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## **QUARTERLY REPORT #8**

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



**October – December 2012**

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*Cover Photo: Cambodia HARVEST farmers in Puok District, Siem Reap, harvest their wet-season rice crops.*

*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

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

This quarter marked the end of the rainy season and, with that, the harvest of long-cycle rice and the planting of short-cycle, dry-season rice varieties. The program emphasized harvesting and marketing efforts for rice, while also advising vegetable growers to plant crops that will grow well in the upcoming dry season. Meanwhile, aquaculture clients are experiencing great success with their initial harvests of climbing perch and walking catfish.

Overall program highlights include:

- The program extended technical assistance to 4,180 rural households this quarter, bringing the total to 42,596 households, or 61 percent of the total 70,000 that will benefit over the life of the program.
- 13,590 people received agriculture and food security training through demonstration sites, interactive field days, and one-on-one technical assistance this quarter, bringing the total to date to 62,568 individuals, or 45 percent of the total 140,000 that will benefit over the life of the program
- \$3.5 million in sales were generated at the farm level this quarter, and an additional \$2.2 million were generated at the small and medium enterprise level.

### Agribusiness Value Chains

The introduction of good agricultural practices has helped farmers achieve unprecedented increases in yields and incomes. During the reporting period, farmers grew and harvested rainy-season crops including cucumber, bitter melon, and eggplant, as well as long-cycle rice varieties such as Phka Rumdoul.

- 3,323 rice farmers have generated total sales of \$3.24 million from 6,338 hectares, with an average yield increase of 51 percent over previous harvests.
- 548 low-cost drip irrigation systems have been installed this quarter, bringing the total number to date to 2,354.
- 8,230 farmers have applied new technologies or management practices on 5,269 hectares of farmland, and 4,757 households have adopted diversified cropping systems in vegetables.
- To date, the program has provided technical assistance to 5,007 vegetable farmers farming 180 hectares of land (average of 360 square meters per household) in sustainable crop production, improved technologies, and postharvest handling.

### Aquaculture and Fisheries

With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, approximately 4,000 community fisheries and low-input aquaculture households have improved their food security through better refuge and aquaculture pond management techniques, sustainable harvesting practices, and institutional strengthening of community fisheries.

- The introduction of climbing perch and walking catfish – two fish species uniquely suited to Cambodia – has led to average sales increases of 78 percent for aquaculture clients.
- Six program-supported community fisheries clients held 22 field days that gathered 903 people to learn about the benefits of sustainable refuge pond and fish sanctuary management, flooded forest restoration and management, and sustainable harvesting practices.

### **Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change**

Program partners continued to expand and diversify natural resource management (NRM) and biodiversity conservation measures in the four target provinces this quarter. Activities included supporting the management of protected areas, improving community-managed forest areas, small enterprise development with non-timber forest products, agroforestry demonstration sites, and establishment of district-level watershed management committees.

- During the reporting period, the program extended training to 1,593 people (5,974 to date) on NRM topics to protect forests and biologically important areas, help families adapt to changing climate conditions, and improve economic livelihoods.
- To date, 23 community forestry partner clients representing nearly 6,000 households have been formally registered as community forestry members with the Forestry Administration, allowing them to better manage and protect nearly 20,000 hectares of locally managed forest area.
- The 402,000-hectare Central Cardamoms Protected Forest and 21,000-hectare Prek Toal conservation core area are benefiting from improved natural resource management through Cambodia HARVEST technical support activities (e.g., capacity building for rangers, increased community awareness, etc.).

### **Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development:**

Activities under this component focused on increasing community awareness of health education and nutrition, improving the business practices and knowledge of small business owners, and integrating basic agriculture practices into home gardens to increase access to healthy foods year round.

- 9,360 people received training on improved nutrition practices this quarter, bringing the total number to date to 19,378.
- Women continued to benefit from the full range of program activities, representing 53 percent of all clients, well above the 45 percent target.
- This quarter, 47 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) began receiving business development skills and agriculture technical assistance, bringing the total number to date to 450 SMEs. Of these SMEs – which include producer organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations – 88 percent have applied new technologies or management practices.

### **Policy and Enabling Environment**

Policies and regulations in seed standards, seed certification procedures, and plant breeder rights have been reviewed and are awaiting draft finalization from the government by the end of January 2013. In addition, agro-finance training extended to farmers, rice millers, and lenders has increased access to loans in the agriculture sector.

- This quarter, 121 farmers received loans from local lenders totaling \$40,650, allowing them to purchase improved seeds and planting materials, fertilizer, and other productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies. In addition, 23 agribusinesses received total loans worth \$183,635 providing needed operating capital and equipment.
- To date, 10 policies and regulations have been drafted and presented to relevant government stakeholders for consultation.
- More than 300 government officials participated in 21 training events across all target components this quarter, bringing the total number of government officials trained to 2,948.
- The program created 164 new linkages between program clients and buyers of agricultural products this quarter, bringing the total number of linkages created to date to 711, allowing farmers to sell their products for higher prices and improve their incomes.

# I. INTRODUCTION

## I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Cambodia HARVEST develops sound, agriculture-focused solutions to poor productivity, postharvest losses, malnutrition, lack of market access, environmental degradation, and the effects of climate change on vulnerable rural populations. Program activities are divided into five major components. **Agribusiness Value Chains** demonstrates innovative technologies and solutions that will increase farmer productivity and incomes to improve food security and reduce poverty. Initiatives in **Aquaculture and Fisheries** advance fish-raising practices to improve productivity, augment protein consumption, and diversify incomes from sales of excess fish and processed fish products. **Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change** services promote community-based management of forests and protected areas through woodlots, tree nurseries, agroforestry, and non-timber forest product production, while working to strengthen climate change mitigation through education, training, and technological advancements. **Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development** activities are cross-cutting and promote improved livelihoods, nutrition, and food security among marginalized groups, as well as building the business skills and knowledge of Cambodians. Finally, the **Policy and Enabling Environment** component works with local partners and government to initiate policy reforms and eliminate obstacles to development.

## I.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

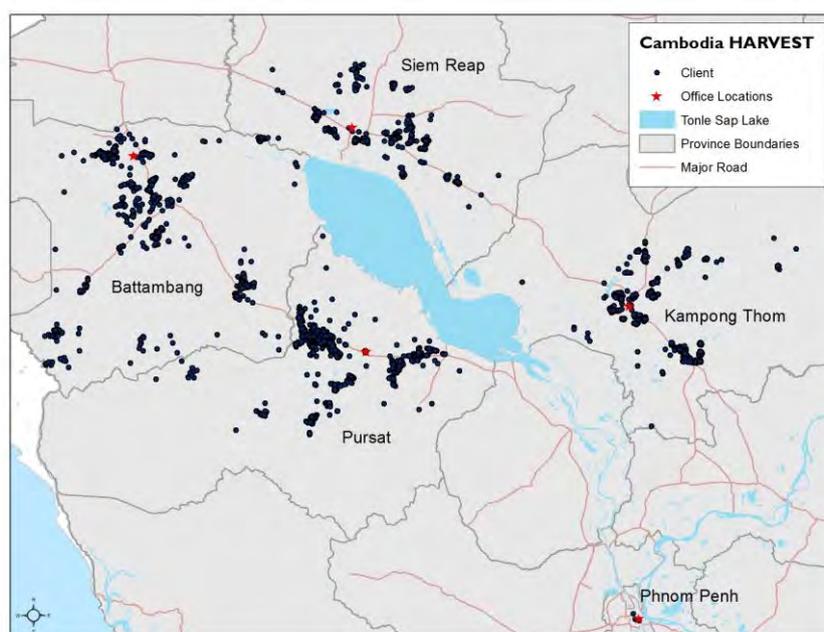
The overarching goals of Cambodia HARVEST are to improve food security; strengthen natural resource management and resilience to climate change; and increase the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to support agricultural competitiveness. Specific objectives include:

- 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 \$20 million in incremental new agricultural sales.

