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QUARTERLY REPORT #5

HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY (HARVEST) PROGRAM



January-March 2012

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Cover Photo: Ang Mom, home garden demonstration client, holds a bucket of her harvested long bean.

Photo by Fintrac Inc.

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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

This is the fifth quarterly report issued by Cambodia HARVEST, a five-year food security program focused on increasing incomes for 70,000 rural Cambodian households as part of the US government's Feed the Future initiative. During this quarter, from January to March 2012, the program ramped up its operations in two new provinces, Siem Reap and Kampong Thom, where work began in the previous quarter. The program is in the process of selecting new NGOs in these provinces to implement field activities, as well as identifying and selecting demonstration clients across all program areas.

Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST continued to expand its operations in Battambang and Pursat by recruiting thousands of new farmers through large agriculture and water associations. The program also began to see irrefutable evidence of the impact it is having on the lives of rural Cambodians: Data taken from quarterly performance monitoring surveys of household clients saw their incomes increase from the sales of home-grown produce by an average of 530 percent, and commercial horticulture clients have seen their yields increase by an average 805 percent, improvements that translate directly into better living standards and improved nutrition for these families.

Highlights from this quarter include:

Overall

- Cambodia HARVEST trained and/or provided technical assistance to 10,351 farmers and other clients (46 percent of whom were women) across all program areas, helping them to improve their yields, better protect natural resources, and increase their incomes. To date, Cambodia HARVEST has trained a total of 37,464 participants (52 percent women).

Agribusiness Value Chains

- Increased the incomes of 1,810 rural households by an average of 530 percent (according to performance monitoring surveys) through home-based vegetable gardens.
- Increased the yields of 254 commercial horticulture clients by 805 percent (according to performance monitoring surveys) through improved agricultural practices and new technologies, such as drip irrigation systems, better fertilizers, organic pesticides, and postharvest handling.
- Selected six large rice producer groups totaling 4,600 farmers to receive production and postharvest technical assistance through demonstration sites for the upcoming 2012 wet-season plantings.
- Educated students in 51 rural schools about the fundamentals of farming and good nutrition through vegetable gardens, which are also providing extra income for schools to purchase needed supplies such as books and stationary.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Trained 276 aquaculture demonstration clients on improved pond management techniques, which will increase fish productivity and lead to higher yields and incomes.
- Identified 811 households in two floating villages on the Tonle Sap Lake to improve the management of their fisheries resources, improve their nutrition habits, and generate more income through the sale of excess fish and vegetables.

- Developed action plans for six partner community fisheries, community refuge ponds, and fish sanctuaries that will help 4,118 households better protect and manage their key resources.
- Began distributing 600 copies of the Khmer-language “Inland Fish Farmers’ Input & Suppliers Guide” to demonstration clients and Fisheries Administration counterparts to assist fish farmers in evaluating input suppliers and prices in all target provinces.

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Established two tree nurseries, three wood lots, and three agroforestry areas in order to generate income, food, and employment for 5,339 households in 23 partner community forests.
- Received approval from the Cambodian Forestry Administration to begin work on a climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, a 423,000-hectare area rich in biodiversity.
- Approved a \$2 million subcontract with Fauna & Flora International for natural resource management, protected areas management, and biodiversity activities in Pursat and Battambang that will begin next quarter.

Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development

- Provided scholarships and training opportunities to 80 Cambodian students and leaders through the Long-Term Participant Training Program, which is building the skills and knowledge of talented Cambodians in fields that will contribute to the long-standing impact of program activities.
- Doubled incomes for four women’s groups working with rattan products in Pursat, thereby improving the living standards of these 23 women and their families.
- Educated 3,091 rural households about the importance of improved nutrition practices, which are helping them address malnutrition and related health problems.
- Began providing technical assistance on agriculture and fishery inputs and practices to 121 new input suppliers, bringing the total to 180 input suppliers receiving assistance from the program.

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Helped two rice millers receive loans worth a total of \$130,000 this quarter. To date, five millers have received loans worth a total of \$175,000, enabling them to improve their operations and purchase more paddy from local farmers.
- Trained 29 officers from five partner microfinance institutions on better assessing loan applications from farmers and better meeting the needs of customers, helping to overcome resistance in the credit industry to providing loans to farmers.
- Completed two marketing studies for processed banana chips and pickled mustard greens, finished six socioeconomic assessments for irrigation canal rehabilitation, and evaluated two rice-sector companies for possible partner alliances.
- Identified 128 new buyers for both horticulture crops and fish products, bringing the total to date to 188.
- Finalized two irrigation canal designs that will enable 209 farmers (337 hectares) in four villages to plant a second cycle of rice. The rehabilitation begins in May and is expected to generate an additional \$324 in income per hectare.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Cambodia HARVEST is a five-year food security initiative supported by the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This Feed the Future program aims to increase incomes and improve food security for 70,000 rural Cambodian households. The Cambodia HARVEST approach develops agricultural solutions to address poor productivity, postharvest losses, food safety issues, lack of market access, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on food-vulnerable populations.

1.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overarching goals of Cambodia HARVEST are to improve food security; strengthen natural resource management and resilience to climate change; and increase the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to support agricultural competitiveness. Specific objectives include:

- Increase incomes for 70,000 rural households;
- Accrue economic benefits for 140,000 people;
- Develop income-generating activities for 7,000 “extreme poor” households;
- Diversify cropping systems for 31,500 households; and
- Generate \$28 million in incremental new agricultural sales.

1.3 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

USAID/Cambodia’s Feed the Future strategy targets four provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake: Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom. During the reporting period, Cambodia HARVEST expanded activities in villages throughout Battambang and Pursat provinces, while also selecting clients and implementing activities in the new provinces of Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.

Cambodia HARVEST is working with a total of 4,029 clients (demonstration and group members) across all areas of the program: 2,728 agriculture clients, 282 aquaculture and fishery clients, 748 forestry clients, 180 input supply clients, 12 rice miller clients, 51 school garden clients, and 28 food security and nutrition partner clients.

Cambodia HARVEST is partnering with nine field-based NGOs in Pursat and Battambang that are implementing agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fishery, and nutrition activities with a total of 52 staff members.

Geographically, the program is working in 272 villages: 101 in Battambang, 82 in Pursat, 53 in Siem Reap, and 36 in Kampong Thom.

In selecting target communities, Cambodia HARVEST uses data collected by the Cambodian Ministry of Planning, which is divided into two categories: ID Poor 1 (or P1, extremely poor) and ID Poor 2 (or P2, poor). Factors that determine whether a household is P1 or P2 include:

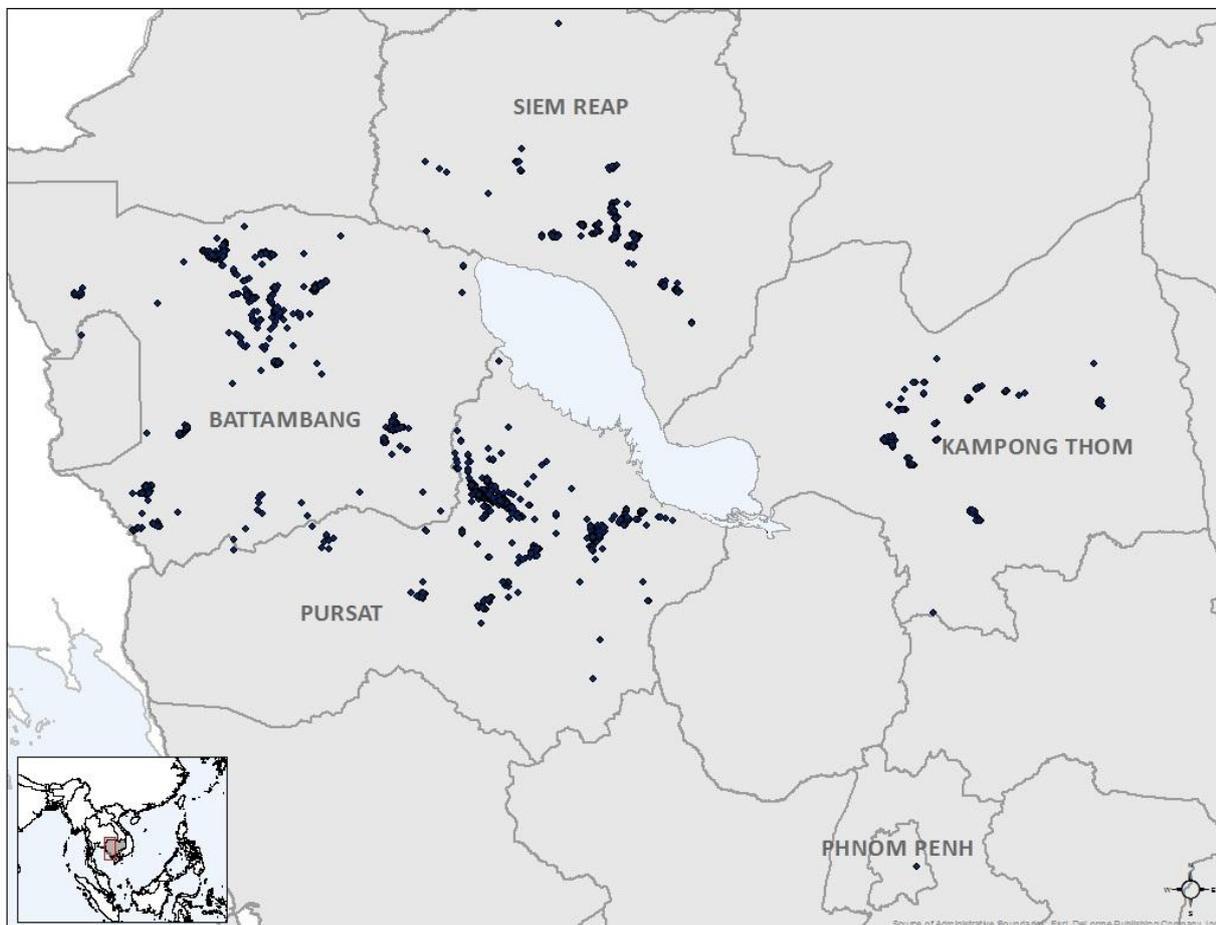
1. General condition, size, and material of the house;
2. Main source of income for the household;
3. Amount of livestock owned individually or collectively;
4. Number of family members in the household, distinguished by gender and age; and
5. Number of household members who cannot produce income due to age, health, or other factors.

Using this information, Cambodia HARVEST identifies communes and villages with the greatest potential to benefit from program activities. Criteria used to select target villages across program components include:

1. Number of demographic groups – especially women, young people, or other under-represented groups – interested in working with Cambodia HARVEST;
2. Location and proximity to population centers, in particular their ability to impact a high number of beneficiaries;
3. The presence of partner NGOs and their experience in the region; and
4. The presence, either current or planned, of other Cambodia HARVEST program components.

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



1.4 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

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

Figure 2: Select Cambodia HARVEST Counterpart and Stakeholder Consultations

Government	Donor Organizations	NGOs	Private Sector & Other
Ministry of Interior (MoI)	World Bank (WB)	International Development Enterprises (IDE)	Devenco
Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	Partners for Development (PFD)	Federation of Rice Millers Association
Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	World Fish Center	Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)
Provincial Department of Health (PdoH)/Battambang	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	Helen Keller International (HKI)	University of Battambang
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PdoWA)/Battambang	The Asia Foundation (TAF)	Youth Enterprise Association of Cambodia (YEAC)	Prek Leap School of Agriculture
Provincial Department of Labor and Vocational Training (PDoLVT)/ Battambang	International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)	Khmer Youth and Social Development (KYSD)	Battambang Institute of Technology
Provincial Department of Agriculture (PdoA)/ Battambang	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)	Khmer Youth Association (KYA)	17Triggers
Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport (PDoEYS)/ Battambang	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	Conservation International (CI)	Cambodian Agribusiness Development Facility (CADF)
Provincial Department of Agriculture (PdoA)/Pursat	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)	Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC)	Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Program (Hort-CRSP)
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PdoWA)/Pursat	World Health Organization (WHO)	Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA)	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)

2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

2.1 AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

Cambodia HARVEST's work in this area focuses on introducing high-value crops and transferring improved technology and growing techniques designed to increase family incomes and food security. Over the life of the program, Cambodia HARVEST is implementing three primary crop programs in the agriculture sector: establishing 8,000 crop-diversified home gardens, planting 45,000 hectares of certified aromatic rice varieties with 30,000 clients; and developing 1,000 hectares of sustainable commercial horticulture crops. The program is promoting 40 agricultural crops with demonstration farmer clients. To date, program technical personnel have made 13,564 farm extension visits and trained 23,857 people.

- **Increasing incomes of home garden clients.** Cambodia HARVEST has helped 1,810 rural households increase their incomes by an average of 530 percent by selling excess produce from their home vegetable gardens. Clients significantly increased their yields by applying techniques and technologies

from program agronomists, such as proper row spacing, drip irrigation systems, and integrated pest management. In addition, these demonstration clients have been able to eat better and healthier produce from their gardens, and now have more access to other nutritious foods thanks to their higher incomes.

- **Improving yields of horticulture clients.** The program has helped 254 commercial horticulture clients increase their yields by an average of 805 percent through improved agricultural methods and technologies. Program agronomists have helped these clients begin using commercial-scale drip irrigation systems, which continue to be installed in all demonstration plots. In addition, agronomists are advising clients on the use of better fertilizers, agrochemicals, and other farm inputs that are now being offered by input suppliers working with Cambodia HARVEST's business development services component.
- **Recruiting thousands of new rice farmers.** Cambodia HARVEST is selecting large rice farmer groups for the upcoming 2012 wet-season plantings. The program has selected six producer groups, two in Pursat and four in Battambang, totaling approximately 4,600 households farming 6,647 hectares (details in the table below). Through field demonstration sites, these farmers will be introduced to improved agricultural practices, new seeding and spraying equipment, and cost-effective postharvest handling methods that are targeted at increasing group crop productivity by an average of 30 percent.

