before decide to participate in contract farming?
3. Do other people contact you to ask about their experience about contract farming?
4. How is the price setting mechanism? Do the company asking your idea about price? Do you discuss with other contract farmers to agree a proposed price to the company?
5. Are you satisfied with the price or you just followed the price decision from the company?
6. Do you have a power to bargain the price with the company?
7. What is the buying mechanism from farmers to company?
(Directly from the farmers, middlemen, or farmer organization)
8. Is there any farmer organization in your community? What are their role in price setting, profit sharing and determine the standards?
9. How farmers association (farmers committee) establish?
10. Do you think that farmer association is important for contract farmers?
11. How is the organic rice standard mechanism? Does the company set the standards? What happen if your rice is not reaching the standard requirement from the company?

II. Measuring the positive and negative impact of contract farming to community

1. What is the economic impact of contract farming (increasing income, reduce cost of production) and please explain? Do farmers gain more profit from contract farming? Why?
2. What are the cost/ disadvantage of contract farming?

3. What is the impact of physical capital of contract farming? Does the company improve the infrastructure in the community? What kind of new infrastructure (road, school, hospital, irrigation, etc)
4. What is the impact of contract farming on human resources in the community? What kind new capacity of human resource? (New knowledge of farming, technical change, transfer knowledge, training, managerial skills, etc)
5. What is the social impact from contract farming? Do the villagers have a good relation between farmers? Does the contract farming increase the social activity among the villagers?
6. What is the impact of contract farming on natural/ environment? Is it the using of chemical input which can be reduces the fertility of the soil, increase water usage and lead to deforestation?
7. What is the impact of contract farming on land security? Is it increasing landlessness and land dispute?
8. What is the impact of contract farming on food security?

BIOGRAPHY

Betti Rosita Sari was born in Central Java, Indonesia. She holds a Bachelor Degree in Economics and Development Studies, Gadjah Mada University in 2004. She used to work as a researcher and joined in Research Center for Regional Resources, Indonesia Institute of Sciences (PSDR-LIPI) in Jakarta from 2005 up to present. Her area of study was social and economic issues in South East Asia, especially Cambodia. She spent one year to study Khmer language and culture in Royal University of Phnom Penh in 2007. As contract farming is new in Cambodia, she would like to investigate how contract farming works and its impacts on farmers' livelihood and land tenure.



