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# **ANNUAL REPORT 2013**

## **HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY (HARVEST) PROGRAM**



**October 2012 – September 2013**

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*Cover Photo: Farmers in Pursat transplant their wet-season rice.*

*Photo by Cambodia HARVEST*

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The author's views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cambodia HARVEST is a five-year food security program focused on increasing incomes for 70,000 rural Cambodian households as part of the United States Feed the Future and Global Climate Change initiatives. This is the program's third annual report and highlights major achievements and activities for the period of October 2012-September 2013.

Cambodia HARVEST passed the halfway point this year and reached several important milestones. This year, commercial horticulture clients achieved average yield increases of 256 percent, home garden clients 361 percent, aquaculture clients 147 percent, and rice clients 39 percent, thereby **increasing the amount of food available** to thousands of rural households. In an effort to improve dietary diversity at the household level, Cambodia HARVEST launched the **mobile kitchen project**, a first-time initiative that will **train approximately 50,000 people** in remote rural areas on important nutrition and hygiene concepts. This year also saw Cambodia HARVEST complete two key subcontracts that have strengthened the country's ability to **mitigate the effects of global climate change**.

Overall food security highlights include:

- Technical assistance extended to 49,575 rural households to date, nearly double the target of 27,500 households scheduled for this time period, and 71 percent of the total program target of 70,000. Of these, 3,816 were extreme poor, 55 percent of the total program target of 7,000.
- To date, 101,730 people have received agriculture and food security training through demonstration sites, interactive field days, mobile kitchens, and one-on-one technical assistance. This represents 132 percent of the cumulative target of 77,003 and 73 percent of the total program target of 140,000.
- To date, \$9.7 million in incremental sales have been generated at the farm and small- and medium-sized enterprise level, 146 percent of the current cumulative target of \$6.65 million and about half of the total program target of \$19.96 million.

### Food Availability Increased

Cambodia HARVEST is working to increase the availability of food in order to meet the everyday dietary needs of Cambodians. Highlights include:

- 31,717 farmers and others have applied new technologies or management practices, ahead of the targeted 27,920 and well on track to meet or exceed the total program target of 44,100.
- 12,406 hectares are under improved technologies or management practices, 144 percent of the current cumulative target of 8,600 and 57 percent of the total program target of 21,600.
- The dietary diversity of women of reproductive age improved from an average of 4.6 food groups consumed to 5.24, out of the total program target of six food groups.
- Twelve policies, regulations, and administrative procedures have been advanced to enhance the agricultural policy framework, 120 percent of the current cumulative target of ten.

### Increased Food Access through Rural Income Diversification

The program is strengthening the ability of Cambodians to generate income through economic activities in order to increase their capacity to purchase food. Highlights include:

- \$5.2 million in incremental sales were collected at the farm level this year from rice, horticulture, and aquaculture, more than double the cumulative target of \$2.28 million and 50 percent of the total program target of \$10.46 million.

- \$4.5 million in incremental sales were collected at the small- and medium-sized enterprise levels this year, including rice millers and input suppliers, just ahead of the cumulative target of \$4.4 million and nearly half the total program target of \$9.5 million.

### **Natural Resource Management and Resilience to Climate Change**

The program is working to protect the country's globally significant natural resources, which are an essential source of economic activity and food security for Cambodians. Highlights include:

- To date, 433,910 hectares are now under improved natural resource management, 98 percent of the total program target of 444,910.
- 23,089 people have received training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation, 160 percent of the current cumulative target of 14,375 and 86 percent of the total program target of 27,000.
- The goal of reforesting 127.5 hectares of land has been achieved, using 160,000 seedlings grown in program nurseries.

### **Capacity of Public, Private, and Civil Society to Address Food Security and Climate Change**

Cambodia HARVEST is strengthening the capacity of Cambodians to manage and resolve challenges related to food security and global climate change. Highlights include:

- 32 climate change mitigation tools, technologies, and methodologies have been developed, tested, and/or adopted, 100 percent of the total program target of 32.
- 15,004 stakeholders have increased their capacity to adapt to the effects of climate variability and change, reaching the expected annual target and 32 percent of the total program target of 45,500.
- 2,427 agribusinesses and households have received small-scale loans totalling \$2.45 million, increasing household incomes and boosting rural productivity. This is 162 percent of the cumulative target of 1,500 agribusinesses and households and 69 percent of the total program target of 3,500.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

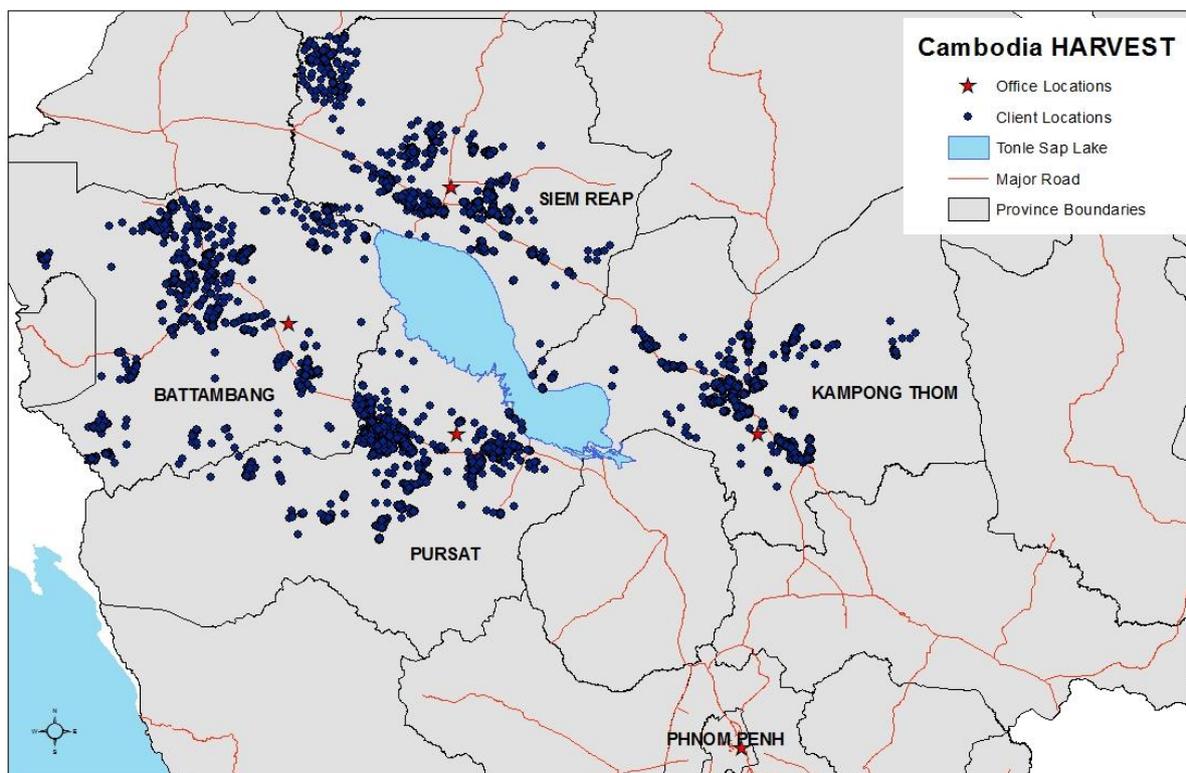
Cambodia HARVEST develops sound, agriculture-focused solutions to poor productivity, postharvest losses, malnutrition, lack of market access, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on vulnerable rural populations. The program is based on an **intensive extension methodology** in which program technicians visit their client farmers every week to provide targeted, hands-on technical assistance. In this way, Cambodia HARVEST ensures that its tens of thousands of rural clients not only see short-term gains, but also build the necessary skills and knowledge to continue succeeding long after the program is finished.

The overarching goals of Cambodia HARVEST are to improve food availability; increase food access through rural income diversification; improve natural resource management and resilience to climate change; and strengthen the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to address food security and climate change.

## I.2 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Cambodia HARVEST is working in 719 villages in the four target provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake: 182 in Battambang, 206 in Pursat, 159 in Siem Reap, and 172 in Kampong Thom. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersal of Cambodia HARVEST target communes. More detailed regional maps are included in Annex IV.

**Figure 1: Cambodia HARVEST Clients**



### 1.3 CLIENT PORTFOLIO

Because farmers are more likely to adopt new practices if they see the benefits first-hand, Cambodia HARVEST uses demonstration sites – established on client and lead client farms, households, or those of farmer groups or agribusinesses – to illustrate the effects of program techniques and technologies. To date, the program has worked with a total of 8,827 field demonstration clients (7,556 for horticulture and rice; 1,070 aquaculture, hatchery, and cage culture; 101 schools and health centers with vegetable gardens; and 100 in forestry) and 530 partner clients (382 input suppliers; 49 rice millers; 69 commune councils; and 30 branches of nine microfinance institutions).

#### **Definitions**

- **Lead demonstration client:** A designated demonstration client who uses his/her plot to illustrate technology to other demonstration clients or beneficiaries within a village.
- **Demonstration client:** Farmers or individuals who demonstrate program techniques and technologies to nearby farmers under a co-investment agreement.
- **Partner client:** Communities or agribusinesses assisted by the program.
- **Client (farmer) group:** One lead demonstration client with a number of beneficiary farmers.
- **Producer group:** A number of farmers who come together as a group to leverage market options.
- **Beneficiary:** Farmers or individuals who receive indirect technical assistance from the program.
- **Participants:** Farmers or individuals who attend trainings.

### 1.4 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Cambodia HARVEST has partnered with 28 field-based NGOs with 260 field technicians to implement activities in horticulture, rice, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, nutrition, and vocational training, as shown in Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2: Cambodia HARVEST Implementing Partners**

Partner	Agriculture/ Nutrition	Rice	NRM/ Forestry	Aquaculture/ Fisheries	M&E	Business Development Services	Operations Management	Fish Processing	Capacity Development
Action for Development			✓						
Advanced Engineering	✓								
Agriculture Technology Services Association	✓	✓				✓		✓	
Aphivat Strey	✓	✓		✓					
Aruna Technology			✓						
Auburn University				✓					✓
Buddhism for Development	✓								
Cambodia Development Resource Institute					✓				
Conservation International								✓	
Emerging Markets Consulting	✓								
Environmental Protection and Development Organization			✓	✓					
Farmer Livelihood Development	✓					✓	✓		
Fauna & Flora International (FFI)			✓						
Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization	✓	✓	✓						
IDE Cambodia		✓							
International Institute for Education									✓
Lom Orng Organization							✓		
Partnership for Development in Kampuchea				✓					
Ponleur Kumar	✓	✓	✓						
Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)	✓								
Prom Vihear Thor Organization			✓	✓					
Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA)	✓								
Rural Economic & Agriculture Development Agency	✓								
Srer Khmer	✓	✓							
Village Support Group	✓		✓	✓					
Wathnakpheap	✓								
Weidemann Associates									✓
Wildlife Conservation Society				✓					

Cambodia HARVEST continues to collaborate with numerous Cambodian government agencies, donors, local and international organizations, educational institutions, and private sector firms. Figure 3 shows the program's major counterparts with whom staff members collaborate regularly.

**Figure 3: Select Cambodia HARVEST Counterpart and Stakeholder Collaboration**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Donor Organizations</b>	<b>NGOs</b>	<b>Private Sector &amp; Other</b>
Commune Councils	Asian Development Bank	Aphivat Strey	Advancing Engineering Consultant
Fisheries Administration	Collaborative Research Support Program	Buddhism For Development	Agrisource (Cambodia) Ltd.
Forestry Administration	Food and Agriculture Organization	Cambodia Development Resource Institute	Aruna Technology
General Directorate of Agriculture	Peace Corps	Conservation International	Asia Irrigation Co. Ltd
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Voluntary Service Overseas	Environment Protection and Development Organization	Cambodian Agribusiness Development Facility
Ministry of Environment	World Bank	Fauna and Flora International	Chhieng Long Trading Co. Ltd
Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction	World Health Organization	International Development Enterprises	CSB Co. Ltd
Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology		Khmer Youth and Social Development	Federation of Rice Millers Association
Ministry of Women's Affairs		Lom Orng organization	Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Program
Office of the Council of Ministers		Partners for Development	Integrated Modern Irrigation Solution (Cambodia) Co. Ltd
Provincial Department of Agriculture		Ponleu Kumar	International Rice Research Institute
Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport		Prom Vihear Thor	Kasevisiddh Group Co. Ltd
Provincial Department of Health		Reproductive and Child Health Alliance	Ly Hong Chhoy Co. Ltd
Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology / Pursat		Srer Khmer	National Institute of Public Health
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs		Village Support Group	Papaya Co. Ltd
			Prek Leap National College of Agriculture
			Prum Bunthai Enterprise
			Royal University of Agriculture
			University of Battambang

## 2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

### 2.1 FOOD AVAILABILITY INCREASED

Cambodia HARVEST's work in this area focuses on enhancing agricultural input and production systems; introducing improved crop varieties and agricultural techniques; diversifying rural production systems; and strengthening the agricultural policy framework. During the reporting period, thousands of program farmers increased the availability of food in the four target provinces using productivity-enhancing techniques and technologies. This year, commercial horticulture achieved average yield increases of 256 percent, home garden clients 361 percent, aquaculture clients 147 percent, and rice clients 39 percent. Meanwhile, 1,107 home garden and commercial horticulture clients graduated from the program with knowledge of sustainable agriculture practices and nutrition concepts. The remaining 4,789 of Phase I clients will graduate by March of next year.



*Photo by Cambodia HARVEST*

*A rice farmer in Kampong Thom transplants her field. The program's rice beneficiaries saw yield increases of 39 percent over baseline during the reporting period.*

#### **Agriculture Input and Production Systems Enhanced**

- **Rice yields increase during 2012 wet-season harvest.** During the 2012 wet season, 3,323 program rice farmers saw yield increases of 51 percent and income increases of 25 percent. With Cambodia HARVEST technical assistance, these farmers increased their productivity by a combined 2,557 metric tons of paddy, resulting in nearly \$650,000 in additional value. Meanwhile, the program's 99 rice seed producers saw average yields of 3.67 metric tons per hectare, an improvement of 95 percent over baseline.
- **Activities underway for 2013 wet-season rice.** During the current wet season, Cambodia HARVEST is providing technical assistance to 13,026 rice farmers, a four-fold increase over the number it worked with during the 2012 wet season. These farmers are expected to harvest 50,000 tons of paddy by the end of December. A small number of farmers – 118 in Pursat – have already harvested their early-maturing rice varieties, resulting in yield increases of 57 percent over baseline. Meanwhile, the program is working with 116 rice seed producers in order to boost the supply of high-quality rice varieties available to local farmers.
- **Dry-season rice farmers see productivity increases.** During the 2013 dry season, 3,013 farmer beneficiaries harvested their rice, resulting in average yield increases of 34 percent over baseline and income increases of 36 percent. Overall, this resulted in a total net production increase of 4,552 metric tons of paddy, valued at approximately \$1.24 million.
- **Rehabilitated canal benefits farmers.** Following completion of work on the Polyum irrigation canal in June 2013, 414 households in Pursat have begun benefitting from the rehabilitated waterway. Now, 666 hectares of land will be capable of producing two and in some cases three rice cycles per year, a ten-fold increase on the 65 hectares previously capable of multiple annual crop cycles. This translates to ten times more paddy, increasing

from the previous 250 tons produced to an estimated 2,500 tons, valued at roughly \$625,000 per year.

- **Commercial horticulture farmers increase yields and incomes.** The program's 962 commercial horticulture clients increased their yields by 256 percent over baseline this year, resulting in income increases of 229 percent. These clients cultivated primarily long beans, bitter gourds, cucumber, eggplants, and hot peppers, which are grown because of their high local demand. By stimulating the cultivation of horticulture crops, which tend to be available sporadically in Cambodia, the program is ensuring that village households have access to a diverse range of nutrition-rich products throughout the year.
- **Home garden clients improve yields and household diets.** This year, 4,934 home garden clients increased their productivity by 344 percent over baseline, growing crops such as amaranth, eggplant, pumpkins, tomatoes, morning glory, long beans, cucumbers, and various gourds. Home gardens help poor households diversify their diets through nutrition-rich vegetables harvested from their plots. In addition, families were able to increase their incomes by 318 percent through the sale of excess crops to local buyers.
- **Horticulture farmers from Phase I client selection begin to graduate.** After receiving 18 months of direct technical assistance, 1,107 home garden and commercial horticulture clients graduated from the program this year. The remaining 4,789 of Phase I clients from 211 villages will graduate by March of next year. These clients represent Phase I of the program and account for 47 percent of the 12,000 horticulture farmers that Cambodia HARVEST will work with over the life of the program. These graduates are now sustainable producers of vegetables, having completed three or more successful crop cycles, participated in 11 modules of nutrition training, and been linked to vegetable buyers, input suppliers, and microfinance institutions.
- **Program prepares for initiation of Phase II client selection.** Cambodia HARVEST began preparations for Phase II horticulture activities, which will take place over the remaining two years of the program. Horticulture technicians have begun identifying potential target villages and preparing for client selection, which is set to commence in October. The program has also been holding discussions with irrigation companies on potential new designs for its drip irrigation system, which was integral to client success during Phase I. Cambodia HARVEST expects to work with 6,150 clients in 201 villages, with a focus on gender, youth, and poor households.
- **Commercial horticulture farmers adopt soluble fertilizers.** All 962 of the program's commercial horticulture clients have begun using soluble fertilizers, which will increase future yields on high-value crops by up to 20 percent, from 16 metric tons per hectare to 19 per hectare annually. Cambodia HARVEST introduced soluble fertilizers after successfully testing their applicability during a pilot project this year. Soluble fertilizers are delivered to crops through drip irrigation systems rather than by hand or sprayers. They are not currently widely available in Cambodia, a situation the program is addressing by working with input suppliers to begin carrying the



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

A commercial horticulture farmer in Pursat harvests her bitter gourd. Program horticulture clients increased their yields by 256 percent over baseline this year, resulting in income increases of 229 percent.

products.

- **Aquaculture farmers boost productivity.** To date, 497 aquaculture clients who have completed at least one harvest have seen yield increases of 147 percent over baseline and income increases of 190 percent. These program clients have harvested 101 metric tons of fish with a total market value of \$162,417. On average, clients consume more than 15 percent of the fish they raise, allowing them to supplement their diets with protein and save money on food purchases.
- **Hatcheries produce high-quality fingerlings.** This year, 10 program fish hatcheries sold 194,000 high-quality fingerlings to aquaculture clients and non-client farmers. This generated \$8,369 in total sales for the hatcheries and will lead to improved yields and incomes for aquaculture farmers. In developing the ability of hatcheries to produce fingerlings on a year-round basis, the program is working to overcome the limited supply of high-quality fingerlings – most of which are currently imported from Vietnam – which is the biggest impediment to growth in the country’s aquaculture sector. The program also assisted all 13 hatcheries in drafting one-year operation plans that will significantly increase their production capacity. Meanwhile, in an effort to overcome a lack of access to electricity, which the hatcheries use to operate aerators and water pumps, Cambodia HARVEST is testing a prototype solar electric system in Battambang. If the tests are successful, additional hatcheries will be outfitted with the system.

### Rural Production Systems Diversified

- **Participants eat better, more varied diets as a result of nutrition training.** This year, 22,807 people attended one or more program-supported nutrition training events. These events, in conjunction with the program’s agriculture and aquaculture technical assistance, are improving the dietary diversity of participants, according to the results of the most recent performance monitoring survey. On average, women of reproductive age within the households now eat from 5.24 of Feed the Future’s nine food groups essential to dietary diversity, compared to a baseline number of 4.6. This 14 percent increase means improved micronutrient intake which, for pregnant women, can make a significant difference in their children’s health and development.
- **Mobile kitchens begin operations.** The mobile kitchen project launched this year, training 15,866 people in 308 villages on healthy eating and food safety. The specially modified two-wheeled snack carts, which are towed by motorbike, lead interactive demonstrations for crowds of villagers in difficult-to-reach rural areas, where malnutrition is a serious problem. There are currently four carts in operation in Kampong Thom and Pursat, with four more carts set to begin operating in Battambang and Siem Reap in 2014. The eight carts will train approximately 45,000 people over the life of the program. Village health support group members assist the food cart teams, gaining additional knowledge about nutrition as well as helping to facilitate the demonstrations.



*Photo by Cambodia HARVEST*

*A mobile kitchen team member demonstrates cooking techniques in Pursat. The specially modified snack carts will educate approximately 45,000 people in remote areas on key nutrition and hygiene concepts.*

## Strengthen Agriculture Policy Framework

- **Drafts on seed policy and procedure are finalized.** Cambodia HARVEST, in conjunction with government partners, finalized drafts of the national seed policy and the procedure to certify seed quality, which are designed to boost the production and supply of quality seeds of various crops. The General Directorate of Agriculture and Cambodia HARVEST will work through the government process to have the drafts finalized and adopted formally by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. When adopted, the policy and procedure will increase crop production by expanding the availability of high-quality seeds, thereby increasing family food security, nutrition, and farm earnings.
- **Program helps develop law governing agricultural products.** Cambodia HARVEST assisted the government in drafting a law on the quality and safety of agricultural products, which addresses farm-level issues related to chemical usage, hygiene, postharvest handling, and primary processing. When finalized, the law will expand the domestic market and improve the suitability of agricultural products for export, with the aim of driving up agricultural production and spurring growth in the rural economy. In addition, the program consulted with the General Directorate of Agriculture, the Fisheries Administration, and the Department of Animal Health and Production on the law.
- **Program initiates work on four policies.** Cambodia HARVEST began work on the agriculture extension policy, rice seed strategic plan, national policy on agricultural cooperatives, and guidelines for rice seed production. The program worked with government counterparts to identify priority areas for work on the policies; created scopes of work; and received endorsements from relevant government decision-makers on these activities. However, during the fourth quarter, work was delayed by Cambodia's national election and resulting political situation.

### Figure 4: Status of Cambodia HARVEST Policy Reforms

To promote inclusive growth in the agriculture sector, Cambodia HARVEST is working with the Royal Government of Cambodia to identify, diagnose, and address key policy constraints. The following table summarizes the 20 key policy areas that Cambodia HARVEST is addressing. A "✓" indicates that the stage has been completed, while the dates indicate the planned start month and year.

Policy	Stage 1: Analysis/ Inception	Stage 2: Drafting	Stage 3: Presentation	Stage 4: Adoption	Stage 5: Implement- ation
Legal aspects of exporting Cambodian rice originating in foreign countries	✓	✓	✓	N.A.	N.A.
Biodiversity Targets and Indicators for National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP)	✓	✓	✓	2013	2014
Sub-decree of Uniform of Seed Inspectors (Khmer)	✓	✓	✓	2013	2014
National Seed Standards	✓	✓	✓	2013	2014
Plant Breeders' Rights (DUS testing)	✓	✓	✓	2013	2014
Prakas on Seed Quality Certification	✓	✓	✓	2013	2014
National Seed Policy		✓	✓	2013	2014
Draft Law on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products	✓	✓	✓	2014	2015

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Stage 1: Analysis/ Inception</b>	<b>Stage 2: Drafting</b>	<b>Stage 3: Presentation</b>	<b>Stage 4: Adoption</b>	<b>Stage 5: Implement- ation</b>
<b>Code of Practice for Rice Seed Production</b>	✓	June-Sept 2013	October 2013	2013	2014
<b>Rice Seed Strategic Plan</b>	✓	June-Oct 2013	November 2013	2013	2014
<b>National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework</b>	✓	July-Sept 2013	October 2013	2013	2014
<b>Agricultural Extension Policy</b>	✓	July-Nov 2013	July-Nov2013	2013	2014
<b>National Policy on Agricultural Cooperatives</b>	✓	July-Nov 2013	July-Nov 2013	2014	2014
<b>Code of Practice for Soybean Seed Production and Management</b>	January 2014	March-July 2014	August 2013	2014	2015
<b>Guidelines for Establishing Community Protected Areas</b>	March 2014	April-August 2014	September 2014	2014	2015
<b>Regulations on Contract Farming</b>	January 2014	Feb-June 2014	July 2014	2014	2015
<b>Horticulture Strategic Development Plan</b>	January 2014	Feb-June 2014	July 2014	2014	2015
<b>Policy on Agro Processing</b>	February 2013	June-August 2014	September 2014	2014	2015
<b>Policy on Agriculture Credit</b>	March 2014	June-Sept 2014	October 2014	2015	2015
<b>Strategy on Rice Drying</b>	March 2014	June-Oct 2014	Nov2014	2015	2015

## 2.2 INCREASED FOOD ACCESS THROUGH RURAL INCOME DIVERSIFICATION

Cambodia HARVEST works to strengthen postharvest systems; improve market access and linkages to smallholders; expand rural employment generation; and increase investment in marketing infrastructure. This year, horticulture producer groups began benefitting from links with vegetable buyers, resulting in higher sales volumes and prices for hundreds of farmers. Meanwhile, small-scale fish processors organized themselves into producer groups and benefitted from an improved stove designed by Cambodia HARVEST.