Figure 3: Rice farmer groups receiving training and technical assistance

Name of Farmer Association	Location (Province)	Households	Hectares of rice field
Tram Mnoah	Pursat	756	1,212
Kroch Saeuch	Pursat	500	1,000
Canal 1	Battambang	551	775
Takream	Battambang	2,737	3,530
Samrong Sereymongkul	Battambang	32	80
Ponleu Kdeysangkhem	Battambang	38	50
TOTAL		4,614	6,647

- **Renovating irrigation canals.** Cambodia HARVEST finalized designs for rehabilitating two tertiary irrigation canals, which will allow water-deprived farmers to grow more than one cycle of rice per year. The first canal, Phlov Luong, is 4.5 kilometers long and will be rehabilitated in May, benefiting 89 households farming 157 hectares in Pralay Rumdeng and Rumlech villages (Rumlech Commune, Bakan District, Pursat Province). The second canal, Polyum, is seven kilometers long in the same district and will benefit 120 households farming 180 hectares in Poulyum and Damnak Thnong villages (Trapeang Chornng Commune). By harvesting a second cycle of rice and implementing good agricultural practices,



Photo by Fintrac

Demonstration clients in Bavel, Battambang Province, transplant rice seedlings. Cambodia HARVEST is recruiting rice demonstration clients through large rural networks such as water and seed groups.

farmers will be able to earn an estimated \$324 of additional income per hectare. The program is evaluating four additional canals for possible rehabilitation work after the rainy season. Currently, most farmers in Cambodia lack regular access to water and can only plant one annual cycle of rice, a major lost opportunity for the rural economy.

- **Improving nutrition in schools.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to work with rural schools to install irrigated vegetable gardens, which teach children the fundamentals of farming and good nutrition. Fifty-one primary and lower-secondary schools will participate in establishing such gardens, which are also providing schools with extra income to purchase needed supplies such as books and stationary. Six schools have successfully grown one short-duration crop and will be ready to start a new cycle of crops in the coming quarter. Schools that lack water sources are being assessed for the installation of tube wells, which will be drilled if schools meet water depth requirements. Seven schools are scheduled to receive wells next quarter.

2.2 AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

Aquaculture and fisheries activities focus on introducing commercially viable fish species to low-input household ponds, as well as other techniques to improve incomes and food security at the household level. Cambodia HARVEST also works with fish farmers who have or want to start ponds for commercial sale. The program has selected six species of fish and has identified six suitable hatcheries to provide technical assistance to this area. The program is also working to improve the management of community fishery refuge ponds, where wild fish survive during the dry season before entering flooded rice fields during the rainy season. In cases where ponds are not prone to flooding, fish are then raised and harvested for distribution among community members.

- **Strengthening aquaculture pond productivity.** Cambodia HARVEST is working to increase the yields of 276 aquaculture clients, thereby improving their incomes and living standards of their families. Program aquaculture specialists advised clients on properly stocking ponds and provided technical education on pond management through one-on-one training sessions and field day events that attracted 410 participants this quarter. This quarter also saw the addition of 31 lead aquaculture demonstration clients and 101 group aquaculture demonstration clients.
- **Improving incomes and dietary nutrition in floating villages.** Cambodia HARVEST is helping two floating villages on the Tonle Sap Lake improve the management of their fisheries resources, develop fish sanctuaries, and establish floating gardens and other nutrition-related activities. These activities are designed to help 811 households improve their nutrition habits and increase their incomes through the sale of excess fish. The two communities are adjacent to the Prek Toal Core Area, where Cambodia HARVEST is supporting a variety of natural resource management activities, and the program will link these activities with the two floating villages.
- **Managing community fisheries.** Cambodia HARVEST collaborated with six partner community fisheries, community refuge ponds, and fish sanctuaries to develop action plans tailored to their unique sizes, functions, and histories. The plans will help 4,118 households better protect and manage their key resources. Cambodia HARVEST will initiate activities that best respond to community needs based on the information contained in these plans.
- **Exploring benefits of snakehead cultivation.** As part of Cambodia HARVEST's ongoing collaboration with the Cambodian Fisheries Administration, the program is exploring a pilot project on snakehead fish cultivation that would reverse a national ban on the species. If the ban were lifted, cultivating snakeheads, which have high market demand, would be a lucrative activity for fish farmers. Cambodia HARVEST is working with subcontractor Auburn University to develop a proposal on snakehead

cultivation to demonstrate that snakehead culture using local strains of hatchery-reared stock and pelleted feeds is economically viable and environmentally safe.

- Providing aquaculture opportunities to floating villages.** The program designed and built trial aquaculture cages that will allow community members in floating villages, who lack land to create ponds, to raise fish, enabling them to increase their family incomes and improve their diets. Cambodia HARVEST worked closely with specialists from subcontractor Auburn University on the cage designs. In the upcoming quarter, the program will help aquaculture clients in Prek Toal and Anlong Ta Oar floating communities to begin using the cages to raise fish.
- Distributing new aquaculture guide.** The program is distributing 600 copies of the Khmer-language “Inland Fish Farmers’ Input & Suppliers Guide” to demonstration clients and Fisheries Administration counterparts in all target provinces. Cambodia HARVEST developed the guide to overcome a lack of knowledge in the aquaculture industry, which prevents fish farmers from maximizing the potential of their ponds. The guide provides extensive technical information on various inputs and supplies and serves as a directory of outlets where these items can be purchased.

សំបុត្រ	ឈ្មោះជាភាសាខ្មែរ	ឈ្មោះពូជត្រី	ពូជពង្រីក/ប្រភេទ	ចំណី
ពពួកក្នុង	អំពូល អំពូលអង្រែ ប្រាជ្ញ ប្រាជ្ញា	<i>Clarias batrachus</i> <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> <i>Pangasiodon hypophthalmus</i> <i>Pangasius bocourti</i>	ពូជស្រុក នាំចូល ពូជស្រុក ពូជស្រុក	សាច់ សាច់ សាច់ សាច់
Anabantids	ក្រញូ កន្ទុរ ត្រីត្រៃវៀកដី	<i>Anabas testudineus</i> <i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i> <i>Oschromenus gouramy</i>	ពូជស្រុក ពូជស្រុក ពូជស្រុក	សត្វល្អិត ប្រូតេអ៊ីន ស៊ីណេស
ពពួកត្រី	ត្រីម្លា ត្រីម្លាវែង	<i>Channa micropetles</i> <i>Channa striatus</i>	ពូជស្រុក ពូជស្រុក	សាច់ សាច់
ទឹកត្រី	នីលទឹកត្រី	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	នាំចូល	រុក្ខជាតិប្លង់តុង
បង្កង	បង្កងទឹកសាប	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergi</i>	ពូជស្រុក	កាកសំណល់

2.3.2. ការជ្រើសរើសប្រភេទកូនត្រីពូជ

ជាការចាំបាច់ត្រូវជ្រើសរើសកូនត្រីពូជឱ្យបានត្រឹមត្រូវតាមបច្ចេកទេស។ ពូជត្រីមួយចំនួនអាចចិញ្ចឹមចម្រុះចូលគ្នា (ឧទាហរណ៍ដូចជាត្រីប្រាជ្ញនិងក្រញូ)។ ពូជត្រីផ្សេងទៀតមិនសូវសមស្រប (ឧទាហរណ៍ត្រីកាបស និងទឹកត្រី)។ ប្រសិនបើពូជត្រីខុសគ្នាមានការប្រជែងប្រកេទចំណីដូចគ្នា នោះវាមិនសមដាក់ចិញ្ចឹមជាមួយគ្នាទេ។ កសិករដើម្បីជ្រើសរើសកូនត្រីពូជត្រឹមត្រូវ ដើម្បីធានាឱ្យត្រីស៊ីចំណីធម្មជាតិដែលបានកកតែកកស្រះ។ សម្រាប់ត្រីចិញ្ចឹមចម្រុះប្រភេទដូចជា ស៊ីចំណីប្លង់តុងចម្រុះ ពពួកស៊ីកាកសំណល់ ស៊ីរុក្ខជាតិ ស៊ីចំណីចម្រុះ និងពពួកស៊ីសាច់អាចចិញ្ចឹមចម្រុះចូលគ្នាដើម្បីបង្កើនផលិតកម្ម។



រូបភាព ៩៨៖ ត្រីក្រញូជាពូជត្រីមួយដែលទើបដាក់ចិញ្ចឹមក្នុងប្រទេសកម្ពុជា

Photo by Fintrac

The program will distribute the “Inland Fish Farmers’ Input & Suppliers Guide” in all four target provinces.

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia HARVEST promotes community-based management of forests and protected areas. Activities at the village level include woodlots, tree nurseries, agroforestry, and income generation with non-timber forest products. The program also works to strengthen climate change mitigation through education and technical capacity building.

- Assessing the market potential of non-timber forest products.** Cambodia HARVEST is evaluating the potential for starting small- and medium-sized businesses that work with bamboo and rattan products in 23 partner client community forests. These businesses would not only increase family incomes but also provide an environmentally sustainable alternative to exploiting forest resources. As part of the evaluation, the program is conducting a value chain analysis at the local, district, and provincial levels to determine the potential opportunities for producing and marketing bamboo and rattan products such as mats and baskets.
- Expanding natural resource management activities.** This quarter saw the establishment of two tree nurseries, three wood lots, and three agro-forestry areas, which are providing income, food, and employment to 5,339 member households in 23 partner community forests. These activities are producing crop and timber species that will be either sold or distributed to households in partner communities. The timber species are providing the raw materials for construction and the production of charcoal, with the long-term aim of mitigating the pressure on local forest resources for these types of wood.

- **Collaborating with the Forestry Administration.** The Cambodian Forestry Administration approved the program's strategy for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest. This climate change mitigation and adaptation strategy includes training, patrol support, equipment provision, and awareness raising and education covering the forest's 423,000 hectares. The Forestry Administration also formally endorsed Cambodia HARVEST's plan to train the administration on conducting a carbon valuation in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, an awareness campaign on global climate change, and development of curricula at local universities on climate change and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).



Photo by Fintrac

Members of Kandal Community Forest plant taro as part of Cambodia HARVEST's efforts to promote sustainable use of forestry resources.

- **Partnering with the Ministry of Environment:** The Ministry of Environment approved a series of Cambodia HARVEST activities designed to improve management of biodiversity and protected areas. Work on these activities will commence in the upcoming quarter:
 - Develop a national protected areas strategic management plan and protected areas gap analysis;
 - Support management of protected areas in Prek Toal Core Area on the Tonle Sap Lake;
 - Provide training courses on climate change and REDD;
 - Help ministry staff members attend international trainings, conferences, and workshops as part of the program's Limited Partnership Training Program;
 - Update the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan;
 - Develop strategic planning for protected areas and biodiversity management; and
 - Create guidelines for establishing community protected areas.
- **Supporting ecosystem stability.** In March, Cambodia HARVEST subcontractor Fauna & Flora International received approval of a \$2 million subcontract to undertake work on ecosystem stability activities, such as natural resource management support (tree nurseries, wood lots, agro-forestry, and non-timber forest products); protected areas management; watershed protection; and forest restoration, among others. Under the two-year agreement, Fauna & Flora International will also conduct a rapid assessment of the feasibility of initiating similar activities in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces in 2013.

2.4 SOCIAL INCLUSION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Social inclusion and capacity development activities cut across all program activities by promoting improved livelihoods and food security among marginalized groups. Cambodia HARVEST does this through community awareness programs focused on health education and nutrition; the introduction of vegetable gardens to spur income generation and healthier diets; and mitigation of the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups through farm-level adaptation techniques.

- **Increasing incomes of women's processing groups.** The program is helping 21 women's groups working with rattan and bamboo products to increase their incomes, which will improve the living

standards of 99 rural households. In just one month of receiving marketing assistance, 23 women from four rattan groups from Pursat more than doubled their incomes from an average of \$105 to \$242 per month. Cambodia HARVEST helped the women form processing groups, which allow them to bargain with buyers from a position of collective strength, and sponsored exposure visits that helped them network with potential buyers, learn new product skills, and introduce them to new markets.

- **Training students and leaders.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to provide educational and training opportunities through its Long-Term Participant Training program, which is building the skills and knowledge of talented Cambodian leaders and students:

 - Six students received two-year scholarships for graduate-level study at US universities in the fields of agriculture, agriculture economics, agribusiness, aquaculture, and policy analysis.
 - Five students received two-year scholarships for graduate-level study at regional universities in the fields of agriculture, agriculture economics, agribusiness, aquaculture, and policy analysis.
 - Twenty-eight students received two-year scholarships to study at the National Institute of Public Health, the Royal University of Phnom Penh, and the Royal University of Agriculture in the fields of nutrition, agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and natural resource management.
 - Twenty students received support for four-month thesis study at the Prek Leap National College of Agriculture in the fields of forestry, fisheries, horticulture, agronomy, and agricultural economics.
 - Twenty-one participants attended short-term training courses in Thailand, Indonesia, and Siem Reap Province on topics such as food and nutrition and the role of gender in climate change adaptation.

- **Integrating women into program activities.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to integrate women into its program activities, with 53 percent of clients recruited this quarter being women, bringing the total to 50 percent so far. The program met particular success including women in its forestry activities. This quarter, the proportion of women registered as home gardens client increased to 69 percent (up from 57 percent last quarter), better reflecting the traditional responsibility of women for this activity in Cambodia.

- **Assisting women fish processors.** Cambodia HARVEST helped women fish processors living on and around the Tonle Sap Lake improve their incomes through better production and business techniques. The program has identified more than 5,000 households that are interested in participating in program activities, including improved hygiene and sanitation conditions, new technologies such as fuel-efficient smoke stoves, formation of producer groups to develop new marketing strategies, and training in areas such as securing loans and improving family nutrition.

- **Improving family nutrition.** The program continued to educate households on the importance of improved nutrition practices, which are helping Cambodians address malnutrition and related health problems. In Pursat and Battambang provinces, 3,091 food security and nutrition clients have completed four of 13 planned training modules on family nutrition. In addition, 1,193 people attended 22 nutrition



Photo by Fintrac

Farmer clients sell the vegetables they grew using improved Cambodia HARVEST techniques at a Women's Day Exhibition in Pursat Province. Cambodia HARVEST is successfully integrating women into program activities, including home gardens.

field days, which included cooking demonstrations and related activities, such as role-playing and question and answer sessions that educate participants about the nutritional value of certain ingredients and the safe handling of food.

