Supplementary table 1. General characteristics of cassava-producing households surveyed in Vietnam and Cambodia (2016). In some cases responses may not equal sample size since participants retained the right to not answer questions, while for others more than one possible answer could be provided simultaneously. Standard deviation (±) reported where applicable.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cambodia | Range | Vietnam | Range |
| Sample size | 240 |  | 206 |  |
| # districts surveyed | 16 |  | 15 |  |
| Gender (M/F) | F-50M-190 |  | F-49M-157 |  |
| Total farm size (ha) | 6.37 ±9.00 | 0.1-100 | 2.044 ±2.51 | 0.2-30 |
| Land planted to cassava (ha) | 3.89 ±5.59 | 0.1-45 | 1.367 ±1.30 | 0.03-7 |
| # of years growing cassava | 6.33 ±5.00 | 1-24 | 12.84 ±9.53 | 1-40 |
| Cassava contribution to total income (%) | 52.50 ±23.32 | 5-100 | 49.00 ±24.19 | 1-100 |
| Regular use of fertilizer on cassava | Y-34N-206 |  | Y-141N-52 |  |
| % experiencing pest/disease problems in their cassava field | Y-181N-59 |  | Y-94N-107 |  |
| Use of pesticide on the cassava field | N-187Y-53 |  | N-184Y-22 |  |
| Number of cassava varieties grown | 1.38 (0.62) | 1-4 | 1.09 (0.30) | 1-3 |
| Number of ‘provisions’ (outflux of seed) | 0.54 (0.71) | 0-4 | 0.49 (0.57) | 1-2 |
| Number of ‘acquisitions’ (influx of seed) | 1.59 (0.79) | 1-5 | 1.14 (0.41) | 1-3 |

Supplementary table 2. General characteristics of subnational surveyed households at 2 sites in Cambodia and 2 sites in Vietnam (2016); formatting as in Supplementary table 1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Cambodia | Vietnam |
|  | Battambang  | Range | Ratanakiri | Range | Tay Ninh | Range | Dak Lak | Range |
| Sample size | 100 |  | 100 |  | 100 |  | 94 |  |
| Gender | F-26M-74 |  | F-47M-53 |  | F-10M-90 |  | F-46M-48 |  |
| Household size | 5.54 ±2.65 | 2-22 | 4.88 ±1.88 | 1-10 | 4.66 ±1.64 | 1-10 | 4.68 ±1.42 | 2-9 |
| # full-time farming | 2.49 ±1.34 | 0-9 | 2.93 ±1.49 | 1-7 | 2.16 ±1.16 | 0-6 | 2.80 ±1.10 | 2-6 |
| Total size of cropped land | 5.59 ±6.30 | 0.24-40 | 5.51 ±4.42 | 0.3-25 | 5.50 ±11.26 | 0.2-78 | 2.60 ±2.48 | 0.2-17.2 |
| Cassava (Ha) | 3.44 ±4.02 | 0.16-25 | 2.42 ±1.75 | 0.3-10 | 4.29 ±9.82 | 0.2-75 | 1.59 ±1.96 | 0.2-15 |
| # plots | 1.57 ±0.89 | 1-5 | 1.13 ±0.39 | 1-3 | 1.65 ±1.55 | 1-10 | 1.59 ±1.04 | 1-8 |
| # varieties | 1.29 ±0.54 | 1-4 | 1.53 ±0.66 | 1-4 | 1.01 ±0.1 | 1-2 | 1.04 ±0.25 | 1-3 |
| # years of experience growing cassava | 2.66 ±1.39 | 1-10 | 3.16 ±1.86 | 1-15 | 10.30 ±6.46 | 1-30 | 7.60 ±3.81 | 1-17 |
| Will you grow cassava next year? | Y-95N-5 |  | Y-81N-19 |  | Y-88N-8 |  | Y-82N-10 |  |
| Use of pesticide on cassava field | Y-83N-17 |  | Y-84N-16 |  | Y-62N-38 |  | Y-54N-39 |  |
| Experienced seed loss during storage (%) | 85 |  | 80 |  | 32 |  | 64 |  |
| If lost, how much (%) | 27 | 5-60 | 32 | 2-85 | 25 | 1-100 | 27 | 2-100 |

Supplementary table 3. Household decision makers responsible for decisions relating to seed exchange, identified by survey respondents at 4 sites in Vietnam and Cambodia, expressed in percentage of responses.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Cambodia | Vietnam |
| Production intensity | High | Low | High | Low |
| Province | Battambang  | Ratanakiri | Tay Ninh | Dak Lak |
| Male head | 21 | 15 | 73 | 34 |
| Female head | 9 | 5 | 9 | 35 |
| Decision is made together | 70 | 67 | 1 | 30 |
| Other |   | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| Did not answer |   | 2 | 10 | 1 |
|  Sample N | 100 | 100 | 100 | 94 |