### Postharvest Systems Strengthened

- **Fish processors form producer groups and begin using improved stoves.** Cambodia HARVEST has organized its 198 fish processors into producer/marketing groups and trained them on a number of topics related to entrepreneurship and hygiene, including improved recordkeeping, marketing techniques, and the benefits of establishing savings groups. Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST developed an improved and affordable cooking stove that all 198 fish processors are now using. The new stove smokes fish faster than traditional models – in two and a half hours instead of seven – saving processors time and money, alleviating pressure on forestry resources, and reducing emissions that are harmful to human health and the environment. In addition, the stove produces fish that is of better quality than those processed in standard stoves.

- **Training addresses postharvest losses.** Cambodia HARVEST trained 584 lead rice clients on concepts such as proper rice drying and the use of hermetic bags for grain storage, techniques that are designed to cut down on postharvest losses. Cambodia's rice sector suffers from 20-30 percent postharvest losses, a major hindrance to growth in the sector. The program's rice farmers produce an average of 3.7 metric tons of rice per crop cycle, a number that would increase to 4.4 metric tons with proper postharvest practices.
- **Producer groups increase sales to buyers.** To date, 185 commercial horticulture clients have organized themselves into 11 producer groups, helping them to attract a reliable stream of informal buyers for their crops, leading to higher sales volumes and prices. Cambodia HARVEST linked 351 horticulture clients with 49 district- and provincial-level vegetable buyers this year, resulting in 253 metric tons of new sales worth \$74,920. Buyers are now placing daily purchase orders of up to three metric tons per crop, with total volumes averaging 16 metric tons per day. In addition, these producer groups are beginning to attract home garden clients, who can utilize them to sell excess products.
- **Product classification helps farmers fetch higher prices.** The 185 commercial horticulture farmers in producer groups have begun implementing product classification, a simple postharvest practice that results in higher prices from buyers for their vegetables. Product classification calls for farmers to divide their vegetables into three grades based on a number of criteria, each targeting a different market niche, thereby maximizing their market value. For example, farmers using product classification when selling eggplant increased their prices by up to 30 percent compared to unsorted product.



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

*Members of a horticulture producer group on Pursat classify their eggplants. By sorting their vegetables into three grades, each targeting a different market niche, farmers are maximizing the value of their vegetables.*

## **Value of Incremental Sales Increased at the Farm and Small- and Medium- Enterprise Level**

- **Incremental sales increase at farm level.** Cambodia HARVEST agriculture and aquaculture clients increased sales by \$4.2 million this year, bringing the total value of incremental sales increases to date to \$5.2 million. These sales are more than double the scheduled target of \$2.3 million, and 50 percent of the total program target of \$10.5 million. Rice farmers experienced incremental sales increases of \$1.8 million, horticulture farmers \$2.3 million, and aquaculture farmers \$150,959.
- **Agribusinesses increase incremental sales.** Small- and medium-sized businesses (agricultural input suppliers and small- and medium-sized rice mills) reported incremental sales increases of \$3.4 million this year, bringing the total amount to date to \$4.5 million, just ahead of the cumulative target of \$4.4 million and nearly half of the total program target of \$9.5 million.

## Market Access and Linkages to Smallholders Improved

- **Government officials learn market concepts.** The program trained 177 government agricultural officials and NGO personnel on concepts related to agricultural market analysis. The training strengthened the capacity of participants to better understand the complexity of agricultural markets and provide better services to farmers. Topics included how demand and supply determine prices, market structures, and market failures.

## 2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE INCREASED

The program is working to enhance the enabling environment for sustainable resource management; improve environmental monitoring and management; and increase the economic benefits of natural resource management and conservation. During the reporting period, Cambodia HARVEST completed two mitigation subcontracts, which have strengthened the ability of Cambodia to respond to the effects of global climate change. Meanwhile, the program reforested 127.5 hectares of land and established four watershed management committees that are helping local governments more effectively protect and manage essential water resources.

### Enabling Environment for Sustainable Resource Management Enhanced

- **Program completes reforestation efforts.** Cambodia HARVEST reforested 127.5 hectares of land, its target for the life of the program, using 160,000 seedlings grown in program nurseries. In collaboration with Cambodia HARVEST and government officials, more than 1,700 villagers from five local communities participated in the reforestation efforts, which covered 97 hectares of dry forest and 30.5 of flooded forest. The program worked closely with the Forestry Administration to identify areas with a high potential for reforestation and evaluated thousands of hectares across four provinces on a number of criteria, including future sustainability.
- **Program accelerates community forestry work.** In an effort to reach more village participants and strengthen food security at the household level, the program has focused on working with households in community forests on agroforestry, bamboo, and rattan products, raw material plantings, and the conversion of forestry nurseries for vegetable growing.
  - **Agroforestry:** More than 100 households from 13 community forestry groups began demonstrating the production of fruit tree, bamboo, and fuel wood seedlings. These clients will demonstrate agroforestry techniques, such as the intercropping of vegetables to take advantage of seasonal rains, to other households within their villages. Agroforestry is an integrated agricultural system centered on producing beneficial interactions between woody perennials and herbaceous horticultural crops. This strategy creates ecosystem stability and community resilience by planning for



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Members of a partner community forest plant bamboo saplings and rhizomes at a demonstration site in Battambang.

extremes in weather patterns, diversifying livelihood options, improving nutrition, and lowering input costs. The outputs include sustainable fuel-wood production, enhanced agricultural crop production and food security, improved ecosystem management, and increased income opportunities, while mitigating pressure from unsustainable forest harvesting.

- **Non-timber forest products (bamboo and rattan):** Cambodia HARVEST trains bamboo and rattan producer groups on product development (better product quality, new product designs, and product consistency, among others), skill building, and business development training. The program is also linking these producers to new and more reliable markets and buyers, in addition to training them in how to propagate and cultivate this raw material on a commercial scale to supply the growing NTFP sector.
  - **Bamboo:** This year, 128 clients at eight NTFP demonstration sites received technical training in bamboo propagation methods to encourage villagers to plant this fast-growing crop at the household level as a source of raw material. In a new focus area this year, Cambodia HARVEST is introducing specific bamboo species for a range of needs, including for making furniture, baskets, and multi-purpose use.
  - **Rattan:** In an effort to address a shortage of rattan in the NTFP sector, the program is working with three community forest partner clients to create rattan enrichment planting sites where large and small rattan will be planted in partner client community forest areas. Towards the end of September, 4,100 rattan seedlings produced in Cambodia HARVEST nurseries were planted at two sites in Pursat, with activities in Siem Reap to follow in 2014.
- **Tree nurseries:** Cambodia HARVEST promotes integrated tree nurseries that serve many purposes simultaneously: they propagate fruit and forest trees as well as bamboo and rattan species for village demonstration sites; contribute to community reforestation activities; and increase access to high-quality seedlings for local farmers, especially for highly nutritious crops such as papaya and *moringa*. Seven nurseries that have formed small- or medium-sized enterprises sold 16,874 seedlings worth \$8,235 to the private sector, with profits of \$2,223. Although sales of forest, bamboo, and fruit tree seedlings are profitable, orders from the private sector are not reliable. To ensure the future sustainability of these nurseries, the program prepared nursery plans showing the returns from converting parts of nurseries into areas for growing vegetables for both commercial sale and home consumption. Cambodia HARVEST introduced these plans to the members of 10 nurseries. The installation of drip irrigation systems will begin after the rainy season.



*Photo by Cambodia HARVEST*

*Program nurseries combine tree seedlings (for reforestation efforts and NTFP products) with vegetables for commercial sale and home consumption.*

## Environmental Monitoring and Management Improved

- **Prek Toal benefits from improved management.** The program continued to strengthen the management of Prek Toal Core Area, a 21,000-hectare protected area in the UNESCO-designated Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. The flooded forests at Prek Toal support the largest remaining colonies of large water birds in Southeast Asia. Cambodia HARVEST facilitated the construction of three wildlife-monitoring tree platforms and helped to rehabilitate two others, improving the ability of rangers to monitor and protect the area. The program is also helping to revise Prek Toal's five-year management plan, which describes objectives and identifies priority activities that need to be undertaken to effectively manage the area. In order to improve the protection of local resources, Cambodia HARVEST has trained all 14 onsite rangers on the use of the Management Information System, a computer-based tool that organizes patrol schedules and monitoring information.
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- Photo by Cambodia HARVEST*
- The program continued to strengthen the management of Prek Toal Core Area, which supports the largest remaining colonies of large water birds in Southeast Asia.*
- **Program completes mitigation work.** Subcontractors Fauna & Flora International and Aruna Technology completed work on one-year global climate change mitigation contracts. These contracts helped to build the technical capacity in key government agencies, provided academic support to local universities, and undertook a number of assessments in the context of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) initiatives. In completing the contract, Cambodia HARVEST accomplished the following goals:

    - Completed a REDD feasibility study of the 402,000-hectare Central Cardamoms Protected Forest for the Forestry Administration. The study evaluated the forest's potential for implementing a long-term REDD project that can generate essential revenue through the protection of the site's carbon resources. The study found that REDD activities can take place on a number of possible geographic scales.
- “Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)** is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. REDD+ goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.”

*-The United Nations REDD Program*
- Trained 57 provincial and district government officials on global climate change-related issues in the four target provinces. Topics included basic climate change concepts, the causes and effects of climate change, and adaptation and mitigation strategies.

- Fifteen graduate students completed a global climate change module at the Royal University of Phnom Penh developed by partner Fauna & Flora International. This module will be offered during all future semesters.
- More than 100 geography students completed an undergraduate-level global climate change course at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. The course has now been integrated into the university's curriculum and will continue to be delivered to a similar number of students in future years.
- **Program supports development of protected areas strategic management plan.** Cambodia HARVEST began assisting the government's Ministry of Environment in developing a framework for a national protected areas strategic management plan, which will consolidate management guidelines for protected areas such as national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and protected forests. When completed in November 2013, the framework will guide and inform the development of a strategic management plan by incorporating global information, including standards and categories, related to protected areas. This will streamline the objectives of varying protected areas in Cambodia, highlight the roles and responsibilities of multiple agencies, and emphasize Cambodia's biodiversity conservation obligations as a signatory to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity.
- **Program improves management of watersheds.** Cambodia HARVEST helped establish four watershed management committees in Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom. These committees will help local governments more effectively protect and manage essential water resources that benefit hundreds of thousands of people who generate livelihoods from agriculture and fisheries. Properly managed watersheds help to protect biodiversity, maintain upland forests and rain catchments, maintain dry-season lake levels, and ensure the maintenance of fish stocks. To date, the program has trained 160 government officials on a variety of topics related to watershed management, including stakeholder roles and responsibilities and watershed management concepts.
- **Community fisheries improve resource management.** Cambodia HARVEST is helping six community fisheries improve the management of their community refuge ponds and fish sanctuaries. All six communities installed refuge pond watchtowers and began operating patrol boats this year, which will enable community members to better monitor their resources and ensure adequate protection from illegal harvesting. This will benefit the 3,777 households around the Tonle Sap Lake who rely on the fisheries for their livelihoods and nutrition.
- **Rangers improve management of protected forest.** The program reached a significant milestone when all 46 rangers at the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest began operating on a rotation system. Cambodia HARVEST is working with the Forestry Administration to improve management of the 402,000-hectare protected forest by supporting a variety of activities designed to improve the effectiveness of government rangers at the site. During the reporting period, the program trained all rangers on first aid and the Spatial Monitoring and Reporting System, a data management system for protected areas management, among other topics. The program also completed four helicopter survey flights that have improved monitoring of the forest. During the flights, technicians inspected remote demarcation areas to ensure boundary markers are in place and in good condition, identified suitable areas for installing camera traps to monitor wildlife, and located cleared land in areas where demarcation will occur. In addition, the program

finalized global information system layers and maps showing all post locations in accordance with the latest technical requirements for demarcation of the protected forest.

## 2.4 CAPACITY OF PUBLIC, PRIVATE, & CIVIL SOCIETY TO ADDRESS FOOD SECURITY & CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia HARVEST works with local partners to increase the capacity of producer groups and private sector networks; enhance the capacity for adaptive research and extension; and establish the capacity for climate adaptation and mitigation. This year, the program trained thousands of people on maintaining and operating farm machinery, saving farmers time and money and protecting their valuable investments. In addition, 1,321 households and agribusinesses benefitted from loans worth \$882,450, while program rice, horticulture, and aquaculture clients implemented techniques that are helping them adapt to the effects of global climate change.

### Capacity of Producer Groups and Private Sector Networks Increased

- **Microfinance institutions inject capital into agriculture sector.** With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, 1,298 farmers received loans totaling \$698,815 this year, allowing them to purchase inputs and technologies that will enhance their productivity. To date, 2,357 farmers have received loans worth \$1.43 million. In addition, 23 agribusinesses received loans worth \$183,635 this year, providing them with needed capital and equipment. To date, 70 agribusinesses have received loans worth \$1.02 million. In total, farmers and agribusinesses have to date received loans worth \$2.45 million. Lack of access to credit hampers growth in rural areas, hindering Cambodia's ability to create jobs. In order to build the capacity of lenders, Cambodia HARVEST trained 372 staff members from the program's nine partner microfinance institutions. In addition, 3,558 farmers attended 87 field days in which they were linked with representatives of microfinance institutions.
- **Program educates thousands on farm chemical safety.** This year, Cambodia HARVEST trained 23,832 participants on the safe use of agrochemicals, bringing the total number trained to date to 33,202. By creating awareness about the misuse of farm chemicals, these trainings are helping to protect the health of farmers and the environment, while improving the quality of their crops.
- **Second stage of farm machinery training completed.** Cambodia HARVEST completed the second round of its farm machinery training course. Over two stages, the course trained 7,228 people on the proper use and maintenance of mechanized farm equipment, which is becoming increasingly prevalent in rural areas. Trainees brought in their own equipment for repair, much of which had been abandoned. As a result, more than 700 pieces of equipment are now functional again, at an estimated savings of more than \$42,000 to rural households. Participants scored 70-80 percent on machinery aptitude tests after completing the course, well above the 20-25 percent most scored during pre-training assessments. In addition to saving farmers time and money, the course will enable some participants to find employment or start their own repair businesses.
- **Input suppliers establish seedling nurseries.** Cambodia HARVEST established two commercial vegetable seedling nurseries in collaboration with agricultural input suppliers, part of the program's efforts to expand the range of services available to commercial horticulture farmers. These nurseries have been created as a pilot project to determine

the commercial demand for expanding them on a wider basis. Establishing nurseries will help meet the growing need for high-quality seedlings among commercial horticulture farmers. With better-quality seedlings and a selection of plant varieties, farmers can take advantage of calendar-based plantings to better meet market needs.

### Capacity for Adaptive Research and Extension Enhanced

- **University of Battambang offers a new undergraduate program.** Nineteen students at the University of Battambang are now enrolled in an aquaculture degree program, with a curriculum developed by Cambodia HARVEST. The program has also helped to create an aquaculture pond demonstration site on the university's research grounds. The site will serve the university's aquaculture department and its students, as well as nearby farmers, who will be able to use the site to learn aquaculture techniques and practices.
- **Program builds capacity of NGO partners.** As part of its efforts to build the capacity of local organizations, Cambodia HARVEST completed 27 financial review visits to 13 NGO partners this year, bringing the total number of financial reviews completed to date to 57. Meanwhile, the program completed annual performance evaluations of 54 technical and liaison staff members of these partner organizations, bringing the total number of employees who have received structured feedback to improve their technical performance to 143. Although there are some managerial and technical deficiencies among the staff, the overall performance ratings are good. These evaluations are designed in order to strengthen local implementing partners to better contract directly with USAID in future funded activities.
- **Field station tests economic viability of snakehead production.** Cambodia HARVEST technicians, in coordination with the Fisheries Administration, are testing the economic viability of snakehead cage production using commercial feed rather than the resource-depleting practice of using live-caught wild fish. The program is currently training three Fisheries Administration technical officials on conducting the study, which will serve as a template for future in-house research at the administration's field station in Siem Reap. The ultimate goal of this work is to amend or overturn the current snakehead ban, which would enable farmers to raise the species commercially.
- **Cambodians benefit from scholarships and short-term training.** In an effort to build the capacity of Cambodians in key program areas, Cambodia HARVEST provided scholarships and thesis support to 66 university students under the Limited Participant Training Program. To date, 46 students have received scholarships – which include full tuition and stipends – to pursue two-year master's degrees in Cambodian, regional, and US universities. These students are at the midpoint of their academic programs and are expected to graduate in May of 2014. In addition, the program provided support to 20 university students writing their

#### Background on 2005 Snakehead Ban

Snakehead is a highly sought-after fish in Cambodia and fetches some of the highest prices in the market. However, they eat A LOT; cage farmers were catching growing numbers of wild fingerlings to feed the voracious eaters, thereby depleting important fish resources such as Trey Riel (the fish used to make Prahok). In response, the government banned snakehead cultivation in 2005. Although the ban has been effective in restoring wild fish populations, it was meant to be temporary while the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries could figure out how to sustainably raise the species. The Cambodia HARVEST pilot will help them do just that.

undergraduate theses, enabling them to conduct research in the field. Meanwhile, this year the program enabled 47 university students and government officials to attend short-term training programs, at a cost of \$69,392, in Cambodia, India, The Netherlands, Thailand, China, and the US.

- **Field interns gain on-the-ground experience.** Seven university students are taking part in a Cambodia HARVEST internship initiative, allowing them to spend three months in the field with program and partner NGO technicians. The students are pursuing degrees in the agriculture, fisheries, and forestry departments at the University of Battambang and the Royal University of Agriculture, which selected the interns based on their academic records and overall performance. The on-the-ground experience will strengthen their qualifications and improve their prospects for employment when they graduate.

### Capacity for Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Established

- **Rice farmers adapt to climate change.** Cambodia HARVEST worked with rice farmers to introduce a series of measures that will help them adapt to changing weather patterns. The program is promoting the following climate change adaption technologies:
  - Use of rice varieties that are moderately flood-tolerant (Phka Rumdoul, CAR 9) or moderately drought tolerant (Riangchey, CAR 4).
  - Use of short-duration, photoperiod, non-sensitive varieties with durations of less than 120 days, allowing farmers to delay or accelerate planting according to weather conditions.
  - Rehabilitation of canals, which has enabled farmers to plant additional annual crop cycles, thereby minimizing the impact of lost crop cycles due to flooding or drought.
  - Training of farmers in improved paddy water management techniques.
- **Aquaculture farmers protect their ponds from high water.** All 1,041 of the program's aquaculture clients have installed one-meter-high mesh fencing around their ponds, helping them to prevent their fish from escaping during floods. The fences performed remarkably well during the 2012 wet season, when many non-client farmers lost their entire ponds. Cambodia HARVEST clients fared much better, with only 2.7 percent losing their fish.
- **Horticulture farmers adapt to floods.** In order to help horticulture farmers adapt to changing weather patterns, Cambodia HARVEST

#### Global Climate Change and Cambodia

The future impact of global climate change on Cambodia is difficult to predict. New research shows that Cambodia is likely to see an increase in average temperatures of 0.3-0.8°C by 2025, a longer and warmer dry season, and 13-35 percent more rainfall during the wet season, all of which will affect food security in Cambodia. The country's farmers have already begun to feel the effects of changing weather patterns, in particular an increase of floods and droughts in recent years.



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

By installing mesh fencing like the one shown here, aquaculture clients have been able to protect their ponds during flooding, mitigating the effects of global climate change.

began a pilot project that will help them cultivate crops during periods of heavy rainfall. Using cheap and simple techniques such as wood stands, cement bags filled with homemade growing substrate, and extra high beds protected with plastic mulch, farmers were able to keep their crops above the flood line despite heavy rain. Cambodia HARVEST is currently holding field days showcasing these techniques to local farmers.

## **Operations Support**

- **Program implements automated procurement database.** As part of efforts to increase the program's efficiency, coordination, accuracy, and compliance, Cambodia HARVEST developed and began using an automated database for procurement and inventory management. The system allows warehouse operators to maintain inventory counts in real time, enabling them to check available stocks in other provinces before placing new vendor orders. It has also reduced the time required to complete procurement process, from entering the request to obtaining vendor quotes to the final delivery of items to client farmers. Since Cambodia HARVEST staff members can enter data directly into the system, ordering mistakes are reduced, increasing accuracy. In addition, the automated system allows the program to standardize the procurement processes, analyze spending patterns, and compare negotiated prices across all four provinces.

### 3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

#### Food Availability Increased

- Begin dry-season rice activities for approximately 6,000 clients, including 400 demonstration farmers.
- Begin selecting and working with 2,816 clients in Pursat and Siem Reap for Phase II home garden and commercial horticulture activities.
- As part of Phase II horticulture activities, begin working with 60 primary and lower secondary schools involved in the school garden project.
- Establish 18 new cage aquaculture demonstration sites with floating community partner clients.
- Install first prototype solar panel electricity system at program hatchery.
- Issue requests for proposals for the implementation of the mobile kitchen project in Siem Reap and Battambang, with deployment planned for January 2014.
- Begin installation of drip irrigation systems for 10 tree nurseries.
- Continue formulating drafts of the rice seed strategic plan, national policy on agricultural cooperatives, and guidelines for rice seed production.
- Coordinate with USAID on formulation of the agriculture extension policy.
- Initiate discussions with government on possible tax exemptions on new farm inputs implemented by the program.

#### Increased Food Access through Rural Income Diversification

- Identify three additional floating villages around the Tonle Sap lake for the fish processing project.
- Establish 16 new producer/marketing groups among commercial horticulture clients.
- Select Phase II input suppliers from among 211 new villages.

#### Natural Resource Management and Resilience to Climate Change

- Select 22 new community forestry groups as partner clients.
- Identify 16 new agroforestry demonstration sites with new forestry partner clients.
- Identify province- or district-level focal points for newly developed watershed management committees.
- Train district-level planners to incorporate principles, guidelines, and supporting tools into their development plans for newly created watershed management committees.
- Train 46 rangers at the Central Cardamom Protected Forest on GPS use, data collection, forest biodiversity monitoring, and placement of wildlife monitoring camera traps.
- Begin two awareness and education campaigns on 1) the importance of forest conservation and 2) global climate change that will both be disseminated on national TV and provincial radio, posters, billboards, and schools.

- Hold meetings with local communities around Prek Toal Core Area on the upcoming revision of the area's management plan.
- Identify and select six new community fishery groups as partner clients.

### **Capacity of Public, Private, and Civil Society to Address Food Security and Climate Change**

- Complete first phase (from fry to fingerlings) of snakehead research study at Fisheries Administration field station in Siem Reap.
- Work with the government in selecting 211 households to be trained as village horticulture extension representatives.
- Train 60 credit officers from the nine partner microfinance institutions on agriculture production and related risks.
- Develop business plans for eight small- and medium-sized rice mills, enabling them to access loans for their businesses and expand operations.