- **Launching mobile food carts.** The program collaborated with Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA), a Cambodian-run USAID health partner, to develop a mobile kitchen activity in Pursat Province. Under the project, two food carts that are attached to motorbikes will visit 250-300 rural communities to demonstrate nutrition-rich cooking techniques and present information on healthy eating.
- **Integrating young people into the rural economy.** Cambodia HARVEST developed a pilot project to train young people in the operation and maintenance of mechanized farm machinery. The training is designed to help young people, who often face difficulty finding employment in rural areas and are forced to migrate to the city, find employment close to home while also providing heavily demanded services to farmers. The pilot project will train 495 people aged 18-30 in 33 villages in Pursat Province in the upcoming quarter. Cambodia HARVEST expects to eventually train 2,000 young people as the project expands.
- **Highlighting the impact of program activities.** Cambodia HARVEST commemorated International Women's Day by participating in a high-profile exhibition that showcased the full scope of the program's work and its impact on the lives of Cambodians. The three-day event in Pursat Province drew thousands of people. More than 40 program demonstration clients participated, including those involved in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, nutrition, input supply, microcredit, and marketing activities. Each day, clients offered their products for sale and demonstrated advanced techniques to the crowds, providing a boost to their incomes and introducing new products to consumers.
- **Collaborating with the Ministry of Women's Affairs.** The program provided the Khmer-language version of its Family Nutrition Training Program to the Ministry of Women's Affairs for use in training its national and provincial staff. Cambodia HARVEST will implement a training program for the ministry during the upcoming quarter, as well as investigate the demand for similar training among other government agencies and NGOs, in order to improve knowledge about nutrition concepts among Cambodian leaders.
- **Training local officials on nutrition concepts.** Cambodia HARVEST developed a training and awareness-raising activity for commune councils on food security and nutrition. The one-day course, which covers food security and nutrition concepts, will be conducted with 27 commune councils in Battambang and 8-10 commune councils in Pursat, with courses in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom to follow in the fourth quarter. Trained commune leaders will then return to their villages and teach others what they have learned.
- **Increasing sales of input suppliers.** The program has helped 180 input suppliers increase their sales through its business development services component. These



Photo by Fintrac

Staff members from partner NGO Ponleu Kumar facilitate a practical training course on vitamins and minerals contained in local food.

services help not only input suppliers, but also farmers, who now have increased access to important inputs and technologies. This quarter, Cambodia HARVEST added 121 input suppliers (116 in agriculture and five in fisheries) as clients, who are increasing their knowledge and business skills, which directly benefits their customers. During the quarter, the program trained 164 input suppliers on proper use of agrochemicals; 37 people on postharvest practices; and 45 people on use of the drum seeder, an inexpensive technology that is transforming how rice farmers plant their fields.

- **Upgrading input supply shops.** Twenty-one input suppliers upgraded their shops by installing display racks and reorganizing their inventory, improvements that are helping to create better customer service and attract new customers. The display racks showcase Cambodia HARVEST technical bulletins on topics such as pesticide use that are helping farmers to better understand and safely apply agrochemicals. To date, the program has distributed 20,190 copies of these bulletins to the Cambodian public.
- **Promoting access to farm equipment.** The program's equipment rental program has provided rice drum seeders to nearly half of its input supplier clients, providing access to the equipment for hundreds of farmers. Under the activity, input suppliers will lease the equipment to farmers at a reasonable price per planted hectare, making it more affordable than buying. Equipment such as the drum seeder is helping farmers increase their yields and cut down on production costs, thereby increasing their profits.
- **Linking input suppliers with distributors.** Cambodia HARVEST facilitated five meetings between local input suppliers and distributors that operate at the provincial and national levels. These gatherings strengthened networks between local retailers and distributors and are encouraging local suppliers to expand the range of products that they offer to customers. The distributors provided information to local businesses about the types of products they can supply, as well as making recommendations about government-approved agrochemical products available in Cambodia.

2.5 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Cambodia HARVEST works with local partners to initiate policy reforms and eliminate obstacles to development. The program's partners include government ministries, universities, NGOs, farmer and community groups, input suppliers, buyers, processors, and exporters.

- **Strengthening the rice-milling industry.** Client rice millers continued to benefit from Cambodia HARVEST training, with two millers receiving loans worth a total of \$130,000 this quarter, allowing them to buy more paddy and upgrade their equipment. To date, five millers have received loans worth a total of \$175,000, and four millers have applied for additional large-scale loans worth up to \$200,000 apiece. Meanwhile, eight of the program's 12 rice miller clients plan to register their family businesses as small companies, which will improve their access to credit. Lack of capital is a major obstacle for Cambodian rice millers, hampering their ability to expand operations and create rural jobs.
- **Developing a warehouse receipt system.** The program has created plans for Cambodia's first large-scale warehouse receipt system for rice millers. The system will create more space to store and process paddy, which millers will be able to use as collateral when applying for bank loans. Cambodia HARVEST will hold a high-level roundtable in early May 2012 to engage key stakeholders in the plan, including those in government and finance.
- **Strengthening microfinance institutions.** Cambodia HARVEST trained 29 officers from five partner microfinance institutions on better assessing loan applications from farmers and better meeting the needs of their customers. The sessions are designed to overcome resistance in the credit industry to providing loans to farmers, who are often viewed as risky clients. Topics included crop production cycles, required inputs and returns on investment, cash flows, technical and market risks, and strategies to assess and mitigate lending risks.

- **Surveying market conditions.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to assess the domestic agriculture market in order to better understand the needs of its demonstration clients. The program completed the second round of a comprehensive survey that captured market conditions in the annual postharvest period, which will help Cambodia HARVEST promote crops and products that are likely to be competitive, profitable, and sustainable.
- **Assessing market potential of processed products.** The program completed a four-province marketing study on pickled mustard greens and banana chips as possible products for household grower groups. The study shows that pickled mustard greens are more of a niche product in high demand from May through July, which corresponds to the planting months of rice, with attractive returns for the processors as well as producers of fresh greens. Banana chips are also a profitable business year-round for producers, retailers, and wholesalers alike, especially in tourist locations such as Siem Reap. Cambodia HARVEST is now considering assisting small groups of women in producing banana chips and mustard greens.
- **Evaluating the formation of a global partnership alliance fund.** The program assessed the feasibility of two Cambodian companies in qualifying for partnerships for alliance fund capital, which would provide the firms with much needed outside investment. Under the global partnership alliance fund, Cambodia HARVEST has \$3 million with which to promote investment in domestic agribusinesses. One company provides water to hundreds of farmers cultivating some 1,500 hectares of land that is left idle during the dry season due to lack of sufficient water supplies. The second company produces rice seeds for thousands of farmers but lacks capital to make a significant impact. Over the life of the program, Cambodia HARVEST is targeting to partner with six to eight Cambodian businesses.
- **Collaborating with the government on policy reform.** The program is consulting with Cambodian government bodies to review and provide comments on sub-decrees, policies, and regulations pertaining to agriculture and natural resource management. Cambodia HARVEST has identified six major policy areas for collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries and the Ministry of Environment:
 - A new policy on the quality and safety of agricultural products (consultant identified)
 - A policy and strategic plan to implement the sub-decree on contract farming (pending)
 - Finalization of rice seed policy (consultant identified)
 - New regulations on plant breeder rights (consultant identified)
 - A strategic plan on protected area management (pending)
 - An expert opinion on the use of foreign rice seeds in Cambodia (in progress)

3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Field 44 new NGO staff members to 66 villages in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.
- Begin technical assistance to 8,000 rice farmers.
- Select 1,250 new horticulture clients and install 750 irrigation systems.
- Complete the rehabilitation of the 4.5-kilometer Phlov Luong irrigation canal.
- Initiate natural resource management and biodiversity conservation activities coordinated by subcontractor Fauna & Flora International in Pursat and Battambang provinces.
- Initiate mitigation activities in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest and related implementation activities with subcontractors Fauna & Flora International and Aruna Technology.
- Initiate technical support activities between the Ministry of Environment and Cambodia HARVEST, including developing a plan of work and implementation schedule to help the ministry complete the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan.
- Begin activities with NGO Wildlife Conservation Society in protected area management of the 22,000-hectare Prek Toal wildlife sanctuary.
- Complete action plans for four community refuge ponds and two fish sanctuaries that will benefit 3,251 households.
- Facilitate congresses at three community fisheries.
- Construct two protection/patrolling watchtowers for community refuge ponds and/or fish sanctuaries.
- Develop six cage aquaculture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating communities on the Tonle Sap Lake.
- Submit the snakehead pilot project proposal to the Fisheries Administration for review and approval.
- Develop a curriculum for an aquaculture course at the University of Battambang.
- In preparation for stocking ponds for the rainy season, train six selected hatchery clients in brood stock management, spawning techniques, egg hatching, and small fish rearing.
- Select a partner NGO to begin activities with women fish processor groups in floating villages on the Tonle Sap Lake.
- Initiate the vocational youth training activity for the operation and maintenance of mechanized farm machinery.
- Begin, in conjunction with RACHA, village nutrition training in Pursat with the launching of two mobile kitchen units.
- Initiate agrochemical training for 93 new agriculture input suppliers.
- Complete the policy paper on the use of foreign rice seeds in Cambodia, and initiate three more agricultural related policy papers on contract farming, code of conduct for rice seed production, and food safety regulations.
- Assist 10 rice millers and other medium- to large-scale agribusinesses in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications.
- Train 30 counterparts, trade associations, and government staff members in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops and products.
- Conduct the first high-level roundtable on a paddy warehouse receipts system in Cambodia.
- Assist 20 community-based agribusinesses in increasing their working capital through loans from banks and microfinance institutions.

- Conduct the third round of comprehensive market surveys of 55 kinds of vegetables (both locally produced and imported), 12 kinds of fruits, 25 kinds of fish, and 11 kinds of grain crops.

ANNEX I: YEAR TWO PERFORMANCE WORK PLAN

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan-Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor		
			Q1 Oct-Dec	Q2 Jan-Mar	Q3 Apr-Jun	Q4 Jul-Sep										Status	To Date	Balance
1	Agriculture (Crops) Program																	
1.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for agriculture (crops)	0	27	10	10	9	10	9	updates		56	75	Technical manuals and other training materials produced			x	16	59
1.1.1	Rice		1	1	1	updates	updates	updates	updates		3	3	# produced		AG	x	0	3
1.1.2	Commercial horticulture		16	2	2	2	2	2	updates		22	26	# produced		AG	x	13	13
1.1.3	Home gardens		1	1	1	1	2	2	updates		4	8	# produced		AG, SI	=	2	6
1.1.4	Postharvest		3	3	3	3	3	3	updates		12	18	# produced		POST	x	0	18
1.1.5	Processing			2	2	2	2	1	updates		6	9	# produced		POST	x	0	9
1.1.6	Input suppliers		6	1	1	1	1	1	updates		9	11	# produced		AG, SI, BDS	x	1	10
1.2	Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)														AG, SI (others)			
1.2.1	Groups formed	400	157	111	330	120	538	457			718	2,113	Farmer groups		AG, SI (others)	x	474	1,639
1.2.1.1	Rice	195			214		225	131			214	765	Farmer groups		AG (others)	x	133	632
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	74	25	25			68	81			50	273	Farmer groups		AG (others)	x	53	220
1.2.1.3	Home gardens	131	132	86	116	120	245	245			454	1,075	Farmer groups		AG, SI (others)	x	288	787
1.2.2	Group members incorporated in program (farmer clients)	634	1379	103	2374	720	3317	2711			4,576	11,238	Farmers/households	Including lead client + clients	AG, SI (others)	+	2,728	8,510
1.2.2.1	Rice	195			1678		1575	917			1,678	4,365	Farmers/households		AG (others)	+	664	3,701
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture	74	100	103			272	324			203	873	Farmers/households		AG (others)	x	254	619
1.2.2.3	Home gardens	365	1279		696	720	1470	1470			2,695	6,000	Farmers/households		AG, SI (others)	+	1,810	4,190
1.3	Establish initial demonstration farms with farmer groups on lead client farms	329	175	100	282	232	538	457			789	2,113	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	880	1,233
1.3.1	Rice demonstration farms (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	195			102	112	225	131			214	765	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	241	524
1.3.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration farms for local markets	74	25	25			68	81			50	273	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	125	148
1.3.3	Home garden demonstration farms	60	150	75	180	120	245	245			525	1,075	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	514	561
1.4	Demonstrate new technologies (Technology Fund procurement and distribution for client farms)																	
1.4.1	Macro plastic tunnels/houses (demonstrations)				10	10	20				20	40	Tunnels/houses constructed (600 m2 each)	For rainy season production of higher value vegetables; 10 demos per target province	AG, OPS (others)	=	0	40
1.4.2	Plastic mulch		45500	41250	5600	5650	114250	135250			98,000	347,500	Linear meters installed	Conserves soil moisture, controls weeds, repels insects	AG, OPS (others)	x	83,526	263,974
1.4.3	Manual and motorized sprayers		1460	550	772	678	1742	1798			3,460	7,000	Sprayers delivered	Includes hand (6,000), back-pack (800), and motorized (200)	AG, OPS (others)	x	361	6,639
1.4.4	Hand seeders		25	25	225		293	232			275	800	Seeders delivered	To optimize plant density; 600 drum & 200 hopper	AG, OPS (others)	x	0	800
1.4.5	Hybrid and Improved seed (including seedlings)																	
1.4.5.1	Starter seed packets of 20 different recommended vegetable seed types for balanced nutrition for home garden clients (1 per home garden client)	113	150	1467	30	700	845	1470	1225		2,347	6,000	Seed packets distributed	Crop diversification, improved yields/incomes, higher household nutritional value, adaptation to climate change, and to stimulate new processing businesses	AG, OPS, SI (others)	+	4,051	1,949
1.4.5.2	Fruit tree seedlings (3 different varieties per home garden client)				5280	2100	2535	4410	3675		7,380	18,000	Seedlings distributed		AG, OPS, SI (others)	=	0	18,000
1.4.5.3	Improved rice varieties (9 kg per rice client)				15201		14346	8253			15,201	37,800	kgs of improved rice seed distributed		AG, OPS (others)	+	312	37,488
1.4.5.4	Improved horticulture seed for commercial growers (1/2 ha each)		26	100	78		68	285	243		204	800	Farmers received initial demonstration seed		AG, OPS (others)	+	130	670