## I.3 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Cambodia HARVEST is working in 378 villages in the four target provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake: 131 in Battambang, 93 in Pursat, 88 in Siem Reap, and 66 in Kampong Thom. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersal of Cambodia HARVEST target communes. More detailed regional maps are included in Annex IV.

To date, Cambodia HARVEST has worked with a total of 11,902 demonstration clients and beneficiaries across all areas of the program: 10,032 agriculture clients and farmer beneficiaries, 473 aquaculture, hatchery, and fishery clients, 880 forestry demonstration clients and group members, 303 input suppliers, 31 rice millers, 97 school gardens, 57 food security and nutrition commune partners, and 29 microfinance institutions.

**Figure 1: Cambodia HARVEST Clients**

#### 1.4 FACILITATING PARTNERS

Cambodia HARVEST is partnering with 20 field-based NGOs with 239 field technicians that are implementing horticulture and rice, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries, and nutrition and vocational activities, as shown in the table below.

**Figure 2: Cambodia HARVEST Facilitating Partners**

Local Partner Organization	Agriculture/ Nutrition	Rice	Forestry	Aquaculture/ Fisheries	M&E	Business Development Services	Operations Management	Fish Processing
Action for Development			X					
Agriculture Technology Services Association	X	X				X		X
Aphivat Strey	X	X		X				
Buddhism for Development	X							
Cambodia Development Resource Institute					X			
Environmental Protection and Development Organization			X	X				
Farmer Livelihood Development	X					X	X	
Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organization	X	X	X					
IDE Cambodia		X						
Lom Orng Organization							X	
Partnership for Development in Kampuchea				X				

Local Partner Organization	Agriculture/ Nutrition	Rice	Forestry	Aquaculture/ Fisheries	M&E	Business Development Services	Operations Management	Fish Processing
Ponleur Kumar	X	X	X					
Prom Vihear Thor Organization			X	X				
Rural Economic & Agriculture Development Agency	X							
Srer Khmer	X	X				X		
Village Support Group	X		X	X				
Wathnakpheap	X							
Conservation International								X
Wildlife Conservation Society				X				

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

**Figure 3: 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 (KYSD)	Battambang Institute of Technology
Provincial Department of Agriculture (PdoA)/ Battambang	Netherlands Development Organization (SNV)	Khmer Youth Association (KYA)	17Triggers
Provincial Department of Education, Youth and Sport (PDoEYS)/ Battambang	Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO)	Conservation International (CI)	Cambodian Agribusiness Development Facility (CADF)
Provincial Department of Agriculture (PdoA)/Pursat	Canadian Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI)	Reproductive Health Association of Cambodia (RHAC)	Horticulture Collaborative Research Support Program (Hort-CRSP)
Provincial Department of Women's Affairs (PdoWA)/Pursat	World Health Organization (WHO)	Reproductive and Child Health Alliance (RACHA)	Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain Program (CAVAC)

## 2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS

### 2.1 AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

Cambodia HARVEST's work in this area focuses on introducing high-value crops and transferring improved technology and growing techniques, with the goals of increasing family incomes and food security and helping farmers adapt to global climate change. Cambodia HARVEST is implementing programs in household gardens, commercial horticulture, and rice that over the life of the program will: 1) establish 10,000 crop-diversified household vegetable gardens and promote roughly 40 agricultural crops with demonstration farmer clients; 2) provide technical assistance to 30,000 commercial rice farmers (45,000 hectares) designed to increase crop yields and plant new aromatic varieties; 3) work with 2,000 farmers growing sustainable commercial horticulture crops; and 4) establish 130 vegetable gardens in rural primary and secondary schools. To date, program technical personnel have made 62,190 farm extension visits to 6,530 horticulture and rice clients and trained 195,905 participants.



Photo by Fintrac

*The program's 3,323 rice farmers saw their yields increase 51 percent over previous harvests this wet season, producing nearly \$650,000 in additional value, based on current market prices.*

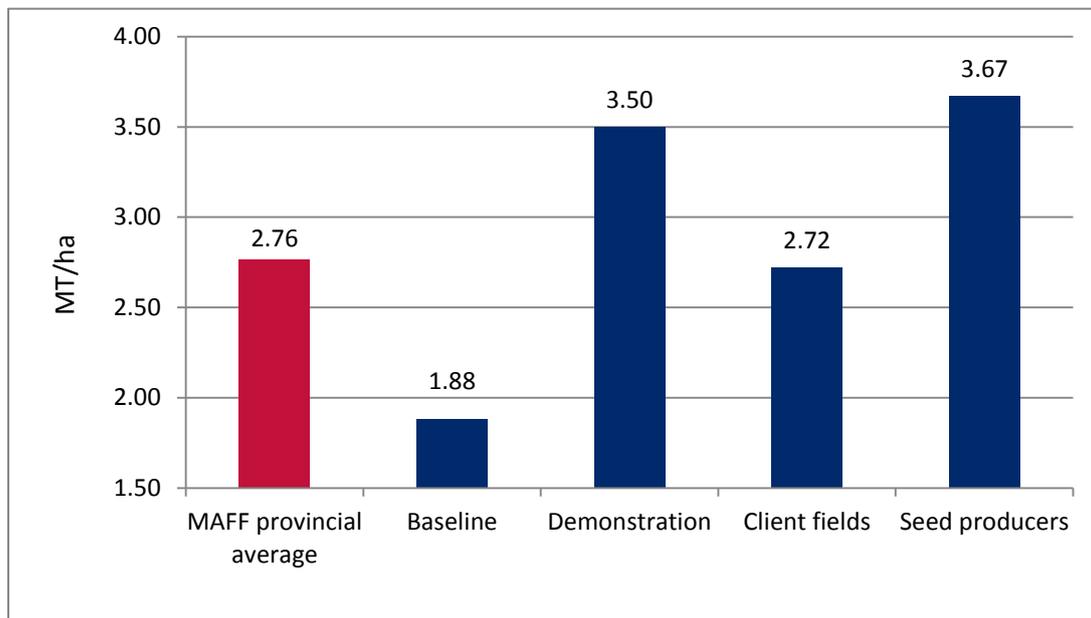
- **Rice yields increase dramatically during 2012 wet-season harvest.** Thousands of Cambodia HARVEST rice farmers saw dramatically increased yields during the wet-season harvest, the first season in which a large number of farmers were able to fully benefit from the entire range of program technical assistance. In total, 3,323 farmers harvested an average of 2.7 metric tons of rice per hectare, 51 percent better than previous harvests. With Cambodia HARVEST technical assistance, these farmers increased their productivity by a combined 2,557 metric tons of paddy, resulting in nearly \$650,000 in additional value, based on current market prices.

Of the program's 3,323 rice farmers who harvested this wet season, 447 were demonstration clients (99 seed producer clients and 348 rice demonstration clients). These clients demonstrated good commercial agriculture practices to an additional 2,876 neighboring farmers, who adopted one or more introduced practices after visiting demonstration farms. In total, these farmers produced rice on 6,338 hectares. Commercial demonstration plots saw yield increases of 56 percent over baseline; commercial farmers saw yield increases of 45 percent over baseline; and seed producer demonstration clients notched 95 percent increases over baseline. [See Figure 4 for full breakdown]. Although all provinces recorded large increases, the highest actual yields occurred in Pursat, which is not surprising given that soil conditions there are better than in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom. Cambodia HARVEST will work with an estimated 30,000 farmers over the life of the program.