## ANNEX I: YEAR THREE PERFORMANCE WORK PLAN

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of September 30th, 2013)					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments	
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture (Crops) Program</b>																	
1.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for agriculture (crops)	1	6	6	6	19	6	5	updates	75	Technical manuals and other training materials produced		+	64	69	6		
1.1.1	Rice	1	1	1	1	4	Updates	updates	updates	10	# produced	AG	Done	10	10	0		
1.1.2	Horticulture		3	3	3	9	4	3	updates	23	# produced	AG	+	16	18	5		
1.1.3	Postharvest		1	1	1	3			updates	6	# produced	POST	x	6	5	1		
1.1.4	Inputs and agriculture practices		1	1	1	3	2	2	updates	36	# produced	AG, SI, BDS	+	32	36	0		
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)</b>																	
1.2.1	Clients/Farmers signed up (Active & Inactive)	894	2,230	5,841	5,497	14,462	17,732		-	42,000	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	24,268	28,725	13,275		
1.2.1.1	Total Rice	886	2,200	5,710	5,197	13,993	12,432			30,000			+	17,568	20,966	9,034		
1.2.1.1.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	943	1,660	-160		
1.2.1.1.2	Rice clients/farmers	786	2,133	5,595	5,097	13,611	11,875			28,500	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	16,625	19,306	9,194	Activity will be reclassified when WP submitted for USAID review.	
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	8	30	100	100	238	1,000			2,000	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	1,000	1,187	813		
1.2.1.3	Home garden			31	200	231	4,300			10,000	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	5,700	6,572	3,428		
1.2.2	Lead clients (demonstration sites) active	2,341	667	815	903	4,726	5,857			13,500	Active lead/demo clients up to date	AG (others)	x	7,643	7,556	5,944	Phase 2 new home garden and commercial horticulture demonstration clients will be selected between Oct 2013 - March 2014	
1.2.2.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	+	943	1,660	-160		
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration sites	250	100	200	203	753	1,000			2,000	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	x	1,000	962	1,038		
1.2.2.3	Home garden demonstration sites	1,991	500	500	600	3,591	4,300			10,000	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	x	5,700	4,934	5,066		
1.2.3	Graduated clients			1,100	230	1,330	1,520	4,150	6,500	13,500	Lead/Demo clients graduated from the program	AG (others)	x	1,330	1,107	12,393		
1.2.3.1	Rice			-	-	-	500	500	500	1,500	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	=	-	-	1,500		
1.2.3.2	Commercial horticulture			100	50	150	120	730	1,000	2,000	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	x	150	142	1,858		
1.2.3.3	Home garden			1,000	180	1,180	900	2,920	5,000	10,000	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	x	1,180	965	9,035		
1.2.4	Forest community horticulture sites		150	120		270	270			1,063	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	x	793	705	358	Activity to be changed to reflect only agroforestry demonstration sites. This figure already count in 1.2.2.2 and 1.2.2.3	
1.2.5	Evaluate, develop plan, and implement plan to incorporate village-level agriculture volunteers as program clients (in coordination with relevant government agencies)		46			46	164			210	Clients will be for the duration of the program, improve their technical skills for increased outreach and improved sustainable service delivery post-project (and to provide an income incentive for their services now)	Relevant government agencies, village/commune leaders, SI, Ag/Aquaculture	On-going	46	On-going			
1.2.6	Rural households benefiting from agriculture demonstration clients	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	3,000	2,052		20,000	Indirect and client households are counted in PMP indicator #2.		+	14,948	28,920	-8,920	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)	

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of September 30th, 2013)					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments	
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
<b>1.3</b>	<b>Demonstrate new technologies (Technology Fund procurement and distribution for client farms)</b>																	
1.3.1	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. drip irrigation, raised bed, trellis netting, etc.)		2	2	2	6	2		26	# individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisherfolk in target communities	AG	+	24	25	1			
1.3.2	Fruit tree seedlings (2 seedlings per home garden client)	1,488	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,988	6,000	6,000	18,000	Seedlings distributed	AG, OPS, SI (others)	+	6,000	9,976	8,024			
1.3.3	Commercial drip irrigation systems	200	200	100	100	600	1,223		2,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS (others)	+	777	824	1,176			
1.3.4	Low cost home garden drip irrigation systems	488	900	1,000	1,000	3,388	5,000		10,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS (others)	x	5,000	4,447	5,553			
1.3.5	Drip irrigation systems at school gardens	5	25	25		55	58		130			+	72	84	46			
1.3.6	Drip irrigation systems at health centers			10	13	23	40		63			x	23	4	59	10 out of 63 HCs have space for garden, so the LOP target will be changed from 63 to 10.		
<b>1.4</b>	<b>Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments</b>																	
1.4.1	Small-scale multipurpose collection centers		5	5		10	10		20		AG, OPS (ae)	x	10	-	20	Budgeted and rescheduled for 2015		
1.4.2	Redesign and rehabilitation of existing canal irrigation systems		2			2	1		4	Irrigation canals rehabilitated	AG, OPS (ae)	x	3	2	2	Budget covered the rehabilitation of two canals only.		
<b>1.5</b>	<b>Extension visits to demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)</b>	12,600	13,650	12,600	13,650	52,500	52,500	52,539	200,000	Extension visits to lead/demo farms by program agronomists and trained alliance partners	AG (others)	+	94,961	125,621	74,379			
<b>1.6</b>	<b>Group training on demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)</b>	20,790	22,488	20,790	22,488	86,556	86,625	86,625	379,098	Participants in on-farm training events (training to include production, postharvest, business skills, marketing, other topics)	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	+	205,273	414,496	-35,398			
<b>1.7</b>	<b>Participants in village-level community field days (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)</b>	4,800	6,000	5,700	6,000	22,500	22,945	23,040	88,000		AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	+	42,015	79,857	8,143			
<b>1.8</b>	<b>Farm chemical safety training (participants)</b>	2,800	4,380	4,120	4,380	15,680	15,066	15,066	55,000	Participants in FCS training	AG (input alliance partners, others)	+	24,868	33,202	21,798			
<b>1.9</b>	<b>USAID CRSP Integrated Pest Management activity</b>																	
1.9.1	Plant diagnostic training activities for universities, government, and private sector,				1	1	1	1	3	Field and laboratory trainings will be conducted for the identification and control of plant diseases.	AG, HORTCRSP and RUA	+	1	2	1			
1.9.2	Trichoderma evaluations on selected commercial horticulture clients.		20			20			20	Growth and production data will be taken on 20 commercial horticulture sites, reviewed and submitted to USAID CRSP	AG, HORTCRSP and RUA	Done	20	43	0			
<b>2</b>	<b>Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries Program</b>																	
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for aquaculture and fisheries</b>		2	updates	updates	2	updates	updates	updates	16	Technical manuals and other training materials produced	FISH, AQUA	x	16	15	1		
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. improved cages, O<sub>2</sub> meters, pH testing, etc.)</b>								16	Individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisher folk in target communities	FISH, AQUA	Done	16	16	0			

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<b>2.3</b>	<b>Aquaculture Program</b>																	
2.3.1	Establishment of low- and medium input aquaculture demonstration ponds with lead clients (Low input in conjunction with home gardens)	35	35	35	35	140	140	180		600	Demonstration ponds established (lead clients)	AQUA	+	280	323	277		
		70	70	70	70	280	280	365		1,200	Other low-input aquaculture clients		+	555	718	482		
2.3.2	Establishment of hatchery clients			4		4	4			20	Demonstration fish hatcheries		x	16	13	7		
2.3.3	Rural households benefiting from aquaculture demonstration clients		200	200	200	600	600	474		4,000	Indirect and client households are counted in PMP indicator #2.		+	2,926	3,372	628		
2.3.4	TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	9,040	9,260	8,448		32,453	# Demo site TA Extension Visit/Group Training (individual/group)	AQUA	+	14,745	16,369	16,084		
2.3.5	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds	5,120	5,120	5,120	5,120	20,480	17,920	5,385		65,014	Participants at demo site extension visit/training	AQUA	+	41,709	56,051	8,963		
2.3.6	Village-level Field Day Training Events	9	150	150	150	459	700	660		2,300	# Field day training events	AQUA	+	940	1,195	1,105		
2.3.7	Participants in village-level Field Day Training Events	2,750	2,750	3,750	3,750	13,000	16,000	15,100		57,500	Community members attending aquaculture Field Day Training Events	AQUA	+	26,400	32,452	25,048		
2.3.8	Technical Assistance to Fisheries Administration on defined priority initiatives (specific initiatives to be determined)		1			1	1			4	Initiatives initiated with Fisheries Administration; ongoing implementation	AQUA	x	3	2	2		
2.3.9	Development of "Cambodia Inland Fish farmers' Input Suppliers Guide" (to improve the accessibility of aquaculture inputs through identification of local producers (fingerlings) and importers (feed, equipment))						Revision			1	Fish farmers Supply Guide produced (ongoing updates and dissemination)	AQUA	Done	1	1	0		
2.3.10	Technical Assistance to the University of Battambang on defined aquaculture priority initiative (Specific initiatives TBD)	1				1		1		3	Initiatives initiated with the University of Battambang, on going implementation	AQUA	=	2	2	1		
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Fisheries Program</b>																	
2.4.1	Establishment of Demo sites with Community Fisheries (CFI) Partner Clients (Refuge Ponds, Cage Culture, etc.)																	
2.4.1.1	Community Refuge Ponds/Fish Sanctuary				3	3	3	3		15	Community Refuge Ponds demonstration sites established	FISH	x	9	6	9		
2.4.1.2	Cage culture demo sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap			6	6	12	12	3		33	Cage culture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap established	FISH	=	18	18	15		
2.4.1.3	Development of refuge pond / fish sanctuary action plan				3	3	3			12	Refuge pond / fish sanctuary action plan	FISH	x	9	6	6		
2.4.1.4	Rural households benefiting from fisheries communities	100	100	100	100	400	362			3,777	Indirect and client households are counted in PMP indicator #2.		+	3,415	3,907	-130		
2.4.2	Extension Visits to CFI lead clients/demonstration sites	108	108	108	108	432	175			1,362	Extension visits	FISH	+	1,187	1,917	-555		

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2.4.3	Conduct Conservation Field Training Events w/ target CFI communities	15	15	15	16	61	49		272	Field Days to raise awareness on sustainable community fisheries	FISH	+	223	268	4		
2.4.4	Participants in technical assistance and training events on sustainable fisheries (communities to receive effective community-based management training)	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	5,400	7,200	6,547	31,127	Participants in training and TA events	FISH	+	17,380	19,919	11,208		
2.4.5	Facilitate CFI Congress meetings at target CFIs		3	3		6	4		15	Congress Meetings	FISH	x	11	6	9		
2.4.6	Fish Sanctuary and/or Refuge Pond watch towers		3			3	3		9	Sanctuary/Refuge Pond Watch Towers	FISH	=	6	6	3		
<b>3</b>	<b>NRM, Environment and Climate Change</b>																
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Global Climate Change</b>																
3.1.1	Design a spatial database (geo-located digital photographs, land use survey forms, forest and soil survey databases, etc.)								1	Report, GIS maps, database	ARUNA	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.2	Develop a REDD+ Feasibility Study for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest (CCPF)				1	1			1	REDD+ Feasibility Study for CCPF	FFI/ARUNA	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.2.1	Conduct Opportunity Cost Analysis of competing land uses (socio-economic assessment) for CCPF				1	1			1	A component of Feasibility Study	FFI	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.2.2	Analysis of Human Disturbance over time (roads, settlements, etc.) in the CCPF			1		1			1	A component of Feasibility Study	FFI/ARUNA	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.3	Field-based forest carbon inventory training for Government				1	1			1	20 government staff trained on latest international standard carbon inventory techniques. Also rough estimate of carbon value for CCPF	FFI	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.4	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer				1	1			1	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer	FFI	Done	1	1	0		
<b>3.1.5</b>	<b>Local Capacity Development in GCC</b>																
3.1.5.1	Development and delivery of GCC/REDD/PES courses at RUPP		1			1			1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUPP	FFI	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.5.2	Development and delivery of Remote Sensing and GIS courses for REDD analysis at RUA		1			1			1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUA	ARUNA	Done	1	1	0		
3.1.5.3	Development and delivery of 3-day officially recognized training courses on GCC/REDD for national government counterparts (in conjunction with RUPP)		20			20			20	Trained FA (and MoE) staff from 20 departments responsible for Climate Change/REDD	FFI	x	20	-	20	Course provision pending identification by FA/MoE of suitable staff. Discussions ongoing. Will be completed by end FFI contract (Apr 2014).	
3.1.5.4	Training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff) on climate change, mitigation		80			80			80	Participants (estimated 4 events)	FFI	x	80	65	15	Only 65 participants identified by Govt at provincial level	
3.1.5.5	Certified Training of FA Staff in GIS and Remote Sensing Software		5			5			5	FA staff trained	ARUNA	Done	5	5	0		
3.1.5.6	Custom training of FA staff in land cover mapping methodology/REDD				10	10			10	FA staff trained	ARUNA	Done	10	10	0		

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<b>3.2</b>	<b>NRM/Biodiversity Conservation</b>																		
3.2.1	Establishment of Lead Client Demo sites on NTFPs (bamboo, rattan, water hyacinth)	7	7	7	7	28	30	30		110	Demonstration sites identified and established	FFI/NRM	+	50	69	41			
		22	22	22	22	88	120	120		440	HHS participating in demonstration sites (lead clients, other clients, and new employment)	FFI/NRM	+	200	391	49			
3.2.2	Rural households benefiting from forestry communities	200	200	200	200	800	2,000	1,927		5,982	Indirect and client households are counted in PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	2,055	7,451	-1,469			
3.2.3	Establishment of bamboo and rattan commercial plantings demo sites	3	3			6				8	1 bamboo and 1 rattan site in each province	FFI/NRM	Done	8	8	0			
3.2.4	Establishment of province-based NTFP producer organizations			2		2	2			4	4 organizations developed	FFI/NRM	=	2	2	2	Initial set-up started		
3.2.5	TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training at NRM demonstration sites (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	428	429	428	429	1,714	1,714	1,714	291	10,187	# TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	+	6,468	11,035	-848			
3.2.6	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on NRM demonstration sites	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	10,284	10,284	10,284	1,746	61,826	Participants at TA Extension Visits and/or Group trainings	FFI/NRM	+	39,512	68,776	-6,950			
3.2.7	Village-level Field Day Training Events	42	43	43	43	171	171	15	48	816	# Field day events	FFI/NRM	+	582	914	-98			
3.2.8	Participants in village-level community field day events (community based management training)	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	5,120	5,120	5,120	1,440	29,193	Participants	FFI/NRM	+	17,513	27,651	1,542			
3.2.9	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities																		
3.2.9.1	Tree nurseries		2			2				9	Tree nurseries	FFI/NRM	Done	9	9	0			
3.2.9.2	Wood lots and Agro-forestry areas	9	3			12	16			40	Lots & Sites / Village	FFI/NRM	=	24	24	16			
3.2.9.3	Partnership forestry initiated		1			1	2			3	Sites (in 3 provinces)	FFI/NRM	x	1	-		Activity under review and expected not to continue, current discussions with FA and program staff. Funding and activities re-oriented to CF support work.		
3.2.10	Provide Technical Support to CF		4			4	4	4		17	CF Areas achieve signing ceremony with the Forestry Administration	FFI/NRM	+	9	13	4			
3.2.11	Implement Forest Restoration (dryland/flooded areas)				50	50	50	50		150	Ha of flooded forest reforested	FFI/NRM	x	50	30.5	120	Reallocation of funds permitted only 127 hectares.		
					150	150	150	150		457	Ha of dry forest reforested		x	157	97	360			
3.2.12	Technical support to RGC on PA Mgmt	21,000				21,000				423,000	Ha in areas of biological significance under improved NRM	FFI/NRM	Done	423,000	423,000	0			
3.2.13	Establishment of District-level watershed management committees		3			3	3			64	Watershed mgmt committees established in 64 provinces (4 in Pursat/Battambang, and 2 in Kampong Thom)	FFI/NRM	+	3	4	2			

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4	<b>Social Inclusion &amp; Nutrition Program</b>																	
4.1	<b>Mainstream social inclusion target groups into all program activities</b>																	
4.1.1	Total poor clients as a percentage of total clients	20%	20%	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	% of total clients that are both from poor 1 & 2	SI, ALL (others)	x	20%	18%	0		
4.1.2	Extreme poor clients as a percentage of total clients	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	% of clients that are extreme poor	SI, ALL (others)	x	8%	7%	0		
4.1.3	Average poor clients as a percentage of total clients	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	15%	15%	% of clients that are average poor (poor 2)	SI, ALL (others)	x	12%	11%	0		
4.1.4	Women clients as a percentage of total clients	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	% of clients that are women	SI, ALL (others)	+	45%	50%	0		
4.1.5	Youth clients as a percentage of total clients	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	% of clients that are youth (based on RGC definition)	SI, ALL (others)	x	30%	21%	0		
4.2	<b>Design and implement specific projects and activities for target social inclusion groups</b>																	
4.2.1	Operation & Maintenance training for mechanized farm machinery																	
4.2.1.1	Village-based training		2,000	2,000		4,000	5,000	-		11,719	# people receiving training	SI, BDS	+	6,719	11,403	316		
4.2.1.2	Center-based training			60		60	60			120	# people selected for longer-term training	SI, BDS	+	60	64	56		
4.2.2	Women's fish processing project	80	120			200	200			400	Individuals/MSMEs that received TA, training and mentoring to improve and/or expand a) hygiene/sanitation, b) equipment, c) market strategies.	SI (lead), MARKET, BDS (others)	x	200	198	202		
4.2.3	Mushroom grower groups						2,500	1,000		3,500	# of individuals growing and marketing mushrooms (may be organized into groups)	SI (lead), AG, BDS (others)	=	-	-	3,500	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	
4.2.4	Moringa leaf powder processing pilot project						120			120	# of households participating in micro-enterprise to produce dried leaf powder	SI, Forestry, BDS	=	-	-	120	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	
4.2.5	Financial literacy training																	
4.2.5.1	Village-based training						5,000	5,000		10,000	Number of people in villages receiving training	SI, BDS, Finance	=	-	-	10,000	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	
4.2.6	Sustainable charcoal enterprise project																	
4.2.6.1	Skills training in sustainable charcoal methods						500	400		900	Number of young people receiving training	SI, FFI	=	-	-	900	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	
4.2.6.2	Sustainable charcoal enterprises established						2			2	Number of micro-enterprises established by young people	SI, FFI, BDS	=	-	-	2	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	
4.2.7	Village-based agricultural extension volunteers-training program																	
4.2.7.1	Women and young people trained		100	100	100	300	200			500	Number of women and young "model farmers" receiving training/mentoring	SI? AG?	x	300	-	500	To be addressed in phase 2 village selection at the end of Mar 2014.	
4.2.8	Other activities (to be developed)					-	2			4	Activities developed and implemented	SI, BDS, TBD	=	2	2	2	Implementation reevaluated based on budget availability.	

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<b>4.3</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>																	
4.3.1	Family nutrition education delivered at household and community levels																	
4.3.1.1	Home garden	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	15,000	9,833		45,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	SI	+	20,167	45,601	-601		
4.3.1.2	Clients in other HARVEST components	500	1,000	500	500	2,500	2,500	2,762		10,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	Other component besides SI	+	4,738	78,456	-68,456		
4.3.1.3	Mobile kitchen project		6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	20,000	10,000		50,000	Participants in nutrition education activities	SI, ALL (others)	x	20,000	15,866	34,134		
4.3.2	Community initiatives to increase knowledge and improve behavior related to food security and nutrition																	
4.3.2.1	Community based garden projects																	
4.3.2.1.1	Number of health centers participating			20		20	20			63	Clients will be for the duration of the program, improve their technical skills for increased outreach and improved sustainable service delivery post-project (and to provide an income incentive for their services now)	Relevant government agencies, village/commune leaders, SI, Ag/Aquaculture	+	43	52	11	LOP target will be determined based on the selected village with HC present or not.	
4.3.2.1.2	Number of HC staff participating			200		200	200			400			+	200	208	192		
4.3.2.1.3	Number of schools participating				21	21	21			130	Schools have received garden training	SI (others)	x	109	99	31		
4.3.2.1.4	Number of students participating	1,349	3,000	3,000	1,500	8,849	14,000	14,000		38,500	# of students trained		+	10,500	15,873	22,627		
4.3.2.3	Awareness training for commune councils		64	50	50	164	150			450	Participants trained	SI (others)	x	300	261	189		
4.3.3	Nutritional analyses of traditional foods including dietary surveys of sample client households					-				1	Nutritional analyses conducted for	SI (others)	Done	1	1	0		
4.3.4	Rural households benefiting from nutrition awareness program	100	100	100	100	400	400	224		5,000	Indirect and client households are counted in PMP indicator #2.		+	4,376	5,925	-925		
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Wide-Scale Awareness and Social Marketing</b>																	
4.4.1	Design and deliver technical, public awareness and training modules for use at district, commune and community levels that focus on a) dissemination of technical information, and b) HARVEST issues such as environment, climate change and food security/nutrition			5	5	10	12			24	Training modules designed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	+	12	14	10		
4.4.2	Design and deliver technical modules and short-term training courses for use to develop capacity of local NCOs, government agencies and other partners that focus on selected HARVEST issues (e.g., gender & social inclusion, family nutrition, CCA, technical agriculture)			5	5	10	7			30	Training modules/courses designed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	23	20	10		

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4.4.3	Develop and deliver social marketing and behavior change programming using TV, radio and other media to reach general public audience on issues that compliment HARVEST work in agriculture, fisheries, NRM, nutrition, etc.			3	2	5	2		9	Programming developed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	7	2	7	Environmental conservation messaging in forestry communities to begin next quarter	
4.4.4	Households benefiting from being CF/CFI membership			150	150	300	1,000	1,109	9,759	These indirect household will be count in PMP indicator #2.		x	7,650	7,350	2,409		
<b>5</b>	<b>Capacity Building - BDS Providers</b>																
<b>5.1</b>	<b>NGOs &amp; CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)</b>																
5.1.1	Selection of NGO & CBO Partners to provide extension and other services to program's target communities (covering agriculture crops, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry/NRM)				4	4	5		26	CBOs and NGOs enter program (signed subcontracts and field activities commence)	SI (with support from OPS and ALL)	+	21	22	4		
5.1.2	Capacity Building of CBO/NGO Partners																
5.1.2.1	Development of improved financial, accounting, procurement systems, including improved staff capabilities (and understanding of USG procurement regulations for future direct contracting with USAID)					-			-	Systems improved and staff trained	OPS	On-going	-	On-going	N/A		
5.1.2.2	Development of improved systems and staff capabilities in monitoring and evaluation					-			-	Systems improved and staff trained	M&E	On-going	-	On-going	N/A		
5.1.2.3	Technical training of NGO field-based staff (through mentor relationships with program technicians)					-			-	Field staff trained & skills improved	ALL	On-going	-	On-going	N/A		
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Input supplier enhancement and training programs</b>			10	15	25	22	22	354	Input suppliers active in program and receiving technical assistance and training	BDS (lead) with support from AG, FISH, etc.	+	310	382	-28		
5.2.1	Technical skills training (agronomy, postharvest, chemical safety, biologicals, etc.) to input supplier owners and staff	80	80	80	80	320	350	365	2,000	Input suppliers (including staff and family members) participated in training events	AG, POST, FISH	+	1,285	1,453	547		
5.2.2	Shop & inventory upgrades (expansion of products offered, particularly new technologies being promoted by the project)		25	25	25	75	50		250	Shops upgraded with new products and customer information boards	AG, POST, FISH, BDS	+	200	245	5		
5.2.3	New services offered (tractor/equipment rentals, seeding, seedlings, etc.)		5	10	5	20	30	35	145	Input stores offering new services to target clients	AG, FISH, BDS	+	80	114	31		
5.2.4	Expanded relationships with national and provincial input supply chains as well as selected international companies in Cambodia		5	5	5	15	12		60	Input suppliers entering into formal distributor relationships	BDS, AG, FISH	+	48	96	-36		
5.2.5	Demonstration plots installed at input supply locations (with available land) to promote new technologies and products		5	5	5	15	28		95	Input stores with demo plots and input suppliers trained	AG, FISH (others)	+	67	102	-7		

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5.2.6	Distribution of technical information materials	1	1	1	1	4	2		20	Technical bulletins made available to input suppliers	COM, BDS	+	18	22	-2		
			7,858	10,000	10,000	27,858	30,000		400,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders		x	370,000	350,000	50,000		
5.2.7	Improved business skills and partnerships		70	70	70	210	210	216	1,200	Trainings (including study tours) and technical assistance on business skills and services	BDS	+	774	2,417	-1,217		
5.3	NRM / value chain micro enterprise BDS training		3	3	3	9	15	12	44	Micro enterprises trained		+	17	36	8		
5.4	Seedling nurseries constructed		5	5	5	15	15	6	50	Seedling nursery businesses		x	29	2	48	Two nurseries constructed on a pilot basis to determine viability of sales	
6	Marketing & Market Analysis																
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys					-			7	Crop and product specific market surveys produced and disseminated	MKT	Done	7	7	0		
6.2	General market surveys and information sharing for HARVEST and government																
6.2.1	Survey market prices and share findings with technicians (every week at one major market in town)	48	36	48	48	180	192	192	80	710	Market price surveys conducted	MKT	x	246	175	535	Marketing staff not hired, contract modification pending.
6.2.2	Survey demand from buyers and share findings with technicians (every month from three markets/prov.)	12	9	12	12	45	48	48	20	177	Market demand surveys conducted and disseminated	MKT	x	61	37	140	
6.3	Specific market surveys (wider level -- village/market structure, market acceptance) and sharing for HARVEST and government						updates	updates		4	Other market surveys conducted (with updates in later years)	MKT	Done	4	4	0	
6.3.1	NTFP market study (rattan and bamboo)		1			1	1	1		3	# of NTFP market survey conducted	MKT	=	1	1	2	
6.3.2	National/regional level market study		1		1	2	2	2		7	# of national / regional market study	MKT	x	3	-	7	Marketing staff not hired, contract modification pending.
6.3.3	Other specific market study	1		1		2	2	2		6	# of other specific market survey conducted	MKT	+	2	4	2	Remaining studies: Bamboo and fish
6.4	Identify and establish formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients and others																
6.4.1	Identify buyers	15	16	15	15	61	50	40		475	Buyers identified	MKT	+	385	513	-38	
6.4.2	Link buyers and producers through field days, direct individual clients and producer groups	150	150	150	150	600	600	600		2,300	Linkage made	MKT	+	1,100	1,300	1,000	
6.4.3	Marketing workshop for buyers			2	2	4	8	8		20	Workshops conducted	MKT	+	4	6	14	