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
1.4.6	Trellising netting (for home garden & commercial clients)		110300	86000	20160	20340	241300	281900		236,800	760,000	Linear meters distributed	To maximize plant populations/unit area	AG, OPS, SI (others)	x	24,508	735,492	
1.4.7	Demonstration site signs on lead client farms		546	111	341	120	538	457		1,118	2,113	Demonstration site signs installed	Promote HARVEST program and mark site for training	COM, OPS, AG (others)	x	156	1,957	
1.4.8	Low-cost seedling nurseries																	
1.4.8.1	Seed trays (for commercial horticulture and home garden clients)		7550	3500	3360	3390	10750	11450		17,800	40,000	Seed trays distributed	Improved germination, improved plant health, increased yields	AG, OPS (others)	x	4,060	35,940	
1.4.8.2	Clear plastic for home garden and commercial horticulture seed nurseries		1310	500	672	678	1606	1634		3,160	6,400	Farmers received clear plastic for low-cost seed nurseries		AG, OPS (others)	x	151	6,249	
1.4.9	Fruit tree nurseries																	
1.4.9.1	Netting and black plastic seedling bags (HARVEST cost share for nursery establishment)			25	25		25	25		50	100	Fruit tree nurseries established in 100 communes (560 m2 each)	Improved household nutrition; new income source; micro-processing.	AG, OPS, SI (others)	x	0	100	
1.4.9.2	Distribution by nurseries to households of fruit tree seedlings (average 3 per household)					5000	7000	7000	6000	5,000	25,000	Households received fruit trees from nurseries (in 200 villages)			=	0	25,000	
1.4.10	Plastic harvest crates (for commercial farmers)		156	600	468		408	1710	1458	1,224	4,800	Crates distributed	Reduce postharvest losses; improved product quality	AG/POST (others)	x	0	4,800	
1.4.11	Hermetic storage bags for rice seed and grain				450	2928	488	2962	1572	3,378	8,400	Bags distributed	Low-cost storage technology for dried rice to protect against insect, mold, humidity and rodent damage	AG/POST (others)	=	0	8,400	
1.4.12	Farm chemical safety equipment																	
1.4.12.1	Gloves		133	1631	103	2385	720	3317	2711	4,252	11,000	Pairs distributed	Part of overall farm chemical safety program using proven low-cost items.	AG, OPS (others)	x	136	10,864	
1.4.12.2	Dust masks		532	6524	412	9540	2880	13268	10844	17,008	44,000	Distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	229	43,771	
1.4.12.3	Rubber boots		113	1631	103	696	720	1742	1795	2,543	6,800	Pairs distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	96	6,704	
1.4.13	On-Farm Irrigation																	
1.4.13.1	Low cost home garden drip irrigation systems	10	263	1467	30	700	845	1470	1215	2,460	6,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	Each system will be comprised of a 300 liter barrel, a 4 hose manifold, filter, 4 lateral dripper lines (40 linear meters), and accessories	AG, OPS (others)	x	162	5,838	
1.4.13.2	Commercial Drip irrigation systems		100	104			272	324		204	800	Systems procured, distributed and installed	Small-scale drip irrigation systems (0.5 ha) include pump, filter, piping and PE tubing, emitter lines and accessories	AG, OPS (others)	x	1	799	
1.4.13.3	Capped tube wells		25	25	25	25	40	40	20	100	200	Tube wells installed	1 demonstration well per target village (200 total) with submersible pump	AG, OPS (ae)	x	0	200	
1.4.14	Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments																	
1.4.14.1	Small-scale multipurpose collection centers					2	10	8		2	20			AG, OPS (ae)	=	0	20	
1.4.14.2	Redesign and rehabilitation of existing canal irrigation systems			1	1		2			2	4	Irrigation canals rehabilitated	To include rehabilitation of canals (4 canals at an average of 2.5 kilometers each) and lift pumps.	AG, OPS (ae)	x	0	4	
1.5	Extension visits to demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	3008	4092	6228	8928	11628	36000	36000	36000	4500	30,876	146,384	Extension visits to lead/demo farms by program agronomists and trained alliance partners	approximately 1 extension visit per lead client	AG (others)	+	13,564	132,820
1.6	Group training on demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	3456	14294	15570	22320	29070	90000	90000	90000	11250	81,254	365,960	Participants in on-farm training events (training to include production, postharvest, business skills, marketing, other topics)	approximately 2.5 trainees per training event at demo farm	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	x	23,857	342,103
1.7	Participants in village-level community field days (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	292	5708	6000	12000	12000	48000	48000	48000	4000	35,708	184,000		2 per month per village x 40 participants at each	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	x	3,556	180,444
1.8	Farm chemical safety training (participants)	260	3136	3396	3396	3396	13584	13584	13584	664	13,324	55,000	Participants in FCS training	5 modular training per client over life of project	AG (input alliance partners, others)	x	949	54,051
1.9	Postharvest and Value-Added Activities																	
1.9.1	Training in improved postharvest handling techniques to farmers, transporters and buyers	221	1135	1356	1356	1356	5424	5424	5424	226	5,203	21,922	Trained in improved postharvest handling techniques	Estimated at least 2 trainings per client	POST, AG	x	2,124	19,798
1.9.2	Basic GMP, plant layout, equipment, supply to rice millers and other processors (not micro level)			1	2	2	5	5	5		5	20			POST, AG	x	0	20

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
2	Aquaculture & Fisheries Program																	
2.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for aquaculture and fisheries		8	3	3	2	updates	updates	updates	updates	16	16	Technical manuals and other training materials produced	Topics to include specifics on pond management (e.g., turbidity, species requirements, feed types), BMP Manual for Pond Aquaculture, BMP for Community Refuge Pond Management	FISH, AQUA	x	7	9
2.2	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. improved cages, O ₂ meters, pH testing, etc.)		1	1	1	1	4	4	4		4	16	Individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisher folk in target communities	Procurement for demonstration sites through Technology Fund; on-going distribution through partner input suppliers	FISH, AQUA	+	8	8
2.3	Aquaculture Program																	
2.3.1	Establishment of low- and medium input aquaculture demonstration ponds with lead clients (Low input in conjunction with home gardens)	9	36	45	45	45	140	140	140		171	600	Demonstration ponds established (lead clients)	Primary training location; will mostly share same demonstration sites as crops home gardens.	AQUA	x	82	518
			90	90	90	90	280	280	280		360	1,200	Other low-input aquaculture clients	Recurrent training on lead client farms as informal group members		+	194	1,006
2.3.2	TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	9	296.5	720	1080	1440	10240	8960	8960	747	3,537	32,453	# Demo site TA Extension Visit/Group Training (individual/group)	Average visits of once every 1.5 weeks per active lead client	AQUA	+	1,106	31,347
2.3.3	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds	127	593	1440	2160	2880	20480	17920	17920	1494	7,073	65,014	Participants at demo site extension visit/training	Approximately 2 participants (Group clients) per TA Extension Visit/Group Training at demo site	AQUA	+	4,077	60,937
2.3.4	Village-level Field Day Training Events		75	75	150	150	600	600	600	50	450	2,300	# Field day training events	1 event/village/month	AQUA	x	82	2,218
2.3.5	Participants in village-level Field Day Training Events		1875	1875	3750	3750	15000	15000	15000	1250	11,250	57,500	Community members attending aquaculture Field Day Training Events	1 event/village/month; with 25 attendees at each event (purpose to broaden interest in improved aquaculture and widen impact)	AQUA	x	2,214	55,286
2.3.6	Technical Assistance to Fisheries Administration on defined priority initiatives (specific initiatives to be determined)		1				1	1			1	3	Initiatives initiated with Fisheries Administration; ongoing implementation	May include: request to provide training at Baty Research Station on freshwater prawn hatchery; request to assist FIA to develop snakehead pilot project proposal for Ministerial approval. Follow-up activities will be to assist with implementation.	AQUA	=	1	2
2.3.7	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)]		1								1	1	Fish farmers Supply Guide produced (ongoing updates and dissemination)	Will significantly increase ability of fish farmers to compare and evaluate inputs for aquaculture management; current inability to know options is a major limiting issue in sector; see BDS Section in workplan for specific program activities with input suppliers	AQUA	=	1	-
2.3.8	Technical Assistance to the University of Battambang on defined aquaculture priority initiative (Specific initiatives TBD)				1	1			1		2	3	Initiatives initiated with the University of Battambang, on going implementation	May include request to develop aquaculture curriculum at University, assistance to develop a water quality laboratory, etc.)	AQUA	=	0	3
2.4	Fisheries Program																	
2.4.1	Establishment of Demo sites with Community Fisheries (CFI) Partner Clients (Refuge Ponds, Cage Culture, etc.)			6	6		15	15	6		12	48	CFI demonstration sites established		FISH	+	8	40
2.4.1.1	Community Refuge Ponds/Fish Sanctuary			6			3	3	3		6	15	Community Refuge Ponds demonstration sites established		FISH	+	7	8
2.4.1.2	Cage culture demo sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap				6		12	12	3		6	33	Cage culture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap established		FISH	+	1	32

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2.4.2	Extension Visits to CFI lead clients/demonstration sites				54	54	432	432	360	30	108	1,362	Extension visits	3 times per month per demo in year 2; 2 times per month per demo years 3-6; estimated graduation after 1.5 years.	FISH	+	77	1,285
2.4.3	Conduct Conservation Field Training Events w/ target CFI communities	31	9	9	9	9	61	72	72		36	272	Field Days to raise awareness on sustainable community fisheries	1 per month for each CFI with 50 ppl @ each event. Total of 12 CFI throughout project. Max 6 at any one time.	FISH	+	64	208
2.4.4	Participants in technical assistance and training events on sustainable fisheries (communities to receive effective community-based management training)	3032	545	1000	1400	2300	5400	7200	10250		5,245	31,127	Participants in training and TA events	Conservation Field Training Events @ 1 per month for each CFI with 50 ppl at ea. event	FISH	+	5,559	25,568
2.4.5	Facilitate CFI Congress meetings at target CFI's				3		6	6			3	15	Congress Meetings	Congress Meetings are required annual events according to their by-laws but rarely held due to financial constraints. The project will facilitate these events to increase member interest/participation and work to improve management of CFI areas	FISH	+	2	13
2.4.6	Fish Sanctuary and/or Refuge Pond watch towers			3			3	3			3	9	Sanctuary/Refuge Pond Watch Towers		FISH	x	0	9
3	NRM, Environment and Climate Change																	
3.1	Global Climate Change																	
3.1.1	Inventory of key natural resources													Initial focus on four target provinces				
3.1.1.1	Design a spatial database (geo-located digital photographs, land use survey forms, forest and soil survey databases, etc.)	1									-	1	Report, GIS maps, database	Database provided as "HARVEST Atlas" under Phase I	ARUNA	Done	1	-
3.1.2	Develop a REDD+ Feasibility Study for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest (CCPF)						1				-	1	REDD+ Feasibility Study for CCPF	Will assist FA with essential information and analyses to evaluate the suitability of CCPF for REDD+ project	FFI/ARUNA	=	0	1
3.1.2.1	Conduct Opportunity Cost Analysis of competing land uses (socio-economic assessment) for CCPF						1				-	1	A component of Feasibility Study	Will inform FA on best uses of CCPF and costs/opportunities for varying future management scenarios	FFI	=	0	1
3.1.2.2	Analysis of Human Disturbance over time (roads, settlements, etc.) in the CCPF						1				-	1	A component of Feasibility Study	Will inform FA on trends of habitat deforestation and forest degradation for CCPF and highlight specific areas within the site that require increased management attention	FFI/ARUNA	=	0	1
3.1.3	Field-based forest carbon inventory training for Government						1				-	1	20 government staff trained on latest international standard carbon inventory techniques. Also rough estimate of carbon value for CCPF	Training will build capacity of FA to be able to conduct carbon inventory for field plots. This will provide a rough estimate of carbon value for CCPF but also provide the technical skills within FA to conduct this carbon valuation in other Protected Forests. Carbon valuation is an essential skill and methodology used for REDD projects.	FFI	=	0	1
3.1.4	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer						1				-	1	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer	Documents for translation to be decided after consultation with FA but could include the following: Introduction to Climate and Climate Change (Global Warming); Understanding the causes of Climate Change; Climate Change Policies and Action, Introduction to REDD+, PRAs (Participatory Rural Appraisals) Household Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures for Biomass Inventories, Project Design Documents for REDD+ for both VCS and CCB standards, UN-REDD National Program Document; FCPF-RPP; FPIC Guidelines	FFI	=	0	1

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3.1.5	Local Capacity Development in GCC																	
3.1.5.1	Development and delivery of GCC/REDD/PES courses at RUPP				1					1	1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUPP	Course at RUPP on GCC/REDD/PES to be integrated into MSc on Biodiversity Conservation.	FFI	=	0	1	
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	GIS/Remote Sensing Course part of Biology Curriculum at RUA.	ARUNA	=	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)					50				-	50	Trained FA (and MoE) staff from departments responsible for Climate Change/REDD	Contents of training courses taken from RUA and RUPP academic courses and designed to be independent 3-day short training for a variety of government departments	FFI	=	0		
3.1.5.4	Training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff) on climate change, mitigation				100	100				100	200	Participants (estimated 4 events)	Workshops at national and sub-national levels	FFI	=	0		
3.1.5.5	Develop and deliver general public awareness and education campaigns on GCC/REDD in 4 target provinces					1				-	1	Local language materials produced and disseminated across 4 provinces. Education training in 4 provinces.	Education & Information focused on commune populations and local government, radio spots for programmed awareness and related information.	FFI	=	0		
3.1.5.6	Certified Training of FA Staff in GIS and Remote Sensing Software					15				-	15	FA staff trained	Training is essential capacity building for FA to be able to undertake spatial analyses components of REDD projects in its Protected Forests	ARUNA	=	0	15	
3.1.5.7	Custom training of FA staff in land cover mapping methodology/REDD					15				-	15	FA staff trained	Training is essential capacity building for FA to be able to undertake spatial analyses components of REDD projects in its Protected Forests	ARUNA	=	0	15	
3.2	NRM/Biodiversity Conservation																	
3.2.1	Establishment of Lead Client Demo sites on NTFPs (bamboo, rattan, water hyacinth)		7	7	6	30	30	30		20	110	Demonstration sites identified and established	Communities identify high value NTFPs, village working groups implementing value chain corrective measure pilot projects for increased income, incorporating climate resilience.	FFI/NRM	+	23	87	
			28	28	24	120	120	120		80	440	HHs participating in demonstration sites (lead clients, other clients, and new employment)			+	99	341	
3.2.2	TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training at NRM demonstration sites (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	14	72	180	288	387	841	1336	1714	291	927	5,123	# TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	Average of 3 TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	+	1,034	4,089
3.2.3	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on NRM demonstration sites	368	216	540	864	1161	2524	4009	5141	873	2,781	15,696	Participants at TA Extension Visits and/or Group trainings	Average of 3 participants per TA Extension visit and/or Group Training	FFI/NRM	+	6,646	9,050
3.2.4	Village-level Field Day Training Events		64	64	64	64	171	171	171	48	256	816	# Field day events	1 Field Day Training Event per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	x	30	786
3.2.5	Participants in village-level community field day events (community based management training)		1920	1920	1920	1920	5120	5120	5120	1440	7,680	24,480	Participants	1 Field Day Training Event per month per NRM Demo site with average of 30 participants at each	FFI/NRM	x	764	23,716
3.2.6	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities		8	5	5	5	25	25	12		23	85	Number of Community Conservation Activities established	Includes numerous community-based activities (e.g., wood and tree nurseries, wood lots, agro-forestry areas, partner forestry pilot sites)	FFI/NRM	+	28	57
3.2.6.1	Tree nurseries		5	1	1	1	4	3	3		8	18	Tree nurseries	18 Sites, 160 Direct HH Beneficiaries	FFI/NRM	+	9	9
3.2.6.2	Wood lots		4	2	2	2	9	10	3		10	32	Lots/village	32 Lots/villages, 160 Direct HH Beneficiaries	FFI/NRM	+	12	20
3.2.6.3	Agro-forestry areas			2	2	2	10	10	6		6	32	Sites/villages	32 Sites/villages, 160 Direct Beneficiaries, 3200 Indirect	FFI/NRM	+	7	25

