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QUARTERLY REPORT #6

HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY (HARVEST) PROGRAM



April-June 2012

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Cover Photo: Client rice farmers in Pre Vaeng Veng village, Siem Reap Province, transplant rice seedlings for planting in the upcoming wet season.

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 sixth 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, the program increased its technical assistance coverage in all four target provinces, reaching an additional 12,476 rural Cambodian households and bringing total beneficiaries to date to 31,491, or 45 percent of the 70,000 households targeted over the life of the program. The total number of unique individuals who have received U.S. government-supported short-term agricultural productivity or food security training this quarter reached 13,008, with a year-to-date achievement of 30,798, or 22 percent of the 140,000 targeted over the life of the program.

Cambodia HARVEST continued to expand its operations in client selection and training in all components – nutrition, climate change adaptation, horticulture, rice, aquaculture, and natural resource management – with special focus on Siem Reap and Kampong Thom provinces. Cambodia HARVEST identified 16 large rice producer groups throughout the four provinces, which will add thousands of new rice farmers to the program. Cambodia HARVEST also completed the third quarter performance monitoring survey, which showed that 326 households saw their incomes increase from the sales of home-grown produce and fish by an average of 167 percent, translating directly into better living standards and improved nutrition for these families.

Highlights from this quarter include:

Overall

- Cambodia HARVEST held 3,081 field training events this quarter and conducted 12,671 technical assistance extension visits to demonstration farms for a total of 68,614 participants (54 percent women). To date, the program has trained a total of 102,736 participants (53 percent women) across all program areas, helping improve their yields, increase their incomes, and better protect natural resources.

Agribusiness Value Chains

- Demonstrated through the third quarter M&E client performance monitoring survey that home garden households and commercial horticulture clients combined had an average increase in incremental earnings over base line data of 236 percent.
- Linked the country's second-largest milled-rice exporter with a seed producer cooperative in Battambang, leading to an initial sale of 6,000 kilograms at a price 20 percent higher than the cooperative customarily receives.
- Provided technical assistance to approximately 1,250 individual and group rice farmers as they prepare fields, establish seedling nurseries, and seed and transplant for the upcoming wet season.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Provided technical assistance to 16 fish hatchery clients to ensure that client fish farmers can stock their ponds with high-quality fingerlings.
- Established six cage aquaculture demonstration sites in floating villages that will be used as models to showcase more effective and productive cage aquaculture methodologies, which will lead to increased incomes and food security for these vulnerable populations.

- Helped aquaculture clients harvest their first cycle of walking catfish and climbing perch, attaining an average incremental income above baseline of 42 percent.
- Developed curriculum for an aquaculture degree program for the University of Battambang that will be implemented in the fall semester of 2012.
- Conducted 39 field days that drew 2,609 people to discuss the benefits of conservation, sustainable fisheries practices, and the function of community fisheries.

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Established community forestry tree nurseries as small businesses through the sale of seedlings, which will increase incomes for member households and lead to the establishment of community development funds that will provide low-interest loans.
- Began implementing activities under Fauna & Flora International's \$2 million subcontract for natural resource management, protected areas management, and biodiversity.
- Collaborated with USAID's regional Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program to improve the ability of Cambodian universities in educating students on global climate change and the UN's REDD project.
- Established a tree nursery at a high school in Siem Reap Province that will help 225 students learn basic principles of crop and tree nursery management and other valuable agricultural and forestry skills.

Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development

- Increased sales revenues for 71 input suppliers by 41 percent since they started working with the program, leading to higher incomes and living standards for their families and improved services for Cambodia HARVEST farmers.
- Educated 5,617 people on the importance of improved nutrition practices, helping Cambodians address malnutrition and related health problems such as stunting and wasting.
- Trained 504 young people on the proper use, storage, and maintenance of agricultural machinery, maximizing farmers' investments and building the capacity of people who face difficulty in finding employment in rural areas.
- Awarded scholarships to 11 students for the 2012-2013 academic years to pursue master's degrees at U.S. and regional universities.

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Helped five agribusinesses and one rice miller secure loans this quarter worth a total of \$65,000, allowing them to increase their production and trade volumes, and trained nine rice millers on record keeping, loan applications, and developing business plans to improve their access to credit.
- Initiated discussions on Cambodia's first paddy warehouse receipt system, which will help rice millers expand their operations and process more rice domestically.
- Sponsored a national workshop to disseminate the new Law on Management of Pesticide and Fertilizer, Cambodia's first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals. In addition, collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to draft a new law on the quality and safety of agricultural products.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.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.

I.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.

I.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 continued with activities in villages throughout Battambang and Pursat provinces, while increasing the selection of clients and implementation of activities in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom.

To date, Cambodia HARVEST has worked directly with a total of 5,104 clients across all areas of the program: 3,628 agricultural clients, 374 aquaculture and fishery clients, 734 forestry clients, 254 input supply clients, 21 rice miller clients, 51 school garden clients, 37 food security and nutrition commune partner clients, and five microfinance institution clients.

Cambodia HARVEST is partnering with 15 field-based NGOs consisting of 117 field technicians that are implementing agriculture (horticulture and rice), forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, and nutrition activities. Six of these are new NGO partners based in Kampong Thom and Siem Reap.

Geographically, the program is working in 341 villages: 131 in Battambang, 105 in Pursat, 55 in Siem Reap, and 50 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:

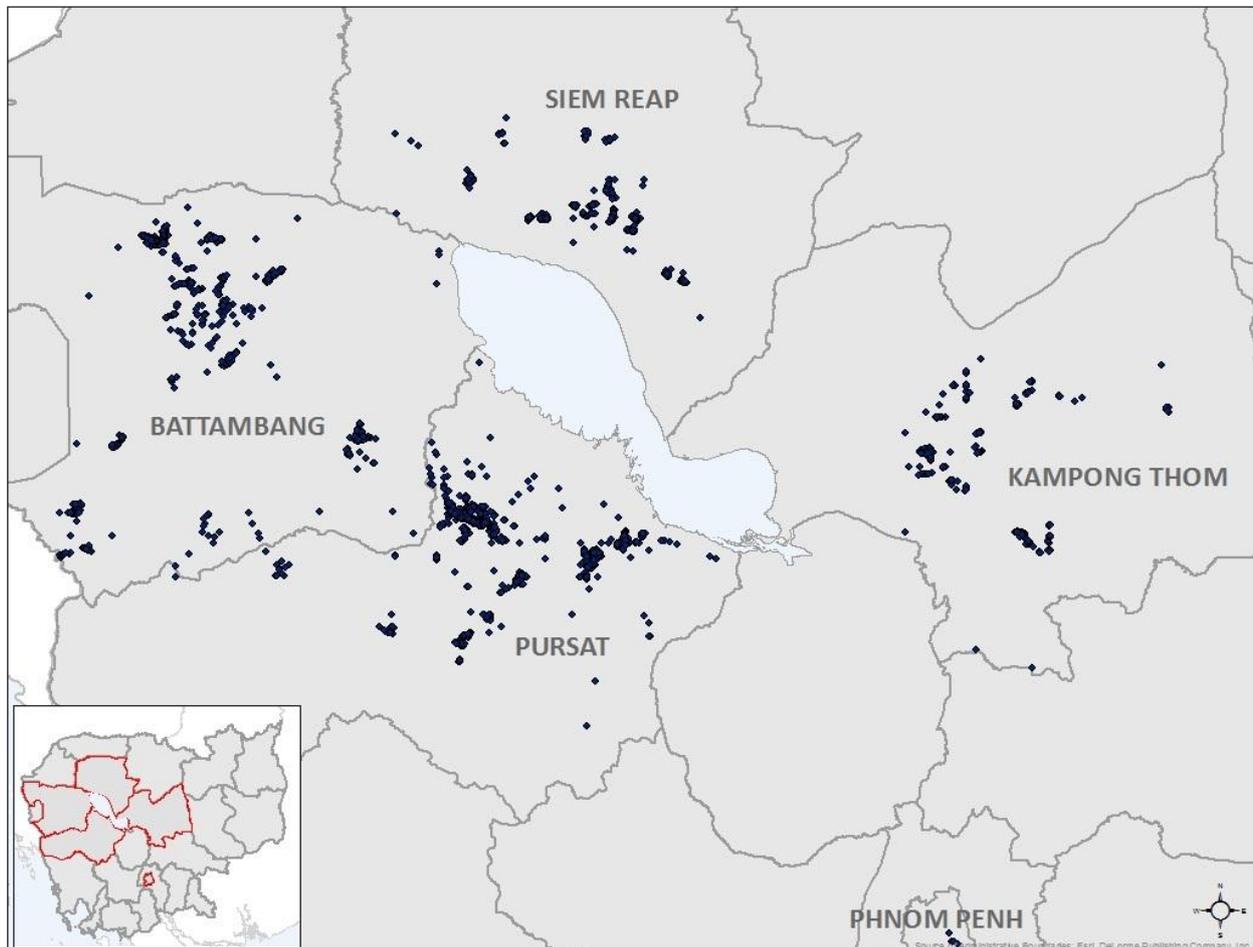
1. General condition, size, and material of the house;
2. Main source of income for the household;
3. Amount of livestock owned individually or collectively;
4. Number of family members in the household, distinguished by gender and age; and
5. Number of household members who cannot produce income due 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 I shows the geographic dispersal of Cambodia HARVEST target communes. More detailed regional maps are included in Annex IV.

Figure I: 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. Figure 2 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 (Mol)	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 (KYSO)	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 agricultural sector: 1) establishing 8,000 crop-diversified home gardens; 2) planting 45,000 hectares of certified aromatic rice varieties with 30,000 clients; and 3) 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 24,526 farm extension visits and trained 55,080 people.