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor (as of September 30th, 2013)					
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments	
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
6.5	Evaluate and help implement simple market information reporting and dissemination methods (e.g. mobile phone MMS price and buyer opportunities)																	
6.5.1	Evaluate potential systems and identify partners (government and others)			1		1			1	Evaluation report completed, system designed, partner(s) identified	MKT	Done	1	1	0			
6.5.2	Implement system(s) with partner(s)					-			-	System(s) implemented with partner(s)	MKT, BDS	=	-	-	N/A			
6.6	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products	32	25	25	25	107	100	100	330	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	MKT	+	130	177	153			
7	<b>Finance &amp; Financial Services</b>																	
7.1	Develop Credit Information Sharing mechanism (CIS) so that farmers have access to various financial products available in the market (# villages)		60			60			160	Credit information system within target villages (billboards)	FIN	x	160	100	60	Implementation on pilot basis and project-wide implementation still under review.		
7.2	Train MFI lending staff in agricultural loan analysis and assessment	40	40	40	40	160	160	160	584	MFI and other financial institution lending staff training in agricultural loan analysis	FIN, AG, AQUA	+	264	372	212			
7.3	Linking farmers to MFI through agriculture field days		900	900	900	2,700	3,600	3,600	9,900	Number of farmers participated in field days	FIN, AG, AQUA	+	2,700	3,558	6,342			
7.4	Produce financial assessment tools and cash flows for all primary target products		2	2	2	6	updates	updates	14	Assessments tools and cash flows produced (with ongoing updates)	FIN, POST, AG, AQUA	x	14	12	2			
7.5	Assist agribusinesses (mills, NTFP, input suppliers) in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications	2	3	3	3	11	15	15	62	Agribusinesses assisted with development of business plans, feasibility studies, and/or loan applications	POS, FIN, BDS, POST, AG, AQUA (emc)	+	32	49	13			
7.6	Assist rice millers in business formalisation and standard requirements		30			30	60	60	180	# of rice millers		x	60	-	180	Pending approval from USAID		
7.7	Implement pilot small-scale warehouse receipts program for rice at community levels			4		4			4	Pilot (community-level) warehouse receipts programs for rice implemented	FIN, POL, AG (STTA)	x	4	-	4	Cancelled		
7.8	Assist small agribusinesses to increase working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means	8	10	10	10	38	40	27	152	Input stores and others accessing financing from banks, distributors, or other sources	FIN, BDS, AG	=	85	85	67			
7.9	Self-help/saving groups among farmers in conjunction with Hort CRSP		Plan Finalized			-			-	Number of saving groups set-up and running	FIN	=	-	-	N/A	Assessment completed and implementation under review.		
7.10	Promote financial literacy among farmers and small agribusinesses (expected proposal from CMA)		Plan Finalized			-			-	Number of farmers and agribusinesses trained	FIN	=	-	-	N/A	Activity undertaken by BDS team		

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments	
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep													
7.11	<b>Alliance partners</b>																	
7.11.1	Soils analysis services partnership				1	1				1	Provincial lab established and operating	BDS, AG and POL	x	1	-	1	1	Company cancelled participation.
7.11.2	Rice seed mechanized propagation and nursery operations			1		1				1	Company established with commercial nursery operating	AG and POL	x	1	-	1	1	Company cancelled participation.
7.11.3	Other alliances to be determined						2			2	TBD	TBD	=	-	-	-	2	Pending partnership with CAVAC, input suppliers and small rice millers.
8	<b>Policy, Analytics, and Enabling Environment</b>																	
8.1	<b>Comprehensive review of RGC agricultural strategy policies and documents (compare what we have to their priorities)</b>										RGC agriculture strategies	POL	=	-	-	-	N/A	
8.2	<b>Support to public sector counterparts for effective policies and regulations that improve efficiencies and enabling environment</b>																	
8.2.1	Assist MAFF in producing regulations on plant breeders rights	1	On-going	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		1	One regulation on plant breeders rights	POL, AG	Done	1	1	1	0	
8.2.2	Assist MAFF in preparing technical procedures (code of practices) on quality rice seeds production	1	On-going	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		1	Technical procedure (code of conduct) on quality rice seeds production	POL, AG, STTA	Done	1	1	1	0	
8.2.3	Legal aspects of exporting Cambodian rice produced from foreign rice seeds	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going		1	Technical Study Report Completed		Done	1	1	1	0	
8.2.4	Assist relevant government agencies to establish food safety regulations	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Food safety regulations established	POL, AG, POST	=	1	1	1	1	
8.2.5	Develop code of practice for grades and standards for rice for the RGC (in cooperation with other development partners and private sector)	On-going	1	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Code of practice (grades and standards) development for rice	POL, AG	=	1	1	1	1	
8.2.6	Assist MoE in preparing policies or regulations promoting sustainable NRM and conservation (includes laws, sub-decrees, and directives on biodiversity and conservation)	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, NRM	=	1	1	1	1	
8.2.7	Assist MAFF in developing policy on aquaculture				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AQUA	x	1	-	-	1	Activity dropped as another donor undertaken it.
8.2.8	Assist MAFF in developing policy on agriculture extension				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AG	x	1	-	-	1	Activity is now in coordination with USAID.
8.2.9	Assist MAFF in developing policy on agriculture cooperatives				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AG	x	1	-	-	1	Delayed due to budget constraints and government decision delayed until FY 2014
8.2.10	Other initiatives to be determined in FY 2014 and 2015						4	2		6	Other HARVEST-supported policy initiatives to improve enabling environment	POL, ALL	=	-	-	-	6	
8.3	<b>Analytic Cross-Cutting</b>																	
8.3.1	Conduct a feasibility study and provide recommendations for private warehouse receipts systems for rice					-				1	Evaluation to lead to specific activities that will be detailed in updated work plan	POL, FIN, AG, STTA (emc)	Done	1	1	1	0	
8.3.2	Social economic assessments of potential irrigation projects for certified rice and high value crops		1	1	1	3	1			20	Economic assessments of potential irrigation projects conducted	AG, POL	x	19	16	4	4	There is no more requirement due to canal rehabilitation budget limitations
8.3.3	Product costs and profitability analysis	1	2	2	2	7	7	3		32	Production cost surveys conducted	POL, M&E, AG	=	22	22	10		

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments			
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep															
8.4	<b>National, provincial and local government coordination</b>																			
8.4.1	Project level coordination in working on policy and enabling environment related activities									-	Coordination, processes	POL	On-going	-	On-going					
8.4.2	Participation at Provincial government Level NGO Coordination Forums									-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	On-going	-	On-going					
8.4.3	Coordination with technical line departments (national & provincial) in target districts -- including regular meetings, field days and other program events, dissemination of project communications, extension staff attachments									-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	On-going	-	On-going					
8.4.4	Coordination at district, commune and village levels -- including regular meetings, field days and other program events, dissemination of project communications, extension staff attachments									-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	On-going	-	On-going					
9	<b>Limited Participant Training Program</b>																			
9.1	Development of local participant training programs with local universities (including potential field internships with program technicians)			20		20				40	Participants in programs developed with local universities (including field internships with program technicians)	TRAIN, ALL	x	40	27	13	Pending university students availability.			
9.2	Identification and development of shorter-term certificate based programs in critical technical needs areas (local, regional and US)	5	5	5	5	20	11			83	Placements in shorter-term programs (local, regional and US)	TRAIN (ie), ALL	+	72	106	-23				
9.3	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (US)	1				1				6	Placements in longer-term programs at US institutions	TRAIN (ie), ALL	Done	6	6	0				
9.4	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (regional)					-				4	Placements in longer-term programs at regional institutions	TRAIN (ie), ALL	Done	4	4	0				
9.5	Identification and development of longer-term Cambodian-based programs (e.g. MScs) in critical technical needs areas (e.g. nutrition, biodiversity)	8	20			28	10			56	Placements in longer-term programs at local institutions	TRAIN, ALL	x	46	36	20	LOP decreased from 56 to 46 due to budget constrains.			
9.6	Village-based internship program for associate- and bachelor-level degree graduates		Plan finalized								Priority will be given to women to increase the availability of trained practical agronomists and other specialists to improve their technical skills for future employment	SI, AG Fish, NRM	On-going	-	On-going	N/A				

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments		
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep														
<b>10</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>																		
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Performance Monitoring Plan</b>																		
10.1.1	Indicators reviewed on regular based to meet future USAID/W/FTF and USAID/Cambodia guidance and needs					-					New indicators added as required based on changing USAID requirements	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.1.2	PIRS finalized for any new indicators and/or adjusted for changes in USAID indicator definitions					-					PIRS added or amended as required	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.1.3	PMP indicator targets reviewed based on results; adjusted as required with USAID approval					-					PMP indicator targets reviewed on annual basis	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Workplan Performance Monitoring</b>																		
10.2.1	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plan developed for each annual workplan (to capture activity deliverables targets, including sources, timing, verification, and methodologies)	1				1	1	1		4	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plans developed	M&E	=	2	2	2			
10.2.2	Collection and compilation of data for activity deliverable targets; monthly reports to program management (including quarterly and annual comprehensive reports)	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	3	52	Monthly reports on workplan progress (including more comprehensive quarterly and annual reports)	M&E	=	25	25	27			
<b>10.3</b>	<b>CIRIS M&amp;E System Management</b>																		
10.3.1	Customization of CIRIS M&E system for HARVEST indicators (PMP and workplan)	1				1				1	CIRIS customized as required	M&E, IT	Done	1	1	0			
10.3.2	Ongoing data collection by project staff for performance monitoring					-					All project staff enter data on on-going (daily) basis into CIRIS	ALL, M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians	1				1				1	New customized reports designed as required based on management and field technician staff needs	M&E, IT	Done	1	1	0			
10.3.4	CIRIS data import tools for alliance partner NGOs					-					Tools developed in Y1 Q1, ongoing customization as required	M&E, IT	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.3.5	CIRIS data validation (identification of outliers, missing data, and field-based validation)					-					CIRIS data validated on regular basis	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Alliance Partner M&amp;E Reporting Systems</b>																		
10.4.1	All partner alliances include individual M&E plans (tied to HARVEST higher level indicators, as well as workplan deliverable targets)					-					M&E plans developed with each partner as alliance initiated with program	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.4.2	Partner alliance staff training in program M&E methodology					-					Partner M&E staff trained to meet subcontract M&E requirements	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
10.4.3	Data collection and validation from program alliance partners (for inclusion in CIRIS and other databases)					-					Data collected and validated from program partners, imported into CIRIS and/or other databases as required	M&E	On-going	-	On-going		N/A		
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Baseline Survey and Impact Evaluations</b>																		
<b>10.5.1</b>	<b>Baseline Survey</b>																		
10.5.1.1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed for baseline survey					-				1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed (October)	M&E, STTA	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.2	Baseline methodology finalized with baseline survey subcontractor and specialized STTA (including: sample size and method of calculation; matching criteria for treatment/control groups; identification of treatment/control sites to participate in the survey)					-				1	Methodology finalized for baseline survey (October)	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0			

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
10.5.1.3	Finalization of survey instruments (including field testing)					-				1	Survey instruments designed, tested and finalized (early November)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0	
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents					-				1	Survey respondents identified (early November)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0	
10.5.1.5	Baseline survey field data collection					-				1	Field data collection for baseline survey data (Nov-Jan)	baseline survey subcontractor	Done	1	1	0	
10.5.1.6	Prepare SPSS shell and enter data (with adequate quality control measures and cleaning data of all errors)	1				1				1	SPSS shell created (Nov); data entered (Nov-Jan)	baseline survey subcontractor	Done	1	1	0	
10.5.1.7	Final baseline survey report (with data)		1			1				1	Final report with data submitted to USAID (Feb)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	Done	1	1	0	
10.5.2	Mid-Term and Final Evaluations				1	1			1	2	Mid-term and final evaluations completed following baseline survey methodology	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	x	1	-	2	
10.5.3	Annual interim surveys conducted to gauge primary HARVEST PMP indicators' progress				1	1	1	1		4	Interim surveys conducted	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	x	2	1	3	
<b>10.6</b>	<b>Other Special M&amp;E Surveys</b>																
10.6.1	Input supplier sales	1	1	1	1	4	1	1		8	Surveys conducted	M&E, BDS	=	6	6	2	
10.6.2	Client productivity surveys				1	1	1	1		3	Surveys conducted	M&E, AG, AQUA	=	1	1	2	
10.6.3	Multiplier effect surveys		1		1	2	2	2	1	7	Surveys conducted to identify households benefiting from demonstration sites	M&E, AG	x	2	1	6	
10.6.4	Other special surveys (to be determined)				2	2	2	2	1	7	Surveys conducted	M&E, FFI and NRM	x	2	-	7	
<b>10.7</b>	<b>Other Reporting</b>																
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	21		COM, M&E, ALL	=	11	11	10	
10.7.2	Success story production	4	4	4	4	16	16	16	4	72	Success stories produced and distributed	COM, M&E, ALL	x	36	35	37	
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	2	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated	COM, M&E, ALL	=	29	29	26	

Status Key	
done	Completed
+	Ahead of Schedule
=	On Schedule
X	Behind Schedule

<b>Key to Abbreviation in Responsibilities Column</b>	
<b>Program Departments/Units</b>	
AG	Ag Production/Crops
AQUA	Aquaculture
FISH	Fisheries
NRM	NRM/Forestry
SI	Social Inclusion/Nutrition
POST	Postharvest/Processing
MKT	Marketing
POL	Policy & Analysis
BDS	BDS
FIN	Finance
IT	Information Technology
TRAIN	Participant Training
M&E	M&E
OPS	Operations/Funds Management
COM	Communications
ALL	All program units/components
<b>Subcontractors/Partners</b>	
AU	Auburn University
Aruna	Aruna Technology
FFI	Fauna & Flora International
AE	Advancing Engineering
EMC	Emerging Markets Consulting
IIE	Institute for International Education
Others	Other subcontractors/partners (TBD)

## ANNEX II: PERFORMANCE INDICATOR REPORT

Status Date: As of September 30, 2013												
No	INDICATOR	SOURCE	BASELINE	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Actual	TO DATE Target	TO DATE Actual	TO DATE %AT	LOP Target	LOP Balance	Method	UNITS
<b>Project Objective: Improved Food Security</b>												
1	Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger	FTF 3.1.9.1-3	0.14						TBD	n/a	IE	Percent
2	Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions (10% extreme poor)	FTF 4.5.2-13	0	16,250	11,159	27,500	49,575	180%	70,000	20,425	CIRIS	Households
3	Per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) of USG targeted beneficiaries	FTF 4.5-9	2.995						TBD	n/a	IE	US\$
4	Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age	FTF 3.1.9.1-2	4.6						6	n/a	IE	Number
<b>Intermediate Result 1: Increased Food Availability</b>												
5	Average percent change in productivity (kg/ha) of targeted crops/products	Custom									CIRIS	Percent
	Fish		3,418.46	8,214.57	8,460.31	8,214.57	8,460.31		8,961.35			
				140%	147%	140%	147%	105%	162%	15%		
	Cucumber		4,770.00		21,393.00		21,393.00		22,000.00			
				*	349%	*	349%	n/a	361%	12%		
	Bitter Gourd		3,940.00		13,254.05		13,254.05		14,000.00			
				*	236%	*	236%	n/a	255%	19%		
	Long Bean		4,310.00		9,783.44		9,783.44		11,000.00			
				*	127%	*	127%	n/a	155%	28%		
	Egg Plant		4,830.00		17,553.15		17,553.15		18,500.00			
				*	263%	*	263%	n/a	283%	20%		
	Rice		2,670.45	3,364.00	3,703.52	3,364.00	3,703.52		3,605.00			
				26%	39%	26%	39%	149%	35%	-4%		
6	Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FTF 4.5.2-7	0	35,141	52,752	77,003	101,730	132%	140,000	38,270	CIRIS	Individuals
7	Number of farmers and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-5	0	27,920	31,717	27,920	31,717	114%	44,100	12,383	CIRIS	Individuals
8	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-2	0	8,600	12,406	8,600	12,406	144%	21,600	9,194	CIRIS	Hectares
9	Number of households who have adopted diversified cropping systems as a result of USG assistance	Custom	0	12,375	4,246	18,790	10,661	57%	31,500	20,839	CIRIS	Households
10	Number of policies/regulations/ administrative procedures analysed with USG assistance proposed	FTF 4.5.1-24	2	10	12	10	12	120%	18	6	CIRIS	Policies / regulations / administrative procedures

Status Date: As of September 30, 2013												
No	INDICATOR	SOURCE	BASELINE	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Actual	TO DATE Target	TO DATE Actual	TO DATE %A/T	LOP Target	LOP Balance	Method	UNITS
<b>Immediate Result 2: Increased Food Access</b>												
11	Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product	FTF 4.5-4								n/a	CIRIS	US\$
	Fish		(5,360.22)	1,687.00	4,819.04	1,687.00	4,819.04	286%	2,632.00	(2,187)		
	Cucumber		759.02	*	3,002.22	*	3,002.22	n/a	3,300.00	298		
	Bitter Gourd		1,305.43	*	3,403.08	*	3,403.08	n/a	3,700.00	297		
	Long Bean		1,159.22	*	3,356.93	*	3,356.93	n/a	3,500.00	143		
	Egg Plant		742.33	*	3,847.11	*	3,847.11	n/a	4,000.00	153		
	Rice		381.48	826.00	832.60	826.00	832.60	101%	1,000.00	167		
12	Value of incremental sales (collected at farm) attributed to FTF implementation	FTF 4.5.2-23		2,275,542	4,229,947	2,275,542	5,206,697	229%	10,457,532.57	5,250,836	CIRIS	US\$ millions
	Total reporting year sales		394,488.19	2,670,030	4,624,435	2,670,030	5,995,673			(5,995,673)		
	Fish (Aquaculture)			44,201	150,959	44,201	167,331	379%	122,124.40	(45,207)		
	Total reporting year sales		11,457.78	55,659	162,417	55,659	190,247		133,582.18	(56,664)		
	Horticulture			1,757,759	2,297,883	1,757,759	3,121,554	178%	9,012,842.47	5,891,288		
	Total reporting year sales		182,860.41	1,940,619	2,480,743	1,940,619	3,487,275		9,195,702.88	5,708,428		
	Rice			473,582	1,781,105	473,582	1,917,811	405%	1,322,565.70	(595,246)		
	Total reporting year sales		200,170.00	673,752	1,981,275	673,752	2,318,151		1,522,735.70	(795,416)		
13	Value of incremental sales (SME level) attributed to FTF implementation	Custom	0	4,371,380.00	3,407,926.00	4,371,380	4,494,622	103%	9,503,115.00	5,008,493	CIRIS	US\$ millions
14	Value of new private sector investment in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by FTF implementation	FTF 4.5.2-38	0	4,000,000.00	664,812.00	4,000,000	3,214,812	80%	17,000,000.00	13,785,188	CIRIS	US\$ millions
<b>Intermediate Result 3: Improved Natural Resource Management and Resilience and Mitigation to Climate Change</b>												
15	Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation	BIO 4.8.1-27	0	7,000	6,314	14,375	23,089	161%	27,000	3,911	CIRIS	Individuals
16	Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG assistance	BIO 4.8.1-26	0	21,000	21,000	119,027	433,910	365%	444,910	11,000	CIRIS	Hectares
	Biological significance			21,000	21,000	21,000	423,000		423,000			
	Natural resource				0.00	0	10,910		21,910			
17	Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	BIO 4.8.1-6	0	16,000	**	16,000	n/a	n/a	40,000	40,000	PE	Individuals

Status Date: As of September 30, 2013												
No	INDICATOR	SOURCE	BASELINE	FY 2013 Target	FY 2013 Actual	TO DATE Target	TO DATE Actual	TO DATE %A/T	LOP Target	LOP Balance	Method	UNITS
18	Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance (calculating data from ind # 15)	GCC 4.8-7			HARVEST does not report on this indicator because: 1) HARVEST interventions in areas of biological significance and/or natural resources management such as the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, focus on training of rangers, equipment provision, and education on global climate change and sustainable forest management; so the intervention does not include any in-field activities and as such has no impact on quantity of greenhouse gas emissions. 2) All HARVEST mitigation efforts are focused on institutional training/capacity building on REDD-related carbon valuation methodologies and does not plan to implement any field activities. This decision was also addressed with previous COTR (consulted via USAID Washington) that HARVEST can drop this Indicator given the limited time-frame and scope of HARVEST mitigation earmark.							
<b>Intermediate Result 4: Increased Capacity of Public, Private and Civil Society to Address Food Security &amp; Climate Change</b>												
19	Number of climate change mitigation tools, technologies and methodologies developed, tested, and/or adopted as a result of USG assistance	GCC 4.8.2-8	0	13	14	31	32	103%	32	-	CIRIS	Tools / technologies / methodologies
20	Number of stakeholders with increased capacity to adapt to the impacts of climate variability and change as a result of USG assistance	GCC 4.8.2-26	0	15,000	15,004	15,000	15,004	100%	45,500	30,496	CIRIS / PE	Stakeholders
21	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-11	0	474	622	474	622	131%	555	(67)	CIRIS	Organizations / Associations
22	Number of private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	FTF 4.5.2-28	0	346	409	346	409	118%	500	91	CIRIS	Organizations / Associations
23	Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving USG assistance to access loans	FTF 4.5.2-30	0	1,000	1,321	1,500	2,427	162%	3,500	1,073	CIRIS	Loans
24	Number of individuals who have received USG supported long-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training	FTF 4.5.2-6	0	34	14	66	46	70%	66	20	TRAINET	Individuals
25	Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of FTF assistance	FTF 4.5.2-12	0	5	***	5	n/a	n/a	5	5	AGREEMENT	Stakeholders
Method	CIRIS: Data collected by contractor/implementing partner based on a sample and stored in CIRIS data base IE: Data collected by third party contracted by USAID/Cambodia PE: Data collected by contractor/implementing partner from the special survey, as performance evaluation											
Note:	* FY2013 target were not set by commodities. ** Delayed activities from sub-contractor FFI, data collection for baseline completed FY 2013 pending report, next round of data collection scheduled FY 2014. *** Budget constraint in FY2013 with alliance fund. New funds allocated pending contract modification approval.											