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3.2.6.4	Partner forestry					1	2			-	3	Sites (in 3 provinces)	Partnership forestry offers an alternative legislative framework, working with commune councils directly and can be used for a range of activities - woodlots, bamboo, other NTFPs etc. There is only one pilot in Cambodia to date, but it is potentially an option at sites where CPAs and CFs cannot be capitalized on. Hectarage is tentatively projected at 500ha per PF, with an average of 200HH per village directly benefitting and 4 villages (est. 3200 HH) within the wider commune benefiting indirectly	FFI/NRM	=	0	3	
3.2.7	Establishment of Community Forestry (CF)		5			4	10	11	15	9	45	CF demonstration sites established	Steps for CF to be registered are standardized and approved by Gov't Ministries. Steps include such activities as developing a Mgmt Plan, helping draft by-laws for CF Executive Committee, M&E of forest area, etc.	FFI/NRM	+	23	22	
3.2.8	Implement Forest Restoration (dryland/flooded areas)					50	50	50		-	150	Ha of flooded forest reforested	Hectarage is conservatively estimated at 600Ha over project lifetime. Flooded forest restoration around Prek Toal community and aiming for 150 Ha given the restrictions on work in seasonally flooded areas. Tree planting in degraded forest areas in select forestry communities.	FFI/NRM	=	0	150	
						150	150	150		-	450	Ha of dry forest reforested			+	7	443	
3.2.9	Technical support to RGC on PA Mgmt			35250	35250	35250	105750	105750	105750	105,750	423,000	Ha in areas of biological significance under improved NRM	Support to local communities and RGC rangers to carry out PA mgmt duties. Includes provision of equipment for PA mgmt, e.g., ranger stations, vehicles, patrolling equipment, etc. Hectarage and indirect H/H are calculated as combined areas and H/H of CCPF and Prek Toal respectively. This will increase pending additional PA selection on north side of lake. Potentially could include parts of Prey Long forest.	FFI/NRM	x	0	423,000	
3.2.10	Establishment of District-level watershed management committees			1		1	2	2		2	6	Watershed mgmt committees established in 4 provinces (4 in Pursat/Battambang, and 2 in Kampong Thom)	Siem Reap province is more advanced already on this issue and has established committees which could be potentially supported by HARVEST.	FFI/NRM	x	0	6	
3.2.11	Initiate public awareness campaigns on NRM/Conservation subjects				3	3	5	5		6	16	Campaigns	Subject 1: value and threats to inland fisheries and wildlife for food security	FFI/NRM	=	0	16	
					3	3	5	5		6	16	Campaigns	Subject 2: PA Law, Forestry Law, Wildlife Law, Land-use Guidelines;		=	0	16	

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4	Social Inclusion & Nutrition Program																	
4.1	Gender mainstreaming and social inclusion training to HARVEST & NGO partner alliance staff working under program-funded activities											Training provided to all program staff and partners (on on-going basis)		SI				
4.2	Ensure integration of extreme poor, women, and youth into program activities																	
4.2.1	Extreme poor clients as a percentage of total clients		10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%		10%	% of clients that are extreme poor	individual clients may be in one or more of these groups. Percentage targets represent primary recipient of program technical assistance in household, not necessarily named heads of household.	SI, ALL (others)	=	10%		
4.2.2	Women clients as a percentage of total clients		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%		40%	% of clients that are women			+	47%		
4.2.3	Youth clients as a percentage of total clients		30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%		30%	% of clients that are youth (based on RGC definition)			x	21%		
4.3	Design and implement specific programs that target poor HHs and women													SI (lead) with major input from ALL components (others)	=			
4.3.1	Small-scale fish processors				10	10	30	50	50		20	150	Individuals/MSMEs that received TA, training and mentoring to improve and/or expand a) product lines, b) market share, c) business management	This will be closely linked to other activities of SI (e.g., FS/N initiative), FISH and BDS	SI (lead), FISH, BDS (others)	=	0	150
4.3.2	Small-scale floriculture demos/models			1	1	1	7				3	10	Demos implemented		SI (lead), AG, BDS (others)	x	0	10
4.3.3	Women-owned NTFP micro-enterprises										-	-	Micro-enterprises assisted	See under NRM. SI provides key supporting role.	SI, NRM, SI (others)			
4.3.4	Household gardens										-	-	Household garden activity supported	See under Agriculture Crops and Aquaculture. SI provides key supporting role.	AG, AQUA, SI (others)	=	0	-
4.3.5	Other activities (to be developed)			2	2	3	3				4	10	Activities developed and implemented	Food processing, fresh vegetable re-sales, deserts, mushrooms, etc.	SI, BDS, TBD	x		
4.3.5.1	Commercial womens group														SI, BDS, TBD			
4.4	Design and implement youth program activities										-	-			SI, ALL (others)			
4.4.1	Young farmer groups (fresh or processed agriculture crops, NTFP's, aquaculture raising, MSME development)			10	10	20	30	30				100	MSME groups established and activities implemented	Farming/aquaculture as a business.	SI, AG, AQUA, BDS	x	0	100
4.4.2	Vocational training and/or non-formal education centers			200	200	200	800	1,000	600		600	3,000	Youth trained in 3 activities	Community level training for internship programs in the areas of computer skills, field agriculture equipment and irrigation pumps.	SI, TRAIN, ALL	x	0	3,000
4.4.3	Other activities (to be developed)												Other activities developed and implemented	Specific activities to be incorporated into the work plan in Q1.	SI, TBD	=		
4.5	Nutrition																	
4.5.1	Food security/nutrition initiatives for poor households (home gardens, low-input fish ponds, fruit trees, microprocessing)												Other components include activities directly impacting on food security and nutrition	Also see household gardens under agriculture crops and aquaculture. SI takes critical role in incorporating nutrition activities within program components.	SI, ALL (others)	=		
4.5.2	Family nutrition education delivered at household and community levels		800	800	800	800	5,600	5,600	5,600		3,200	20,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	Includes 2 cooking demonstrations/village for 200 villages (50 participants/demo)	SI, ALL (others)	+	1,960	18,040
4.5.3	Food Security/Nutrition Community Initiatives (develop partnerships and/or design and deliver initiatives that community institutions and focus on increased knowledge and improved practices about food security and nutrition)		5	5	5	10	25	25	25		25	100	Communities and communes where HARVEST works with local institutions to strengthen food security/nutrition	Strengthening nutrition related concepts in schools, health centers, etc. coordinating with RAC and RACHA	SI (others)	+	28	72
4.5.3.1	School gardens		5	5	5	10	25	25	25		25	100	Schools will receive garden training	At least one school/commune teaching good nutrition and gardening through on site training at least 250 students/school or 25,000 students	SI (others)	+	51	49

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4	Social Inclusion & Nutrition Program																	
4.5.3.2	Support to district health centers		2	2	2	3	8	2		9	19	District clinics assisted	At least one clinic/district training an average of 4 staff/clinic or 76 health staff.	SI (others)	x	0	19	
4.5.3.3	Training for commune councils		35	35	35	70	175	175	175	175	700	Participants trained	An average of 7 commune council members will be trained/100 communes and communities.	SI (others)	x	0	700	
4.5.4	Nutritional analyses of traditional foods, including dietary surveys of sample client households		1							1	1	Nutritional analyses conducted for		SI (others)	=	1	-	
4.5.5	Baseline dietary/nutritional surveys of sample client households, with follow-up surveys on regular basis			baseline			follow-up	follow-up	follow-up			Baseline and follow-up surveys conducted	To assess dietary diversity and nutritional status of client household sample	SI (others)	=	On going	N/A	
4.6	Wide-Scale Awareness and Social Marketing																	
4.6.1	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		4	6	7	7	10	10		24	44	Training modules designed and delivered	- Training provided under all project components - For example, short videos on drip irrigation, growing mushrooms, finding markets for X, etc., as well as longer videos on CCA or food security - For use in meetings/training with commune councils, villagers, etc., or dissemination on local TV, mobile media vans, U-Tube, etc. - Can be used in multiple ways, multiple times in all HARVEST districts/communes. Total beneficiaries measured as population of districts/communes.	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	2	42	
4.6.2	Design and deliver technical modules and short-term training courses for use to develop capacity of local NGOs, government agencies and other partners that focus on selected HARVEST issues (e.g., gender & social inclusion, family nutrition, CCA)		1		1		2	2		2	6	Training modules/courses designed and delivered		SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	0	6	
4.6.3	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.			1	2	1	1	1		4	6	Programming developed and delivered	- Programming developed under all project components. - Target audiences are at least regional (Tonle Sap) and may be national.	SI, COM, ALL (others)	x	0	6	
5	Capacity Building - BDS Providers																	
5.1	NGOs & CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)																	
5.1.1	Selection of NGO & CBO Alliance Partners to provide extension and other services to program's target communities (covering agriculture crops, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry/NRM)	10	9	7						16	26	CBOs and NGOs enter program (signed subcontracts and field activities commence)	Selection based on HARVEST staff review of NGO capabilities; competitive proposals	SI (with support from OPS and ALL)	x	10	16	
5.1.2	Capacity Building of CBO/NGO Alliance 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	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	N/A	
5.1.2.3	Technical training of NGO field-based staff (through mentor relationships with program technicians)									-	-	Field staff trained & skills improved	Covering extension/agronomy, farm chemical safety, nutrition, aquaculture, fisheries, silviculture/forestry, business skills, micro-processing/value-added, postharvest handling, social inclusion, NRM	ALL	=	On going	N/A	

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5.2	Input supplier enhancement and training programs	50	20	30	23	20	65	55	40	93	303	Input suppliers active in program and receiving technical assistance and training	Input suppliers receive BDS & tech. support to improve services and products available to local farmers, fishers, etc. Multi-activity programs to strengthen existing and new input supplier businesses; focus on ag (crops) and fisheries input suppliers.	BDS (lead) with support from AG, FISH, etc.	+	180	123	
5.2.1	Technical skills training (agronomy, postharvest, chemical safety, etc.) to input supplier owners and staff	71	30	45	45	30	98	83	60	150	462	Input suppliers (including staff and family members) participated in training events	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts received technical trainings and TA.	AG, POST, FISH	+	201	261	
5.2.2	Shop & inventory upgrades (expansion of products offered, particularly new technologies being promoted by the project)		25	25	25	25	153	50		100	303	Shops upgraded with new products and customer information boards	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts	AG, POST, FISH, BDS	x	8	295	
5.2.3	New services offered (tractor rentals, seeding, seedlings, etc.)		3	5	5	8	25	30	40	21	116	Input stores offering new services to target clients	Agribusiness Input suppliers in the target communes and Fisheries input suppliers in target districts	AG, FISH, BDS	+	27	89	
5.2.4	Expanded relationships with national and provincial input supply chains				2	2	10	10		4	24	Input suppliers entering into formal distributor relationships	Added new products to target input suppliers and improve relationship with large distributors	BDS, AG, FISH	+	9	15	
5.2.5	Demonstration plots installed at input supply locations (with available land) to promote new technologies and products				15	15	25	25		30	80	Input stores with demo plots and input suppliers trained		AG, FISH (others)	+	4	76	
5.2.6	Distribution of technical information materials		8	8	12					28	28	Technical bulletins made available to input suppliers	Material includes the proper use of agrochemical, business management skills	COM, BDS	+	9	19	
			200000	200000	200000	200000	200000			600,000	1,000,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders			x	20190	979,810	
5.2.7	Improved business skills and partnerships		2	5	5	15	20	22		12	69	Trainings (including study tours) and technical assistance on business skills and services	Project team and alliances	BDS	+	27	42	
5.3	NTFP micro enterprise BDS training		4	4	4	12	12	12		12	48	Micro enterprises trained	Micro enterprises engaged in sustainable harvesting, transformation and marketing of NTFP receiving BDS support to develop income generating activities.		x	0	48	
5.4	Seedling nurseries			5	5	15	15	10		10	50	Seedling nursery businesses	New businesses (and jobs) created and/or new business lines established by existing input suppliers		=	0	50	
6	Marketing & Market Analysis																	
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys		1	2	2	2	2	2		7	13	Crop and product specific market surveys produced and disseminated	Continued selection of target agricultural crops and products based on market analysis of local, regional and extra-regional markets	MKT	x	0	13	
6.2	Other market surveys (wider level -- village/market structure, market acceptance)	1	1	1			updates	updates	updates	2	3	Other market surveys conducted (with updates in later years)		MKT	x	2	1	
6.3	Identify and establish formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients and others	60	119	120	120	120	480	480	480	479	1,979	Buyers and/or linkages identified	Includes contract farming arrangements with processors and other buyers	MKT	x	188	1,791	
6.4	Evaluate and help implement simple market information reporting and dissemination methods (e.g. mobile phone MMS price and buyer opportunities)									-	-	Evaluation done in Q2/Q3; if feasible system(s) implemented with partners		MKT				
6.4.1	Evaluate potential systems and identify partners									-	-	Evaluation completed, system designed, partner(s) identified		MKT	=	0	-	
6.4.2	Implement system(s) with partner(s)									-	-	System(s) implemented with partner(s)	Potential sponsor support for MMS from input supplier and financial institutions	MKT, BDS	=	0	-	
6.5	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products				15	15	15			15	30	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	Training includes each participant producing one crop/product-specific market survey	MKT	=	0	30	