- **Home garden incremental incomes increase nearly 300 percent.** The third quarter M&E client performance monitoring survey of client households showed that home garden households alone had an average productivity increase over base line data of 268 percent, with corresponding income

increases of 290 percent. Home gardens, which average approximately 200 square meters per household, contain vegetable types that are recommended for their nutritional value as well as crops that can be sold for additional household income. Households plant crops such as morning glory, mustard greens, pak choi, kale, and various herbs, which are all rich in vitamins A and C and iron.

- **Horticulture incremental incomes increase 200 percent.** Likewise, commercial horticulture showed a yield increase of 137 percent with a 200 percent increase in income. Bitter gourd, long beans, and cucumber are the preferred cash crops for home gardens as well as for most commercial clients, who also plant tomato and hot peppers on an average area of 0.25 hectare.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Commercial horticulture client Tem Toeum and his wife Chhan Saro of Kouk Chen village in Siem Reap Province proudly display a morning's harvest of bitter gourd and long bean.

- **Farm cooperative benefits from sale to exporter.** Cambodia HARVEST linked the country's second-largest milled-rice exporter with a seed producer cooperative in Battambang, leading to an initial sale of 6,000 kilograms of seed at 2,450 riel (\$.60) per kilo, a 20 percent increase over the price the 33 producers customarily receive. Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST marketing specialists linked 17 buyers of vegetables and fish with commercial clients, helping these farmers, many of whom live in remote villages with limited access to markets, find buyers willing to pay competitive prices. Thus far, the program has created 41 such linkages, in which buyers are invited to meet and talk directly with farmers whose products are close to harvest.
- **Rice farmers prepare for upcoming planting season.** With the wet rice-growing season fast approaching, Cambodia HARVEST is providing technical assistance to farmers as they prepare fields and seedling nurseries for planting. Currently, the program is working with approximately 1,250 active individual and group rice farmers, who are organized into rice groups in the four target provinces. All farmers will have access to new growing practices, newly introduced farming equipment, and improved crop varieties, which will modernize the way they manage their crops and lead to improved yields and higher incomes. Cambodia HARVEST plans on reaching approximately 7,500 farmers through 400 demonstration sites belonging to 16 farmer groups across the four target provinces this season, and the program is projecting to assist a total of 30,000 rice farmers by the end of the program.

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 16 suitable hatcheries to provide technical assistance in 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.

- **Fish hatcheries learn improved techniques.** The program began collaborating with 16 fish hatchery clients this quarter, part of Cambodia HARVEST's efforts to ensure that client fish farmers are able to stock their ponds with high-quality fingerlings. To kick off the initiative, Cambodia

HARVEST organized a five-day training session on aquaculture hatchery management hosted by Dr. Ron Phelps of Auburn University. Lack of an adequate supply of high-quality fish fingerlings is one of the biggest problems facing the country's aquaculture sector. Cambodia HARVEST's work with hatcheries will not only benefit program clients, who will generate increased incomes, but it will also support the Fisheries Administration's goals of building aquaculture capacity nationwide.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Aquaculture hatchery management training participants practiced counting fish eggs from brood stock.

- **Cage aquaculture will improve food security in floating villages.** Cambodia HARVEST established cage aquaculture demonstration sites at six lead client households in floating communities on the Tonle Sap Lake. With improved cage aquaculture techniques, the households – which are poor and lack land for conventional aquaculture ponds – will be able to significantly increase the number of fish they raise for home consumption and sale, thereby increasing their incomes and improving their food security. The cages will be used as models to demonstrate effective and productive cage aquaculture techniques to other floating communities, which tend to use traditional and less effective cage aquaculture methods. Cambodia HARVEST aims to have at least 33 such demonstration sites operational over the life of the project.
- **Government tentatively approves snakehead fish project.** The Fisheries Administration has informally approved a Cambodia HARVEST proposal to cultivate snakehead fish, a species that is currently banned in Cambodia. Under the terms of the proposal, the ban would be lifted and Cambodia HARVEST would initiate a pilot snakehead aquaculture project using man-made feed rather than wild-caught fish, which negatively impacts the environment and led to the government ban. Snakeheads have high market demand and are a potentially lucrative activity for fish farmers. The pilot project will demonstrate that snakehead culture using local strains of hatchery-reared stock and pelleted feed is economically viable and environmentally safe.
- **Aquaculture clients harvest ponds.** The program's current eight aquaculture clients harvested walking catfish and climbing perch this quarter. On average, the clients earned \$120 per demonstration site, a positive return of 42 percent over base line sales, which does not include what they have taken for household consumption. This is the first of three harvest cycles that each of the pond clients will have with direct technical assistance from the program before they are considered sustainable. With each of the succeeding cycles farmers will learn how to correct improper feeding practices and stocking densities - the two most important factors for a healthy fish catch and profitable returns.
- **Battambang University develops aquaculture curricula.** Cambodia HARVEST developed curriculum for an aquaculture degree program for the University of Battambang in an effort to provide needed education in an area that is vital to Cambodian diets and that will provide employment opportunities in the domestic aquaculture sector. A two-year Associate Degree and a four-year Bachelors of Science curriculum for students will emphasize hands-on field experience using a science-based approach. In addition, the program is working with the university to establish a demonstration fish hatchery on the campus experimental farm. Cambodia HARVEST has already begun assisting the farm by providing intensive hands-on training in appropriate hatchery management skills to the farm manager and two technicians.

- **Community fisheries hold field days.** Cambodia HARVEST conducted 39 field days that drew a total of 2,609 people to discuss the benefits of conservation, sustainable fisheries practices, and the function of the community fisheries. Assistance is also being provided to community fisheries in the development and use of refuge ponds and fish sanctuaries to increase wild fish stocks. In addition, the program facilitated three community fisheries congresses in cooperation with the Fisheries Administration that gathered community fishery members, the community fishery executive committee, and other community members. These congresses are stipulated in community fishery by-laws and are an opportunity for community members to speak directly with decision makers, but they are rarely held.

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.

- **Tree nurseries generate income.** With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, client tree nurseries are establishing themselves as small businesses and generating income for member households. One such nursery at Phnum Rai community forestry group in Battambang Province generated its first business this quarter, selling 500 seedlings for a total of \$150. With the revenue from this and future sales, nurseries will be able to finance their operations and establish community development funds to provide low-interest loans to community forestry group households. The sales also benefit buyers, which can use the seedlings to establish woodlots and agroforestry areas that provide employment, food, and environmentally sustainable fuel.



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Ou Bak Tra Community Forestry households acquire Moringa tree seedlings from a community tree nursery in Pursat. Moringa, an important source of key nutrients, can easily be integrated into traditional meals for healthy eating.

- **Tree nurseries create management guidelines.** The program worked closely with its three existing tree nurseries clients to create management structures and by-laws, which are essential to the long-term sustainability of the nurseries. The guidelines establish the roles and responsibilities of tree nursery management bodies and standards governing the use of funds, ensuring that all management activities are formalized, agreed upon, and transparent.
- **School nursery teaches students agriculture and forestry skills.** Cambodia HARVEST worked closely with Khna Pou Community Forestry group in Siem Reap Province to establish a tree nursery at nearby Khna Pou High School, which will help 225 students learn the basic principles of crop and tree nursery management and other valuable agriculture and forestry skills. When fully operational in mid-2013, the nursery will be able to produce up to 80,000 tree seedlings for distribution and sale to other Cambodia HARVEST community forestry groups and any other interested parties. Income generated from sales will be reinvested in the nursery and used to establish a community development fund that will benefit all community forestry group members.

- **Cambodian universities strengthen climate change curricula.** The program is collaborating with USAID's regional mission in Bangkok on improving the ability of Cambodian universities to educate students about global climate change and the UN's Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). As part of USAID's regional Lowering Emissions from Asia's Forests (LEAF) initiative, a workshop in Bangkok gathered representatives from Asian universities to discuss better integration of global climate change subject areas into undergraduate and graduate curricula. With Cambodia HARVEST sponsorship, representatives from the Royal University of Phnom Penh and the Royal University of Agriculture attended the event, the first step in a number of future collaborations between Cambodia HARVEST and LEAF.
- **Fauna & Flora International begins subcontract activities.** Fauna & Flora International (FFI) began implementing activities this quarter for natural resource management, protected areas management, and biodiversity conservation. FFI hired key staff members to oversee these activities, including an agro-ecologist who will be responsible for coordinating overall technical implementation of the program's 32 agroforestry areas and 32 woodlots in all target provinces. Meanwhile, FFI began climate change mitigation work that will strengthen the government's capacity to develop projects based on the UN's REDD initiative. FFI, along with subcontractor Aruna Technology Ltd., will address critical gaps in national carbon accounting capacity by training key government officials on forest carbon inventory techniques, as well as conducting a REDD feasibility study of the 402,000-hectare Central Cardamoms Protected Forest.

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.

- **Input suppliers increase their knowledge and sales.** Seventy one input suppliers have increased sales revenue by an average of 41 percent since they started working with the program, leading to increased incomes and improved living standards for their families, as well as improved services provided to Cambodia HARVEST and other customer farmers. With program training, these input suppliers are better able to advise their customers on the proper use of products available at their shops, resulting in better yields for farmers. During the quarter, the program's business development component also:
 - Added 158 agricultural input suppliers as demonstration clients this quarter, far exceeding its quarterly target of 23. The program is now working with a total of 350 input suppliers, 40 percent of them women, who tend to play a leading role in managing these mostly family-run businesses.
 - Trained 154 staff members from input supply stores on agrochemical use and business management; 14 on postharvest practices; and 16 on use of the drum seeder, an inexpensive technology that is transforming how rice farmers plant their fields.
 - Distributed 26,640 copies of eight technical bulletins, posters, and other information materials to input suppliers, and the program held five training workshops with three partner NGOs that focused on strengthening the way suppliers manage their businesses.