*The graph below compares average productivity figures (metric tons per hectare) among the three farmer categories of the Cambodia HARVEST rice program against their combined average*

baseline production of 1.88 metric tons per hectare and also against the four-province average of 2.76 metric tons per hectare (MAFF's Department of Agriculture data).

**Figure 4: Average productivity among Cambodia HARVEST rice farmers**



- **Program increases access to high-quality rice seed varieties.** The program's 99 rice seed producers saw average yields of 3.67 metric tons per hectare during the wet-season harvest, an improvement of 95 percent over baseline data. Cambodia HARVEST helps client seed producers obtain certified seed from the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute and plant it utilizing improved agricultural practices. This seed is then marketed through seed production groups and cooperatives and is also used in the program's rice demonstration plots. The end result is the rapid dissemination of high-quality, pure rice seed for thousands of Cambodian farmers, which is critical to reaching the government's target of exporting one million tons of paddy by 2015. Cambodia HARVEST will work with 150 rice seed producers over the life of the program.
- **Use of drum seeder spreads.** This quarter, 650 rice farmers began using the drum seeder, a simple, cost-effective technology that makes planting more efficient and leads to higher yields. The drum seeder reduces drudgery and investment costs by decreasing the amount of time and seeds used in planting while increasing proper plant distribution and uniformity of crops, leading to higher yields. With the drum seeder, farmers require only 80 kg of seed per hectare, a huge improvement on the 200 kg of seed per hectare necessary through traditional broadcasting practices.
- **Client farmers win awards at agricultural competition.** Five horticulture and rice clients won prizes in Best Farmer 2012, an agricultural competition in Kampong Thom that is the first of its kind in Cambodia. The event was designed to promote the achievements and innovations of small-scale farmers and help create linkages between the public and private sectors. Five hundred farmers participated in the competition, with judges assessing competitors' produce and livestock according to a variety of factors, including appearance, freshness, and quality. Cambodia HARVEST contributed support to the event, which was organized by the German government's development agency, GIZ, and the Kampong

Thom Department of Agriculture. In the horticulture category, two Cambodia HARVEST clients won first prize and a third client won second prize for their vegetables. In the rice category, two clients won third prize. The strong showing by Cambodia HARVEST participants highlighted the effectiveness of program methods to the nearly 1,500 people in attendance, including local print and broadcast media who covered the event.

- **Farm chemical safety training protects health and improves yields.**

Cambodia HARVEST helped the government draft and disseminate the new Law on the Management of Pesticide and Fertilizer, the country's first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals. In addition, the program trained 4,182 people this quarter on the proper and safe use of agrochemicals, bringing the total number trained to date to 10,928. The training is helping to protect the health of farmers and the environment while increasing yields and incomes among rural households. Cambodia HARVEST's

comprehensive training initiative works with key government officials, agricultural input suppliers, farmers, and school children to increase awareness about chemical safety. Agrochemicals are becoming increasingly available in rural areas, but few farmers know how to properly and safely use them, leading to health problems, environmental damage, and poor yields.



Photo by Fintrac

*Prak Sovannareth, a rice farmer in Siem Reap, sprays herbicide on his field using proper safety equipment. To date, Cambodia HARVEST has trained 10,928 on the safe and proper use of agrochemicals.*

## 2.2 AQUACULTURE AND FISHERIES

With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, approximately 4,000 community fisheries and low-input aquaculture households have improved their food security through better refuge and aquaculture pond management techniques, sustainable harvesting practices, and institutional strengthening of community fisheries. Aquaculture activities focus on introducing six commercially viable fish species to household ponds and improving techniques to increase incomes and food security. Cambodia HARVEST also works with fish farmers who have or want to start ponds for commercial sale, and is providing technical assistance to 12 suitable fish hatcheries. Within the fisheries component, the program is 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.

- **Climbing perch and walking catfish bring large sales increases.** Cambodia HARVEST aquaculture clients are seeing fantastic results with climbing perch and walking catfish, two species promoted by the program for their high sales prices and market demand, good productivity, and resilience to adverse water conditions. Program fish farmers who have harvested climbing perch have seen average sales increases of 75 percent compared to baseline numbers. These clients are raising fish weighing up to 400 grams each, which is exceptionally large for this species. Meanwhile, aquaculture clients who have harvested walking catfish have seen average sales increases of 80 percent. Clients are achieving these results by strictly adhering to Cambodia HARVEST's improved aquaculture techniques. The program will assist 1,800 aquaculture clients over the duration of the program.



Photo by Fintrac

*Phat Pheak, a client fish farmer in Pursat, takes samples of walking catfish from his pond. Program aquaculture clients who have harvested walking catfish have seen average sales increases of 80 percent by implementing Cambodia HARVEST techniques.*

- **Operational plans developed to increase quality of fingerlings.** 60 percent of client fish hatcheries have drafted one-year operational plans that will significantly increase their capacity to produce high-quality fingerlings for more than 2,600 households engaged in aquaculture work. The plans cover 12 one-month production cycles and are catered specifically to each hatchery in terms of species to be grown, number of clients and Cambodia HARVEST co-investments, and the size and scope of technical input, among other factors. A limited supply of high-quality fingerlings is the biggest impediment to growth in the aquaculture sector in Cambodia.
- **Community fisheries improve resource management.** Cambodia HARVEST is helping six community fisheries that are benefiting 3,777 households around the Tonle Sap lake to improve the management of their fishery resources, community refuge ponds, and fish sanctuaries. This quarter, client community fisheries held 22 field days gathering more than 900 people to learn about the benefits of sustainable refuge pond and fish sanctuary management, flooded forest restoration and management, and sustainable harvesting practices. The program is also helping community fisheries install refuge pond watch towers, which will enable community members to significantly increase monitoring and patrolling of their resources and ensure adequate protection from illegal harvesting. Boeung Dang Teuk Leach Community Fishery in Pursat became the first to install a watch tower, and five more communities are scheduled to do so this dry season.
- **Snakehead pilot project receives official government green light.** The program received formal approval from the Fisheries Administration to conduct a snakehead cultivation pilot project using artificial feed. The purpose of this project is to show the economic viability of raising this fish species on feed other than live-caught wild fish, which is harmful to natural fish stocks. The program will collaborate on this project with the Aquaculture Development Department of the Forestry Administration. The long-term goal of this work is to inform future decisions on if and how to overturn or amend the current ban on snakehead cultivation in Cambodia.

- **University demonstration site provides opportunities for hands-on learning.** The program began working with the University of Battambang to establish an aquaculture pond demonstration site, including providing technical assistance on pond preparation and stocking densities. The site will serve the university's aquaculture department and its students, as well as nearby farmers, who will be able to use the site to learn aquaculture techniques and practices. Cambodia HARVEST is collaborating closely with Battambang University on the development of an aquaculture degree program that will educate approximately 50 students and hundreds of farmers per year on a topic crucial to ensuring food security and generating higher household incomes.

## 2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia HARVEST promotes community-based management of forests and protected areas through woodlots, tree nurseries, agroforestry, and income generation with non-timber forest products. The program also works to strengthen climate change mitigation through education and training activities in conjunction with a variety of government and development partners. To date, 433,910 hectares are now under improved natural resource management as a result of Cambodia HARVEST activities.