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan-Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
7	Finance & Financial Services																	
7.1	Develop Credit Information Sharing mechanism (CIS) so that farmers have access to various financial products available in the market (# villages)		31		30					61	61	Credit information system within target villages (billboards)	Numbers show billboard installation; maintenance of updated MFI information to be updated regularly	FIN	=	31	30	
7.2	Train MFI lending staff in agricultural loan analysis and assessment	24		20	20	40	40	40		40	184	MFI and other financial institution lending staff training in agricultural loan analysis		FIN, AG, AQUA	x	24	160	
7.3	Produce financial assessment tools and cash flows for all primary target products		2	2	2	2	updates	updates	updates	8	8	Assessments tools and cash flows produced (with ongoing updates)	For use by MFIs and other financial institutions to assess agriculture lending	FIN, POST, AG, AQUA	x	0	8	
7.4	Assist rice millers, other medium- to large-scale agribusinesses in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications			4	4	4	16	16	16	2	12	62	Agribusinesses assisted with development of business plans, feasibility studies, and/or loan applications		POS, FIN, BDS, POST, AG, AQUA (emc)	+	12	50
7.5	Implement pilot small-scale warehouse receipts program for rice at community levels				2	2					4	4	Pilot (community-level) warehouse receipts programs for rice implemented	Will require community group organization and construction of small-scale storage infrastructure; demonstrations to assess feasibility for wider roll-out	FIN, POL, AG (STTA)	=	0	4
7.6	Assist community-based agribusinesses to increase working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means			8	8	8	32	32	32	32	24	152	Input stores, rice millers and others accessing financing from banks, distributors, or other sources		FIN, BDS, AG	x	0	152
7.7	Development of input store credit products for farm customers (assist community-level input suppliers with improving or initiating credit facilities to farmers)			8	8	8	32	32	32	32	24	152	Stores offering input credit		FIN, BDS, AG	x	0	152
7.8	Train farmers and other agribusinesses in record keeping and other business skills										-	-	Farmers and other agribusinesses trained in record keeping and other business skills	This activity is ongoing as needed	FIN, BDS, AG, AQUA, PCST (others)	=	On going	N/A
8	Policy, Analytics, and Enabling Environment																	
8.1	Develop online pesticide registry with government counterpart (MAFF, Department of Agricultural Legislation)										-	-	Online pesticide registry established	Will provide transparency in status of approved farm chemicals; labels; translations in Khmer	POL, IT, AG			
8.1.1	Assess needs of MAFF and interest										-	-	Needs and interest assessed	Findings will determine whether activities 8.1.2-8.1.4 are continued	POL, AG	=	0	-
8.1.2	Design database structure (including web accessibility)										-	-	Database designed		IT, AG	=	0	-
8.1.3	Import data (including labeling and use instructions, with translations into Khmer)										-	-	Data imported		IT, POL, AG	=	0	-
8.1.4	Train local counterpart staff on updating (including Department of Customs and Excise)										-	-	Counterpart staff trained		POL, IT, AG	=	On going	N/A
8.2	Improve government capacity to review and register new agricultural chemicals										-	-	Counterpart staff trained; procedures/processes improved		POL, AG	=	On going	N/A
8.3	Develop and implement alliances with private sector and other partners			1	1	2	2	2		2	8	8	Alliances formed	Numbers show alliance agreement timing; implemented over LOP		x	0	8
8.4	Support to public sector counterparts for effective policies and regulations that improve efficiencies and enabling environment										-	-						
8.4.1	Assist MAFF in producing regulations on plant breeders rights				1						1	1	One regulation on plant breeders rights	Work with MAFF and national consultants; pending MAFF approval	POL, AG	=	On going	-
8.4.2	Assist MAFF in preparing technical procedures (code of practices) on quality rice seeds production				1						1	1	Technical procedure (code of conduct) on quality rice seeds production	Work with MAFF and national consultants; pending MAFF approval	POL, AG, STTA	=	On going	-
8.4.3	Assist government to produce practical regulations to implement the sub-decree on contract farming					1					1	1				=	On going	-
8.4.3.1	Assess initial implementation of contract farming										-	-	Assessment done		POL, AG	=	0	-
8.4.3.2	Assist government with draft regulations and mechanisms to implement the sub-decree					1					1	1	Assistance provided with regulations and mechanisms		POL, AG	=	0	1

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan-Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
8.4.4	Assist relevant government agencies to establish food safety regulations									-	-	Food safety regulations established		POL, AG, POST	=	On going		
8.4.5	Develop code of practice for grades and standards for rice for the RGC (in cooperation with other development partners and private sector)					1				-	1	Code of practice (grades and standards) development for rice		POL, AG	=	0	1	
8.4.6	Assist MoE in preparing policies or regulations promoting sustainable NRM and conservation (includes laws, sub-decrees, and directives on biodiversity and conservation)									-	-	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance		POL, NRM	=	On going		
8.4.7	Others initiatives (to be determined)					3	4	4		-	11	Other HARVEST-supported policy initiatives to improve enabling environment		POL	=	0	11	
8.5	Analytic Cross-Cutting																	
8.5.1	Conduct a feasibility study and provide recommendations for larger-scale private warehouse receipts systems for rice		1							1	1	Evaluation to lead to specific activities that will be detailed in updated work plan		POL, FIN, AG, STTA (emc)	=	1	-	
8.5.2	Social economic assessments of potential irrigation projects for certified rice and high value crops	4	3	3	2	2	4	2		10	20	Economic assessments of potential irrigation projects conducted		AG, POL	=	10	10	
8.5.3	Production costs	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	12	32	Production cost surveys conducted	To be used to assess effectiveness of ag interventions (lower unit costs) and for use by financial institutions	POL, M&E, AG	x	5	27	
8.5.4	Other project internal analytical work (to be determined based on needs)									-	-	Other internal project analytical work completed as identified and required		POL	=	TBD		
8.5.5	Analytical work on national level in conjunction with local research organizations (e.g. CDRI, EIC, etc.)									-	-	Other analytical work completed as identified and required	Utilizing network of donors working on agricultural policy and enabling environment for collaboration	POL	=	TBD		
9	Limited Participant Training Program																	
9.1	Development of local participant training programs with local universities (including potential field internships with program technicians)					20	20	20	20	20	80	Participants in programs developed with local universities (including field internships with program technicians)	Activities to be incorporated based on MOUs with local universities. Activities will likely include curriculum/program development, teacher capacity development, materials support, visiting experts, paid field internships)	TRAIN, ALL	=	0	80	
9.2	Identification and development of shorter-term certificate based programs in critical technical needs areas (local, regional and US)	3	5	5	5	5	20	20	20	20	83	Placements in shorter-term programs (local, regional and US)	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	+	39	44	
9.3	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (US)					4	4			4	8	Placements in longer-term programs at US institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	=	0	8	
9.4	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (regional)					8	8			8	16	Placements in longer-term programs at regional institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN (iie), ALL	=	0	16	
9.5	Identification and development of longer-term Cambodian-based programs (e.g. MScs) in critical technical needs areas (e.g. nutrition, biodiversity)					20	20			20	40	Placements in longer-term programs at local institutions	Includes all related activities (identification of programs, selection of participants, placement, logistics, support, follow-up)	TRAIN, ALL	=	0	40	

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan-Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
10	Monitoring & Evaluation																	
10.1	Performance Monitoring Plan																	
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	USAID/W monitoring and evaluation guidance, including final indicators, are still being developed and finalized.	M&E	=	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	N/A	
10.1.3	PMP indicator targets reviewed based on results; adjusted as required with USAID approval		1							1	4	PMP indicator targets reviewed on annual basis	PMP indicator targets should be reviewed at least on an annual basis to determine whether adjustments may be required (either upwards or downwards based on changed circumstances). USAID approval required for any changes.	M&E	=	1	3	
10.2	Workplan Performance Monitoring																	
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	4	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plans developed		M&E	=	1	3	
10.2.2	Collection and compilation of data for activity deliverable targets; monthly reports to program management (including quarterly and annual comprehensive reports)	1	3	3	3	12	12	12	3	12	52	Monthly reports on workplan progress (including more comprehensive quarterly and annual reports)		M&E	=	7	45	
10.3	CIRIS M&E System Management																	
10.3.1	Customization of CIRIS M&E system for HARVEST indicators (PMP and workplan)									-	-	CIRIS customized as required	Includes support to global Fintrac M&E in designing new indicators, methodologies, and reports for new FTF indicators (e.g. unique trainees, tracking at low-level administrative units, new household gender definitions, etc.)	M&E, IT	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.2	Ongoing data collection by project staff for performance monitoring									-	-	All project staff enter data on on-going (daily) basis into CIRIS	M&E responsible for validation, collection of specific workplan and PMP indicators	ALL, M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians									-	-	New customized reports designed as required based on management and field technician staff needs		M&E, IT	=	On going	N/A	
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	N/A	
10.3.5	CIRIS data validation (identification of outliers, missing data, and field-based validation)									-	-	CIRIS data validated on regular basis	Schedule/checklist of monthly validation tasks developed and adhered to.	M&E	=	On going	N/A	
10.4	Alliance Partner M&E Reporting Systems																	
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	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	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	N/A	
10.5	Baseline Survey and Impact Evaluations																	
10.5.1	Baseline Survey																	
10.5.1.1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed for baseline survey				1					1	1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed (October)	Local subcontractor to be utilized to increase local capacity and for better local knowledge.	M&E, STTA	=	0	1	
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					1	1	Methodology finalized for baseline survey (October)	Subject to USAID approval. Needs to take into account new and changing USAID guidance on FTF baseline data collection. STTA Specialist (Gary Woller) to be used on recurrent intermittent basis to supplement local subcontractor.	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	0	1	

N°	Activity Description	Year 1 (Jan-Sep 2011)	Year 2 (Oct 2011 - Sep 2012)				Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) + 3 months	TOTAL YEAR 2	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Comments	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
10.5.1.3	Finalization of survey instruments (including field testing)									-	-	Survey instruments designed, tested and finalized (early November)	Survey forms designed (see latest FTF guidance); field tested with small household sample; finalization based on field testing results.	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	0	-	
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents									-	-	Survey respondents identified (early November)		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	0	-	
10.5.1.5	Baseline survey field data collection									-	-	Field data collection for baseline survey data (Nov-Jan)	Includes recruitment, training and supervision of field data collectors.	baseline survey subcontractor	=	0	-	
10.5.1.6	Prepare SPSS shell and enter data (with adequate quality control measures and cleaning data of all errors)									-	-	SPSS shell created (Nov); data entered (Nov-Jan)		baseline survey subcontractor	=	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	=	0	1	
10.5.2	Mid-Term and Final Evaluations					1			1	-	2	Mid-term and final evaluations completed following baseline survey methodology		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	=	0	2	
10.5.3	Annual interim surveys conducted to gauge primary HARVEST PMP indicators' progress				1	1	1	1		1	4	Interim surveys conducted	Less rigorous methodology and sampling than baseline and mid/final evaluation. To gauge interim progress and primary high-level PMP indicators' targets.	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	0	4	
10.6	Other Special M&E Surveys																	
10.6.1	Input supplier sales		baseline		1	1	1	1		1	4	Surveys conducted	To gauge increased sales by input suppliers in program target communities; to gauge increased use of improved technologies and rate of adoption	M&E, BDS	=	0	4	
10.6.2	Client productivity surveys									-	-	Surveys conducted	To gauge productivity increases for selected target products (including estimating productivity increases and decreases in unit costs of production by applying different technologies)	M&E, AG, AQUA	=	On going	N/A	
10.6.3	Other special surveys (to be determined)									-	-	Surveys conducted	Other special surveys to be determined based on component, management, and USAID needs	M&E	=	TBD		
10.7	Other Reporting																	
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation	3	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	4	21		Support to preparation of quarterly and annual reports, including update of workplan and PMP status, as well as other inputs as required.	COM, M&E, ALL	=	5	16	
10.7.2	Success story production	1	7	4	4	16	16	16	4	19	72	Success stories produced and distributed		COM, M&E, ALL	=	12	60	
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	5	3	3	3	12	12	12	2	12	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated		COM, M&E, ALL	=	11	44	

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

Key to Abbreviation in Responsibilities Column	
Program Departments/Units	
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
Subcontractors/Partners	
au	Auburn University
aruna	Aruna Technology
ffi	Fauna & Flora International
ae	Advancing Engineering
emc	Emerging Markets Consulting
iee	Institute for International Education
others	Other subcontractors/partners (TBD)

ANNEX II: CLIENT INFORMATION

Table 1a: Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages –Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2012)

Location		#Clients- Ag	#Clients- Fish	#Clients- Fsty	#CFi	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations					
Province	District						Village	Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Aek Phnum	Bak Amraek	39	9				■	■		281	1,223	27%	46%	73%
		Doung Mea	19	1		Joint Rohal Suong village		■	■		163	555	15%	25%	39%
		Rohal Suong	17	7		1		■	■		289	623	16%	20%	36%
		Sdei	21	6		Joint Rohal Suong village		■	■		260	1,122	12%	15%	27%
		Anlong Ta Uor				1			■		402	1,607	14%	20%	34%
		Preaek Toal				1				■	688	3,141	17%	23%	40%
	Bavel	Ballang Leu	42	5				■	■		249	1,236	13%	18%	31%
		Ballang Mean Chey	45					■			107	535	15%	15%	30%
		Prey Sangha	82	9				■	■		426	2,198	11%	23%	34%
		Svay Sa	36	6				■	■		160	796	14%	23%	37%
	Banan	Banan					1			■	373	1,632	11%	19%	30%
		Braboh	21				Joint Banan village	■		■	186	872	18%	12%	30%
		Doung	18				Joint Banan village	■		■	133	557	4%	13%	17%
		Thkov					Joint Banan village			■	172	720	15%	19%	34%
		Anlok Kaong					Joint Banan village			■	122	-	3%	11%	14%
		Chamkar Svay					Joint Banan village			■	257	1,248	14%	24%	38%
		Snoeng Kaeut					Joint Banan village			■	420	1,844	32%	18%	50%
		Sambuor Meas					Joint Banan village			■	305	1,335	9%	11%	19%
		Rumchey					1			■	356	910	9%	20%	29%
	Thma Koul	Chrey Thmei	5					■			207	674	19%	21%	40%
		Kbal Khmaoch	27	2				■	■		289	1,191	29%	29%	59%
		Svay Chrum	16					■			342	1,282	14%	17%	30%
		Ou Ta Ki	35	3				■	■		803	3,359	40%	3%	43%
		Tras	38					■			360	1,631	34%	14%	48%
		Ballang Kraom	34	4				■	■		427	1,917	16%	12%	27%
		Prakeab	55	2				■	■		582	2,839	13%	7%	20%
		Rung Chrey	50	13				■	■		258	1,429	16%	6%	22%
		Tuol	29	5				■	■		150	770	21%	11%	32%
		Ang Cheung	40			1		■	■		320	1,737	7%	15%	22%
		Thmei	26					■			409	2,112	12%	8%	20%
	Moung Ruessei	Chong Chamnay	42	9				■	■		450	2,013	16%	16%	32%
		Chrey Cheung	51	4				■	■		334	1,385	16%	14%	30%
		Mreah Prov	36	9				■	■		302	1,310	26%	13%	39%
		Chong Pralay	34					■			238	997	17%	16%	34%
		Tras	36	1				■	■		206	843	24%	12%	36%
		Koun K'aek Muoy	44	1				■	■		244	1,007	32%	4%	35%
		Chrey Muoy	28					■			180	682	18%	22%	40%
		Stueng Thmei		3					■		172	750	8%	12%	20%
	Samlout	Kandal	20		51		1	■		■	71	301	16%	28%	44%
		Phnum Rai	10		45		1	■		■	159	608	40%	40%	79%
	Rotonak Mondol	Tuek Sab					1			■	98	448	22%	6%	29%
		Phlov Meas			42		Joint Phlov Meas village			■	317	1,499	28%	22%	50%
		Sek Sak			26		Joint Phlov Meas village			■	190	845	48%	17%	65%
		Ou Traeng					Joint Phlov Meas village			■	51	236	10%	53%	63%
Sub-Total Battambang	7	44	99	164	4	5	30	22	15	12,508	54,019	19%	17%	36%	