- Upgraded 35 client input supply shops by installing display racks and reorganizing their products, among other improvements designed to attract new customers.
 - Linked seven input supply shops with provincial and national distributors that supply high-quality products, which many farmers are now demanding as a result of working with program agronomists. Input suppliers have begun stocking higher-quality agricultural products in their stores, including rice and vegetable seeds, plastic mulch, seed trays, and trellis netting. The program has created 13 such linkages to date.
 - Established 23 agricultural demonstration sites at input supply shops. These small plots of farmland allow suppliers to teach improved agricultural techniques to farmers, leading to increased customer loyalty and higher sales for the shops, as well as higher yields and lower input costs for farmers. To date, 29 input suppliers have created demonstration sites.
- **Trainers strengthen nutrition practices.** Cambodia HARVEST educated 5,617 rural households this quarter on the importance of improved nutrition practices, which are helping Cambodians address malnutrition and related health problems such as stunting and wasting. In addition, the program organized 15 nutrition field days, which include cooking demonstrations and question-and-answer sessions that educate participants about the nutritional value of everyday ingredients, among other topics.
 - **Guidebook strengthens nutrition education.** Cambodia HARVEST published and distributed 60 copies of a Khmer-language nutrition guide that supplements training provided earlier this year to NGO staff members working at the village level to improve rural nutrition practices. The guide provides detailed information on Cambodia HARVEST's training-of-trainers nutrition curriculum, which is composed of 13 modules on family nutrition and six modules on participatory, interactive training methods. The guide is also being used to develop shorter, one-day training courses for program agronomists and fisheries and forestry specialists, who are incorporating nutrition information into their work with clients.
 - **Young people gain valuable machinery skills.** Training has been extended to 504 people in their 20s and early 30s on the proper use, storage, and maintenance of farm machinery, which is becoming increasingly prevalent on Cambodian farms. The training saves farmers time and money and ensures that they get the most out of their investments. In addition, it is building the capacity of young Cambodians, many of whom face difficulty in finding employment in rural areas. To that end, 60 participants will continue to receive technical and business development training to help them start machine repair businesses or find employment in established businesses. In all, the program will train 3,000 young people, who are expected to share these lessons with family members and neighbors.
 - **Videos complement technical training.** Cambodia HARVEST produced a short technical video on land preparation and soil management designed to teach rural households how to establish and maintain home gardens. The video is the first in a planned series of seven or eight videos designed to transmit technical information in a clear and engaging manner to a wide audience, including farmers, fishermen, and those working on natural resource management.

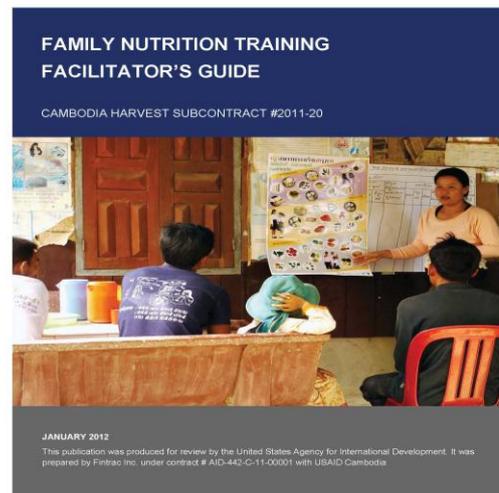


Photo by Fintrac Inc.

This recently published nutrition guide, which was distributed in Khmer, supplements the program's training-of-trainers nutrition curriculum.

- **Food security workshop highlights nutrition challenges.** On behalf of USAID, Cambodia HARVEST co-sponsored a two-day national workshop organized by the Cambodian government that highlighted the nutrition situation in the country and presented strategies for reducing malnutrition, in particular among women and children. The event drew 500 participants, who discussed strategies for dealing with malnutrition, including diet diversification and improving access to food by linking agriculture and nutrition activities. Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen gave a speech that highlighted the country's recent progress in child malnutrition rates. Despite these successes, Cambodia remains among the 20 worst countries globally in this category.
- **Tree species to improve local diets.** Cambodia HARVEST helped an initial 497 rural households cultivate highly nutritious Moringa seedlings, which have leaves that are rich in protein and important vitamins and minerals. Program specialists germinated the seedlings in the program's three active tree nurseries and distributed them to the households, which then received follow-up training from food security/nutrition specialists on the benefits of integrating fresh leaves and dried leaf powder into their daily diets.
- **Overseas seminars build capacity of local leaders.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to improve the skills and knowledge of Cambodians through its Long Term Participant Training activity, which sends academic, business, and government leaders abroad for training opportunities. A total of 10 people attended regional and U.S. events, which provided participants with an international perspective on crucial issues facing Cambodia's development.
- **Program adds NGO partners.** Cambodia HARVEST established long-term partnerships with nine Cambodian NGOs that will implement activities in the new target provinces of Siem Reap and Kampong Thom, bringing the total number of local NGOs working with Cambodia HARVEST to 15 for the quarter. In June, the program held a major orientation workshop for the new partners that included discussions of Cambodia HARVEST's overall activities, Fintrac's methodology and vision, and the project's work plan, targets, and contract deliverables, among other subjects. Similar sessions will continue over the duration of the NGO contract period to strengthen their capacity. In addition, the Cambodia HARVEST subcontract team carried out assessments to determine the baseline status of five of the new partners, and it will also conduct midterm reviews of these NGOs in six months, as well as additional reviews for the other nine remaining partners.
- **Scholarships offer education opportunities at overseas universities.** As part of its efforts to build the capacity of promising young Cambodians, the program awarded scholarships to 11 people for the 2012-2013 academic years to pursue two-year master's degrees at U.S. and regional universities. To date, 10 of the 11 awardees have been accepted to institutions of their choice to pursue academic degrees in Cambodia HARVEST core areas:
 - Fisheries and Applied Aquaculture at Auburn University
 - Biological and Agricultural Engineering at North Carolina University
 - Agriculture Economics at the University of Kentucky
 - Public Policy at Oregon State University
 - Agricultural Economics at the University of Arkansas
 - Environmental Science at the Asian Institute of Technology
 - Nutrition at the University of Philippines
 - Environment Development and Sustainability at Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

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.

- **Rural businesses receive loans.** Cambodia HARVEST trained 43 agricultural businesses and 29 participants from five microfinance institutions in order to improve the flow of credit in the agricultural sector. As a result of this training, five agribusinesses and one rice miller received loans worth a total of \$65,000, allowing them to increase their production and trade volumes. To date, 11 businesses have received \$240,000 in agriculture credit. Program marketing and finance specialists trained the agribusinesses on practices designed to improve their creditworthiness, including bookkeeping and drafting business plans. Five partner microfinance institutions were trained on how to better assess loan applications and improve their financial products to meet the needs of farmers, who are viewed as risky and unfavorable for credit. In addition to the training courses, the program has created 41 linkages to date between lenders and demonstration clients in need of loans.
- **Warehouse receipt system to improve domestic milling industry.** Cambodia HARVEST is in the process of developing the country's first paddy warehouse receipt system, which will help rice millers expand their operations and process more rice domestically. Currently, the bulk of Cambodia's rice is exported to neighboring countries for processing, a lost opportunity for the nation's economy. A local warehouse system will enable farmers with paddy surpluses to store their product and sell it for higher prices during parts of the year when rice is scarce and prices are high, resulting in higher incomes for these rural families. In April, the program hosted a high-level policy roundtable that drew the Cambodian Secretary of State of the Ministry of Economy and Finance and 30 other government policymakers, bankers, rice millers, collateral managers, investors, rice traders, and development partners. Consultations are ongoing with 14 commune councils about building paddy warehouses at the community level.
- **Workshop highlights new law on agrochemicals.** Cambodia HARVEST sponsored a national workshop on June 6, 2012, at the Cambodiana Hotel in Phnom Penh, to disseminate the recently formalized Law on Management of Pesticide and Fertilizer, the country's first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals. Incorrect use of agrochemicals is a major problem on Cambodia's farms, leading to health problems and environmental damage. The event helped participants better understand the law and how to implement it at the local level. Over 250 participants attended from the government, the private sector, and development partners, including the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries. The workshop kicks off a planned series of four workshops in Cambodia HARVEST's four target provinces that are expected to draw 200 participants each. In addition, the program is printing and disseminating 3,000 copies of the law throughout the country.
- **Rice millers weigh benefits of formalizing operations.** Nine rice millers attended training sessions this quarter on record keeping, loan applications, and developing business plans, as part of Cambodia HARVEST's efforts to help millers become formal businesses. To date, 21 millers have attended such training. Currently, most rice millers are informal and family owned, hampering their ability to access bank loans to expand their operations. Program training helps these businesses weigh the benefits of formalizing their operations against some of the drawbacks, including higher financial risk. As a result of the training, 12 participants requested one-on-one consultative meetings with program specialists and bank representatives, with a view toward formalizing their businesses.

- **Law will improve marketing of Cambodian rice abroad.** Cambodia HARVEST is assisting the Cambodian government in developing a legal framework that will help domestic rice producers better market and sell their product overseas. The law will consider intellectual property rights, trademarks, geographical origins, and other guidelines that could improve the international marketability of improved rice seed varieties produced in Cambodia. The program collaborated with the Supreme National Economic Council to hold a roundtable discussion on the guidelines that will feed into national policymaking in rice seed adoption, dissemination, and extension throughout Cambodia.
- **Food safety law will improve standards.** Cambodia HARVEST is working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to draft a new law on the quality and safety of agricultural products. Development of Cambodia's agricultural sector is limited in part by the lack of a clear legal framework addressing jurisdiction, requirements for safe and wholesome food, and compliance and enforcement mechanisms for the production of safe food. This technical assistance has actively engaged the government working group to prepare this draft law. In addition to this, food safety trainings and other capacity building will be provided to relevant officials for better understanding, and possibly, improved performance in preparing relevant regulations with effective implementations.