- **Program ramps up protected forest work.** Cambodia HARVEST conducted a protected area management effectiveness assessment of the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest (CCPF) that will help the program evaluate the impact of its activities. In collaboration with Fauna & Flora International (FFI), the program used the Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool to evaluate the CCPF based on infrastructure, equipment, staff capacity, and financial support, among other indicators. From this baseline score, Cambodia HARVEST can evaluate the impact of its activities in this area. Meanwhile, the program conducted the first protected area management training at the CCPF, which included 54 government and 12 community rangers. The training was designed to improve the ability of the rangers to protect and manage the 402,000-hectare forest's resources. Topics included checkpoint management and operations, equipment maintenance, and patrolling regimes.
- **Watershed management activities begin.** The program selected three districts in Pursat, Battambang, and Kampong Thom in which to establish watershed management committees with assistance from the Forestry Administration and the Provincial Department of Water Resources Management and Meteorology. These committees will be composed of government, non-government, and private sector stakeholders, as well as key community representatives. Members will meet regularly to discuss key issues affecting water resource utilization and actions for improved management. Cambodia HARVEST plans to establish six such committees in upland watershed areas critical to the Tonle Sap Basin over the life of the program. Meanwhile, partner FFI conducted a district-level watershed management workshop at the Forestry Administration Inspectorate in Pursat Province. The event educated key stakeholders about watershed protection and efforts to establish these district-level watershed management committees in the four target provinces. Cambodia HARVEST's work with watersheds has the potential to benefit thousands of households in forest communities and communities living downstream and in the Tonle Sap basin. Improved watershed management increases water availability and quality, which directly affects all aspects of livelihoods from agriculture to natural resource management, making communities less vulnerable to climate change, among other benefits.
- **Mitigation training programs completed for government and universities.** The program completed the design of a number of global climate change and Reducing Emissions

from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) training programs as part of its mitigation work:

- Subcontractor Aruna Technologies has finalized a basic training course on REDD-related global information systems and remote sensing software for the Forestry Administration. Five key personnel from the Forestry Administration will undertake the formal training in the first or second quarter of 2013, pending schedule availability.
- Aruna has also finalized the REDD+ training outline to be given to 10 Forestry Administration technical personnel in the second quarter of 2013.
- Aruna has finalized academic materials for a course on global information systems mapping for REDD at the Royal University of Agriculture. The main focus of the course will be training two to three lecturers and 30-40 students per year at the undergraduate level.
- FFI has completed the design for the global climate change course to be integrated into the biodiversity conservation master's program at the Royal University of Phnom Penh. This course is scheduled to be initiated in the first quarter of 2013.

▪ **Agroforestry and woodlot sites expand.**

This quarter, the program established eight agroforestry and woodlot demonstration sites in the four target provinces, bringing the total number established to date to 20. These sites are designed to increase food security and generate additional income for an estimated 880 households while simultaneously relieving pressure on forestry resources. In the coming months, the program will work to implement an education and training protocol for lead and group clients at each site on agroforestry, site selection, species selection, and new technologies and methodologies. Cambodia HARVEST



*Photo by Fintrac*

*Community members plant trees at a Cambodia HARVEST wood lot in Veal Community Forestry group in Pursat. These sites are increasing food security and incomes while protecting resources.*

will co-invest in the necessary resources with all clients to maximize replication of species and methods at private household areas, thereby greatly increasing public awareness and the reach of the program's practices among non-client households.

- **Initial site selected for reforestation activities.** In close coordination with the Forestry Administration, Cambodia HARVEST selected an initial 100 hectares of land in which to undertake reforestation activities. Over the life of the program, Cambodia HARVEST will rehabilitate and/or reforest 600 hectares (450 dry, 150 flooded) of degraded forest. As part of this work, the program has finalized its site and species selection criteria and reforestation protocols, and it has trained program staff on the field methodologies of forest restoration.

- **Prek Toal Core Area to receive improved resource management.** Cambodia HARVEST finalized a subcontract with the Wildlife Conservation Society to begin strengthening protected area management of the 21,000-hectare Prek Toal Core Area of the Tonle Sap Biosphere Reserve. The Wildlife Conservation Society will coordinate closely with the General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection of the Ministry of Environment. As part of this work, it will implement a variety of trainings – including patrolling, biodiversity inventories, and other activities – focused on protected area personnel in addition to developing an updated management plan for the area.

## 2.4 SOCIAL INCLUSION AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Social inclusion and capacity development activities cut across all program areas by promoting improved livelihoods and food security among marginalized groups. Cambodia HARVEST achieves these goals through community awareness programs focused on health education and nutrition; the introduction of household 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. The program also focuses on building the skills and knowledge of Cambodian leaders and students through the Limited Participant Training Program, which provides scholarships to students pursuing master's degrees and sponsors key leaders wishing to attend high-profile regional and domestic training events.



*Photo by Fintrac*

*Villagers prepare vegetables for cooking during a nutrition training session in Pursat. Cambodia HARVEST educated 16,084 people on nutrition concepts this quarter.*

- **Thousands benefit from nutrition education.** During the quarter, Cambodia HARVEST delivered family nutrition training to 16,084 participants, 61 percent of whom were women. Activities included cooking demonstrations and instruction on how to incorporate nutrition-rich foods into everyday diets. As part of this work, the program:
  - Trained 1,700 students – more than half of whom were girls – on healthy eating as part of its school vegetable garden project. Students received instruction on the importance of nutrition in their daily lives and how to use the vegetables they are growing in school gardens to eat healthy, well-balanced meals.
  - Worked with 88 schools in the four target provinces to educate 9,378 students about the basics of nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation.
  - Trained 14 personnel from the Ministry of Women's Affairs on family nutrition, as part of Cambodia HARVEST's efforts to educate partner organizations on this key program component. Ministry participants received instruction on the basics of family nutrition and interactive training methods to use when working with households and community institutions in rural villages. Following the completion of this course, Cambodia HARVEST is pursuing discussions with the ministry to provide provincial-level training on these concepts in 2013.

- Provided a five-day family nutrition course to 15 Peace Corps volunteers and their counterparts from health centers in Pursat, Battambang, and Siem Reap to enable them to further spread program health and nutrition techniques. The training addressed nutrition needs in rural villages, specific nutrition practices related to HIV/AIDS, and growth monitoring for infants, topics the volunteers requested. During the training, the group made field trips to local health centers, where participants practiced counseling local residents and conducted cooking demonstrations.
- **Machinery training course educates thousands of young people.** Cambodia HARVEST completed a training course that taught nearly 3,000 young people about the proper use, storage, and maintenance of farm machinery, which is becoming increasingly prevalent in rural areas. Participants were in their 20s and early 30s. Cambodia HARVEST is now in the process of selecting 15 of these participants from each target province to receive business development training that will help them start their own micro-enterprises focused on farm equipment repair. The course demonstrated how to make simple repairs to farm machinery without the help of a mechanic, thereby saving time and money and extending the life of these valuable investments. The training also boosted the skills and knowledge of young people in rural areas, who face difficulty in finding steady employment.
- **Key minister observes program activities.** Minister of Women's Affairs Ing Kantha Phavi visited Cambodia HARVEST sites in Pursat and Battambang to observe the program's work with women in the areas of economic empowerment and family nutrition. The minister traveled with a delegation of nearly 20 senior government officials, in addition to the USAID Mission Director and his staff and Cambodia HARVEST staff. During her visit, the minister talked with women who are involved in home gardens, commercial horticulture, rice farming, pond aquaculture, and non-timber forest products, among others. At the end of her visit, the minister commented on how important it is that Cambodia HARVEST is working at all stages of agricultural value chains, creating new economic opportunities for women, and reinforcing the benefits of their productive activities.
- **Fish processors receive production and marketing assistance.** Cambodia HARVEST began work on a pilot project that will teach 88 women fish processors, who make smoked fish and fish paste, about hygiene and sanitation techniques. The program will also help the women, who are organized into 10 demonstration sites, to form producer and marketing groups and strengthen their market linkages. The fish processors come from poor households in floating villages on the Tonle Sap lake and have difficulty increasing their sales due to poor production techniques and an inability to find buyers willing to pay competitive prices for their products.
- **Input suppliers improve their businesses and knowledge.** Cambodia HARVEST continued to work closely with 277 agricultural and 26 aquaculture input supply stores.