## ANNEX III: CLIENT INFORMATION

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer Beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2013)																							
Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Boeng Khnar							12	2		1		2				352	1,466	14%	7%	21%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Chamkar Leu							2									219	1,214	21%	13%	34%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Daeum Chres							1									175	796	6%	16%	22%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Khnach Romeas																161	831	8%	22%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Krasang Kruo	20						1									235	1,020	9%	10%	19%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Preah Mlu																184	781	8%	13%	21%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Prey Damrei																208	890	11%	19%	29%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Prey Phdau																240	960	23%	19%	41%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Prey Svay																195	903	60%	40%	100%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Rung																327	1,363	11%	10%	20%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Sakar																229	244	19%	21%	20%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Trach Kraol																96	444	28%	19%	47%
Pursat	Bakan	Boeng Khnar	Voat Chreae																173	809	13%	10%	23%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Bak Meaek	145	10														210	915	19%	11%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Damnak Thnong	111	13					3									195	872	11%	8%	19%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Kamprak Koun	51															116	446	13%	9%	22%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Kaoh Krabei	45															94	375	15%	12%	27%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Kaoh Svay	105															235	1,007	18%	14%	32%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Kaoh Voat	57	4														175	831	18%	7%	25%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Daeum Roka	89	4														175	831	18%	7%	25%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Khnar Totueng	92	7					1	1	1	1						193	828	23%	4%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Krouch Saeuch	137	1														93	402	25%	4%	29%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Phteah Sla	150	13														152	675	24%	5%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Khnar Totueng	Tuol Angkrong	43	12														50	209	8%	6%	14%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Anlong Kray	119	2					2									173	852	12%	12%	24%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Bat Kokir Chas	140						1									160	638	20%	11%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Bat Kokir Thmei	107															298	1,165	14%	14%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Chamkar Khloy	150															227	962	18%	17%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Chamkar Ou	126						1									162	775	17%	9%	26%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Ou Bat																92	440	17%	17%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Ou Ta Paong	31						3			1						309	2,140	18%	20%	37%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Phsar Andaet	154	11					1									202	2,526	13%	14%	27%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Prey Yeang																57	319	14%	14%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Robaoh Reang	165						1	1								211	859	19%	16%	35%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Samraong Pok														■		145	641	21%	17%	39%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Srah Mkak							4							■	■	187	1,136	26%	9%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Ou Ta Paong	Srah Run							3									166	934	20%	15%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Daeum Roka															■	94	378	7%	20%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Damnak Trach	67						1							■	■	231	808	8%	5%	13%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Kampong Kdei	48	9												■	■	102	438	30%	26%	56%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Kaoh Khcheay	83													■	■	90	466	72%	28%	100%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Khvav	93	3												■	■	233	897	18%	13%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Lhong	68													■	■	64	280	14%	14%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Pnov	107													■	■	136	615	4%	8%	13%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Pralay Rumdeng	134	27					1	1						■	■	112	536	6%	14%	21%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Prasat	174	6												■	■	222	995	14%	16%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Rumlech	140	12					1	1	1	1				■	■	194	863	16%	12%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Rung Ta Kok	38	13												■	■	220	838	14%	15%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Sdok Khla	137													■	■	164	650	21%	9%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Thmei	64													■	■	109	419	14%	17%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Rumlech	Koun Tnaot														■		94	356	3%	13%	16%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Andoung Krasang							3							■	■	316	2,106	9%	24%	34%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Dangkieb Kdam							1							■	■	122	795	14%	16%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Khmar							3							■	■	287	1,322	16%	13%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Krapeu Rou							2							■	■	219	1,240	5%	11%	20%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Snam Preah							1		1	1				■	■	153	587	16%	9%	25%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Thnuoh Ta Chab	58													■	■	283	1,339	7%	13%	21%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Tram Peaer							1							■	■	222	1,548	30%	17%	47%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Araen														■		128	551	20%	10%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Andoung Sanbuor														■		198	1,452	14%	9%	23%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Anlong Mean														■		171	1,151	14%	15%	29%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Bak Pring														■		176	630	16%	21%	37%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Chambak Meas														■		271	1,242	23%	11%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Kampeaeng Svay														■		132	649	5%	23%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Kaoh Krasang														■		126	636	10%	14%	25%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Pnov														■		227	1,012	11%	15%	25%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Sameakki														■		158	749	19%	16%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Sdok Svay														■		211	867	24%	8%	32%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Svay at														■		123	487	11%	20%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Tuol Khmaer														■		166	761	16%	30%	45%
Pursat	Bakan	Snam Preah	Cheung Phleung														■		136	592	10%	20%	29%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Bakan	180	5					1						■	■	■	255	1,182	13%	11%	24%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Boeng Prei	41												■	■	■	45	1,162	47%	53%	100%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Buor Sragnae	162	19							1				■	■		150	563	17%	14%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Chamkar Ou	55	16											■	■	■	135	610	28%	11%	40%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kab Kralanh	134	11											■	■	■	123	538	15%	17%	32%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kandoeng Meas	14							1					■	■	■	205	465	10%	17%	26%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kaoh Kaev							1							■		336	1,360	18%	6%	24%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kaoh Svay								1	1					■	■	235	1,007	18%	14%	32%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kraol Krabei											1			■	■	94	375	15%	12%	27%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Ou Rumchek	159	15					4	2					■	■	■	255	1,243	7%	12%	19%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Poulyum	129							1					■	■	■	195	933	8%	12%	21%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Snay Toul	61												■	■	■	115	431	13%	16%	29%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Srae Lvea	52	23											■	■	■	230	938	12%	18%	30%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Stueng Kambot	147												■	■	■	204	800	10%	12%	23%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Thmei	69												■	■	■	104	419	15%	13%	28%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Trapeang Chorng	63						3				1		■	■	■	328	1,733	6%	21%	27%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Preah Chambak	119												■	■		245	1,039	14%	17%	31%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Kaoh Andaet														■		205	817	8%	15%	23%
Pursat	Bakan	Trapeang Chorng	Pit Trang														■		134	529	22%	10%	32%
Pursat	Bakan	Svay Doun Kaev	Chrab	80												■			124	537	31%	12%	43%
Pursat	Bakan	Svay Doun Kaev	Kampang	122						2						■	■		176	851	10%	10%	19%
Pursat	Bakan	Svay Doun Kaev	Kampout ang	59						1						■			20	28	45%	20%	65%
Pursat	Bakan	Svay Doun Kaev	Nikom Leu	140						2						■			122	1,664	63%	18%	81%
Pursat	Bakan	Svay Doun Kaev	Svay Doun Kaev Muoy	89						6						■			311	1,401	17%	11%	28%
Pursat	Kandieng	Srae Sdok	Bakur											1					257	1,201	17%	20%	37%
Pursat	Kandieng	Sya	Sya	94												■			120	249	20%	25%	45%
Pursat	Kandieng	Sya	Voat Lieb	76												■			113	483	27%	20%	47%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Ampil Kanhchrih														■		86	386	17%	38%	56%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Anlong Hab														■		168	766	19%	17%	36%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Damrei Sa														■		182	858	23%	37%	59%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Dang Lang														■		146	686	27%	30%	56%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Dang Rung														■		177	751	20%	28%	48%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Kien														■		200	526	22%	19%	41%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Phteah Pring														■		85	422	24%	33%	57%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Sdok Chum														■		265	1,219	24%	23%	46%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Spean														■		189	894	20%	27%	46%
Pursat	Kandieng	Kaoh Chum	Tuol Ku														■		164	727	17%	18%	35%

Location				Category												FTF village			Mobile Kitchen village			O & M village			Target Populations				
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI				# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2						
Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot	Chrolong	24															107	469	23%	12%	36%						
Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot	Kandal							2									211	912	16%	9%	25%						
Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot	Khleang Moeung							2									183	812	15%	14%	28%						
Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot	Phsar							6									322	1,525	18%	11%	29%						
Pursat	Krakor	Anlong Tnaot	Thkoul Thum	130															175	786	7%	22%	29%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Boeng	126									1						140	622	10%	14%	24%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Chor Chork	68															62	321	5%	18%	23%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Kandol Sa	102															137	629	11%	15%	26%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Ou Anhchanh	75															88	397	26%	19%	46%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Pou Angkrang	148															152	701	18%	14%	32%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Pou Khoeun																139	631	8%	25%	32%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Thlea M'am																118	495	29%	19%	48%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Thmei	88															120	533	8%	18%	26%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Trapeang Kantuot	108															137	640	6%	15%	21%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Trapeang Khley	148															157	673	13%	10%	22%						
Pursat	Krakor	Boeng Kantuot	Ta Kaev Kraom																137	592	17%	25%	42%						
Pursat	Krakor	Kampong Pou	Kampong La						28										288	1,317	75%	25%	100%						
Pursat	Krakor	Kampong Pou	Roluos Kandal			15													111	501	33%	10%	43%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Chong Khlong																187	1,202	13%	14%	27%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Krang Thum	162	22	61		1		2									141	676	9%	17%	26%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Ou ach Kok	140	14	2		1		1	2	1							165	682	12%	17%	29%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Ou Akol			15			28										242	1,358	24%	13%	37%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Puttream	109	1						2								133	214	10%	19%	29%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Thnoeng	122	14	19		1											109	520	7%	15%	22%						
Pursat	Krakor	Ou Sandan	Ou Sandan																127	561	No data	No data	No data						
Pursat	Krakor	Kbal Trach	Kandal							1									143	651	13%	13%	22%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Ansa Kdam							1									167	767	32%	21%	53%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Beng	23	7						1								134	303	29%	22%	52%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Chi Cheh	73															78	236	40%	14%	54%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Kampongprak						32										52	219	79%	No data	79%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Krang Veaeng	53	7														174	691	37%	18%	56%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Sarovoan																91	224	26%	22%	48%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Sna Ansa	89						2		1	1						93	393	32%	23%	55%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Svay Sa							1									106	301	33%	22%	55%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Thmei	76															94	291	25%	30%	54%						
Pursat	Krakor	Sna Ansa	Veal Vong							1									130	328	31%	24%	55%						
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Boeng Veal	14	2		J. DTL				1								232	1,144	28%	0%	28%						

Location				Category												FTF village			Mobile Kitchen village			O & M village			Target Populations				
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2									
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Chambak Thum	170	1		J. DTL										222	1,100	12%	3%	15%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Chheu Teal	141	3						2		1				159	799	16%	14%	30%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Dang Tuek Leach	115	4		1				1						122	590	18%	7%	25%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Kandal	117			J. DTL										134	662	25%	3%	28%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Krabei Sa	15													140	634	14%	12%	26%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Prey Khla							1							155	766	10%	16%	26%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Saen Pen	130	8												108	781	6%	10%	16%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Ta Kaev Leu							1							96	436	26%	8%	34%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Tbaeng Chrum	190	10						1						191	914	14%	3%	17%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Thmei	19													589	2,725	24%	17%	41%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Tram									1					161	815	9%	8%	16%								
Pursat	Krakor	Tnaot Chum	Bangkong Khmum														155	824	10%	7%	17%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Phteah Prey	Peal Nheaek Muoy											2			965	4,622	No data	No data	No data								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Phteah Prey	Tnaot Tret										2				176	811	28%	14%	43%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Phteah Prey	Kok														180	1,095	31%	8%	39%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Phteah Prey	Ou Sdau														156	766	5%	19%	23%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Prey Nhi	Bak Roteh										1				231	1,046	18%	12%	30%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Prey Nhi	Moan Chae											1			187	1,272	20%	11%	32%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Svay at	Sthani												3		296	1,401	29%	19%	48%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Svay at	Krang Pophleak		1												179	858	24%	26%	50%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Svay at	Ou Sdau														161	637	11%	22%	34%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Svay at	Svay at														207	1,023	24%	20%	44%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Svay at	Trang														88	390	11%	26%	38%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Chamraeun Phal	Kampong Stoung	99													199	1,002	26%	21%	47%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Chamraeun Phal	Ou Tong	55													172	767	17%	29%	47%								
Pursat	Krong Pursat	Chamraeun Phal	Svay Meas	117													113	502	26%	28%	54%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Bak Trakuon														125	338	30%	28%	58%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Baoh Puoy														185	762	22%	24%	45%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Krouch Chhmar										1				212	1,062	13%	8%	20%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Leach							5							272	1,232	17%	14%	31%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Paen														315	1,183	26%	31%	57%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Pech Ban							1							269	676	23%	25%	48%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Sbov Rik														221	1,462	37%	16%	53%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Leach	Ta Nuk														149	655	33%	24%	56%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Bat Rumduol							11							451	2,147	16%	15%	31%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Ta Sas										1				332	1,250	17%	15%	32%								
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Thlok Dangkao							3							340	1,478	11%	8%	18%								

Location				Category												Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Proc.	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kandal														■			241	1,130	30%	No data	30%
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kaoh Svay														■			186	839	9%	17%	26%
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Kranham														■			346	1,498	9%	15%	23%
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Phteah Rung														■			258	1,243	23%	19%	42%
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Phteah Rung	Prohoas Kbal														■			167	764	27%	21%	48%
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Bak Chenhchien	Ou Rumchang	6												■			411	1,749	12%	23%	35%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Kampeaeng	11						2	1	1	1			■	■	■	295	1,300	29%	17%	46%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Ou Bak Tra	39		66		1				1				■	■	■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Ou Srav	38												■	■	■	272	1,250	31%	25%	56%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Svay Pak							2		1					■	■	298	1,190	35%	15%	50%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Prongil														■		455	2,997	24%	22%	45%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Prongil	Samraong Yea														■		177	786	24%	12%	36%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Angkroong														■		367	1,734	24%	22%	47%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Ou Heng														■		201	983	30%	9%	39%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Preaek Bei														■		168	848	18%	19%	37%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Preaek Muoy									1					■	■	423	1,986	21%	17%	38%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Preaek Pir										1						238	1,206	39%	17%	56%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Roveang	32		52		1			1					■	■	■	187	773	28%	31%	59%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Samraong Muoy														■		132	557	22%	14%	36%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Samraong Pir														■		367	1,787	7%	12%	20%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Samraong	Veal	66		81		1			1					■	■	■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Santreae	Kol Totueng	25		20		1			1					■	■	■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Santreae	Santreae									1					■	■	146	562	21%	14%	34%	
Pursat	Phnum Kravanh	Santreae	Srae Popeay														■		190	833	25%	13%	38%	
<b>Sub-Total Pursat</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>8,556</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>39,544</b>	<b>184,031</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>31%</b>	
Notes:	1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)																							
	2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)																							
	3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)																							
Sources:	Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)																							

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer Beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2013)																							
Location				Category											Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Anlong Ta Uor		8		1									■		■	402	1,607	14%	20%	34%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Kaoh Chiveang	Preaek Toal		8		1									■		■	688	3,141	17%	23%	40%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Pearm Aek	Pearm Aek						1										373	1,568	12%	15%	26%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Khpob	Khvet								1								372	1,450	4%	5%	9%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Luong	Bak Amraek	45	17											■		■	281	1,223	27%	46%	73%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Luong	Bak Roteh															■	219	1,059	15%	50%	65%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Luong	Preaek Luong	52	11											■		■	388	1,834	9%	34%	43%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Luong	Rohal Suong	92	6		1									■		■	359	1,448	36%	29%	64%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Luong	Sdei Leu								1							■	347	1,544	24%	18%	42%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Doung Mea	52	6		J. RS			1						■		■	163	555	15%	25%	39%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Preaek Norint		2						1		1			■		■	458	606	10%	17%	26%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Preaek Ta Chraeng											1				■	471	1,453	4%	11%	15%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Rohal Suong	60	7					2	1					■		■	289	623	16%	20%	36%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Preaek Norint	Sdei	76	8		J. RS			2		1				■		■	260	1,122	12%	15%	27%
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Samraong Knong	Kampong Sambuor								1							■	433	2,237	8%	23%	31%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Bay Damram	2						3						■		■	278	1,089	16%	13%	28%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Kampong Chaeng	13												■		■	172	772	8%	13%	21%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Kanhchroung	8												■		■	102	169	7%	16%	23%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Krala Peas	16						1						■		■	301	1,231	6%	4%	10%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Ta Song	13						1						■		■	130	582	5%	10%	15%
Battambang	Banan	Bay Damram	Tuol Chranieng	1												■		■	202	855	5%	5%	9%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Anlok Kaong					J. Ban		1			1					■	122	550	3%	11%	14%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Anlong Ta Mei							2								■	279	1,358	19%	19%	38%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Bay Damram							1		1	1					■	286	1,345	2%	2%	5%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Braboh	30				J. Ban								■		■	186	872	18%	12%	30%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Chamkar Svay	8				J. Ban		1						■		■	257	1,248	14%	24%	38%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Chheu Teal							2								■	380	1,718	18%	12%	30%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Chhak Pou	6												■		■	98	482	19%	19%	39%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Doung	20		19		J. Ban								■		■	133	557	4%	13%	17%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Khmar							1								■	207	1,029	9%	13%	21%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Svay Prakeab	15												■		■	209	985	13%	22%	35%
Battambang	Banan	Chheu Teal	Thkov			1		J. Ban										■	172	720	15%	19%	34%
Battambang	Banan	Kantueu Pir	Banan	18				1								■		■	373	1,632	11%	19%	30%
Battambang	Banan	Kantueu Pir	Post Kantueu								1							■	136	512	28%		28%
Battambang	Banan	Phnum Sampov	Krapeu Cheung						3									■	659	2,893	13%	16%	29%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Boeng Chaeng	114												■		■	117	539	30%	39%	68%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Boeng Krasal	39												■		■	479	2,207	15%	15%	30%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Boeng Prei	65												■		■	351	1,799	11%	10%	21%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Rumchey	89		16		1								■		■	356	910	9%	20%	29%

Location				Category												Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Sambuor Meas					J. Ban												305	1,335	9%	11%	19%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Snoeng Kaeut	146				J. Ban					1							420	1,844	32%	18%	50%
Battambang	Banan	Snoeng	Samraong	1																177	822	20%	24%	44%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Ou Pong Moan	171																505	3,463	5%	3%	8%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Ou Ta Nhea	177						2										343	1,045	9%	1%	10%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Paoy Svay	78						1										339	1,472	3%	2%	4%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Prey Phdau	39																222	1,009	7%	7%	14%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Ta Kream	121						1										329	1,026	5%	2%	7%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Ta Ngaen	187						1										736	2,920	8%	7%	14%
Battambang	Banan	Ta Kream	Thmei	5						4										498	1,312	19%	5%	24%
Battambang	Bavel	Ampil Pram Daeum	Ampil	1																274	1,708	36%	10%	45%
Battambang	Bavel	Bavel	Dach Proat											1						342	1,561	6%	14%	19%
Battambang	Bavel	Bavel	Prey Totueng Pir											1						522	2,435	17%	19%	36%
Battambang	Bavel	Bavel	Svay Chrum	23																257	1,214	9%	15%	24%
Battambang	Bavel	Kdol Tahen	Khleang											1						100	520	22%	13%	35%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Ballang Leu	147	9					1	1									249	1,236	13%	18%	31%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Ballang Mean Chey	106						1	1									107	535	15%	15%	30%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Khnach Romeas	132	1						3		1							628	3,216	8%	19%	28%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Koah Ream	15	9					6		1								475	2,411	13%	16%	29%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Prey Sangha	82	16					5	1									426	2,198	11%	23%	34%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Rung Ampil	15	9															304	1,506	18%	12%	31%
Battambang	Bavel	Khnach Romeas	Svay Sa	73	11					1										160	796	14%	23%	37%
Battambang	Bavel	Lvea	Kbal Spean											1						212	1,051	16%	18%	34%
Battambang	Bavel	Lvea	Ream Sena											1						251	1,081	23%	11%	34%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Kdol Doun Teav	Kantuot									1								256	1,268	15%	15%	29%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Ou Char	Anhchanh												1					499	2,829	7%	11%	18%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Ou Char	Prey Koun Sek											1						221	992	24%	18%	42%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Ou Mal	Kouk Ponley			20														217	1,023	20%	14%	34%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Ou Mal	Ou Mal											1						187	838	18%	20%	38%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Preaek Preah Sdach	Ou Khcheay												1					303	1,590	16%	14%	30%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Rotanak	Rumchek Buon												1					684	3,080	7%	14%	21%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Rotanak	Rumchek Pram												1					191	1,023	4%	14%	18%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Svay Pao	Mphey Osakphea												1					635	3,054	No data	No data	No data
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Svay Pao	Preaek Moha Tep												2					1,615	8,196	No data	No data	No data
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Voat Kor	Chrab Krasang		1															689	3,269	21%	15%	36%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Voat Kor	Damnak Luong												1					449	2,010	15%	17%	33%
Battambang	Krong Battambang	Voat Kor	Voat Kor									1								660	3,287	13%	18%	31%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Chong Chamnay	54	14					3										450	2,013	16%	16%	32%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Chrey Cheung	84	5					2		1								334	1,385	16%	14%	30%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Chrey Muoy	75	9											■		■	180	682	18%	22%	40%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Chrey Pir										1					■	372	1,569	27%	19%	46%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Mreah Prov	210	18						1					■		■	302	1,310	26%	13%	39%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Chrey	Tuol Ta Thon	70												■		■	177	831	16%	19%	35%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Chak Thum	43												■			452	1,885	15%	24%	39%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Chak Touch	44												■			435	1,781	22%	20%	42%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Kakaoh	82								1				■			371	1,637	14%	25%	38%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Ph'ieng	52												■			244	1,068	21%	24%	45%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kakaoh	Srae Ou	53												■			458	2,173	20%	28%	49%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kear	Kear Muoy	87	14					1						■			227	1,121	14%	17%	31%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kear	Ou Kriet							1				1				■	417	1,996	17%	13%	29%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kear	Pou Muoy							1								■	346	1,628	14%	11%	25%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kear	Pou Pir							1								■	364	1,549	19%	13%	32%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Kear	Ream Kon							3								■	471	1,950	18%	12%	30%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Moung Ruessei	Moung							2				1					362	1,517	7%	9%	16%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Moung Ruessei	Boh Puoy	1												■			139	545	14%	33%	47%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Prey Touch	Prey Touch									1							269	1,201	25%	18%	44%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol	Koun K'aek Muoy	99	16							1				■		■	244	1,007	32%	4%	35%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol	Koun K'aek Pir							2			1						293	1,229	11%	7%	18%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol	Robas Mongkol	108	17											■		■	212	870	14%	17%	31%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Robas Mongkol	Anlong Koub	1												■			200	674	5%	26%	31%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Chong Pralay	113						2	1	1				■		■	238	997	17%	16%	34%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Ma Naok															■	365	1,164	30%	3%	33%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Pralay Sdau	51												■		■	151	634	21%	15%	36%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Sdei Stueng	134												■		■	238	994	30%	7%	37%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Stueng Thmei	97	9					2						■		■	172	750	8%	12%	20%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Tras	118	4											■		■	206	843	24%	12%	36%
Battambang	Moung Ruessei	Ta Loas	Veal	54												■		■	137	552	30%	6%	36%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Chi Pang									1							98	448	22%	6%	29%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Ou Traeng			29		J. PM											51	236	10%	53%	63%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Phlov Meas			53		J. PM					1						317	1,499	28%	22%	50%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Phlov Meas	Sek Sak			14		J. PM											190	845	48%	17%	65%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Traeng	Chi Sang			24													286	1,262	14%	30%	44%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Traeng	Phcheav			5													621	3,929	21%	28%	49%
Battambang	Rotonak Mondol	Traeng	Tuek Sab					1											98	448	22%	6%	29%
Battambang	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Pralay Dabprambe			10													413	1,189	3%	20%	23%
Battambang	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Prey Ampaon			8													312	1,386	26%	23%	49%
Battambang	Rukhak Kiri	Prey Tralach	Sreah Thort			9													154	948	19%	25%	44%
Battambang	Samlout	Kampong Lpov	Svay Chrum									1							162	445	5%	32%	36%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Samlout	Samlout	Bueng Run									1	1						412	1,835	14%	28%	42%
Battambang	Samlout	Sung	Kandal	57		51		1			1					■		■	71	301	16%	28%	44%
Battambang	Samlout	Sung	Srae Reach	11												■			94	432	10%	20%	30%
Battambang	Samlout	Sung	Sung Muoy									1							269	1,551	10%	18%	27%
Battambang	Samlout	Ta Sanh	Ou Sngout										1						302	1,326	20%	21%	40%
Battambang	Samlout	Ta Taok	Peam									1							50	206	44%	36%	80%
Battambang	Samlout	Ta Taok	Phnum Rai	27		45		1			1					■		■	159	608	40%	40%	79%
Battambang	Sangkae	Kampong Preah	Srah Kaev		1											■			487	737	19%	26%	45%
Battambang	Sangkae	Kampong Prieng	Kbal Thnal	56												■			363	1,592	39%	11%	50%
Battambang	Sangkae	Kampong Prieng	Thmei	18								1				■			285	1,245	17%	14%	30%
Battambang	Sangkae	Norea	Norea Muoy									1							418	2,030	13%	30%	43%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Boeng Veaeng	49										1		■			108	418	18%	19%	36%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Kakaoh Kambot	25												■			104	607	3%	14%	17%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Prey Svay	53												■			129	384	12%	30%	41%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Reang Kесеi	61												■			236	949	10%	24%	34%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Reang Kraol	101												■			307	1,495	9%	11%	21%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Svay Cheat	76												■			333	1,487	11%	18%	29%
Battambang	Sangkae	Reang Kесеi	Voat Kandal	104												■			292	1,188	8%	24%	32%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Anlong Run	Char	47												■			239	1,123	27%	7%	34%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Anlong Run	Sla Slak	45												■			191	961	34%	11%	45%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Anlong Run	Souphi	66												■			235	1,072	38%	9%	47%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Bansay Traeng	Bansay Traeng									1							303	1,325	21%	23%	44%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Bansay Traeng	Thmei							1	1								406	1,885	28%	17%	45%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Boeng Pring	Boeng Pring							1				1					966	5,167	17%	20%	37%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Boeng Pring	Ou Nhor							1									382	1,798	17%	19%	36%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Chrey	43						1						■			255	1,104	30%	17%	47%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Chrey Thmei	68										1		■		■	207	674	19%	21%	40%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Hai San										1					■	603	2,513	20%	17%	38%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Ka Kou	56												■		■	349	1,613	11%	26%	37%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Kbal Khmaoch	104	2					1	1	1				■			289	1,191	29%	29%	59%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Kruos	74												■			221	915	20%	15%	36%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Popeal Khae	61										1		■			516	2,175	2%	20%	22%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Prey Totueng	84												■			425	1,768	13%	21%	34%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrey	Svay Chrum	108						2						■		■	342	1,282	14%	17%	30%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Chrouy Sdau	Chrouy Sdau									1		1					638	3,179	7%	16%	23%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Kouk Khmum	Chhkae Koun											1				■	444	1,900	21%	15%	37%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Kouk Khmum	Kandal Tboung									1							365	839	22%	34%	55%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Kouk Khmum	Kien Kaes Muoy								1			1				■	486	3,140	6%	15%	21%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Kouk Khmum	Kouk Khmum							1	1							■	243	1,064	35%	20%	55%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Ou Ta Ki	37	5					2			1			■		■	803	3,359	40%	3%	43%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Trang	47						3						■		■	441	1,747	30%	18%	48%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Tras	118	10					1						■		■	360	1,631	34%	14%	48%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Popeal Khae							1		1							638	2,724	24%	14%	38%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Kakaoh	5												■			273	1,226	16%	26%	43%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Ballang Kraom	143	13					2						■		■	427	1,917	16%	12%	27%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Kouk Khpos	109							1	1	1			■		■	226	1,134	23%	8%	31%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Prakeab	130	1					3	1					■		■	582	2,839	13%	7%	20%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Preah Ponlea	164	16					2						■		■	527	2,449	9%	10%	19%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Rung Chrey	127	15					3	2					■		■	258	1,429	16%	6%	22%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Tuol	66	10					1	1					■		■	150	770	21%	11%	32%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Ang Cheung	106	8		1						1			■		■	320	1,737	7%	15%	22%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Chrouy Mtes	51	2											■		■	238	1,208	20%	3%	23%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Kouk Trab	82						1						■		■	360	1,726	6%	7%	13%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Samraong	125	3											■		■	169	765	13%	23%	36%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Ta Sei	16	11					3						■		■	557	2,592	7%	1%	9%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Thma Koul Cheung							1								■	324	1,534	8%	5%	13%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Thmei	83	11											■		■	409	2,112	12%	8%	20%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Meun	Tumneab							2		1						■	92	479	9%	1%	10%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Kaksekam							2	1			1					288	1,320	8%	23%	31%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Kouk Kduoch							1									608	2,922	10%	24%	34%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Paoy Samraong							1	1								589	2,719	10%	12%	22%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Paoy Yong											1					500	2,313	11%	23%	34%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ta Pung	Thma Koul Tboung							1		1							303	1,464	2%	11%	13%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Ou Ta Ki	Popeal Khae															■	638	2,724	24%	14%	38%
Battambang	Thma Koul	Rung Chrey	Paoy Rumchey															■	94	465	19%	26%	45%
Sub-Total Battambang	10	52	182	6,786	343	304	4	5	0	103	23	29	14	19	8	105	0	95	60,501	270,273	15%	16%	31%
Notes:	1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor) 2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor) 3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)																						
Sources:	Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)																						