3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Complete the rehabilitation of the remaining 3.3-kilometer Plov Luong irrigation canal in Rumlech commune, Pursat and operationalize its water user group.
- Plant 400 rice demonstration sites.
- Partner with the Fisheries Administration to initiate snakehead pilot culture trials and begin technical meetings to discuss implementation plans.
- In collaboration with the Fisheries Administration, conduct 40 Fish Day events in Cambodia HARVEST target provinces to educate participants about sustainable fisheries management.
- Develop site management plans and initiate technical trainings to community forestry members on basic skills for all current agroforestry sites (six) and woodlots (10).
- Identify gaps in Central Cardamoms Protected Forest management plan implementation and agree on priorities for Cambodia HARVEST actions.
- Begin protected area management activities with NGO Wildlife Conservation Society in Prek Toal Core Wildlife Sanctuary on the Tonle Sap Lake.
- Initiate mitigation activities in the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest and related implementation activities with Fauna & Flora International and Aruna Technologies.
- Assist the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in finalizing information for their Seed Management and Plant Breeder Rights policy.
- Assist the Department of Agro Industry of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in drafting policy recommendations, strategic plan, and mechanisms in implementing the Sub-decree on Contract Farming.
- Initiate technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment in developing a policy and guidelines for the establishment of community protected areas and develop a National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan for protected area and biodiversity management.
- Train 25 counterparts, trade associations, government officials, and NGO staff members in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products.
- Evaluate and test various easy to use market information reporting and dissemination methods (e.g. mobile phone MMS price and buyer opportunities) for commercial and large scale home gardens.
- Identify and link 190 formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients.
- Conduct the third round of a comprehensive market survey in 19 markets across the four target provinces.
- Train 30 personnel from microfinance institutions in crop cycles, commodity profiles, production costs, and benefits.
- Install billboards in 69 target villages for multiple information sharing.
- Train 19 new rice millers on how to access credit loans and link them to local financial institutions.
- Train 30 provincial and Phnom Penh-based government officials on food safety management systems and post-harvest technology applications.
- Test the use of Moringa leaves as a low-input aquaculture feed supplement.

- Draft a business plan and formulate a marketing plan for one tree nursery that can serve as a model for the other seven nurseries.
- Implement the women's fish processing project in eight floating villages to assist approximately 400 women in the provinces of Pursat, Battambang, and Kampong Thom.
- Develop and implement training courses on family nutrition that will increase the nutrition capacity of national and provincial ministry officials and Cambodians working in the public and private sectors.
- Recruit and mobilize two partner NGOs to implement and expand the vocational youth farm machinery operation and maintenance training program to 140 villages and 2,700 participants.
- Provide monthly family nutrition training in all villages in four provinces (estimated 7,000 individuals).
- Establish producer/marketing groups with home garden clients with a minimum of two groups per province, as a trial initiative.
- Recruit and mobilize a partner NGO for implementation of the mobile kitchen project in a minimum of one province.
- Implement nutrition awareness raising/training with a minimum of four commune councils and two health centers per province.
- Perform USAID readiness assessments for subcontract management compliance on nine NGOs to determine baseline and midterm status.
- Field the remaining eight candidates to U.S. and regional universities to pursue two-year master's degrees under the Limited Participant Training Program.
- Enlist 1,200 new home garden clients, 30 new schools (school gardens), 400 commercial horticulture clients, and 6,000 rice clients.
- Field 44 new NGO staff members to 58 villages, 11 forestry communities, and three fishery communities.

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	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
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	37	38	
1.1.1	Rice		1	1	1	updates	updates	updates	updates	3	3	# produced		AG	x	2	1	
1.1.2	Commercial horticulture		16	2	2	2	2	2	updates	22	26	# produced		AG	x	17	9	
1.1.3	Home gardens		1	1	1	1	2	2	updates	4	8	# produced		AG, SI	x	2	6	
1.1.4	Postharvest		3	3	3	3	3	3	updates	12	18	# produced		POST	x	3	15	
1.1.5	Processing		2	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	+	13	-2	
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	739	1374	
1.2.1.1	Rice	195			214		225	131		214	765	Farmer groups		AG (others)	x	323	442	
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	74	25	25			68	81		50	273	Farmer groups		AG (others)	x	61	212	
1.2.1.3	Home gardens	131	132	86	116	120	245	245		454	1,075	Farmer groups		AG, SI (others)	x	355	720	
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)	x	4,173	7065	
1.2.2.1	Rice	195			1678		1575	917		1,678	4,365	Farmers/households		AG (others)	x	1,362	3003	
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture	74	100	103			272	324		203	873	Farmers/households		AG (others)	+	339	534	
1.2.2.3	Home gardens	365	1279		696	720	1470	1470		2,695	6,000	Farmers/households		AG, SI (others)	+	2,472	3528	
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)	x	884	1229	
1.3.1	Rice demonstration farms (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	195			102	112	225	131		214	765	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	x	229	536	
1.3.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration farms for local markets	74	25	25			68	81		50	273	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	128	145	
1.3.3	Home garden demonstration farms	60	150	75	180	120	245	245		525	1,075	Demonstration farms established		AG (others)	+	527	548	
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)	x	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)	+	108,282	239218	
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	756	6244	
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	23	777	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
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)	x	6,519	-519	
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)	x	0	18000	
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)	x	4,154	33646	
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)	x	183	617	
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	37,109	722891	
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	165	1948	
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	5,254	34746	
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	246	6154	
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)		AG, OPS (others)	=	0	25000	
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	4800	
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)	x	0	8400	
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	764	10236	
1.4.12.2	Dust masks		532	6524	412	9540	2880	13268	10844	17,008	44,000	Distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	1,016	42984	
1.4.12.3	Rubber boots		113	1631	103	696	720	1742	1795	2,543	6,800	Pairs distributed		AG, OPS (others)	x	756	6044	
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	1,108	4892	
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	80	720	
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	

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
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)	+	24,526	121858
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	55,080	310880
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	7,313	176687
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	4,460	50540
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	3,342	18580
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
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	9	7
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	134	466
			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		x	257	943
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	+	3,277	29176
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	+	11,540	53474
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	243	2057

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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	6,794	50706
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	+	2	1
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	Done	1	0
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	=	1	2
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	=	12	36
2.4.1.1	Community Refuge Ponds/Fish Sanctuary			6			3	3	3		6	15	Community Refuge Ponds demonstration sites established		FISH	=	6	9
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	=	6	27
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	+	360	1002
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	+	104	168
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	+	7,430	23697
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	+	5	10
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

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			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4										Status	To Date	Balance
			Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
3	NRM, Environment and Climate Change																	
3.1	Global Climate Change																	
3.1.1	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	0	
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	
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	1	

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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	50	
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	200	
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	1	
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	+	21	89	
			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	# 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	+	2,435	2688	
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	+	11,501	4195
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	238	578
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	+	7,285	17195
3.2.6	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities		9	5	5	5	24	25	12		24	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. Hectareage is tentatively projected at 500ha per PF, with an average of 200H/H per village directly benefiting and 4 villages (est. 3200 H/H) within the wider commune benefiting indirectly	FFI/NRM	=	0	3	
3.2.7	Provide Technical Support to CF		5			4	10	11	15	9	45	CF Areas formally registered with the Forestry Administrative	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	Hectareage 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					423000				423,000	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. Hectareage 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	=	0	423,000	
3.2.10	Establishment of District-level watershed management committees					2	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	=	0	6	
3.2.11	Initiate public awareness campaigns on NRM/Conservation subjects					1				-	1	Campaigns	Subject 1: value and threats to inland fisheries and wildlife for food security	FFI/NRM	=	0	1	
						1				-	1	Campaigns	Subject 2: PA Law, Forestry Law, Wildlife Law, Land-use Guidelines;		=	0	1	

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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 households.	SI, ALL (others)	+	18%	-8%	
4.2.2	Women clients as a percentage of total clients		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	40%		40%	% of clients that are women			+	48%	-8%	
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%	9%	
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)	x	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.	ffi, NRM, SI (others)		-	-	
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	0	10	
4.3.5.1	Commercial womens group													SI, BDS, TBD		0	0	
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	+	504	2496	
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	x			
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	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)	+	9,345	10,655	

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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)	+	37	63
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
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)	Done	1	0
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	follow-up			Baseline and follow-up surveys conducted	To assess dietary diversity and nutritional status of client household sample	SI (others)	=	On going	NA
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

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5	Capacity Building - BDS Providers																	
5.1	NGOs & CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)												For intensive capacity building in support of USAID's 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	11	15	
5.1.2	Capacity Building of CBO/NGO Alliance Partners												Alliance					
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	
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.	+	254	49	
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	+	346	116	
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	65	238	
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	+	44	72	
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	+	12	12	
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)	+	29	51	
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	x	8	20	
				200000	200000	200000	200000	200000		600,000	1,000,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders			x	239896	760104	
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	+	217	-148	

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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.		=	8	40
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		=	5	45
6	Marketing & Market Analysis																	
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys		1	2	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	3	10
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	=	3	0
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	360	1619
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	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	0
6.5	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products					15	15				15	30	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	Training includes each participant producing one crop/product-specific market survey	MKT	=	0	30
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	+	50	134
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)	+	21	41
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)	x	0	4