Photo by Fintrac

*A fish processor in Pursat dries her fish in preparation for smoking. The program will help fish processors improve their hygiene and sanitation techniques and assist them in forming producer and marketing groups.*

These small, family-run businesses are a key source of information and products for local farmers. Because each supplier has hundreds of customers, the program is training the owners and staff on a variety of technical areas, both to increase household incomes and improve the techniques and technology available to farmers. During the quarter, Cambodia HARVEST:

- Trained 102 agricultural input suppliers on the proper use of farm chemicals, which are widely misused by farmers, resulting in low yields and damage to human health and the environment.
  - Trained 234 owners and staff members from agriculture and aquaculture input suppliers on record-keeping and marketing principles.
  - Held field days that drew 234 owners and employees of 171 agricultural input supply businesses. At these events, suppliers were able to link with farmers and meet with product distributors, who offer opportunities to increase the range of products offered in their shops. Half of the attendees were women.
  - Began providing services to 26 aquaculture input suppliers, including business development training, links with local suppliers, and technical information on the products they stock. The program held an initial training session that drew 28 representatives from these businesses on topics such as business networking and technical training on fish production and feed.
  - Worked with 41 supplier stores to improve how they display products and store their agrochemicals. In addition, the program worked with suppliers to introduce drip irrigation systems, plastic mulch, seed trays, and other products that Cambodia HARVEST recommends to farmers.
  - Strengthened linkages between input suppliers and national and provincial distributors through networking meetings. As a direct result of these meetings, 14 input suppliers have established formal relationships with large distributors.
  - Helped 11 agricultural input suppliers establish demonstration plots on land adjacent to their shops, where they provided training for customers on topics such as the use of rice drum seeders, fertilizer application, and the use of agrochemicals.
- **Government officials benefit from training opportunities.** Cambodia HARVEST's Limited Participant Training Program continued to build the skills and knowledge of promising Cambodian leaders and students. The program trained 306 government officials during the reporting period, bringing the total trained to date to 2,948. In addition, the program sent two government officials to India for two important conferences on biodiversity, two other officials to the Netherlands for a fisheries governance conference. To date, the Limited Participants Training Program has sent 42 government personnel to high-profile regional and international conferences.
  - **Program builds capacity of NGO partners.** As part of its efforts to increase the skills and knowledge of partner organizations, Cambodia HARVEST completed financial reviews of 10 NGO partners this quarter, bringing the total number completed to date to 24. Meanwhile, the program completed annual performance evaluations of 23 technical and liaison staff members of these partner organizations, bringing the total number completed to date to 67. This work is designed to improve the sustainability of local organizations and help them better contract directly with USAID.

## 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. Within this program element, Cambodia HARVEST has to date trained 1,081 participants in various agriculture policy areas.

- **Key stakeholders review draft seed regulations.** Cambodia HARVEST supported two high-level workshops that allowed 90 key people from the government, development partners, the private sector, and academia to review draft regulations on seed standards, seed certification procedures, and plant breeder rights. The program has been assisting the government in drafting these regulations in order to enhance the enabling environment for farmers and agribusinesses and boost the rural economy. The passage of these regulations will boost the production and supply of quality seeds of various crops, thereby removing one of the biggest impediments to improvements in agricultural productivity. The drafts are expected to be finalized and ready for adoption by the General Directorate of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries by early 2013.
- **Clients find new markets with linkages to buyers.** Cambodia HARVEST created 164 new linkages between program clients and buyers of agricultural products this quarter, bringing the total number of linkages created to date to 711. These linkages create a more competitive environment for program farmers and agribusinesses, allowing them to sell their products for higher prices and improve their incomes. The program identified 23 new buyers this quarter, bringing the total number identified to 347 to date.
- **Microfinance institutions inject capital into agricultural sector.** With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, 121 farmers received loans from local lenders totaling \$40,650 this quarter, allowing them to purchase improved seeds and planting materials, fertilizer, and other productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies. In addition, 48 agribusinesses received loans worth \$108,000, providing needed operating capital and equipment. Lack of access to credit hampers growth in rural areas, hindering Cambodia's ability to create jobs in the countryside, where 80 percent of the population lives. As part of this work, Cambodia HARVEST:



*Photo by Fintrac*

*With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, 121 farmers received loans from local lenders totaling \$40,650 this quarter, funding the purchase of improved seeds and planting materials, fertilizer, and other productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies.*

- Connected three rice millers to commercial banks that provide the kinds of large-scale loans needed by millers to expand their operations. To date, rice millers have secured loans worth an average of \$60,000 apiece with Cambodia HARVEST assistance.
- Held a two-day training course for 43 field personnel from the prominent microfinance institution Thaneakea Phum Cambodia (TPC), which has a loan portfolio guarantee

from USAID. The course helped TPC personnel better assess agricultural loan applications and improve their financial products to meet the needs of farmers, who are generally viewed as risky and unfavorable for credit.

- Trained six rice millers in Kampong Thom and Siem Reap on basic record keeping and financial management, which will make them more attractive to lenders.
- Signed endorsement protocols with nine microfinance institutions, allowing them to display their credit product information on program billboards, attend training events in order to meet potential customers, and receive other benefits.
- **Training and surveys improve knowledge of markets.** In order to improve knowledge of agricultural markets among clients and government officials, the program conducted the following activities:
  - Held a workshop for 20 government agricultural officials and NGO personnel on the fundamentals of agricultural market analysis. Participants at the course learned important market theories and practices, including how demand and supply determine price, market structures, and market failures. With improved understanding of the complexity of agricultural markets, participants are now able to provide better services to farmers.
  - Conducted a weekly market price survey in two different markets and a market demand survey in three different markets on 25 kinds of vegetables. The surveys compile market price information, which helps clients better bargain with buyers when selling their products. In addition, the market demand survey helps farmers better plan their production levels.
  - Carried out market surveys of tomato, cabbage, yard long bean, and bitter melon. These in-depth analyses will enable the program to capture market behaviors and trends in terms of supply, demand, and price in each target province.
  - Conducted a comprehensive value-chain study of the tomato market that covered the entire province of Battambang at all district- and village-level markets. This survey will help Cambodia HARVEST better understand current market situations and allow program clients to better compete with vegetables imported from neighboring countries.