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer Beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2013)																							
Location				Category													Target Populations						
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Chey	Koun Tnaot										1				■		89	439	24%	20%	44%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Chey	Mohar														■		249	1,483	28%	16%	44%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Chey	Prey Tob														■		187	1,032	14%	14%	28%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Chey	Ta Theav														■		110	530	46%	14%	60%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Chong Prey	102							1					■	■	■	208	968	24%	23%	47%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Chrang Kraham							1							■	■	188	1,467	34%	18%	52%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Enteak Komar														■	■	342	1,845	29%	23%	52%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	56						1	1					■	■	■	224	1,108	21%	19%	40%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Prey Preah	125												■	■	■	126	565	16%	31%	47%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Sou Chey	24												■	■	■	156	794	24%	22%	46%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Ta Am							1							■	■	126	625	20%	26%	46%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Ta Paong							3							■	■	250	1,300	16%	23%	38%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Tiem Chas	173						3	2	1	1			■	■	■	353	1,853	14%	19%	33%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Tnaot														■	■	319	1,447	9%	12%	22%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Anlong Krasang														■		130	691	17%	31%	48%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Svay	Ou Sala														■		197	1,141	16%	28%	44%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kdei Doung	Kdei Doung									1					■	■	408	1,951	10%	13%	23%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kdei Doung	Ou Sambuur	172	9											■	■	■	281	2,282	10%	11%	21%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kdei Doung	Peam Kraeng							1							■	■	280	1,610	15%	18%	32%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kdei Doung	Slaeng							1							■	■	127	650	12%	12%	24%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Prey Kuy	Prey Kuy	44												■			400	1,806	13%	20%	33%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Prey Kuy	Prey Kuy Kor	126								1				■			238	1,042	11%	11%	22%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor	Kbel	103	4											■			361	1,956	34%	18%	51%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor	Krasang Ka	134	5											■	■		326	1,912	23%	12%	35%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor	Krasang Kha	84	5											■			328	1,876	21%	17%	38%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor	San Kor Ka													■			84	517	17%	2%	19%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	San Kor	San Kor Kha	127	20											■			413	2,198	16%	20%	36%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Kouk Nguon	95	4	6					1	1	1			■	■	■	90	462	6%	9%	15%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Lvea Choum	144	5	9					1					■	■	■	215	1,035	17%	13%	30%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Lvey														■	■	125	599	29%	19%	48%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Ou Rumdeng		5	46										■	■	■	209	902	7%	16%	23%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Romeang Ngoab														■	■	135	712	8%	7%	15%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Samraong	95	3						1					■	■	■	170	877	7%	7%	13%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Serei Vongs	120	16	29										■	■	■	177	821	15%	17%	32%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Skon														■		102	723	24%	9%	32%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Snao	113	4											■	■		216	1,021	2%	11%	13%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Thnal Baek	31	4	1				2	2					■	■	■	866	4,223	13%	10%	22%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Thnal Baek Kor	16												■			219	987	2%	7%	9%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Thma														■	■	104	516	14%	18%	33%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Prey Preal Kha										1				■		238	1,052	10%	7%	17%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Prey Preal Ka														■		283	1,649	15%	9%	24%

Location				Category												Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Krasang														■			206	1,079	5%	2%	8%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Prasat														■			102	723	24%	9%	32%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Rung														■			155	734	11%	9%	20%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Chompuk														■			62	283	No data	No data	No data
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Prolit														■			132	577	10%	15%	25%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Trapeang Ruessei														■			154	790	12%	4%	16%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Trapeang Ruessei	Voa Yeav														■			105	556	32%	4%	36%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Kampong Kou	Kampong Kou Leu										1							251	1,256	22%	11%	34%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Achar Leak	Achar Leak		1					1			1	1			■	■		477	2,189	6%	8%	14%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Achar Leak	Krachab							1				1			■			459	2,059	9%	9%	18%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Achar Leak	Prey Banlich														■			370	1,608	4%	15%	20%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Damrei Choan Khla	Balang Khang Kaeut											1						245	1,428	8%	18%	26%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Damrei Choan Khla	Balang Khang Lech												1					540	2,516	9%	16%	25%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Damrei Choan Khla	Damrei Choan Khla												1					308	1,352	No data	No data	No data
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Krabau	Kampong Krabau							1							■			170	903	2%	15%	17%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Roteh	Kampong Thum												1					679	3,230	14%	6%	20%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Thum	Phum Ti Pram Pir										1							163	1,014	No data	No data	No data
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Ou Kanthor	Boeng Lies														■	■		66	326	27%	32%	59%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Ou Kanthor	Ou Kanthor Khang Tbound	189	23					4	1	1					■	■	■	323	1,550	15%	19%	34%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Ou Kanthor	Ou Kanthor Khang Cheung														■			157	921	15%	19%	34%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Ou Kanthor	Preaek Sbov							2							■			297	1,635	13%	18%	31%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Prey Ta Hu	Kdei							1							■			362	1,924	6%	14%	20%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Prey Ta Hu	Prey Ta Hu														■			412	2,153	14%	20%	34%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Prey Ta Hu	Sla Kaet														■			313	1,451	20%	27%	47%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Chambak														■			240	1,121	9%	18%	27%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Kampong Samraong	62	6						1						■	■	■	207	1,062	17%	18%	35%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Kamraeng							1							■	■	■	196	833	16%	24%	40%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Mneav														■			288	1,305	16%	27%	44%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Pou Saen Snay							1							■	■		338	1,575	18%	26%	44%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Pou Ta Un														■			268	1,360	14%	14%	28%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Pramat dei	46	7					1	1						■	■	■	158	717	10%	21%	31%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Puk Yuk							1				1			■	■	■	466	2,325	10%	20%	30%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Roka														■			467	2,169	9%	23%	32%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Roluos	166							1						■	■	■	271	1,298	26%	22%	48%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Srayov Cheung								1						■			442	1,935	21%	17%	38%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Srayov Tbound	165	7						1						■	■	■	219	1,252	18%	22%	41%
Kampong Thom	Krong Stueng Saen	Srayov	Trapeang Veang							3		1	1				■	■	■	311	1,447	7%	30%	37%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Bos Veang	123	13	70		1				2					■	■	■	129	703	16%	22%	37%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Ruessei Duoch	27	11	45		1				1					■	■	■	121	597	15%	35%	50%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Sala Visai							4		1	1				■	■	■	315	2,077	31%	19%	50%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Trapeang Kraol	63	4												■	■		96	554	14%	22%	35%

Location				Category												Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Chey														■			79	417	9%	23%	32%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sala Visai	Sala Popel														■			42	181	26%	14%	41%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sambour	Kampong Chheu Teal							3		1								466	1,795	3%	6%	10%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Ballangk	Sambour	Sambour							3							■	■		265	1,013	25%	21%	46%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	At Su														■	■		169	987	23%	13%	36%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Char														■	■		97	414	40%	6%	46%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Char Chrum														■	■		148	846	31%	21%	52%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Cheay Sampov														■	■		185	1,980	19%	22%	41%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Chramas	42								1					■	■	■	170	1,252	12%	12%	24%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Chranieng														■	■	■	74	397	19%	12%	31%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Kampong Chheu Teal	101								2		1			■	■	■	466	1,795	3%	6%	10%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Kouk K'aek														■	■	■	306	1,438	35%	20%	55%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Ou Kru Kae														■	■	■	160	654	7%	19%	26%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Pou Tret														■	■	■	40	218	48%	5%	53%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Pralay														■	■	■	64	729	23%	16%	39%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Preaek														■	■	■	136	676	7%	17%	24%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Samret														■	■	■	142	698	28%	25%	53%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sambour	Trapeang Chuk	91								1					■	■	■	122	619	15%	21%	35%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Choam Boeng										1					■	■	134	644	23%	11%	34%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Anlong Slaeng															■	■	32	192	6%	19%	25%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Beng	32		26		1				1					■	■	■	79	727	75%	3%	77%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Boeng Khvaek															■	■	24	129	4%	25%	29%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Sraeung															■	■	125	533	21%	16%	37%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Thmei															■	■	207	894	22%	17%	39%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Tnaot Chuor															■	■	56	254	4%	4%	7%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Sraeung	Tumnob															■	■	243	2,702	17%	30%	46%
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Tang Krasau	Tuek Andoung										1						234	1,143	9%	17%	26%	
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Tang Krasau	Kampong Chheu Teal														■	■	192	1,002	3%	9%	13%	
Kampong Thom	Prasat Sambour	Chhuk	Chhuk Stueng										1						151	690	9%	13%	22%	
Kampong Thom	Sandan	Tum Ring	Tum Ar			18		1											222	1,042	14%	22%	37%	
Kampong Thom	Baray	Ballangk	Prey Ta Trav												1				259	1,292	6%	5%	10%	
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Boeng Lvea	111							1	1					■	■	■	254	1,368	4%	9%	13%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Tbaeng	85							1						■	■	■	182	830	19%	27%	46%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Kaoh Bangkov															■	■	609	3,074	17%	22%	39%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Sangkruoh															■	■	66	426	20%	23%	42%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Trapeang Prei															■	■	46	196	7%	7%	13%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Boeng Lvea	Trapeang Tuem															■	■	186	742	17%	21%	38%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Santuk Krau	18													■	■	160	788	1%	11%	12%	
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Svay Kal									1	1					■	■	193	961	18%	18%	36%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Cheay Sbai															■	■	245	1,297	18%	21%	39%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Chey Chumneah															■	■	299	1,495	12%	22%	34%

Location				Category												Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Chi Meakh														■			280	1,331	7%	24%	30%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Kiri Von														■			184	861	17%	20%	37%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Sala Santuk														■			150	628	2%	20%	22%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Samnak														■			246	1,236	15%	15%	29%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Santuk Knong														■			165	802	15%	21%	35%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kakaoh	Tboung Krapeu														■			241	1,142	18%	17%	35%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Kampong Thma							7							■			301	1,149	2%	10%	12%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Kang Sau							1							■			91	452	No data	2%	2%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Khley	59							1						■	■	■	259	1,160	7%	15%	22%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Khvaeak	137	4					1	1						■	■	■	147	647	1%	8%	8%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Prey Phlu	107	2												■	■	■	101	463	9%	25%	34%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	S'ang	125	2												■	■	■	78	377	0%	15%	15%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Snao	200	3												■	■	■	218	915	4%	10%	13%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Thon Moung							1	1	1	1				■			159	748	2%	11%	13%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Tuol Sangkae	127													■	■	■	192	917	7%	17%	23%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Kampong Thma	Chheu Teal														■			126	650	9%	15%	24%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Banteay Yumreach	224	8					2	1	1	1				■	■	■	300	1,356	1%	9%	11%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Chambak Chrum	35													■	■		286	1,480	11%	5%	15%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Leav	32	4		1	1									■	■	■	208	1,059	16%	12%	28%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Prasat	33	4		J. Leav			4							■	■	■	224	1,011	5%	15%	21%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Sivottha	231	1						1						■	■	■	315	1,646	10%	5%	14%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Ta Nhaok	117	13		J. Leav				2						■	■		167	888	16%	11%	27%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Traeuy Myab	154	10		J. Leav										■	■	■	232	1,026	6%	21%	21%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Sampung														■			78	432	6%	28%	35%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Prasat	Tnaot Chum														■			37	198	5%	8%	14%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tang Krasang	Tang Krasang									1	1				■	■	■	273	1,316	10%	10%	20%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tang Krasang	Thomm Neath	49	4												■	■	■	201	1,049	10%	18%	28%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tang Krasang	Prampir Meakkakra														■			241	1,113	12%	17%	28%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tang Krasang	Tuol Chan														■			258	1,216	12%	14%	25%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tboung Krapeu	Panhha Chi	98	7					4		1					■	■	■	282	1,375	11%	5%	16%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tboung Krapeu	Pou Khav							3			1				■	■		254	1,214	8%	10%	19%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tboung Krapeu	Ampuh														■			115	521	20%	10%	30%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tboung Krapeu	Chong Da														■			289	1,199	25%	17%	42%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Tboung Krapeu	Kal Mekh														■			263	1,268	23%	22%	45%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Ti Pou	Nimitt									1	1							228	924	15%	16%	32%
Kampong Thom	Santuk	Ti Pou	Ti Pou	122													■			189	956	19%	14%	33%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Chamnar Kraom	Neang Noy	107	9												■			170	886	15%	25%	39%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Chamnar Kraom	Preah Neangkoal	157	6												■			251	1,387	7%	27%	34%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Chamnar Kraom	Sampoar	124	2									1			■			235	1,819	18%	11%	29%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Chamnar Kraom	Sandan	85													■			176	894	30%	9%	38%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Chamnar Kraom	Srei Rongit	92													■			156	833	9%	24%	33%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# Branches of MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Kampong Chen Tboung	Kampong Chen											2					274	1,442	11%	4%	15%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Kampong Chen Tboung	Leap Tong											2					398	1,971	0%	4%	4%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Peam Bang	Doun Sdaeng						44										129	613	4%	9%	12%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Peam Bang	Peam Bang						44										209	973	2%	6%	8%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Peam Bang	Pechakrei						22										79	286	8%	3%	10%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Pralay	Angk Khloam											1					230	1,139	7%	11%	18%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Samprouch	Mochheay											1					108	554	20%	20%	41%
Kampong Thom	Stoung	Samprouch	Slak Kranh	69												■			163	645	20%	17%	36%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	8	34	172	5,689	236	250	1	6	110	63	32	16	18	11	6	59	130	75	37,974	191,951	14%	15%	29%
Notes:				1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor) 2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor) 3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)																			
Sources:				Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)																			

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer Beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of September 30, 2013)																							
Location				Category											Target Populations								
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Siem Reap	Angkor Chum	Char Chhuk	Doun Sva											1					235	1,246	6%	14%	19%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Chob															■	150	724	16%	33%	49%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Pong Tuek															■	225	1,085	20%	21%	41%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Prasat															■	131	657	25%	31%	56%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Toap Svay															■	216	1,047	37%	7%	44%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Chob Ta Trav	Trapeang Tuk															■	96	479	16%	38%	53%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Bampenh Reach	16							1					■	■	■	141	416	15%	15%	30%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Doun Ov															■	144	652	8%	26%	34%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Kouk Kreul															■	102	550	28%	22%	50%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Leang Dai															■	239	1,131	23%	20%	44%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Phlong							2		1						■	351	1,638	12%	13%	25%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Samraong															■	428	1,978	15%	20%	34%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Spean Thmei	24												■	■	■	73	357	25%	27%	52%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Leang Dai	Ta Prok															■	239	1,148	16%	21%	38%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Chob Saom	38												■	■	■	137	703	22%	24%	46%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Khting															■	108	559	13%	41%	54%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Lieb															■	81	337	44%	24%	68%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Peak Snaeng Chas															■	218	1,614	38%	22%	59%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Peak Snaeng Thmei	58						2	1	1	1			■	■	■	364	1,815	28%	18%	46%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Peak Snaeng	Sandan	40							1					■	■	■	154	712	18%	36%	54%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Bos Ta Trav					J. SC										■	166	853	18%	27%	45%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Kandaol	121		1		J. SC		1						■	■	■	236	752	17%	21%	39%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Kouk Kak	117				J. SC								■	■	■	180	893	12%	11%	23%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Preah Kou Chas					J. SC										■	67	331	28%	21%	49%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Svay Chek	168		8		1		1	1					■	■	■	237	1,229	4%	14%	18%
Siem Reap	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	Ta Trav	27		7		J. SC			1					■	■	■	255	1,344	10%	24%	34%
Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Tbaeng	Skun			50		1											158	1,065	17%	13%	30%
Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Tbaeng	Tbaeng Kaeut							1									446	2,080	6%	18%	24%
Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Tbaeng	Tbaeng Lech	46												■	■	■	179	782	12%	15%	27%
Siem Reap	Banteay Srei	Tbaeng	Voat							1									197	923	5%	28%	33%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Chi Kraeng	Kampong							2									143	685	8%	17%	25%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Kampong Kdei	Kampong Kdei Muoy											2					105	421	2%	2%	4%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Kampong Kdei	Kampong Kdei Pir							1									122	495	2%	4%	6%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Kouk Thlok Kraom	Thmei											1					133	613	16%	8%	23%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Sangvayuey	Damrei Chhlang	44	12					4	1					■	■	■	254	1,195	20%	30%	50%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Sangvayuey	Ou	52												■	■	■	166	1,207	45%	50%	95%
Siem Reap	Kralanh	Kampong Thkov	Khsach											1					116	599	3%	16%	20%
Siem Reap	Kralanh	Kralanh	Pechchour											1					324	1,612	7%	9%	15%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CF1	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Siem Reap	Kralanh	Sranal	Kumru											1					262	1,176	5%	12%	17%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Boeng	184												■	■		158	852	16%	27%	42%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Bos Kralanh	25												■	■		245	1,110	34%	26%	60%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Chreav	158					3	2	1	1				■	■		176	385	2%	10%	12%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Khnar	50						1						■			785	4,081	15%	13%	28%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Krasang	159												■	■		267	1,315	17%	14%	31%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Ta Chek	184					1							■	■		136	715	5%	14%	19%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	Veal	316												■	■		364	1,551	29%	5%	34%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sambuor	Chrey	140	14											■	■		131	635	12%	15%	27%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sambuor	Pnov														■		167	791	10%	13%	23%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sambuor	Sambour	12					1	1	1	1				■	■		204	995	11%	16%	27%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sambuor	Ta Kong	7												■	■		150	706	13%	24%	37%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sambuor	Veal	108	7											■	■		130	655	5%	25%	29%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Boeng	7												■			201	951	16%	10%	25%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Khnar	27												■			131	579	24%	20%	44%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Kouk Doung	21					1							■			146	725	17%	11%	28%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Krasang	19	10											■			96	477	10%	13%	23%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Popis	16	4											■			76	436	17%	16%	33%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Prama	19												■			177	831	17%	14%	31%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Prey Krouch	6												■			162	712	17%	11%	27%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Prey Pou	5												■			78	400	13%	6%	19%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Roka	30												■			151	908	14%	18%	32%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Ta Ros	26												■			129	670	17%	23%	40%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Totea	27	1											■			95	492	14%	5%	19%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sangkat Krabei Riel	Trapeang Veaeng	27	2				2							■			86	445	12%	19%	30%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Chanlaong	134	18						1					■	■		162	845	18%	17%	35%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Kaksekam	5					2							■			275	1,541	11%	6%	17%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Prey Thum	3								1				■	■		139	700	36%	19%	55%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Roka Thum	1	3											■	■		115	565	25%	16%	41%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Srangae	43	5				1				1			■	■		176	851	27%	6%	33%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Ta Chak	102												■	■		95	478	15%	37%	52%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Srangae	Thnal	10												■	■		322	1,610	14%	13%	27%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sala Kamraeuk	Voat Bour												2				1,116	6,220	2%	2%	4%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sala Kamraeuk	Voat Svay											1					898	4,951	1%	3%	5%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Siem Reab	Pou	3	5					4					1	■			494	2,890	14%	1%	15%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Siem Reab	Kakranh											1					479	2,707	12%	2%	13%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sla Kram	Chong Kausu						1										2,786	13,338	No data	No data	No data
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Sla Kram	Dak Pou												1				372	2,287	3%	8%	11%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Svay Dankum	Mondol Pir												1				359	1,798	No data	No data	No data
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Svay Dankum	Ta Phul												1				1,246	5,703	No data	No data	No data
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Svay Dankum	Kantrak							1									379	1,286	17%	15%	32%
Siem Reap	Krong Siem Reab	Svay Dankum	Svay Prey							1									186	636	12%	26%	39%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Bakong	Stueng			29		1											254	1,218	13%	15%	28%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	Kouk Thlok	37												■	■		315	1,522	8%	5%	14%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	Kouk Tnaot									1							257	1,171	15%	15%	30%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	L'ak							1									183	843	4%	13%	18%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	Spean K'aeak							1									341	1,597	19%	5%	24%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kandaek	Trapeang Tuem	60						3						■	■		268	1,228	14%	6%	20%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Angkroeng							6									225	1,271	4%	2%	6%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Kantreang							1		1							277	1,224	5%	5%	10%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Souphi							1									262	1,158	8%	2%	10%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Sret Khang Lech	18						1						■	■		199	934	5%	3%	8%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Ta Trav	28	15											■	■		246	1,179	4%	2%	7%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Kantreang	Trapeang Thnal	9	7						1					■	■		207	1,032	7%	2%	9%
Siem Reap	Prasat Bakong	Trapeang Thum	Roka Kambot							1									214	993	11%	13%	24%
Siem Reap	Puok	Puok	Chambak Haer											1					484	2,317	9%	4%	13%
Siem Reap	Puok	Puok	Kouk Chuon							1									126	533	2%	2%	3%
Siem Reap	Puok	Puok	Kouk Thmei							2				1					369	1,911	2%	5%	7%
Siem Reap	Puok	Puok	Puok Chas	101										1		■	■		257	1,036	3%	2%	5%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Ampil	96												■	■		155	743	4%	9%	13%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Doun Sva	152												■	■		265	1,330	15%	14%	28%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Prasat							1									204	990	3%	5%	8%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Prey Veaeang	114												■			257	1,164	2%	7%	10%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Samraong Yea							1									107	494	3%	11%	14%
Siem Reap	Puok	Samraong Yea	Ta Chet							2									160	793	6%	8%	14%
Siem Reap	Puok	Sasar Sdam	Sasar Sdam							1				1					191	888	5%	7%	12%
Siem Reap	Puok	Sasar Sdam	Svay							2									381	1,691	10%	13%	23%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Baek Kamphleung	79	14					3						■	■		123	551	7%	15%	22%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Chan Sar Cheung	4		55		1								■	■		51	247	6%	18%	24%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Kansaeng Kraom			20													116	587	6%	24%	30%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Kansaeng Leu			15													120	569	10%	21%	31%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Kouk Chen	54	25											■	■		148	610	2%	15%	17%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sa	Thnal									1							50	242	4%	26%	30%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Dam Daek	Dam Daek Phsar							2									365	2,819	5%	6%	11%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Dam Daek	Dam Daek Thmei							1									153	811	3%	3%	5%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Dam Daek	Doun Hong											1					209	821	11%	20%	31%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Bos			40		J. Chob		1									232	1,199	13%	19%	33%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Chhuk					J. Chob											99	557	11%	12%	23%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Chob			8		1											58	400	40%	29%	69%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Damrei Chhlang			13		J. Chob		2									75	414	37%	0%	37%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Rumdeng			4		J. Chob											131	655	27%	16%	43%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Sambat			9		J. Chob											145	795	28%	17%	45%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Khnar Pou	Samraong			25		J. Chob											225	1,161	26%	18%	44%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Kien Sangkae	Thnal Chaek											1					318	1,607	21%	15%	35%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Damrei Koun							2									182	901	19%	26%	45%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Prey Lean							3									287	836	11%	19%	30%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Trapeang Phong							3									160	766	16%	19%	35%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Popel	Trapeang Trom							1									246	1,208	24%	24%	48%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Samraong	Bet Meas							3									141	171	8%	16%	24%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Samraong	Samraong Khang Cheung							2		1		1					312	1,154	9%	15%	25%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Samraong	Stueng	39												■	■		255	1,036	25%	10%	35%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Samraong	Svay Chrum	53	10											■	■		207	414	23%	29%	52%
Siem Reap	Soutr Nikom	Samraong	Thnal Chaek	49	9					5						■	■		318	1,607	21%	15%	35%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Ampov Dieb	173							1					■	■		330	1,819	15%	15%	30%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Chrouy Neang Nguon							15						■	■		322	1,744	12%	18%	30%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Ruessei Sanh	62												■	■		72	367	13%	21%	33%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Sdau Pok	99												■	■		88	446	10%	39%	49%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Trom Khang Cheung	182												■	■		154	1,098	8%	22%	31%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Trom Khang Tboung	114							1	1				■	■		163	1,250	9%	13%	22%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Chrouy Neang Nguon	Yeay Mei Thmei	19												■	■		227	1,122	30%	23%	52%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Klang Hay	81												■	■		82	413	16%	27%	43%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Kouk Thkov														■		73	374	8%	25%	33%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Lbaeuk	100												■	■		96	424	3%	38%	41%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Pongro Bat Chan	93												■	■		91	386	18%	30%	47%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Samraong	57												■	■		72	315	29%	21%	50%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Slaeng Kong														■		42	202	19%	33%	52%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Klang Hay	Slaeng Ta Vet	126												■	■		128	600	3%	25%	28%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Moung	Kambaor	124												■			136	674	16%	51%	67%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Moung	Khvaek	127												■			170	834	14%	28%	42%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Moung	Lvea	123												■			209	1,123	19%	31%	50%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Moung	Moung Khang Cheung	79												■			227	1,147	15%	28%	44%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Moung	Moung Khang Tboung	101												■			147	763	18%	25%	43%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Prei	Krabau	80												■	■		83	256	2%	13%	16%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Prei	Krouch Char	91												■	■		94	429	1%	9%	10%

Location				Category												Target Populations							
Province	District	Commune	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	FTF village	Mobile Kitchen village	O & M village	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Prei	Prei Muoy	148								1				■		■	217	1,077	7%	19%	25%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Prei	Prei Pir	158												■		■	201	842	7%	20%	26%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Prei	Tram Sasar	162							1					■		■	190	990	13%	17%	30%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Slaeng Spean	Chamkar Chek	12							1					■		■	199	1,126	23%	27%	49%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Slaeng Spean	Chranieng									1							178	850	12%	24%	36%
Siem Reap	Srei Snam	Slaeng Spean	Slaeng Spean														■		415	1,974	27%	23%	50%
Siem Reap	Svay Leu	Svay Leu	Chob Kraom											1					145	695	6%	16%	21%
Sub-Total Siem Reap	11	40	159	5,829	161	284	0	5	0	101	16	13	4	17	8	80	0	80	37,099	181,664	12%	13%	25%
<b>Grand Total Four Provinces</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>26,860</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>175,118</b>	<b>827,919</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>29%</b>
Notes:	1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)																						
	2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)																						
	3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)																						
Sources:	Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, September 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)																						

## ANNEX IV: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address  
Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

### SNAPSHOT

## Farmers Divide Their Products – and Conquer

**By sorting their vegetables, farmers are able to better target specific markets, fetching them higher prices.**



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

*Phach Phea and her husband, Duongchet Sopheap, sort their eggplants into three grades. Using product classification, horticulture farmers are maximizing the value of their vegetables.*

**“Now we can afford to buy enough food and other essentials.”**

*- Phach Phea, horticulture farmer in Pursat*

Cambodian horticulture farmers face a persistent problem when selling their vegetables to local buyers. Their products are worth less when sold unsorted and in bulk – common practice for these transactions – than when divided into categories according to their quality, size, and appearance.