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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	43	109	
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	25	127	
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, POST (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		0		
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	0	
8.1.2	Design database structure (including web accessibility)									-	-	Database designed		IT, AG	=	0	0	
8.1.3	Import data (including labeling and use instructions, with translations into Khmer)									-	-	Data imported		IT, POL, AG	=	0	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	=	239	N/A	
8.3	Develop and implement alliances with private sector and other partners		1		1	2	2	2		2	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	0	
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	0	
8.4.3	Assist government to produce practical regulations to implement the sub-decree on contract farming				1					1	1				=	On going	0	
8.4.3.1	Assess initial implementation of contract farming									-	-	Assessment done		POL, AG	=	0	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	
8.4.4	Assist relevant government agencies to establish food safety regulations									-	-	Food safety regulations established		POL, AG, POST	=	1		
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	=	1	0	
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	

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												
8.5	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	0	
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	+	16	4	
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	9	23	
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	=	20	60	
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	+	49	34	
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	+	6	2	
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	+	4	12	
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	+	28	12	
10	Monitoring & Evaluation																	
10.1	Performance Monitoring Plan																	
10.1.1	Indicators reviewed on regular basis 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	1	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	

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												
10.2	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	1	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	3	12	12	12	3	12	52	Monthly reports on workplan progress (including more comprehensive quarterly and annual reports)		M&E	=	10	42
10.3	CIRIS M&E System Management																	
10.3.1	Customization of CIRIS M&E system for HARVEST indicators (PMP and workplan)																	
10.3.2	Ongoing data collection by project staff for performance monitoring																	
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians																	
10.3.4	CIRIS data import tools for alliance partner NGOs																	
10.3.5	CIRIS data validation (identification of outliers, missing data, and field-based validation)																	
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)																	
10.4.2	Partner alliance staff training in program M&E methodology																	
10.4.3	Data collection and validation from program alliance partners (for inclusion in CIRIS and other databases)																	
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													
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													

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	0	
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents									-	-	Survey respondents identified (early November)		baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	0	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	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	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	=	1	3	
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	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	x	5	16	
10.7.2	Success story production	1	7	4	4	4	16	16	16	4	19	72	Success stories produced and distributed	COM, M&E, ALL	x	15	57	
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	5	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	2	12	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated	COM, M&E, ALL	=	14	41	

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
IIE	Institute for International Education
Others	Other subcontractors/partners (TBD)

ANNEX II: CLIENT INFORMATION

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of June 30, 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	
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Bak Amraek	36	9				■	■		281	1,223	27%	46%	73%	
		Doung Mea	30	4				■	■		163	555	15%	25%	39%	
		Rohal Suong	27	5		1			■	■		289	623	16%	20%	36%
		Sdei	27	7					■	■		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	39	5					■	■		249	1,236	13%	18%	31%
		Ballang Mean Chey	33						■			107	535	15%	15%	30%
		Prey Sangha	54	10					■	■		426	2,198	11%	23%	34%
		Svay Sa	25	7					■	■		160	796	14%	23%	37%
		Khnach Romeas	5						■			628	3,216	8%	19%	28%
	Banan	Banan	16				1		■	■		373	1,632	11%	19%	30%
		Braboh	32						■	■		186	872	18%	12%	30%
		Doung	23						■	■		133	557	4%	13%	17%
		Thkov							■	■		172	720	15%	19%	34%
		Anlok Kaong							■			122	-	3%	11%	14%
		Chamkar Svay							■	■		257	1,248	14%	24%	38%
		Snoeng Kaeut							■	■		420	1,844	32%	18%	50%
		Sambuor Meas							■	■		305	1,335	9%	11%	19%
		Rumchey	10				1		■	■		356	910	9%	20%	29%
		Kampong Chaeng	9						■			172	772	8%	13%	21%
		Kanhchroung	12						■			102	169	7%	16%	23%
		Krala Peas	7						■			301	1,231	6%	4%	10%
		Ta Song	3						■			130	582	5%	10%	15%
		Ou Pong Moan	8						■			505	3,463	5%	3%	8%
		Ou Ta Nhea	6						■			343	1,045	9%	1%	10%
		Paoy Svay	8						■			339	1,472	3%	2%	4%
		Prey Phdau	6						■			222	1,009	7%	7%	14%
	Ta Kream	5						■			329	1,026	5%	2%	7%	
	Ta Ngaen	6						■			736	2,920	8%	7%	14%	
	Thma Koul	Chrey Thmei	5						■			207	674	19%	21%	40%
		Kbal Khmaoch	27	2					■	■		289	1,191	29%	29%	59%
		Svay Chrum	20						■			342	1,282	14%	17%	30%
		Ou Ta Ki	30	3					■	■		803	3,359	40%	3%	43%
		Tras	30	4					■	■		360	1,631	34%	14%	48%
		Ballang Kraom	31	5					■	■		427	1,917	16%	12%	27%
		Prakeab	49	1					■	■		582	2,839	13%	7%	20%
		Rung Chrey	34	14					■	■		258	1,429	16%	6%	22%
		Tuol	28	8					■	■		150	770	21%	11%	32%
		Ang Cheung	50	6			1		■	■		320	1,737	7%	15%	22%
		Thmei	33						■			409	2,112	12%	8%	20%
		Kouk Khpos	5						■			226	1,134	23%	8%	31%
		Samraong	32						■			169	765	13%	23%	36%
	Moung Ruessei	Chong Chamnay	35	8					■	■		450	2,013	16%	16%	32%
		Chrey Cheung	43	4					■	■		334	1,385	16%	14%	30%
		Mreah Prov	47	9					■	■		302	1,310	26%	13%	39%
		Chong Pralay	41						■			238	997	17%	16%	34%
		Tras	52	3					■	■		206	843	24%	12%	36%
		Koun K'aek Muoy	19	9					■	■		244	1,007	32%	4%	35%
		Chrey Muoy	28	3					■	■		180	682	18%	22%	40%
		Stueng Thmei	16	6					■	■		172	750	8%	12%	20%
	Samlout	Kandal	31		52		1		■	■		71	301	16%	28%	44%
		Phnum Rai	19		44		1		■	■		159	608	40%	40%	79%
	Rotonak Mondol	Tuek Sab					1		■	■		98	448	22%	6%	29%
		Phlov Meas			26				■	■		317	1,499	28%	22%	50%
		Sek Sak							■	■		190	845	48%	17%	65%
			Ou Traeng						■	■		51	236	10%	53%	63%
	Sub-Total Battambang	7	57	1,132	132	122	4	5	46	24	15	16,710	72,823	16%	14%	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, June 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of June 30, 2012)																
Province	District	Location Village	# Clients- Ag	# Clients - Fish	# Clients - Fsty	#CFi	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations					
								Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
PURSAT	Bakan	Bak Meaek	45	6				■	■		210	915	19%	11%	30%	
		Khinar Totueng	33	4				■	■		193	828	23%	4%	28%	
		Krouch Saeuch	41					■	■		93	402	25%	4%	29%	
		Phteah Sla	53	13				■	■		152	675	24%	5%	30%	
		Tuol Angkrong	2	7				■	■		50	209	8%	6%	14%	
		Daeum Roka	25	3				■	■		94	378	7%	20%	28%	
		Kampong Kdei	37	6				■	■		102	438	30%	26%	56%	
		Pralay Rumdeng	78	12				■	■		112	536	6%	14%	21%	
		Prasat	63	7				■	■		222	995	14%	16%	30%	
		Rumlech	45	8				■	■		194	863	16%	12%	28%	
		Rung Ta Kok	31	6				■	■		220	-	14%	15%	28%	
		Bakan	72	7				■	■		255	1,182	13%	11%	24%	
		Chamkar Ou	34	11				■	■		135	610	28%	11%	40%	
		Kab Kralanh	17	2				■	■		123	538	15%	17%	32%	
		Ou Rumchek	51	10				■	■		255	1,243	7%	12%	19%	
		Stueng Kambot	49					■	■		204	-	10%	12%	23%	
		Poulyum	18					■	■		195	-	8%	12%	21%	
		Srae Lvea	38					■	■		230	-	12%	18%	30%	
		Damnak Thnong	20	2				■	■		195	872	11%	8%	19%	
		Khvav	10					■	■		233	-	18%	13%	31%	
	Snay Toul	5					■	■		115	-	13%	16%	29%		
	Thmei	4					■	■		104	-	15%	13%	28%		
	Krakor	Krang Thum	51	8	51		1	■	■	■	141	676	9%	17%	26%	
		Ou ach Kok	50	8	3		1	■	■	■	165	682	12%	17%	29%	
		Thnoeng	33	6	13		1	■	■	■	109	520	7%	15%	22%	
		Beng	21	7				■	■	■	134	303	29%	22%	52%	
		Boeng Veal	13	6	Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		232	1,144	28%	0%	28%	
		Chambak Thum	52	2	Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		222	1,100	12%	3%	15%	
		Dang Tuek Leach	58	6			1	■	■		122	590	18%	7%	25%	
		Kandal	69	1	Joint Dang Tuek Leach village			■	■		134	662	25%	3%	28%	
		Chheu Teal	51					■	■		159	799	16%	14%	30%	
		Saen Pen	63	8				■	■		108	781	6%	10%	16%	
		Tbaeng Chrum	50	3				■	■		191	914	14%	3%	17%	
		Phnum Kravanh	Ou Bak Tra	34		68		1	■	■	■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%
			Roveang	23		40		1	■	■	■	187	773	28%	31%	59%
	Veal		54		29		1	■	■	■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%	
	Kol Totueng		24				1	■	■	■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%	
	Sub-Total Pursat	3	37	1,417	159	204	1	7	37	25	7	6,555	24,297	18%	12%	30%