## 3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

### Agribusiness Value Chains

- Start dry season rice activities with a target of 4,000 clients (300 lead clients, 3,680 farmers, and 20 seed producers).
- Begin selecting villages for wet season rice activities (June-December 2013). During this period, 10,000 new clients will be supported.
- Provide direct assistance to 10 rice mills, including support for farmer groups linked to these millers in the areas of rice production, seed production, and post-harvest.
- Select 480 new commercial horticulture clients and begin irrigation installations.
- Organize eight commercial horticulture marketing producer groups as a pilot project that will supply vegetables to informal buyers.
- As part of the small and medium enterprises activity, construct six vegetable seedling nurseries for commercial sales.
- Install 2,100 low-cost irrigation systems in home gardens, commercial horticulture farms, schools, and health centers.
- Develop and sign new subcontracts with nine NGO partners for the next 12 months to implement Cambodia HARVEST technical assistance.
- Begin applying *trichoderma* inoculum to 100 commercial horticulture farms and farms participating under the HORT CRSP integrated pest management activity.
- Begin rehabilitation of the Tram Mnoas canal in Pursat, which will lead to \$125,000 in additional production for 150 households.
- Begin rehabilitation of the Polyum canal in Pursat, which will lead to approximately \$200,000 in additional production for 259 households.

### Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Initiate the snakehead cultivation pilot project with the Fisheries Administration.
- Establish an aquaculture pond demonstration site at the University of Battambang.
- Implement fish hatchery plans at 12 client hatcheries.

### Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Determine the number of households in forestry community villages that will be implementing horticulture activities.

- Deliver a global climate change/REDD academic course within the Biodiversity Conservation master's program at the Royal University of Phnom Penh, and deliver a remote sensing and global information systems course for REDD at the Royal University of Agriculture.
- Deliver a three-day training course for national and local government counterparts on global climate change and REDD.
- Provide certified training to government counterparts on global information systems and remote sensing software.
- Initiate three additional district-level watershed management committees.
- Provide law enforcement and leadership training to 12 rangers at the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest, who will then provide training to the rest of the 42 rangers at the site.
- Construct two temporary tree nurseries to support the program target of 100 hectares of reforestation in 2013.
- Carry out an eight-week agroforestry training program in all 24 agroforestry and wood-lot demonstration sites.

### **Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development**

- Begin second phase of the farm machinery training project, which will educate 1,000 people in 50 villages.
- Develop and implement an agriculture training program for 100 village extension volunteers that will increase the availability of gender-responsive services for women.
- Implement the mobile kitchen project in Pursat and Kampong Thom, with a goal of reaching 20,000 people over the course of a 12-month period.
- Provide awareness training to 65 members of Feed the Future commune councils in one district in each province.
- Establish gardens to grow nutrition-rich vegetables at approximately 10 health centers.
- Provide nutrition training to provincial staff members of the Ministry of Women's Affairs in one province, in addition to Women and Children Focal Points from districts and communes where Cambodia HARVEST is working.
- Recruit 45 agriculture input suppliers in Siem Reap and begin business development training for 35-40 fish input suppliers in Pursat, Battambang, and Kampong Thom.
- Develop a training strategy to strengthen the capacity of input suppliers in the horticulture value chain, and finalize the content of a training course on the use of fertilizers.

## Policy and Enabling Environment

- Finalize drafts of the seed policy, national seed standards, and seed certification *Prakas* with the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.
- Formulate short-term technical assistance that will improve the law on aquaculture, and develop an aquaculture strategic plan with General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.
- Formulate short-term technical assistance that will develop a rice seed strategic plan with the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.
- Formulate short-term technical assistance that will develop a policy on agricultural extension and a policy on agricultural cooperatives with the General Directorate of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries.
- Formulate short-term technical assistance that will develop a protected areas strategic management framework with the Ministry of Environment.
- Train 50 microfinance institution personnel in agricultural loan analysis and assessment.
- Link 900 farmers to microfinance institutions through agriculture field days.
- Assist 30 rice millers in business formalization and the implementation of standard requirements.
- Help 10 small agribusinesses increase their working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means.

# ANNEX I: YEAR THREE PERFORMANCE WORK PLAN

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013					
		Q1 Oct-Dec	Q2 Jan-Mar	Q3 Apr-Jun	Q4 Jul-Sep								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments	
<b>1</b>	<b>Agriculture (Crops) Program</b>																	
1.1	<b>Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for agriculture (crops)</b>	1	6	6	6	19	6	5	updates	75	Technical manuals and other training materials produced		=	46	46	29	There was a re-arrangement of the breakdown of the manuals / materials	
1.1.1	Rice	1	1	1	1	4	Updates	updates	updates	10	# produced	AG	=	7	7	3		
1.1.2	Horticulture		3	3	3	9	4	3	updates	23	# produced	AG	=	7	7	16		
1.1.3	Postharvest		1	1	1	3			updates	6	# produced	POST	=	3	3	3		
1.1.4	Inputs and agriculture practices		1	1	1	3	2	2	updates	36	# produced	AG, SI, BDS	=	29	29	7		
1.2	<b>Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)</b>									-								
1.2.1	<b>Clients / Farmers signed up</b>	894	2,230	5,841	5,497	14,462	17,732	-	-	42,000	Farmers/households have been count in PMP indicator #2.	AG, SI (others)	+	10,700	11,295	30,705		
1.2.1.1	Total Rice	886	2,200	5,710	5,197	13,993	12,432			30,000	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	4,461	5,025	24,975		
1.2.1.1.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Farmers/households		+	661	782	718		
1.2.1.1.2	Rice clients / farmers	786	2,133	5,595	5,097	13,611	11,875			28,500	Farmers/households		+	3,800	4,243	24,257		
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	8	30	100	100	238	1,000			2,000	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	770	790	1,210		
1.2.1.3	Home garden			31	200	231	4,300			10,000	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	5,469	5,480	4,520		
1.2.2	<b>Lead clients (demonstration sites) active</b>	2,341	667	815	903	4,726	5,857			13,500	Active lead/demo clients up to date		+	5,258	5,789	7,711		
1.2.2.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Lead / Demo clients		+	661	782	718		
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration sites	250	100	200	203	753	1,000			2,000	Lead / Demo clients		+	497	520	1,480		
1.2.2.3	Home garden demonstration sites	1,991	500	500	600	3,591	4,300			10,000	Lead / Demo clients		+	4,100	4,487	5,513		
1.2.3	<b>Graduated clients</b>			1,100	230	1,330	1,520	4,150	6,500	13,500	Lead/demo clients graduated from the program		=	-	-	13,500		
1.2.3.1	Rice					-	500	500	500	1,500	Graduated lead / demo clients		=	-	-	1,500		
1.2.3.2	Commercial horticulture			100	50	150	120	730	1,000	2,000	Graduated lead / demo clients		=	-	-	2,000		
1.2.3.3	Home garden			1,000	180	1,180	900	2,920	5,000	10,000	Graduated lead / demo clients		=	-	-	10,000		
1.2.4	Forest community horticulture sites		150	120		270	270			1,063	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	523	570	493		