For instance, 300 eggplants sold as an unsorted bunch might fetch only \$0.20 per kilogram, while sorted they would be worth \$0.26 per kilogram, depending on market prices. For a poor rural household living on less than a thousand dollars per year, this can make a big difference.

Cambodia HARVEST is addressing this problem by teaching farmers a simple practice that takes just a few minutes to implement. Known as product classification, it calls for farmers to divide their vegetables into three grades based on a number of criteria, each targeting a different market niche.

Grade 1, which is targeted at provincial distributors, contains the largest and highest quality vegetables and is worth the most. Grades 2 and 3, which are of lower quality and worth progressively less, are sold mainly to local buyers. Since each category sells for a different price, farmers are able to maximize the value of their products on the market.

Phach Phea, a horticulture farmer in Pursat, has used the technique to increase her daily sales by 31 percent, from \$30 to \$39 on average. “I’m really happy with this technique. I’m seeing the results,” she said.

In addition to the higher profits, she is able to sell out her stock more quickly and efficiently because buyers are able to find the exact products they want.

In conjunction with a range of agricultural techniques introduced by Cambodia HARVEST, product sorting is improving the incomes of thousands of commercial horticulture farmers.

Phach has used the extra money to buy a new plot of land that will help her expand her farm. “Before, money was tight. I felt bad because I wasn’t able to provide for my kids. But now we can afford to buy enough food and other essentials,” Phach said.

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • August 2013



## Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

### SNAPSHOT

## University Students Receive Thesis Support

### Assistance allows undergraduates to conduct research in the field



Photo courtesy of Nun Chan Sonita

Nun Chan Sonita interviews a commune chief in Pursat as part of field research for her undergraduate thesis.

**“I couldn’t have written about this topic without Cambodia HARVEST’s help.”**

- Nun Chan Sonita, university student

When Nun Chan Sonita visited her family in Pursat recently, the number of farmers struggling with the effects of drought alarmed her. Many fields were brown and dying, and farmers had resorted to using dangerous amounts of chemicals to save their crops, imperiling their health, stripping the soil of nutrients, and contaminating groundwater. “They said the situation had become worse in recent years, but they didn’t know why,” she said.

As an undergraduate student at the Preak Leap School of Agriculture, Nun had a good idea of what was to blame: climate change. Despite being one of the most vulnerable countries in the region to climate change, few in Cambodia understand how this pressing global issue impacts farmers at the local level, including rising average temperatures and increasing vulnerability to floods and droughts. Determined to investigate the topic further, Nun chose it as the subject of her senior thesis, despite concerns from classmates and professors. “They said it was too challenging for an undergraduate student,” Nun said.

Undeterred, Nun applied for and received assistance from Cambodia HARVEST that allowed her travel to Pursat to gather evidence directly from farmers in the field. She is one of 20 students to receive thesis funding as part of the program’s efforts to build the skills and knowledge of promising young Cambodian students and leaders. “I couldn’t have written about this topic without Cambodia HARVEST’s help,” she said.

During her research, Nun found that while over half of the farmers she interviewed were affected by global climate change, few knew how to effectively deal with the problem. “They rely on traditional farming methods, which don’t work when you’re dealing with droughts and floods,” she said. Her thesis contained a host of recommendations, including better seed storage for farmers and improved training for government agronomists on global climate change.

Preak Leap used Nun’s thesis as the basis for an application for a grant from the Cambodia Climate Change Alliance, a government-donor consortium, which the school eventually won. The \$150,000 project will seek to mitigate the effects of drought on food production in Cambodia.



## Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

# SNAPSHOT

## Mobile Kitchens Take Nutrition to the People

**Specially modified food carts hold interactive demonstrations in hard-to-reach rural villages**



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

*A team member discusses nutrition concepts at a mobile kitchen event in Kampong Chheu Teal village in Kampong Thom province. To date, the mobile kitchen teams have trained more than 15,000 people on nutrition and hygiene concepts, and will reach more than 50,000 over the life of the program.*

**“They create a ‘wow’ factor whenever they come into a village.”**

*- Soun Dara, leader of a mobile kitchen crew in Kampong Thom*

Kampong Chheu Teal village is a half-hour drive from the nearest paved road. To get there, visitors must drive down a rutted dirt path that becomes impassable during heavy rain. Like most remote rural communities in Cambodia, Kampong Chheu Teal struggles with malnutrition and poor dietary habits. “Many children are undernourished. People simply don’t know how to cook properly,” said Hel Yeu, a volunteer with the local village health support group.

In order to reach isolated communities like Kampong Chheu Teal, Cambodia HARVEST developed an innovative solution: the mobile kitchen. Beginning in 2013, the specially modified, two-wheeled snack carts started traveling to the farthest reaches of Pursat and Kampong Thom provinces, with Battambang and Siem Reap to follow in 2014. Towed by motorbikes, they are able to traverse roads that most vehicles can’t. Over the life of the program, the carts will train approximately 50,000 people on nutrition and hygiene concepts.

On a recent Thursday morning, one of the program’s eight planned mobile kitchens was parked in the grounds of Kampong Chheu Teal’s Buddhist temple. Fifty participants, mostly mothers with children, gathered around to watch a mobile kitchen team member demonstrate how to properly wash and prepare vegetables without depleting their nutrients. As the three-hour session progressed, the team discussed a range of topics – from the essential food groups to the use of iodine-fortified salt – utilizing interactive methods to engage the audience.

Soun Dara, the team’s leader, said the carts – made of gleaming stainless steel and topped with lipstick-red tarps – have had no trouble attracting participants. “They create a ‘wow’ factor whenever they come into a village,” he said. Village health support group volunteers like Hel, who are collaborating with the project, use their connections in local communities to encourage attendance. To date, with two carts each operating in two provinces, 15,823 people have participated in mobile kitchen events.

At the end of the half-day sessions, participants work together to prepare a feast, allowing them to put into practice the lessons they have learned. Huan Sokly, a mother of four, said she found the training extremely helpful. After learning about the importance of breakfast to her children’s mental and physical development, she will begin ensuring that they eat three full meals per day. “I’ve learned some very important information today,” she said. “I urge all mothers to attend mobile kitchen events in their village.”



## Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

### SNAPSHOT

## Communities Replant Degraded Forests

**Villagers restore an important source of environmental stability and economic activity**



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Sorn Sum (center) with the members of Chrang Krahom Community Forest's governing committee. The committee and volunteers from other community forests helped Cambodia HARVEST plant 160,000 tree seedlings on 127.5 hectares, meeting the program's reforestation target.

**“Twenty years from now, if you stand here and look up, you won’t be able to see the sky.”**

- Sorn Sum, chief of Chrang Krahom Community Forest in Kampong Thom

Chheng Por stood in the middle of an expanse of grassland in Kampong Thom province. Neat rows of shin-high trees, their leaves rustling in the breeze, surrounded him. Two months earlier, in July 2013, 99 volunteers from Chrang Krahom Community Forest had planted the seedlings in an effort to replenish a forest degraded by large-scale economic encroachment some 30 years ago.

“We were very happy to do it,” said Chheng, who is a member of the community forest’s governing committee. “If we hadn’t, this area would be owned by a rubber company by now.” In 20 years, community members hope, the trees will be fully grown.

Chrang Krahom is one of five community forests in which Cambodia HARVEST has organized replanting efforts. In total, more than 1,700 villagers have planted 160,000 seedlings on 127.5 hectares of dry and flooded forest, meeting one of the program’s natural resource management targets.

The vast majority of the seedlings were grown in nurseries operated by Cambodia HARVEST partner community forest groups. The program worked closely with the Forestry Administration to identify areas with a high potential for reforestation activities. After evaluating thousands of hectares in the program’s 23 partner community forests, Cambodia HARVEST made the final selection on the land to be reforested.

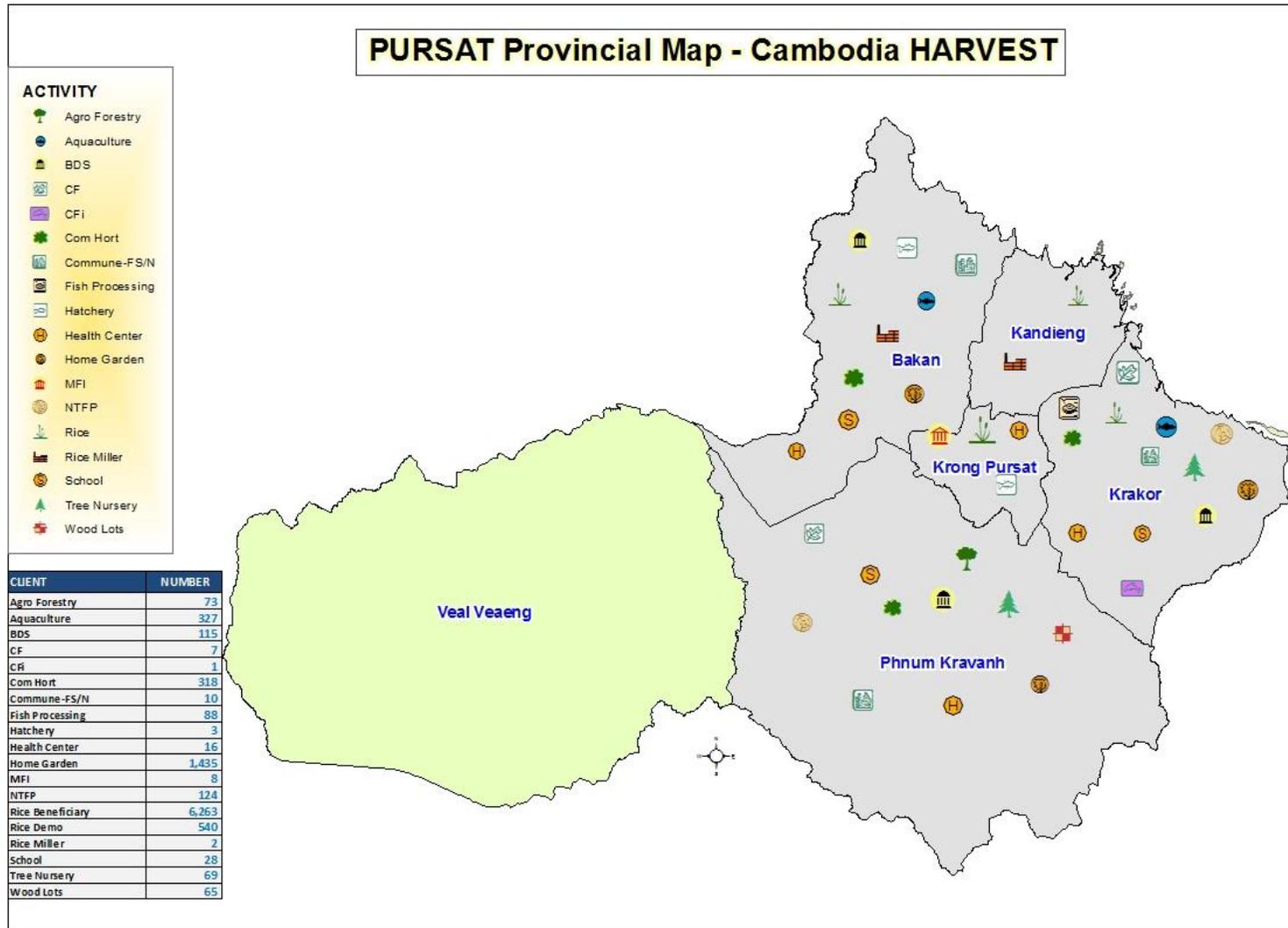
By replanting trees, Cambodia HARVEST is not just helping the environment. The forests are vital to the livelihoods of thousands of people, who harvest fuel wood, gather fruits and mushrooms, and collect herbs and roots for traditional medicine.

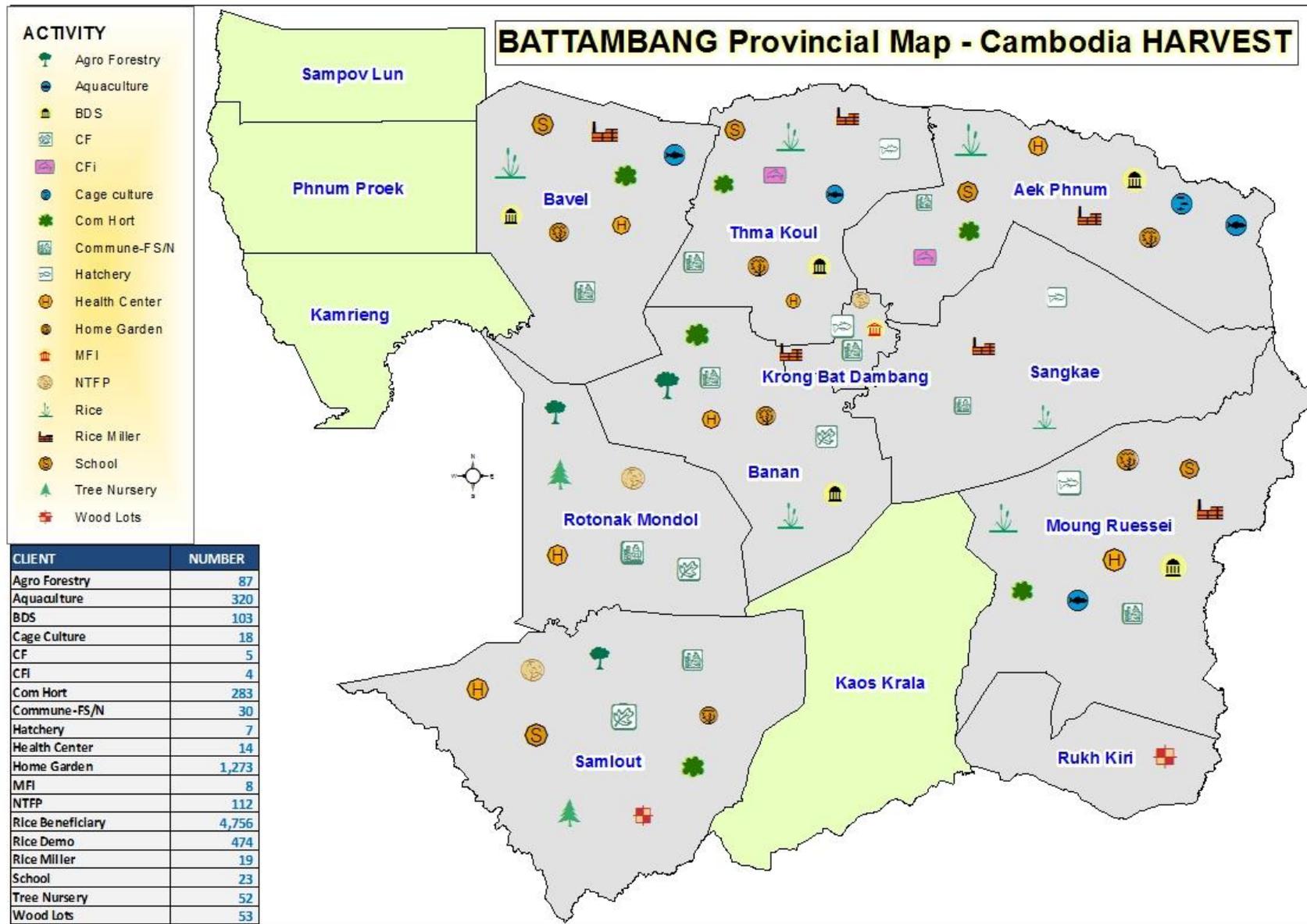
“Deforestation has hurt families financially. Even some fish species in the flooded forests have disappeared,” said Sorn Sum, chief of Chrang Krahom. “We knew that if we didn’t do something, there would be no forest left.”

With Cambodia HARVEST’s assistance, there is now hope that Chrang Krahom will return to its former glory “Twenty years from now, if you stand here and look up, you won’t be able to see the sky,” Sorn said.

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • September 2013

## ANNEX V: PROVINCIAL MAPS



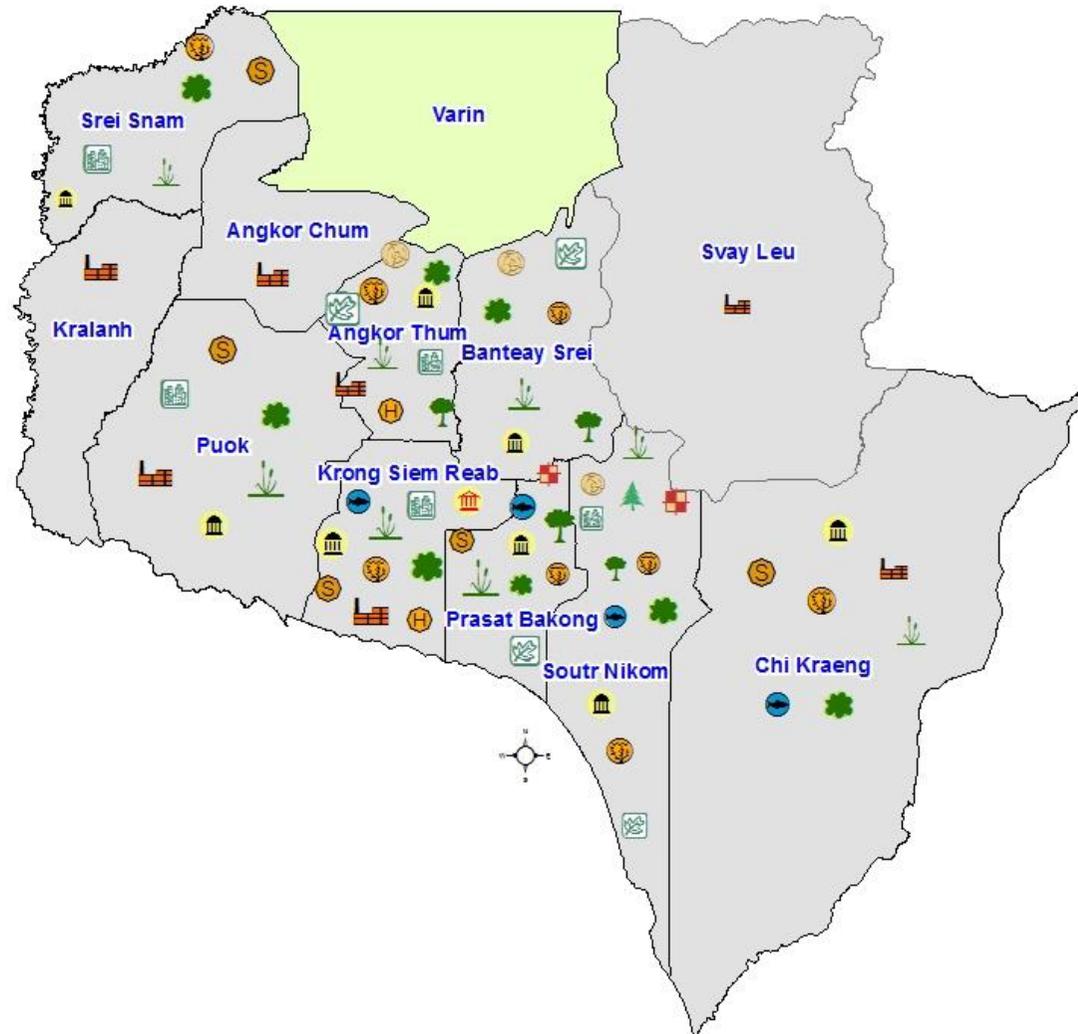


## SIEM REAP Provincial Map - Cambodia HARVEST

### ACTIVITY

-  Agro Forestry
-  Aquaculture
-  BDS
-  CF
-  Com Hort
-  Commune-FS/N
-  Health Center
-  Home Garden
-  MFI
-  NTFP
-  Rice
-  Rice Miller
-  School
-  Tree Nursery
-  Wood Lots

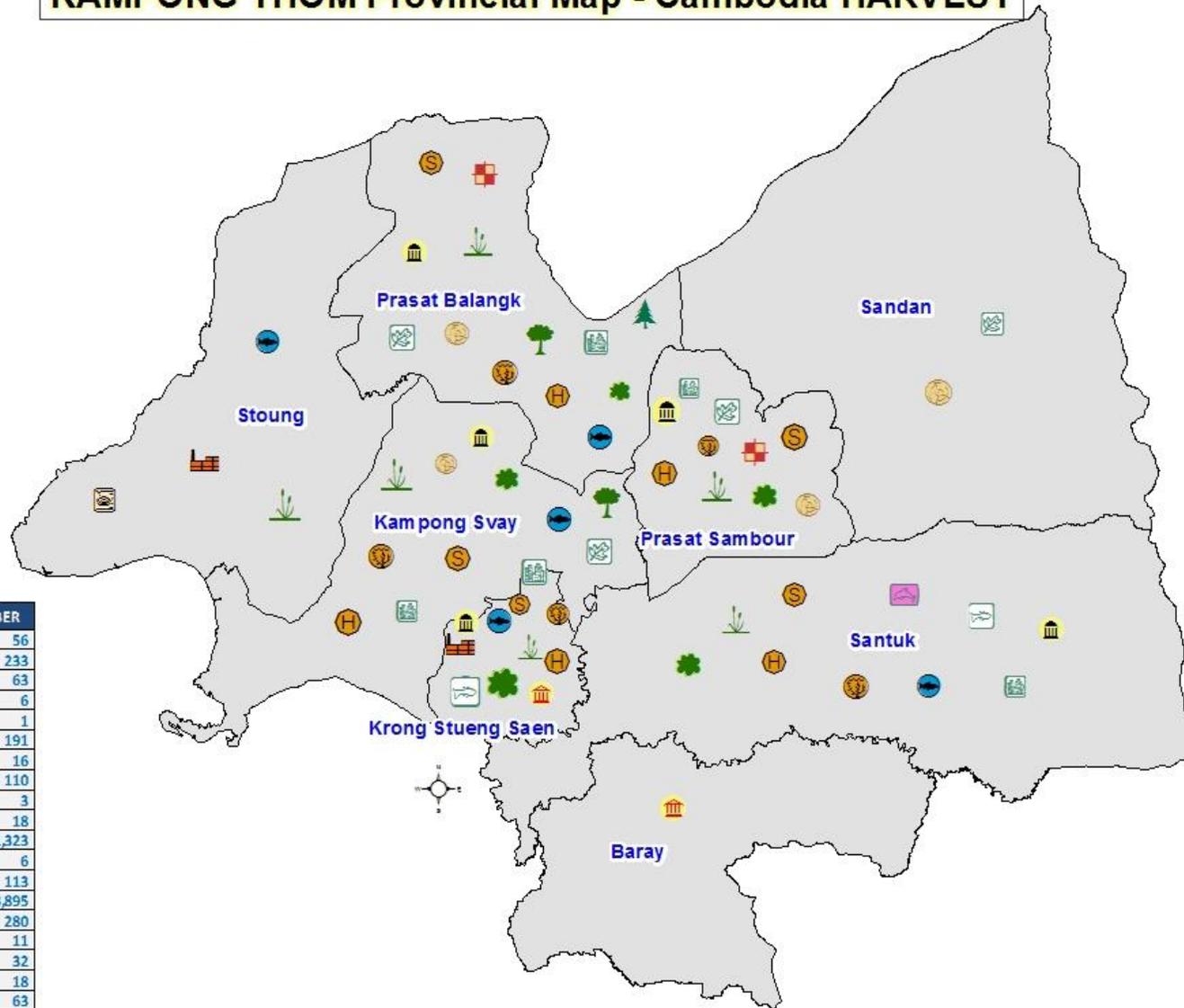
CLIENT	NUMBER
Agro Forestry	78
Aquaculture	161
BDS	101
CF	5
Com Hort	170
Commune-FS/N	13
Health Center	4
Home Garden	903
MFI	8
NTFP	111
Rice Beneficiary	4,390
Rice Demo	366
Rice Miller	17
School	16
Tree Nursery	37
Wood Lots	58