Table 1b: Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2012)

Province	Location		# Clients - Ag	# Clients - Fish	# Clients - Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations					
	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Pursat	Bakan	Bak Meaek	47	3				■	■		210	915	19%	11%	30%	
		Khnar Totueng	32	2				■	■		193	828	23%	4%	28%	
		Krouch Saeuch	53					■			93	402	25%	4%	29%	
		Phteah Sla	61	9				■	■		152	675	24%	5%	30%	
		Tuol Angkrong		6					■		50	209	8%	6%	14%	
		Daeum Roka	26						■			94	378	7%	20%	28%
		Kampong Kdei	45	6					■	■		102	438	30%	26%	56%
		Pralay Rumdeng	61	4					■	■		112	536	6%	14%	21%
		Prasat	58	7					■	■		222	995	14%	16%	30%
		Rumlech	39	6					■	■		194	863	16%	12%	28%
		Rung Ta Kok	33						■			220	-	14%	15%	28%
		Thnuoh Ta Chab	20						■			283	1,339	7%	13%	21%
		Bakan	65	4					■	■		255	1,182	13%	11%	24%
		Chamkar Ou	31	11					■	■		135	610	28%	11%	40%
		Kab Kralanh	10						■			123	538	15%	17%	32%
		Ou Rumchek	49	4					■	■		255	1,243	7%	12%	19%
		Stueng Kambot	30						■			204	-	10%	12%	23%
		Poulyum	23						■			195	-	8%	12%	21%
		Srae Lvea	25						■			230	-	12%	18%	30%
	Krakor	Krang Thum	27	7	52			1	■	■	■	141	676	9%	17%	26%
		Ou ach Kok	31	6	2			1	■	■	■	165	682	12%	17%	29%
		Thnoeng	18		12			1	■		■	109	520	7%	15%	22%
		Beng	20	6					■	■		134	303	29%	22%	52%
		Boeng Veal	13	3			Joint Dang Tuek Leach village		■	■		232	1,144	28%	0%	28%
		Chambak Thum	48	1			Joint Dang Tuek Leach village		■	■		222	1,100	12%	3%	15%
		Dang Tuek Leach	30	7			1		■	■		122	590	18%	7%	25%
		Kandal	35	1			Joint Dang Tuek Leach village		■	■		134	662	25%	3%	28%
		Chheu Teal	30						■			159	799	16%	14%	30%
		Saen Pen	59	8					■	■		108	781	6%	10%	16%
	Phnum Kravanh	Tbaeng Chrum	42						■			191	914	14%	3%	17%
		Ou Bak Tra	25		66			1	■		■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%
		Roveang	21		39			1	■		■	187	773	28%	31%	59%
		Veal	26		29			1	■		■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%
			Kol Totueng	26				1	■		■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%
Sub-Total Pursat	3	34	1,159	101	200	1	7	33	19	7	6,191	24,764	18%	12%	30%	

Table 1c: Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHS/Populations (as of March 31, 2012)

Province	Location		#Clients- Ag	#Clients- Fish	#Clients- Fsty	#CFi	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations					
	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHS	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	Damrei Chhlang	45	6				■	■		254	1,195	20%	30%	50%	
		Ou	51					■			166	-	45%	50%	95%	
	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sar Cheung				107	1			■	51	247	6%	18%	24%	
		Baek Kamphleung	23	10				■	■		123	551	7%	15%	22%	
		Kouk Chen	29	6				■	■		148	610	2%	15%	17%	
		Chob	2		8		1	■		■	58	-	40%	29%	69%	
		Bos			2		Joint Chob village			■	232	1,199	13%	19%	33%	
		Rumdeng			6		Joint Chob village			■	131	655	27%	16%	43%	
		Samraong			6		Joint Chob village			■	225	1,161	26%	18%	44%	
		Sambat			9		Joint Chob village			■	145	795	28%	17%	45%	
		Damrei Chhlang					Joint Chob village			■	75	-	37%	0%	37%	
		Chhuk					Joint Chob village			■	99	557	11%	12%	23%	
		Stueng	24					■			255	1,036	25%	10%	35%	
		Svay Chrum	54	9				■	■		207	414	23%	29%	52%	
		Thnal Chaek		6					■		318	1607	21%	15%	35%	
	Banteay Srei	Skun			23		1			■	158	1,065	17%	13%	30%	
	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	1		9		1	■		■	237	1229	4%	14%	18%	
		Ta Trav			6		Joint Svay Chek village			■	255	1,344	10%	24%	34%	
		Kandaol					Joint Svay Chek village			■	236	752	17%	21%	39%	
		Bos Ta Trav					Joint Svay Chek village			■	166	853	18%	27%	45%	
		Kouk Kak					Joint Svay Chek village			■	180	893	12%	11%	23%	
		Preah Kou Chas					Joint Svay Chek village			■	67	331	28%	21%	49%	
	Prasat Bakong	Kouk Thlok	21					■			315	1,522	8%	5%	14%	
		Trapeang Tuem	14					■			268	1,228	14%	6%	20%	
		Ta Trav	6					■			246	1,179	4%	2%	7%	
		Trapeang Thnal		3					■		207	1,032	7%	2%	9%	
		Sret Khang Lech	19					■			199	934	5%	3%	8%	
	Stueng			22		1			■	254	1218	13%	15%	28%		
	Sub-Total Siem Reap	5	28	289	40	198	0	5	12	6	16	5,275	23,607	16%	16%	32%

Table 1d: Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2012)

Location			# Clients Ag	# Clients Fish	# Clients Fsty	#CFI	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations				
Province	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	Samraong	37	6				■	■		170	877	7%	7%	13%
		Kouk Nguon	56	3				■	■		90	462	6%	9%	15%
		Lvea Choum	47	3				■	■		215	1035	17%	13%	30%
		Skon		2	47		1		■	■	102	723	24%	9%	32%
	Prasat Ballangk	Bos Veaeang			27		1			■	129	703	16%	22%	37%
		Ruessei Duoch		3	27		1		■	■	121	597	15%	35%	50%
	Sandan	Tum Ar			12		1			■	222	1042	14%	22%	37%
	Santuk	Banteay Yumreach	37					■			300	1356	1%	9%	11%
		Leav		5		1	1		■	■	208	1059	16%	12%	28%
		Prasat		1		Joint Leav village			■		224	1011	5%	15%	21%
		Ta Nhaok		3		Joint Leav village			■		167	888	16%	11%	27%
		Traeuy Myab	14	4		Joint Leav village		■	■		232	1026	6%	21%	21%
	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Samraong	32	6				■	■		207	1062	17%	18%	35%
	Prasat Sambour	Beng			73		1			■	79	727	75%	3%	77%
		Kampong Chheu Teal	26					■			466	1795	3%	6%	10%
		Trapeang Chuk	35					■			122	619	15%	21%	35%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	16	284	36	186	1	6	8	10	6	3,054	14,982	12%	14%	26%
Total All Four Provinces	21	122	2,728	276	748	6	23	83	57	44	27,028	117,372	16%	15%	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, March 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

PARTNER Clients

Table 1e: Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages –Partner Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2012)

Location		# BDS	# School Garden	# Rice Miller	# Commune	Sector Focus				Target Populations				
Province	District					BDS	School Garden	Rice Miller	Commune	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Bavel	13	6	3		■	■	■		24,044	110,498	21%	16%	37%
	Banan	9			2	■			■	20,466	80,963	14%	13%	27%
	Aek Phnum	6	2		5	■	■		■	16,135	68,745	17%	21%	38%
	Moung Ruessei	13	2	1	6	■	■	■	■	25,610	110,670	20%	16%	36%
	Thma Koul	38	11	5	6	■	■	■	■	25,479	116,247	20%	14%	34%
	Krong Battambang			2	2			■	■	24,166	116,988	12%	17%	29%
	Sangkae			1	3			■	■	24,644	77,882	19%	19%	39%
	Samlout		2		3		■		■	8,616	39,169	16%	22%	38%
Rotonak Mondol				1				■	8,892	32,185	23%	19%	42%	
Sub-Total Battambang	9	79	23	12	28	5	5	5	8	178,052	753,347	18%	17%	8%
Pursat	Bakan	67	14			■	■			28,103	82,120	16%	14%	30%
	Kandieng	3				■				13,703	60,948	18%	23%	41%
	Krakor	10	10			■	■			18,928	77,242	19%	15%	34%
	krong Pursat	1				■				11,033	54,952	16%	18%	34%
	Phnum Kravanh	4	4			■	■			13,704	58,102	20%	18%	38%
Sub-Total Pursat	5	85	28	0	0	5	3	0	0	85,471	333,364	17%	17%	34%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	2				■				26,600	113,968	20%	19%	39%
	Puok	5				■				24,091	118,168	14%	15%	29%
	Soutr Nikom	9				■				21,375	101,629	15%	18%	34%
Sub-Total Siem Reap	3	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	72,066	333,765	17%	17%	34%
TOTAL	17	180	51	12	28	13	8	5	8	335,589	1,420,476	17%	17%	34%

- 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, March 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

ANNEX III: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address
Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT

A Hands-on Approach to Improving Nutrition

Trainers use interactive methods to improve eating habits



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Villagers participate in a nutrition-themed game in Khnar Totueng village, Pursat Province.

“I found this very helpful. I will definitely come to the next session.”

Ly Kosal, 20, nutrition training participant

Cambodia HARVEST is addressing malnutrition, a major health concern in Cambodia, at the village level through games and other engaging methods.

Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

Two dozen villagers gathered in the shade beneath a stilt house on a sweltering afternoon in Orumchek village, Pursat Province. Divided into pairs, they introduced themselves to one another, talked about their favorite foods – mostly rich curries and piquant stir fries – and discussed a series of drawings depicting nutrition concepts. Two thirds were women, and many had infants tucked under their arms.

Heng Sareth, a nutrition trainer with Cambodia HARVEST, used games and role-playing activities to offer some valuable advice. “Don’t pull the leaves off the mustard greens. That’s the most nutritious part of the plant,” he said. “Wait until you remove the wok from the fire before adding salt, because the heat can neutralize the iodine.”

The gathering was part of a Cambodia HARVEST nutrition initiative that is helping Cambodia address malnutrition, a major health issue that has serious consequences, including stunting and disease. Under the initiative, subcontractor PATH provided training to local-level trainers, who use informal and interactive methods to introduce healthy eating practices to villagers in four target provinces.

To date, the initiative has trained 1,561 people – 882 of whom were female – a number that will rise to 8,000 during the life of the project. Heng, who has worked on similar NGO projects in the past, said the key to this one is its interactivity. “We also do a lot of follow-up visits with participants to ensure they’re putting the knowledge into practice,” he said.

Participant Ly Kosal, 20, said she was eager to try some of the things she had learned, including boiling drinking water for her children. “I found this very helpful. I will definitely come to the next session,” she said. As the session came to a close, the participants gathered around a table full of meat and produce, which they would work together to transform into a communal feast. They chopped leafy green vegetables and prepped protein-rich fish for the grill, putting their new-found knowledge to good use.

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • February 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT

Fish Farmers Adapt to Floods

Climate change adaptation techniques help clients save their ponds



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Khel Khem points to the high-water mark from record floods that washed out fish farms across Cambodia. Her pond, which survived, is behind her.

“With Cambodia HARVEST techniques, I feel confident that I can handle future floods.”

- Fish farmer Khel Khem

Cambodia HARVEST is helping demonstration clients adapt to the effects of global climate change, such as changing weather patterns.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

When record seasonal floods hit Battambang Province in late 2011, fish farmer Khel Khem feared the worst. Water levels reached 2.5 meters, higher than Khel’s head – and enough, she worried, to wash out her recently stocked pond.

But with the help of climate change adaptation techniques from Cambodia HARVEST, Khel was able to save her pond. And she’s done more than merely survive; she has thrived. At this point in the growing process, her tilapias weigh an average of 0.7 kilograms, much better than the 0.15 kilograms of years past. The bigger fish will lead to a higher profit at the local market, allowing her to expand her business and improve her family’s living standard.

The key to Khel’s success was her willingness to work hard and quickly apply Cambodia HARVEST techniques. When the water levels started rising in late September, program aquaculture technicians were in daily contact, sometimes even rowing out to Khel’s land in a canoe. “I appreciate the dedication they showed,” she said.

They demonstrated how to install a 3-meter-tall netting fence to keep her fish from escaping and unwanted fish – in particular predators – from entering. In addition, Cambodia HARVEST technicians advised her on preventing damage to the fence, including from floating debris, which might knock it over, and fresh-water crabs, which could cut holes in it.

Although she won’t know exactly how many fish survived until harvest time, she estimates the number at nearly half – 2,000 out of 5,000 – based on a feeding calculation method she learned from Cambodia HARVEST. Not bad for a farmer who expected to be empty-handed this harvest season.

“With Cambodia HARVEST techniques, I feel confident that I can handle future floods,” she said. She’s eager to share this information with her neighbors, whose ponds were completely destroyed. “I want my neighbors to be able to survive in the future, too.”

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • February 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT

Loans Help Rice Millers Build for Future

Access to finance helps family businesses improve their operations



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

An Sina used a \$10,000 loan to upgrade his equipment and purchase additional paddy from suppliers.

“Cambodia HARVEST has opened my eyes to wider potential markets.”

- An Sina, a rice miller in Battambang Province

Cambodia HARVEST is helping rice millers expand their businesses, create jobs, and stimulate rural growth.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

Credit is the life-blood of many small businesses. But as married couple An Sina and Tong Ranna discovered last year, loans can be difficult to come by for Cambodia’s rice millers. “We needed extra capital to improve our operations,” Tong said. However, the bank required additional collateral and detailed accounting records, which the couple’s four-year-old milling business did not have.

This year, after working closely with Cambodia HARVEST, An and Tong decided to apply again. Program staff helped them set up an accounting system that satisfied the bank’s lending officers and coached them on negotiating better loan terms. The end result was a \$10,000 loan.

With the extra money, the couple has been able to upgrade and service their aging equipment. They have purchased more paddy from farmers, which has improved their cash flow and helped them expand their business. And by linking rice millers with its demonstration rice farmers, Cambodia HARVEST ensures local farmers are benefitting from the increased production capacity of millers. Cambodia HARVEST is working with 12 millers, five of whom have received loans totaling \$175,000. The remaining millers have loan applications in progress.

Lack of capital and poor access to credit are significant obstacles for rice millers in Cambodia, hampering their ability to expand their operations, create jobs, and stimulate rural growth. Currently, some 90 percent of domestic surplus paddy is sent abroad for processing in neighboring Vietnam and Thailand, a major lost opportunity for the Cambodian economy.