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
1.2.5	Evaluate, develop plan, and implement plan to incorporate village-level agriculture volunteers as program clients (in coordination with relevant government agencies)		46			46	164		210	Clients will be for the duration of the program, improve their technical skills for increased outreach and improved sustainable service delivery post-project (and to provide an income incentive for their services now). This count in PMP indicator #2.	Relevant government agencies, village/commune leaders, SI, Ag/Aquaculture	=	-	On going	N/A		
1.2.7	Rural households benefiting from agricultural demonstration sites	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	3,000	2,052	20,000	Hhs have been count in PMP indicator #2.		+	10,448	11,097	8,903		
1.3	<b>Demonstrate new technologies (Technology Fund procurement and distribution for client farms)</b>								-								
1.3.1	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. drip irrigation, raised bed, trellis netting, etc.)		2	2	2	6	2		26	# individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisherfolk in target communities	AG	=	18	18	8		
1.3.2	Fruit tree seedlings (2 seedlings per home garden client)	1,488	1,500	1,500	1,500	5,988	6,000	6,000	18,000	Seedlings distributed	AG, OPS, SI (others)	+	1,500	9,120	8,880		
1.3.3	Commercial drip irrigation systems	200	200	100	100	600	1,223		2,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS (others)	+	377	183	1,817		
1.3.4	Low cost home garden drip irrigation systems	488	900	1,000	1,000	3,388	5,000		10,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS (others)	+	2,100	2,147	7,853		
1.3.5	Drip irrigation systems at school gardens	5	25	25		55	58		130	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS, SI (others)	+	22	24	106		
1.3.6	Drip irrigation systems at health centers			10	13	23	40		63	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS, SI (others)	=	-	-	63		
1.4	<b>Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments</b>								-								
1.4.1	Small-scale multipurpose collection centers		5	5		10	10		20		AG, OPS (ae)	=	-	-	20		
1.4.2	Redesign and rehabilitation of existing canal irrigation systems		2			2	1		4	Irrigation canals rehabilitated	AG, OPS (ae)	=	1	1	3		
1.5	<b>Extension visits to demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)</b>	12,600	13,650	12,600	13,650	52,500	52,500	52,539	200,000	Extension visits to lead/demo farms by program agronomists and trained alliance partners	AG (others)	+	55,061	62,190	137,810		
1.6	<b>Group training on demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)</b>	20,790	22,488	20,790	22,488	86,556	86,625	86,625	379,098	Participants in on-farm training events (training to include production, postharvest, business skills, marketing, other topics)	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	+	139,507	195,905	183,193		

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
1.7	Participants in village-level community field days (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	4,800	6,000	5,700	6,000	22,500	22,945	23,040		88,000	AG, POST, MKT, SI, BDS (others)	+	24,315	32,807	55,193		
1.8	Farm chemical safety training (participants)	2,800	4,380	4,120	4,380	15,680	15,066	15,066		55,000	Participants in FCS training	+	11,988	16,430	38570		
1.9	USAID CRSP Integrated Pest Management activity																
1.9.1	Plan diagnostic training activities for universities, government, and private sector,				1	1	1	1		3	Field and laboratory trainings will be conducted for the identification and control of plant diseases.	AG, HORTCRSP and RUA	=	-	-	3	
1.9.2	Trichoderma evaluations on selected commercial horticulture clients.		10			20				20	Growth and production data will be taken on 20 commercial horticulture sites, reviewed and submitted to USAID CRSP	AG, HORTCRSP and RUA	=	-	-	20	
2	<b>Aquaculture &amp; Fisheries Program</b>																
2.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for aquaculture and fisheries		2	updates	updates	2	updates	updates	updates	16	Technical manuals and other training materials produced	FISH, AQUA	=	14	14	2	
2.2	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. improved cages, O <sub>2</sub> meters, pH testing, etc.)									16	Individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisher folk in target communities	FISH, AQUA	done	16	16	0	
2.3	<b>Aquaculture Program</b>																
2.3.1	Establishment of low- and medium input aquaculture demonstration ponds with lead clients (Low input in conjunction with home gardens)	35	35	35	35	140	140	180		600	Demonstration ponds established (lead clients). Total of lead client HHs have been count in PMP Indicator #2.	AQUA	x	175	152	448	
		70	70	70	70	280	280	365		1,200	Other low-input aquaculture clients. Total of HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.		x	345	313	887	
2.3.2	Establishment of hatchery clients			4		4	4			20	Demonstration fish hatcheries. HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.		=	12	12	8	
2.3.3	Rural households benefiting from aquaculture demonstration clients		200	200	200	600	600	474		4,000	HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.		=	2,326	2,326	1,674	
2.3.4	TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	2,260	2,260	2,260	2,260	9,040	9,260	8,448		32,453	# Demo site TA Extension Visit/Group Training (individual/group)	AQUA	+	7,965	8,021	24,432	
2.3.5	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on demonstration aquaculture ponds	5,120	5,120	5,120	5,120	20,480	17,920	5,385		65,014	Participants at demo site extension visit/training	AQUA	+	26,349	28,555	36,459	
2.3.6	Village-level Field Day Training Events	9	150	150	150	459	700	660		2,300	# Field day training events	AQUA	+	490	495	1,805	

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		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
2.3.7	Participants in village-level Field Day Training Events	2,750	2,750	3,750	3,750	13,000	16,000	15,100		57,500	Community members attending aquaculture Field Day Training Events	AQUA	+	16,150	16,383	41,117	
2.3.8	Technical Assistance to Fisheries Administration on defined priority initiatives (specific initiatives to be determined)		1			1	1			4	Initiatives initiated with Fisheries Administration; ongoing implementation	AQUA	=	2	2	2	
2.3.9	Development of "Cambodia Inland Fish farmers' Input Suppliers Guide" [to improve the accessibility of aquaculture inputs through identification of local producers (fingerlings) and importers (feed, equipment)]						Revision			1	Fish farmers Supply Guide produced (ongoing updates and dissemination)	AQUA	Done	1	1	0	
2.3.10	Technical Assistance to the University of Battambang on defined aquaculture priority initiative (Specific initiatives TBD)	1				1		1		3	Initiatives initiated with the University of Battambang, on going implementation	AQUA	=	2	2	1	
<b>2.4</b>	<b>Fisheries Program</b>																
2.4.1	Establishment of Demo sites with Community Fisheries (CFI) Partner Clients (Refuge Ponds, Cage Culture, etc.)																
2.4.1.1	Community Refuge Ponds/Fish Sanctuary				3	3	3	3		15	Community Refuge Ponds demonstration sites established	FISH	=	6	6	9	
2.4.1.2	Cage culture demo sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap			6	6	12	12	3		33	Cage culture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap established. HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.	FISH	=	6	6	27	
2.4.1.3	Development of refuge pond / fish sanctuary action plan				3	3	3			12	Refuge pond / fish sanctuary action plan	FISH	=	6	6	6	
2.4.1.4	Rural households benefiting from fisheries communities	100	100	100	100	400	362			3,777	HHs counted as receiving community based-interventions from trainings and messaging. HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2		=	3,115	3,168	609	
2.4.2	Extension Visits to CFI lead clients/demonstration sites	108	108	108	108	432	175			1,362	Extension visits	FISH	+	863	1,038	324	
2.4.3	Conduct Conservation Field Training Events w/ target CFI communities	15	15	15	16	61	49			272	Field Days to raise awareness on sustainable community fisheries	FISH	+	177	207	65	
2.4.4	Participants in technical assistance and training events on sustainable fisheries (communities to receive effective community-based management training)	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	5,400	7,200	6,547		31,127	Participants in training and TA events	FISH	+	13,330	15,204	15,923	
2.4.5	Facilitate CFI Congress meetings at target CFI's		3	3		6	4			15	Congress Meetings	FISH	=	5	5	10	
2.4.6	Fish Sanctuary and/or Refuge Pond watch towers		3			3	3			9	Sanctuary/Refuge Pond Watch Towers	FISH	=	3	3	6	