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of June 30, 2012)															
Province	District	Location Village	# Clients- Ag	# Clients - Fish	# Clients - Fsty	#CFi	#CF	Sector Focus			Target Populations				
								Ag	Fish	Fsty	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Samraong	36	4				■	■		170	877	7%	7%	13%
		Kouk Nguon	66	4				■	■		90	462	6%	9%	15%
		Lvea Choum	46	4				■	■		215	1035	17%	13%	30%
		Skon		3	61		1		■	■	102	723	24%	9%	32%
		Chong Prey	33					■	■	■	208	968	24%	23%	47%
		Kampong Svay	6					■	■		224	1108	21%	19%	40%
	Prasat	Bos Veaeng			27		1		■	■	129	703	16%	22%	37%
		Ruessei Duoch		2	40		1		■	■	121	597	15%	35%	50%
	Sandan	Tum Ar			12		1		■	■	222	1042	14%	22%	37%
	Santuk	Banteay Yumreach	44	2				■	■		300	1356	1%	9%	11%
		Leav		6		1	1		■	■	208	1059	16%	12%	28%
		Prasat		1	Joint Leav village				■	■	224	1011	5%	15%	21%
		Ta Nhaok	4	3	Joint Leav village			■	■		167	888	16%	11%	27%
		Traeuy Myab	19	5	Joint Leav village			■	■		232	1026	6%	21%	21%
		Boeng Lvea	4					■	■		254	1368	4%	9%	13%
		Tbaeng	10					■	■		182	830	19%	27%	46%
		Khvaek	4					■	■		147	647	1%	8%	8%
		Prey Phlu	3					■	■		101	463	9%	25%	34%
		Snao	5					■	■		218	915	4%	10%	13%
		Sivottha	10					■	■		315	1646	10%	5%	14%
		Panhna Chi	3					■	■		282	1375	11%	5%	16%
		Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Samraong	32	6				■	■		207	1062	17%	18%
	Pramat dei			3					■		158	717	10%	21%	31%
	Prasat Sambour	Beng					1		■	■	79	727	75%	3%	77%
		Kampong Chheu Teal	50		73			■	■	■	466	1795	3%	6%	10%
		Trapeang Chuk	35					■	■		122	619	15%	21%	35%
	Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	26	410	43	213	1	6	18	12	7	5,143	25,019	12%	14%

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

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHS/Populations (as of June 30, 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	55					■			254	1,195	20%	30%	50%	
		Ou	61					■			166	-	45%	50%	95%	
	Soutr Nikom	Chan Sar Cheung			86		1			■	51	247	6%	18%	24%	
		Baek Kampheung		74	10			■	■		123	551	7%	15%	22%	
		Kouk Chen		48	6			■	■		148	610	2%	15%	17%	
		Chob				8		1			58	-	40%	29%	69%	
		Bos				13				■	232	1,199	13%	19%	33%	
		Rumdeng				4				■	131	655	27%	16%	43%	
		Samraong				5				■	225	1,161	26%	18%	44%	
		Sambal				9				■	145	795	28%	17%	45%	
		Damrei Chhlang			6	11				■	75	-	37%	0%	37%	
		Chhuk								■	99	557	11%	12%	23%	
		Stueng		53					■		255	1,036	25%	10%	35%	
		Svay Chrum		65	9				■	■	207	414	23%	29%	52%	
		Thnal Chaek		59	6				■	■	318	1607	21%	15%	35%	
		Chikeak		4					■		163	810	8%	12%	20%	
		Banteay Srei	Skun			23		1			■	158	1,065	17%	13%	30%
		Tbaeng Lech		44					■		179	782	12%	15%	27%	
	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav		28					■		176	385	2%	10%	12%	
		Ta Chek		14					■		136	715	5%	14%	19%	
	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek				8		1			■	237	1229	4%	14%	18%
		Ta Trav				7				■	255	1,344	10%	24%	34%	
		Kandaol								■	236	752	17%	21%	39%	
		Bos Ta Trav								■	166	853	18%	27%	45%	
		Kouk Kak								■	180	893	12%	11%	23%	
		Preah Kou Chas								■	67	331	28%	21%	49%	
	Prasat Bakong	Kouk Thlok		35					■		315	1,522	8%	5%	14%	
		Trapeang Tuem		42					■		268	1,228	14%	6%	20%	
		Ta Trav		7							246	1,179	4%	2%	7%	
		Trapeang Thnal		6	3				■	■	207	1,032	7%	2%	9%	
Sret Khang Lech			13					■		199	934	5%	3%	8%		
Puok	Stueng				21		1			■	254	1218	13%	15%	28%	
	Puok Chas		14					■		257	1036	3%	2%	5%		
	Ampil		16					■		155	743	4%	9%	13%		
	Doun Sva		20					■		265	1330	15%	14%	28%		
	Prey Veang		11					■		257	1164	2%	7%	10%		
Sub-Total Siem Reap	6	36	669	40	195	0	5	16	6	16	6,863	30,572	14%	14%	28%	
Grand Total Four Provinces	22	156	3,628	374	734	6	23	117	67	45	35,271	152,711	15%	14%	29%	

- Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, June 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Partner Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of June 30, 2012)																
Location		# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Rice Miller	# MFI	Sector Focus					Target Populations				
Province	District						BDS	School Garden	Commune FS/N	Rice Miller	MFI	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Bavel	13	6		5		■	■	■	■		24,044	110,498	21%	16%	37%
	Banan	20		2			■		■			20,466	80,963	14%	13%	27%
	Aek Phnum	5	2	4	1		■	■	■	■		16,135	68,745	17%	21%	38%
	Moung Ruessei	19	2	5	2		■	■	■	■		25,610	110,670	20%	16%	36%
	Thma Koul	34	11	6	9		■	■	■	■		25,479	116,247	20%	14%	34%
	Krong Battambang			2	2	5			■	■	■	24,166	116,988	12%	17%	29%
	Sangkae			3					■			24,644	77,882	19%	19%	39%
	Samlout		2	4				■	■			8,616	39,169	16%	22%	38%
Rotonak Mondol			1					■			8,892	32,185	23%	19%	42%	
Sub-Total Battambang	9	91	23	27	19	5	5	5	8	5	178,052	753,347	18%	17%	8%	
Pursat	Bakan	39	13	4	1		■	■	■	■		28,103	82,120	16%	14%	30%
	Kandieng				1					■		13,703	60,948	18%	23%	41%
	Krakor	17	10	3			■	■	■			18,928	77,242	19%	15%	34%
	Krong Pursat					4					■	11,033	54,952	16%	18%	34%
	Phnum Kravanh	15	5	3			■	■	■			13,704	58,102	20%	18%	38%
Sub-Total Pursat	5	71	28	10	2	4	3	3	3	2	85,471	333,364	17%	17%	34%	
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	6					■					26,600	113,968	20%	19%	39%
	Puok	8					■					24,091	118,168	14%	15%	29%
	Krong Siem Reab	5				4	■			■		29,944	140,837	13%	15%	28%
	Banteay Srei	2					■					7,732	32,622	18%	21%	40%
	Prasat Bakong	11					■					12,756	60,580	12%	10%	22%
	Soutr Nikom	27					■					21,375	101,629	15%	18%	34%
Sub-Total Siem Reap	6	59	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	122,498	567,804	15%	16%	32%	
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	9					■					16,229	143,212	19%	14%	33%
	Krong Stueng Saen	10				4	■			■		13,466	65,758	13%	16%	29%
	Prasat Bailangk	4					■					11,550	50,139	14%	19%	33%
	Prasat Sambour	6					■					8,834	44,570	16%	17%	33%
	Santuk	15					■					15,015	72,299	12%	14%	26%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	5	44	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	65,094	375,978	15%	16%	31%	
TOTALS	19	265	51	37	21	17	19	8	11	7	328,617	1,462,689	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, June 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

ANNEX III: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT Gardens Teach Students Value of Nutrition

School-based vegetable gardens offer hands-on lessons



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Students learn how to control weeds at Tbeang Chrum primary school in Pursat Province.

“It’s been very successful. The children are sharing this information with their families.”

— Teng Tom, teacher at Boeng Khna primary and secondary school

The initiative is addressing poor nutrition practices, which lead to serious health problems such as stunting and wasting among children.

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

On a recent weekday morning at Boeng Khna school in Pursat Province, nearly 200 students and parents gathered under a tent. As a group of children sang songs about nutrition, plumes of smoke rose from giant woks behind them, where cooks were preparing a traditional Khmer dish called *babor pech*.

Welcome to Cambodia HARVEST’s inaugural school garden field day, the first of 45 planned events that teach children important lessons about nutrition and agronomy. The field days are part of an initiative that has seen 51 rural schools in Pursat and Battambang establish vegetable gardens with crops selected for their nutritional value.

Teachers at the schools attended Cambodia HARVEST training sessions on proper growing techniques and good nutrition, lessons they’ve passed on to their students through the daily work of tending the gardens. Program and NGO agronomists also visit the schools on a weekly basis to provide further training.

The initiative is addressing poor nutrition practices, which lead to serious health problems such as stunting and wasting among children. Teng Tom, a sixth-grade teacher at the school, said the students had been eager to learn. “It’s been very successful. The children are sharing this information with their families,” he said.

Through interactive activities like games and songs, the field days reinforce messages learned throughout the school year, including proper food hygiene and how to eat a balanced daily diet.

Leang So Phallika, a ninth grader at the school, said she was eager to approach her parents about establishing a vegetable garden on some spare land near their home. “I’ve learned many things,” she said, including how to prepare the garden’s soil for planting and how to install a drip irrigation system.

At the conclusion of the event, the students sampled *babor pech*, a porridge that program nutritionists had fortified with fish and green leafy vegetables to give students much-needed protein, vitamins, and minerals. “It’s tasty and nutritious,” Leang said. “It’s so good that I’m going to ask my mom to make it at home.”

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • June 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT Young Farmers Master Labor-Saving Equipment

Training helps farmers maintain and safely operate hand tractors



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Farmers learn how to change the oil of a hand tractor in Pursat Province.

“This training has been great. It will save us a lot of money in the future.”