## KAMPONG THOM Provincial Map - Cambodia HARVEST

**ACTIVITY**

-  Agro Forestry
-  Aquaculture
-  BDS
-  CF
-  CFi
-  Com Hort
-  Commune-FS/N
-  Fish Processing
-  Hatchery
-  Health Center
-  Home Garden
-  MFI
-  NTFP
-  Rice
-  Rice Miller
-  School
-  Tree Nursery
-  Wood Lots



CLIENT	NUMBER
Agro Forestry	56
Aquaculture	233
BDS	63
CF	6
CFi	1
Com Hort	191
Commune-FS/N	16
Fish Processing	110
Hatchery	3
Health Center	18
Home Garden	1,323
MFI	6
NTFP	113
Rice Beneficiary	3,895
Rice Demo	280
Rice Miller	11
School	32
Tree Nursery	18
Wood Lots	63

## ANNEX VI: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REPORT

No	Project activities	Date	Achievement	Progress
<b>1. Farmers use highly toxic pesticides</b>				
	1 a) Provide assistance for the use or procurement of only those <b>pesticide active ingredients</b> in Table 6.	Dec 2011 and Dec 2012	The list of pesticide active ingredients in table 6 was provided to NGO and HARVEST staff in all four provinces for providing technical assistant to farmers.	Completed
	1 b) To add a pesticide not included in Table 6, first submit an amendment to the PERSUAP to USAID for approval.	March 2013	17 active ingredients were suggested by Cambodia HARVEST technicians.	Pending
	2) Develop printed material (training material, information sheets, etc.) including recommendations and guidance for approved <b>active ingredients</b> (Table 6).	Jan 2011 - Sept 2013	Extension materials were developed such as: - Farm Chemical Safety (FCS) program for agriculture - 3 posters on safe use of pesticides - 15 technical bulletin on agrochemical general information sheet of approved pesticide active ingredients in table 6  - A bulletin on safe disposal of empty pesticide containers - A booklet on effective and safe use of pesticides	Completed
	3) Consult with pesticide experts to help identify and field test alternatives to some of the highly toxic pesticides that Cambodian rice and vegetable farmers commonly use.	Sep 2012	Cambodia HARVEST is recommending new pesticides and collaborating with DuPont and other distributors who are replacing the more toxic pesticides with GUP's that are also effective.	On-going
	4) Discourage the use of highly toxic pesticides included in international treaties (SUAP-Attachment A).	March, April, June, and July 2013	There were no unauthorized pesticides found in the target areas based on FCS compliance surveys. Training posters on the meaning of pesticide color band labels show the differences in pesticide danger levels. Red color band pesticides (most toxic) are not recommended to be used by farmers.	On-going

<b>2. Some recommended products have not yet been identified</b>				
	1) Recommended products will a) be screened to ensure that the active ingredients are approved in this PERSUAP (Table 6); and b) be screened to determine if the formulation is the equivalent of a USEPA Toxicity Level 1 or an RUP. If it is, the program will not use or recommend the product.	Dec 2011 - to date	Approved active ingredients in all recommended pesticides in table 6 were screened and provided to HARVEST staff to incorporate in their field trainings.	Completed and on-going
	2) Recommend that input supply dealers who receive training and technical support carry only products (trade names) that are the equivalent of USEPA Toxicity Class 2 and above and are rated as GUPs or equivalent.	2011 - to date	-The list of Cambodia HARVEST approved pesticides was distributed to all input suppliers in the program. The majority are only selling those that are program recommended. - Networking between new input suppliers and pesticide companies which are selling Cambodia HARVEST approved pesticides and products that are also registered by the MAFF	On-going
	3) Develop printed material (training material, information sheets, etc.) including recommendations and guidance for products (trade names) with approved active ingredients (Table 6); and that are the equivalent of USEPA 2 and above and that are GUPs or the equivalent.	April 2013	Developed a reference guide book for agriculture input suppliers. Only approved active ingredients (table 6) and registered pesticides (trade name) labelled in Khmer were recommended in the reference guide book.	Completed
<b>3. Farmers and extension officers do not use PPE</b>				
	1) Provide regular training to farmers and extension officers on importance of, use of, and maintenance of PPE.	Dec 2011 - to date	FCS program trained to 1,8911 farmers and 116 governmental staffs  Provided safety equipment (gloves, boots, and dust masks) to horticulture and rice demonstration clients.	On-going
	2) Work with input supply dealers to encourage them to carry a wide range of affordable PPE.	2011 - 2013	TA coupled with introducing PPE materials such as rubber gloves, boots, dust mask, and sprayers to input suppliers.	On-going
	3) Strengthen capacity of input supply dealers so they can provide sound advice to their clients in the use of PPE.	2011 - to date	FCS training on the use of PPE provided to 150 input suppliers.	On-going

<b>4. Farmers do not maintain their application equipment</b>				
	1) Expand rural services for farmers and promote pesticide application maintenance and repair services.	2011 - to date	Application maintenance on how to clean sprayers given to 1,8911 farmers Basic repair services pending.	On-going
	2) Provide training in safe use of pesticides, including training in maintenance and use of application equipment.	2011 - to date	PPE (rubber gloves, boots, dust masks, cab) were provided to clients. Training on how to clean PPE was trained through the FCS program to 1,8911 farmers	On-going
	3) Strengthen capacity of input supply dealers so they can provide advice in maintenance of application equipment.		Scheduled for 2014	Pending
<b>5. Farmers are unaware of safe use practices</b>				
	1) Train farmers and extension officers and promote the use of safeguards to mitigate impacts to human health.	Aug 2011 - to date	FCS program were trained to 1,8911 farmers and all 143 NGO field staff	On-going
	2) Support courses for children in rural schools and provide training for farmer families to warn of the dangers of chemicals, including avoiding use of empty containers, avoiding contact with pesticides, and other safety measures.	2012 - to date	Training to 59 schools on the negative effects and miss-use of pesticides to humans and how children should avoid handling pesticides were given to 3,279 children in PUR, BTB and KPT provinces. Training will be provided to the remaining 38 schools and also to new schools selected for Phase II.	On-going
<b>6. Some recommended formulations are more toxic and require special safeguards</b>				
	1) Only recommend a pesticide dust given the following: dusts are restricted to spot treatments; applicators know to avoid pesticide drift and not to apply in windy conditions; and applicators wear dust masks.		Dusts not recommended by the program	
	2) Provide information on avoiding contamination for those entering the field after application; in particular, applicators should be told to water immediately after application.		To be included in the training (new clients in phase II)	

<b>7. Farmers use pesticides in ways that adversely affect ecosystems</b>				
	1) Train and promote safeguards to minimize impacts to non-target ecosystems and organisms.	2011 - to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm Chemical Safety program - #3, Application practices and Equipment maintenance.</li> <li>• Agrochemical General Information Sheets – Mitigation measures protecting the environment</li> <li>• Pictogram posters – protecting the environment</li> </ul>	On-going
<b>8. IPM for crops other than rice is not well developed</b>				
	1) Provide assistance for the use or procurement of pesticides only within an IPM framework. SUAP- Attachment D provides general information on IPM that will be incorporated into TA and training activities.	2012 - to date	Cambodia HARVEST incorporates IPM practices in all pesticide application programs and trains farmers (primarily commercial) on the necessity of IPM.	On-going
	2) Work with the Ministry of Agriculture, the National IPM Program, and other partners to develop IPM strategies for crops and incorporate these into TA and training materials.	23-26 April, 2013	<p>USAID IPM CRSP and MAFF diagnostic training on plant pathogens to 18 HARVEST and partner 7 NGO representative staffs and 44 government staffs to incorporate into field training material.</p> <p>The application of <i>Trichoderma</i> in 43 commercial horticulture fields on a trial basis.</p>	<p>Completed and on-going</p> <p>On-going</p>
<b>9. Weak pesticide regulation capacity</b>				
	1) Help strengthen the government's capacity to enforce existing pesticide regulations, including import bans.	Jun, Jul, Aug, & Sep 2012	Support for publication of the law on the Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers and workshop to disseminate this law to the public, which included 1,018 government officials and private businesses.	Completed
	2) Work with the government to register new biological control agents. Additional bio-control agents expected to be approved within the first two years	2012	Activity dropped from the workplan. The biological fungal organism <i>Trichoderma</i> has already been registered with support from the program.	Completed
	3) Work with government and other stakeholders to support the availability, distribution, and use of effective biological controls that can greatly reduce the need for chemicals.	2012	Promoting the use of <i>Trichoderma</i> through trial plantings to eventually create a demand enabling input suppliers to carry the product.	On-going

	4) Build domestic lab capacity in chemical residue analysis.		Activity dropped from the work plan	
	5) Evaluate and recommend improvements to the pesticide registration process and create an online pesticide registry for MAFF that includes full labels in Khmer.		Activity dropped from the work plan	
<b>11. Pesticide labels are often in foreign languages</b>				
	1) Work with input supply dealers to encourage them to sell only pesticides with labels in Khmer and containers with original (not counterfeit) labeling.	2011 - to date	- Part of input supplier agro-chemical training module - Provide listing to input suppliers of registered companies/distributor who sell products with Khmer labels.	On-going
	2) Work with the MoA to ensure that pesticide containers have Khmer labels (high illiteracy requires picture warnings) and enforce regulations against counterfeit pesticides		Activity dropped from the work plan	
<b>12. Monitoring difficulties</b>				
	1) Train farmers and extension officers to monitor pesticide use and effectiveness. SUAP-Attachment D has information on surveillance and monitoring that can be incorporated into HARVEST training of farmers and extension officers.	2012 - to date	Training in pest and disease identification and their control measures both chemical and non-chemical (biological, as well as cultural practices) incorporated into extension training visits.	On-going
<b>13. Program clients and extension officers do not have sufficient pesticide training</b>				
	1) Develop and implement a Pesticide Safe Use and IPM Training Plan, including project staff, extension officers, input supply dealers, farmers, schoolchildren, and farmer families.	2011 - to date	FCS program is mandatory for all horticulture and rice farmers and covers 7 topic areas in the safe use and handling of pesticides. Input suppliers, government extension, buyers and neighboring farmers are invited to all field day training events related to all FCS, IPM and other related topics.	On-going
	2) Cambodia HARVEST's five-year work plan will include information on implementation of the Training Plan.	2011 - to date	It is a line item	On-going work plan revisions
	3) Each annual work plan will include measures from the Training Plan to be implemented that fiscal year. Progress reports to USAID will report on the development of the plan, on courses implemented, and successes and shortcomings.		Work plans are attached to all quarterly and annual reports with % accomplished of our targets. Since all field clients receive the same GAP, IPM and FCS TA and training, the line numbers under <b>Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)</b> and <b>Lead clients (demonstration sites) active</b> reflect the Training Plan.	On-going

## ANNEX VII: PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Cambodia HARVEST Technology and Subcontractor Activity Report							
#	Technology Fund Awards	Cost Category	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Status	Completion Date
01	Field Soil Sampling for Rice and Vegetable Clients	TF 01	\$ 13,772.48	\$ 9,188.00	\$ 4,584.48	Open	
02	Seed and Planting Material	TF 02	\$ 3,698.60	\$ 3,698.60	\$ -	Closed	
03	Fish Day Promotion at Community Fisheries	TF 03	\$ 15,439.56	\$ 14,614.56	\$ 825.00	Closed	9/30/2011
04	Youth Workshops	TF 04	\$ 4,748.13	\$ -	\$ 4,748.13	Cancelled	12/31/2012
05	Fertilizer and Lime for Field Demonstration Sites	TF 05	\$ 115,858.00	\$ 65,773.34	\$ 50,084.66	Open	
06	Field Based Seminars, Workshops and Other Trainings	TF 06	\$ 295,410.00	\$ 295,410.00	\$ 0.00	Closed	12/31/2012
07	Agriculture Field Technology Inputs and Equipment	TF 07	\$ 741,984.00	\$ 492,295.62	\$ 249,688.38	Open	
08	SME and Input Supplier Technology Inputs and Equipment	TF 08	\$ 279,500.00	\$ 38,646.45	\$ 240,853.55	Open	
09	Irrigation Equipment and Canal Rehabilitation	TF 09	\$ 2,054,000.00	\$ 1,085,003.32	\$ 968,996.68	Open	
10	Aquaculture Inputs and Equipment	TF 10	\$ 792,605.00	\$ 278,151.74	\$ 514,453.26	Open	
11	NRM and Forestry Equipment and Activities	TF 11	\$ 199,243.70	\$ 93,716.64	\$ 105,527.06	Open	
12	Canal Rehabilitation Activities associated with AE (Subcontracts 23 and 24)	TF 12	\$ 117,065.00	\$ 98,304.00	\$ 18,761.00	Closed	
13	Polyum Canal Rehabilitation with AE sub 26	TF 13	\$ 97,250.00	\$ 97,250.00	\$ -	Open	
14	Community Fisheries	TF 14	\$ 628,438.00	\$ 96,835.32	\$ 531,602.68	Open	
15	Aquaculture Hatchery Equipment	TF 15	\$ 82,285.00	\$ 19,735.50	\$ 62,549.50	Open	
16	Rice Production and Postharvest Inputs	TF 16	\$ 538,378.50	\$ 65,399.67	\$ 472,978.83	Open	
17	Women's Fish Processing	TF 17	\$ 95,064.00	\$ 15,067.46	\$ 79,996.54	Open	
18	Family Nutrition Program	TF 18	\$ 129,722.00	\$ 32,592.32	\$ 97,129.68	Open	
19	Seeds and Planting Material for Phase II	TF 19	\$ 534,445.00	\$ 1,726.49	\$ 532,718.51	Open	
<b>Total Technology Funds Assigned</b>			<b>\$ 6,738,906.97</b>	<b>\$ 2,803,409.03</b>	<b>\$ 3,935,497.94</b>		

#	Fixed Price Subcontractor	Cost Category	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Status	Completion Date
01	Weidemann Associates Inc. Subcontract	SUB2	\$802,800.00	\$72,922.83	\$729,877.17	Open	12/21/2015
02	Auburn University Subcontract	SUB1	\$1,123,558.00	\$167,893.94	\$955,664.06	Open	12/21/2015
03	Institute of International Education Subcontract	SUB3	\$942,868.00	\$245,754.00	\$697,114.00	Open	12/21/2015
04	Aruna Technology Limited Fixed Price Contract	SUB4	\$148,000.00	\$148,000.00	\$0.00	Closed	8/10/2011
05	Fauna and Flora International Fixed Price Contract	PF1	\$56,311.00	\$56,311.00	\$0.00	Closed	5/9/2011
06	Emerging Markets Consulting Fixed Price Contract	SUB5	\$38,607.25	\$38,607.26	(\$0.01)	Closed	6/13/2011
07	Emerging Markets Consulting	SUB5	\$65,310.86	\$65,310.86	\$0.00	Closed	11/10/2011
08	Emerging Markets Consulting Fixed Price	SUB5	\$27,406.50	\$27,406.50	\$0.00	Closed	11/28/2011
09	Fauna and Flora International	PF1	\$30,406.00	\$30,406.00	\$0.00	Closed	9/30/2011
10	Village Support Group (VSG) -	PF3	\$134,059.00	\$134,059.00	\$0.00	Closed	4/1/2013
11	Environmental Protection and Development Organization (EPDO) Agriculture Technology Services Association (ATSA) - Rural Integrated	PF2	\$88,208.00	\$88,208.00	\$0.00	Closed	2/28/2013
12	Farming for Food Security and Nutrition	PF5	\$118,578.00	\$118,578.00	\$0.00	Closed	5/30/2013
13	Srer Khmer (SK) - Pursat Food Security and Nutrition Initiative	PF5	\$155,985.00	\$155,985.00	\$0.00	Closed	5/30/2013
14	Farmer Livelihood Development (FLD) - Food Security and Nutrition Initiative	PF5	\$135,074.00	\$135,074.00	\$0.00	Closed	4/1/2013
15	Buddhism for Development (BFD) - Sustainable Livelihoods - Better Nutrition	PF5	\$98,196.00	\$98,196.00	\$0.00	Closed	4/1/2013
16	Aphivat Strey (AS) - Improving Food Security of Farmers and Fishers	PF4	\$115,850.00	\$115,850.00	\$0.00	Closed	5/30/2013
17	Ponleur Kumar (PK) - Community Forestry and FS/N	PF2	\$165,545.00	\$165,545.00	\$0.00	Closed	6/30/2013
18	Prom Vihear Thor (PVT)	PF3	\$86,952.00	\$86,952.00	\$0.00	Closed	2/28/2013
19	Aruna Technology - Climate Change Mitigation	SUB4	\$352,175.00	\$352,175.00	\$0.00	Closed	5/31/2013
20	PATH Training of Trainers Program on Family Nutrition	PF5	\$85,065.00	\$85,065.00	\$0.00	Closed	12/23/2011
21	FFI - Climate Change Mitigation	PF1	\$349,671.76	\$308,925.71	\$40,746.05	Open	7/31/2013
22	FFI - NRM and Biodiversity Conservation	PF1	\$1,925,572.00	\$1,470,785.45	\$454,786.55	OPEN	3/27/2014
23	Advancing Engineering (AE) - Prey Sangha Canal Rehabilitation		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Moved to TF12	5/30/2012
24	Advancing Engineering (AE) - Plov Luogn Canal Rehabilitation		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Moved to TF12	7/30/2012
25	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) - Prek Toal Core Area	PF2	\$250,409.51	\$108,987.78	\$141,421.73	Open	10/31/2013
26	Advancing Engineering (AE) - Polyum Canal Rehabilitation	TF13	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Moved to TF13	6/30/2013
27	Reproductive And Child Alliance (RACHA) - Mobile Kitchen Project	PF5	\$92,084.36	\$36,833.74	\$55,250.62	Open	1/31/2014
28	EMC - Paddy Warehouse Roundtable Session	SUB5	\$13,210.45	\$13,210.46	(\$0.01)	Closed	4/30/2012
29	17 Triggers - Video Series	SUB5	\$18,682.96	\$18,682.96	\$0.00	Closed	8/31/2012
30	Lom Orgn Organization - Ag Machinerries Operation and Maintenance	SUB5	\$35,683.37	\$35,683.37	\$0.00	Closed	7/13/2012

#	Fixed Price Subcontractor	Cost Category	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Status	Completion Date
31	TBD			\$0.00	\$0.00	TBD	
32	FLD - Basic Knowledge and Proper Use of Agrochemicals	PF5	\$29,304.43	\$27,024.00	\$2,280.43	Open	9/21/2013
33	SK - Basic Knowledge and Proper Use of Agrochemicals	PF5	\$11,785.00	\$11,785.00	\$0.00	Closed	10/31/2012
34	ATSA - Basic Knowledge and Proper Use of Agrochemicals	PF5	\$35,461.00	\$35,461.00	\$0.00	Closed	6/30/2013
35	MEDIA One - Video Series	SUB5	\$9,073.06	\$9,073.06	\$0.00	Closed	6/8/2012
36	CDRI - Baseline Survey (replaced by Sub 45)	SUB5	\$148,630.73	\$0.00	\$148,630.73	Cancelled	3/30/2013
37	PADEK-Aquaculture in Siem Reap & Kampong Thom	PF3	\$95,392.00	\$95,392.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
38	Action for Development (AFD) - NRM in Kampong Thom	PF2	\$56,333.00	\$56,333.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
39	HURREDO-FS/A and Forestry in Siem Reap	PF2	\$145,941.00	\$145,941.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
40	Rural Economic & Agriculture Development Agency	PF5	\$80,660.00	\$80,660.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
41	Conservation International-Women's Fish Processing Project in PUR	PF3	\$86,924.90	\$78,231.90	\$8,693.00	Open	9/15/2013
42	iDE Cambodia in Siem Reap	PF5	\$62,963.00	\$62,963.00	\$0.00	Closed	6/30/2013
43	Famer Livelihood Development- Agr. Machinery Operation Training	PF5	\$34,100.55	\$34,100.55	\$0.00	Closed	9/30/2012
44	Lom Orng	PF5	\$79,689.18	\$79,689.18	\$0.00	Closed	9/30/2012
45	CDRI - Baseline Survey	SUB5	\$160,300.70	\$160,300.73	(\$0.03)	Closed	3/31/2013
46	ATSA-Women's Fish Processing Project in KPT	PF3	\$61,969.00	\$49,201.75	\$12,767.25	Open	11/30/2013
47	READA- Mobile Kitchen in KPT	PF5	\$92,771.09	\$40,960.00	\$51,811.09	Open	5/30/2014
48	Lom Om - O & M Training 2	PF5	\$130,309.63	\$130,309.63	\$0.00	Closed	4/30/2013
49	Farmer Livelihood Development (FLD) - O & M Training 2	PF5	\$49,213.68	\$49,213.68	\$0.00	Closed	6/30/2013
50	TBD					TBD	
51	Wathnakpheap-FS/A in Kampong Thom	PF5	\$86,484.00	\$86,484.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
52	ATSA-FS/A in Kampong Thom	PF5	\$129,062.00	\$129,062.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
53	Srer Khmer-FS/A in Kampong Thom	PF5	\$130,819.00	\$130,819.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
54	VSG - FS/A in Siem Reap	PF5	\$91,942.00	\$91,942.00	\$0.00	Closed	7/31/2013
55	Srer Khmer (SK) - Pursat Food Security and Nutrition Initiative	PF5	\$143,274.43	\$51,727.90	\$91,546.53	Open	6/30/2014
56	Environmental Protection and Development Organization (EPDO)	PF2	\$80,512.00	\$29,192.00	\$51,320.00	Open	7/31/2014
57	Aphivat Strey (AS) - Improving Food Security of Farmers and Fishers	PF4	\$179,878.95	\$67,454.00	\$112,424.95	Open	6/30/2014
58	CamAg-Soil Sampling & Analysis in Pursat					TBD	
59	Prom Vihear Thor (PVT)	PF3	\$87,160.23	\$31,684.00	\$55,476.23	Open	7/31/2014
60	ATSA - Rural Integrated Farming for Food Security and Nutrition in PUR	PF5	\$217,501.00	\$79,562.00	\$137,939.00	Open	6/30/2014

#	Fixed Price Subcontractor	Cost Category	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Status	Completion Date
61	Ponleur Kumar (PK) - Community Forestry and FS/N	PF2	\$217,050.00	\$79,394.00	\$137,656.00	Open	6/30/2014
62	Village Support Group (VSG) - in Battambang	PF3	\$179,247.00	\$67,016.00	\$112,231.00	Open	6/30/2014
63	Buddhism for Development (BFD) - Sustainable Livelihoods - Better Nutrition	PF5	\$84,987.00	\$31,070.00	\$53,917.00	Open	7/31/2014
64	TBD					TBD	
65	ATSA- Food Security/Agriculture and Rice Initiative	PF5	\$68,492.36	\$34,246.00	\$34,246.36	Open	1/31/2014
66	Srer Khmer- Food Security/Agriculture and Rice Initiative	PF5	\$57,791.51	\$28,895.00	\$28,896.51	Open	1/31/2014
67	PADEK-Aquaculture in Siem Reap & Kampong Thom	PF3	\$34,209.67	\$17,104.00	\$17,105.67	Open	1/31/2014
68	READA- FS/A in Siem Reap	PF5	\$32,246.00	\$16,123.00	\$16,123.00	Open	1/31/2014
69	VSG - FS/A in Siem Reap	PF5	\$47,532.72	\$23,766.00	\$23,766.72	Open	1/31/2014
70	HURREDO-FS/A and Forestry in Siem Reap	PF2	\$67,688.84	\$33,844.00	\$33,844.84	Open	1/31/2014
71	AFD- FS/A and Forestry in Kampong Thom	PF2	\$68,551.00	\$34,275.00	\$34,276.00	Open	1/31/2014
72	IGC - Inter-Green Consultants - NRM Baseline Study	SUB5	\$10,995.00	\$5,497.00	\$5,498.00	Open	10/18/2013
73	iDE Cambodia in Siem Reap	PF5	\$38,535.00	\$0.00	\$38,535.00	Open	6/30/2013
<b>Total Subcontractor Funds Assigned</b>			<b>\$10,881,050.68</b>	<b>\$6,597,205.24</b>	<b>\$4,283,845.44</b>		

## ANNEX VIII: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

## ANNEX IX: INVENTORY OF NON-EXPENDABLE PROPERTIES

(Please see separate attached file.)

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