Cambodia HARVEST is working with millers to reverse this trend and further develop the domestic rice milling industry. Training focuses on improved accounting and business practices, in addition to better production methods.

For An and Tong, the \$10,000 loan is just the beginning. “I’d like to begin exporting to Thailand,” An said. “Cambodia HARVEST has opened my eyes to wider potential markets.”

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • March 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT

Rattan Weavers Find Strength in Numbers

Working in groups helps mat makers fetch higher prices



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Nem Kimly (second from left) with the members of her weaving group in Pursat Province.

“I get the prices I want now. I bargain from a position of strength.”

- Nem Kimly, rattan mat weaver in Pursat Province

Cambodia HARVEST is working with rattan weavers to provide business opportunities to rural women and promote the use of sustainable forest resources.

Telling Our Story

U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

When Nem Kimly wanted to find a buyer for the rattan floor mats she began weaving five years ago, there was only one option: the local middleman. “I didn’t know how to find anyone else,” she said. Although the provincial capital was only 30 kilometers away, she rarely had the opportunity to leave her small village in Pursat Province.

Having only one buyer limited Nem’s leverage when negotiating the price of her mats. In addition, the other weavers in her village were all selling to the same person, which allowed the middlemen to play them off one another and drive down the price further. “We didn’t know the true market value of our mats,” she said.

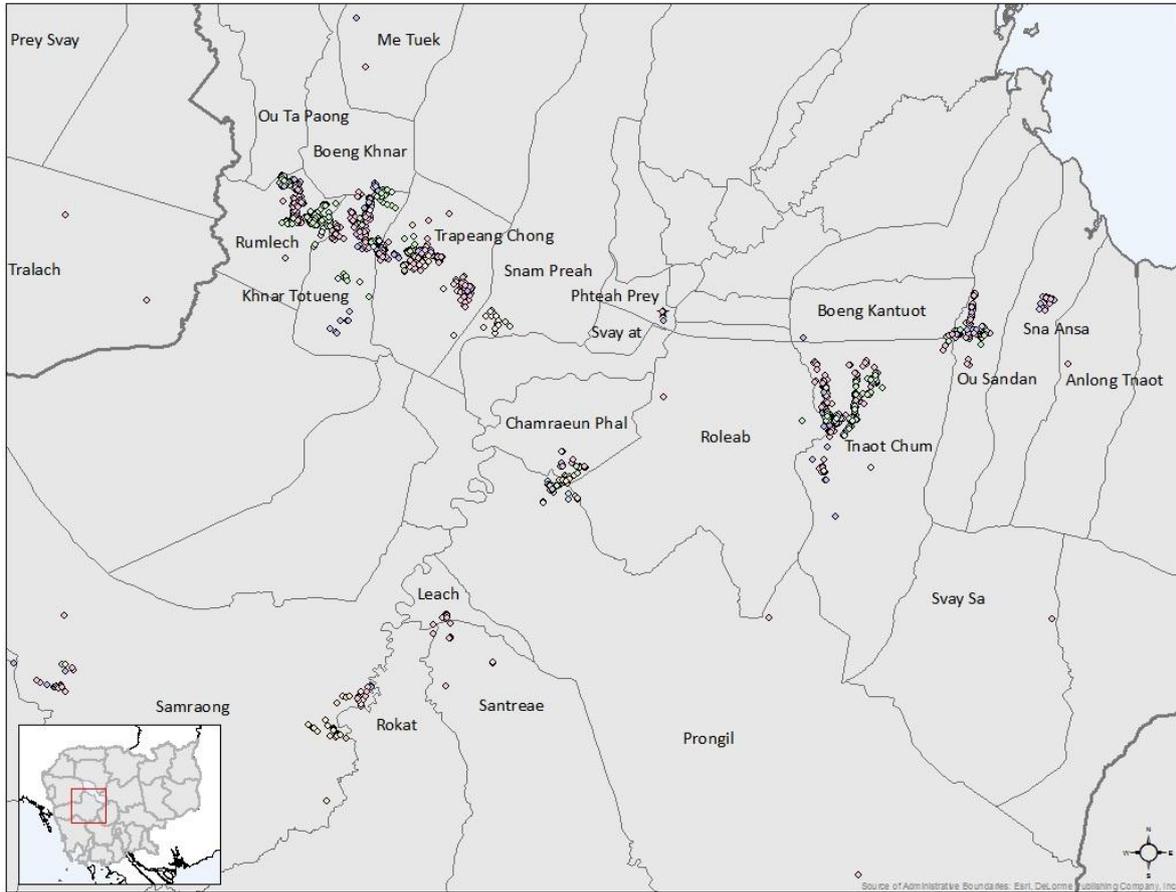
Since linking up with Cambodia HARVEST three months ago, Nem’s business has begun to improve. The program took her on an exposure trip to Siem Reap Province, where she found a buyer willing to pay \$12.50 per mat, better than the \$10 she was receiving before. In addition, the program helped Nem form a weaving group with four other local women, allowing them to negotiate prices collectively and share skills and experience. In just one month, four women’s groups in Pursat have increased their monthly incomes by an average of 130 percent.

Cambodia HARVEST’s work with weavers like Nem is accomplishing two goals. First, as part of the social inclusion component, it is providing business opportunities for poor women, who are underrepresented in Cambodia’s rural economy. Second, under the natural resources management component, it is promoting the use of sustainable products like rattan, offering an environmentally friendly alternative to traditional income-generating activities like logging and charcoal-making, which exploit forest resources. Furthermore, Cambodia HARVEST is linking villagers who harvest the raw materials used to make the mats with the weavers who need them. For Nem, working with Cambodia HARVEST has transformed how she views the rattan mat market. “I get the prices I want now. I bargain from a position of strength,” she said.

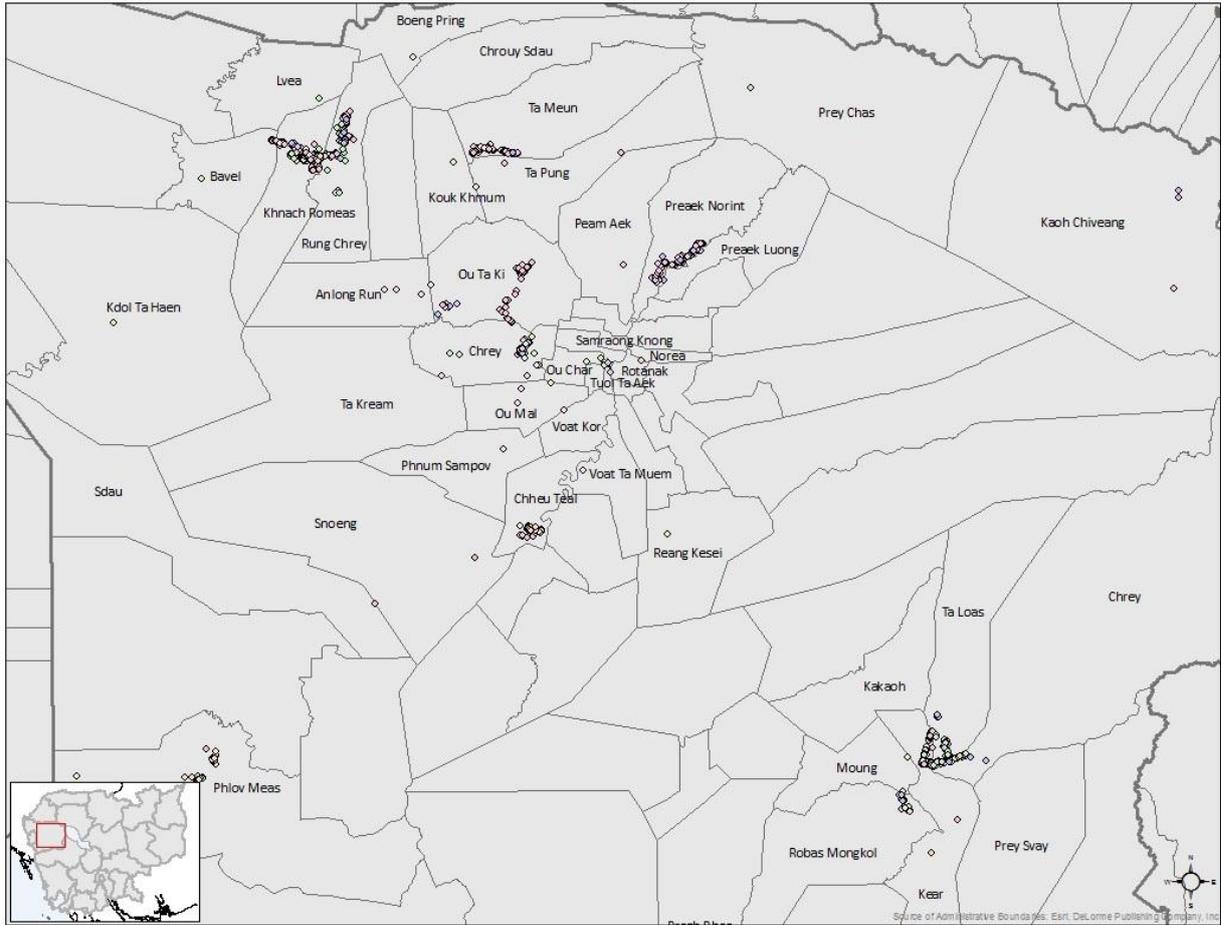
Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • March 2012

ANNEX IV: REGIONAL MAPS

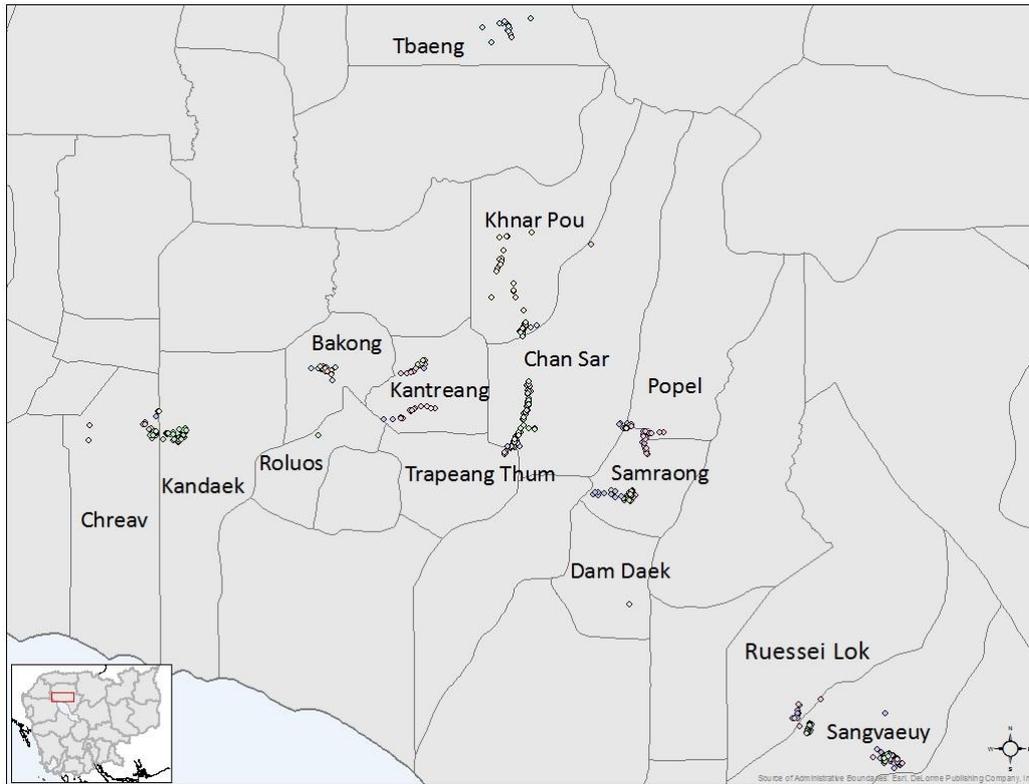
Map 1: Pursat Province



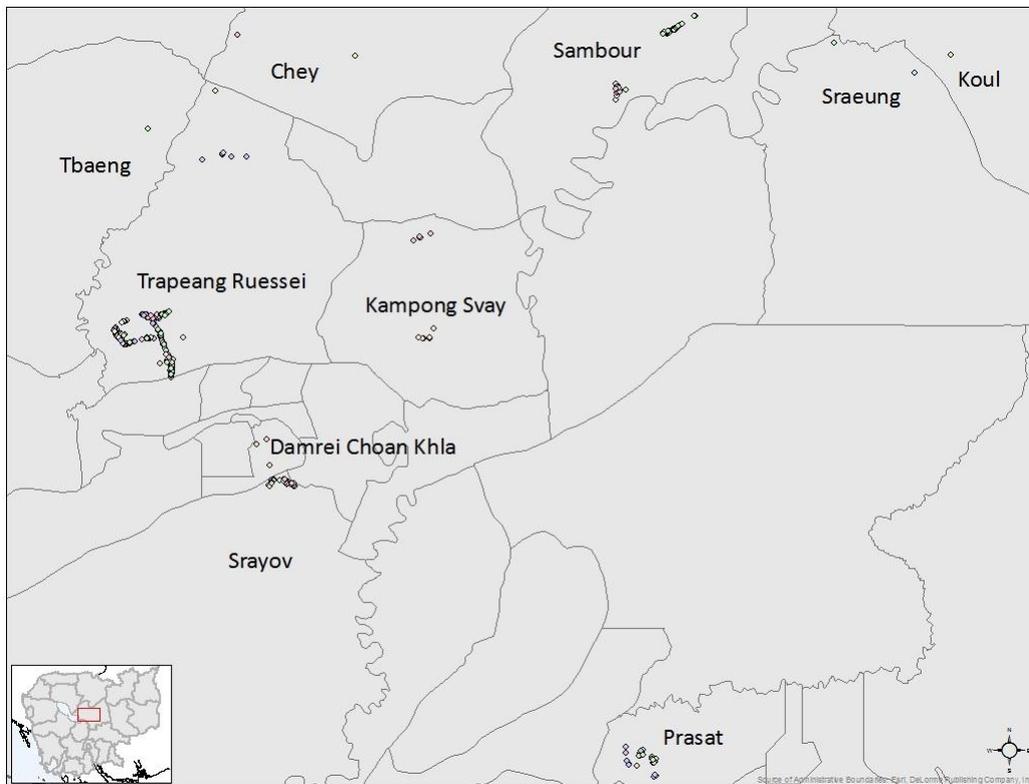
Map 2: Battambang Province



Map 3: Siem Reap Province



Map 4: Kampong Thom Province



ANNEX V: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

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