– Chhorn Sokha, 29, farmer and mother of three

The initiative responds to the increasing prevalence of machinery on Cambodian farms, and it is building the capacity of rural young people, many of whom face difficulty in finding employment.

Telling Our Story

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

When Roeun Narin bought his first motorized hand tractor in 2006, the 33-year-old rice farmer in Pursat Province didn't fully understand how to maintain or operate it. The owner's manual was in Thai, a language Roeun doesn't speak, and the dealer offered him very little advice. So when the tractor started breaking down, Roeun had no choice but to send it to the repair shop, an expensive proposition at \$45 a visit. "There's always something wrong with it. But if I didn't have one of these, I couldn't farm," he said of the hand-operated two-wheeled machine, which Cambodian farmers use for a variety of tasks, including plowing, transporting goods and people, and pumping water.

That all changed when Roeun and around two dozen other farmers in his area took a four-day Cambodia HARVEST machinery training course. He's now able to fix simple problems without the help of a mechanic, saving him time and money and extending the life of his investment. He's also able to operate the tractor more safely, at a time when lethal accidents are a growing problem on Cambodia's roads.

The training responds to the increasing prevalence of machinery on Cambodian farms, and it is building the capacity of rural young people, many of whom face difficulty in finding employment. Cambodia HARVEST launched the initiative in May 2012 in Pursat, where thus far the program has trained 495 people in their 20s and early 30s. In all, the program will train 2,700 young people in all four target provinces in coordination with two local NGO partners, Lom Orng Organization and Farmer Livelihood Development. Following the completion of the course, 60 participants will receive further technical and business development training to help them start machine repair companies or find employment in established businesses.

Despite the association of farm machinery with Cambodian men, 10 percent of participants thus far have been women. Chhorn Sokha, a 29-year-old mother of three, attended because her husband was busy working in the fields. "This training has been great. It will save us a lot of money in the future," she said.

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • June 2012



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

SNAPSHOT Horticulture Yields and Incomes Soar

Demonstration Clients Adopt Improved Techniques



Photo: Fintrac Inc.

Proeum Plech (pictured) and her husband, Chhorn Poeurn, have seen a marked decrease in disease on their eggplant crops.

“My neighbors have seen my success, and now they want to get involved.”

- Chhorn Poeurn,
Horticulture client in Siem Reap Province

Cambodia HARVEST has helped 314 demonstration clients increase their yields by 260 percent, resulting in an 206 percent increase in income for these farmers.

Telling Our Story

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

Cambodian commercial horticulture farmers are seeing dramatic improvements in their harvests with assistance from Cambodia HARVEST. To date, the program has helped 314 demonstration clients increase their yields by 260 percent through improved agricultural practices and new technologies, such as irrigation systems, better fertilizers, organic pesticides, and improved postharvest handling. As a result, these farmers have seen their incomes increase by an average of 206 percent.

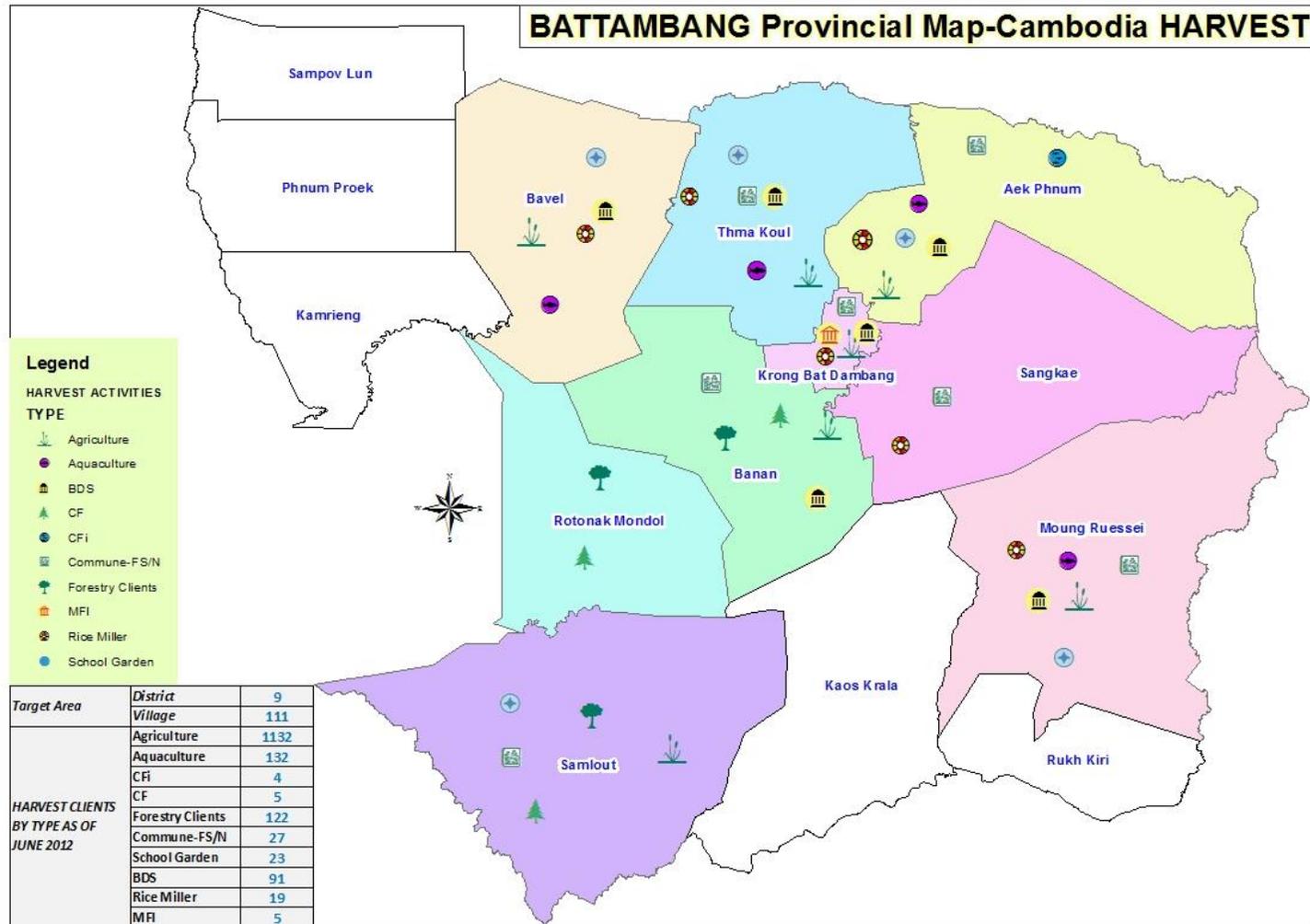
One such farmer is Chhorn Poeurn, who lives in a wooden stilt house with his wife, Proeum Plech, and three children in Siem Reap Province, one of Cambodia's poorest. Chhorn began working with Cambodia HARVEST agronomists six months ago, after nearly 10 years of limited success growing vegetables. By introducing the program's nine-step guidelines, Chhorn has cut down on the amount of disease affecting his crops: previously, half were being destroyed every year, but now the number is less than 10 percent, which will lead to greater yields this year. "I definitely expect higher profits," he said.

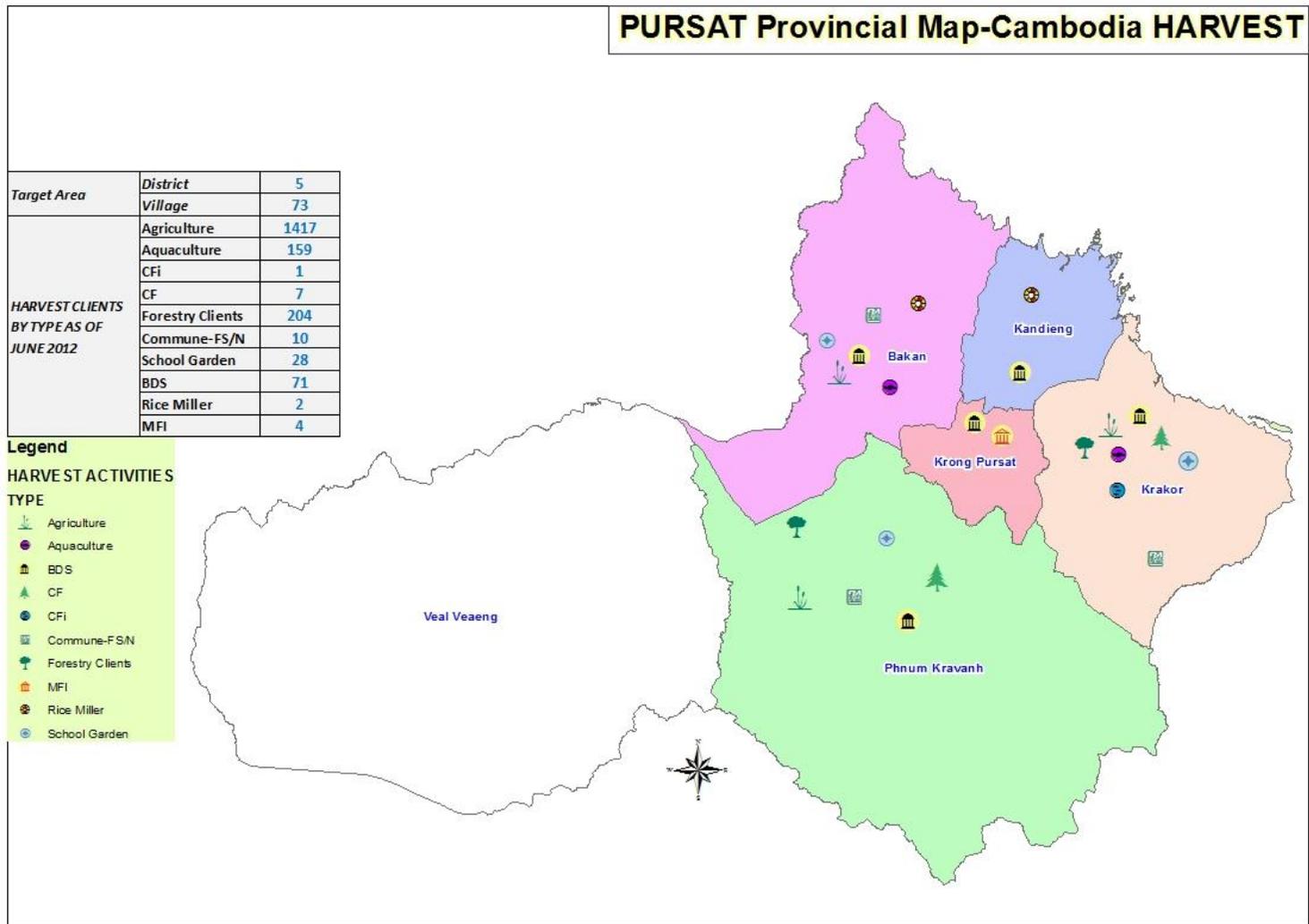
Cambodia HARVEST techniques have also cut down on his labor time, allowing Chhorn to expand his operations. Before, he hand watered his plants daily, a very time-consuming process; now, he uses a pump irrigation system that he installed with guidance from Cambodia HARVEST agronomists, saving him time and energy, while increasing yields. Chhorn has increased his overall growing area by 75 percent, and has expanded his rice field from two hectares to six. With the extra money he expects from his expanded farm this year, he will be able to buy better agrochemicals and hire outside labor, which will lead to even further income increases in future years.

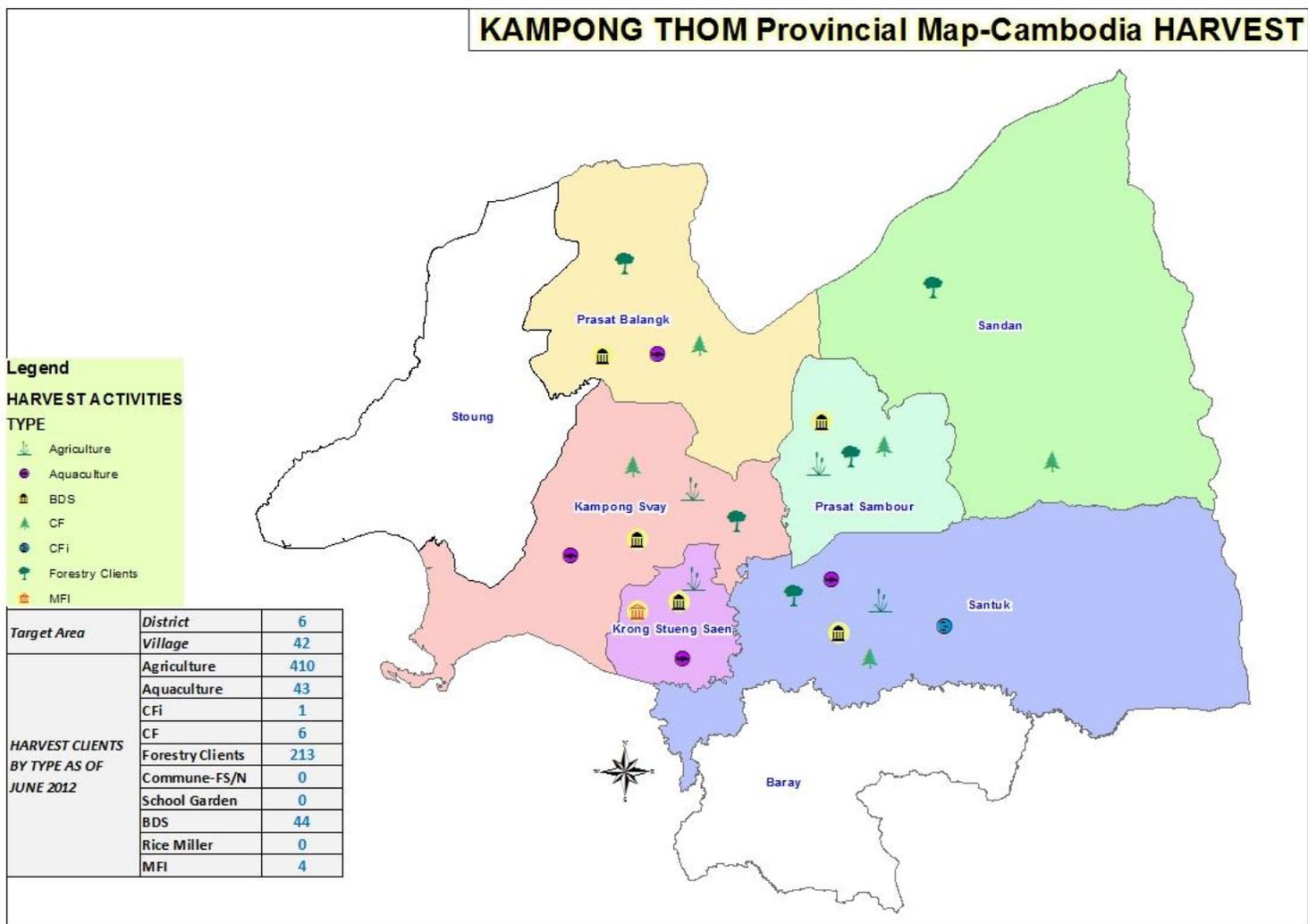
"These new techniques are really helping me a lot," Chhorn said. His success is turning heads in his village, too. He was the first farmer in the area to begin working with Cambodia HARVEST. Just six months later, a recent horticulture field day drew 80 local participants. "My neighbors have seen my success," he said, "and now they want to get involved."

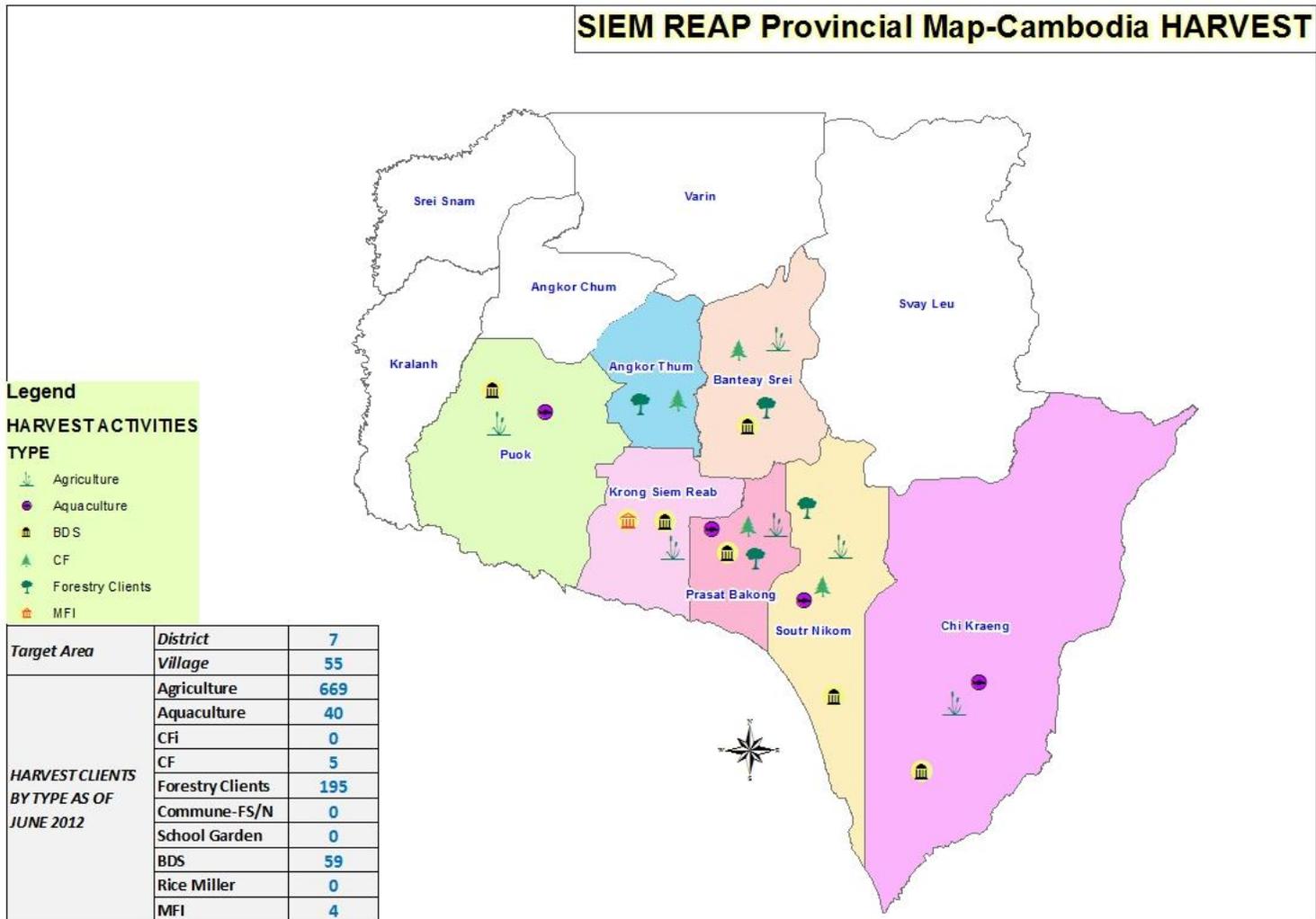
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ANNEX IV: REGIONAL MAPS









ANNEX V: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

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