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<b>3</b>	<b>NRM, Environment and Climate Change</b>																		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Global Climate Change</b>																		
3.1.1	Design a spatial database (geo-located digital photographs, land use survey forms, forest and soil survey databases, etc.)									1	Report, GIS maps, database	ARUNA	Done	1	1	0			
3.1.2	Develop a REDD+ Feasibility Study for the Central Cardamoms Protected Forest (CCPF)				1	1				1	REDD+ Feasibility Study for CCPF	FFI/ARUNA	=	-	-	1			
3.1.2.1	Conduct Opportunity Cost Analysis of competing land uses (socio-economic assessment) for CCPF				1	1				1	A component of Feasibility Study	FFI	=	-	-	1			
3.1.2.2	Analysis of Human Disturbance over time (roads, settlements, etc.) in the CCPF			1		1				1	A component of Feasibility Study	FFI/ARUNA	=	-	-	1			
3.1.3	Field-based forest carbon inventory training for Government				1	1				1	20 government staff trained on latest international standard carbon inventory techniques. Also rough estimate of carbon value for CCPF	FFI	=	-	-	1			
3.1.4	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer				1	1				1	Translation of key GCC/REDD documents from English to Khmer	FFI	=	-	-	1			
<b>3.1.5</b>	<b>Local Capacity Development in GCC</b>																		
3.1.5.1	Development and delivery of GCC/REDD/PES courses at RUPP	1				1				1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUPP	FFI	=	1	1	0			
3.1.5.2	Development and delivery of Remote Sensing and GIS courses for REDD analysis at RUA		1			1				1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUA	ARUNA	=	-	-	1			
3.1.5.3	Development and delivery of 3-day officially recognized training courses on GCC/REDD for national government counterparts (in conjunction with RUPP)		20			20				20	Trained FA (and MoE) staff from departments responsible for Climate Change/REDD	FFI	=	-	-	20			
3.1.5.4	Training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff) on climate change, mitigation		80			80				80	Participants (estimated 4 events)	FFI	=	-	-	80			
3.1.5.5	Certified Training of FA Staff in GIS and Remote Sensing Software		5			5				5	FA staff trained	ARUNA	=	-	-	5			

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3.1.5.6	Custom training of FA staff in land cover mapping methodology/REDD				10	10				10	FA staff trained	ARUNA	=	-	-	10	
<b>3.2</b>	<b>NRM/Biodiversity Conservation</b>																
3.2.1	Establishment of Lead Client Demo sites on NTFPs (bamboo, rattan, water hyacinth)	7	7	7	7	28	30	30		110	Demonstration sites identified and established. Total lead client HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	29	36	74	
		22	22	22	22	88	120	120		440	HHs participating in demonstration sites (lead clients, other clients, and new employment). HHs have been count in PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	134	203	237	
3.2.2	Rural households benefiting from forestry communities	200	200	200	200	800	2,000	1,927		5,982	HHs counted as receiving community based-interventions from trainings and messaging. These HHs have been count in the PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	1,455	1,518	4,464	
3.2.3	Establishment of bamboo and rattan commercial plantings	3	3			6				8	1 bamboo and 1 rattan site in each province	FFI/NRM	x	5	2	6	
3.2.4	Establishment of province-based NTFP producer organizations			2		2	2			4	4 organizations developed	FFI/NRM	=	-	-	4	
3.2.5	TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training at NRM demonstration sites (by program technicians and trained alliance partners)	428	429	428	429	1,714	1,714	1,714	291	10,187	# TA Extension Visits and/or Group Training per month per NRM Demo site	FFI/NRM	+	5,182	6,435	3,752	
3.2.6	Participants at TA Extension Visits/Group Trainings on NRM demonstration sites	2,571	2,571	2,571	2,571	10,284	10,284	10,284	1,746	61,826	Participants at TA Extension Visits and/or Group trainings	FFI/NRM	+	31,799	38,757	23,069	
3.2.7	Village-level Field Day Training Events	42	43	43	43	171	171	15	48	816	# Field day events	FFI/NRM	+	453	518	298	
3.2.8	Participants in village-level community field day events (community based management training)	1,280	1,280	1,280	1,280	5,120	5,120	5,120	1,440	29,193	Participants	FFI/NRM	+	13,673	15,112	14,081	
3.2.9	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities										Client HHs (from 3.2.9.1, 3.2.9.2) have been count in PMP indicator #12.						
3.2.9.1	Tree nurseries		2			2				9	Tree nurseries.	FFI/NRM	=	7	7	2	
3.2.9.2	Wood lots and Agro-forestry areas	9	3			12	16			40	Lots & Sites / Village	FFI/NRM	=	21	21	19	
3.2.9.3	Partner forestry		1			1	2			3	Sites (in 3 provinces)	FFI/NRM	=	-	-	3	
3.2.10	Provide Technical Support to CF		4			4	4	4		17	CF Areas achieve signing ceremony with the Forestry Administration	FFI/NRM	=	5	5	12	

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3.2.11	Implement Forest Restoration (dryland/flooded areas)				50	50	50	50	150	Ha of flooded forest reforested	FFI/NRM	=	-	-	150		
					150	150	150	150	457	Ha of dry forest reforested		=	7	7	450		
3.2.12	Technical support to RGC on PA Mgmt	21,000				21,000			423,000	Ha in areas of biological significance under improved NRM	FFI/NRM	done	423,000	423,000	0		
3.2.13	Establishment of District-level watershed management committees		3			3	3		6	Watershed mgmt committees established in 4 provinces (4 in Pursat/Battambang, and 2 in Kampong Thom)	FFI/NRM	=	-	-	6		
<b>4</b>	<b>Social Inclusion &amp; Nutrition Program</b>																
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Mainstream social inclusion target groups into all program activities</b>																
4.1.1	Total poor clients as a percentage of total clients	18%	20%	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	% of total clients that are both from poor 1 & 2	SI, ALL (others)	+	18%	19%	6%		
4.1.2	Extreme poor clients as a percentage of total clients	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	% of clients that are extreme poor	SI, ALL (others)	=	8%	8%	2%		
4.1.3	Average poor clients as a percentage of total clients	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	15%	% of clients that are average poor (poor 2)	SI, ALL (others)	+	10%	11%	4%		
4.1.4	Women clients as a percentage of total clients	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	% of clients that are women	SI, ALL (others)	+	45%	53%	-8%		
4.1.5	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)	SI, ALL (others)	x	30%	21%	9%		
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Design and implement specific projects and activities for target social inclusion groups</b>																
4.2.1	Operation & Maintenance training for mechanized farm machinery									Hs benefited from training have been count in PMP indicator #2							
4.2.1.1	Village-based training		2,000	2,000		4,000	5,000	-	11,719	# people receiving training	SI, BDS	+	2,719	2,963	8,756		
4.2.1.2	Center-based training			60		60	60		120	# people selected for longer-term training	SI, BDS	=	-	-	120		
4.2.2	Women's fish processing project	80	120			200	200		400	Individuals/MSMEs that received TA, training and mentoring to improve and/or expand a) hygiene/sanitation, b) equipment, c) market strategies.	SI (lead), MARKET, BDS (others)	+	80	88	312		
4.2.3	Mushroom grower groups						2,500	1,000	3,500	# of individuals growing and marketing mushrooms (may be organized into groups)	SI (lead), AG, BDS (others)	=	-	-	3,500		

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4.2.4	Moringa leaf powder processing pilot project						120			120	# of households participating in micro-enterprise to produce dried leaf powder	SI, Forestry, BDS	=	-	-	120	
4.2.5	Financial literacy training																
4.2.5.1	Village-based training						5,000	5,000		10,000	Number of people in villages receiving training	SI, BDS, Finance	=	-	-	10,000	
4.2.6	Sustainable charcoal enterprise project																
4.2.6.1	Skills training in sustainable charcoal methods						500	400		900	Number of young people receiving training	SI, FFI	=	-	-	900	
4.2.6.2	Sustainable charcoal enterprises established						2			2	Number of micro-enterprises established by young people	SI, FFI, BDS	=	-	-	2	
4.2.7	Village-based agricultural extension volunteers-training program																
4.2.7.1	Women and young people trained		100	100	100	300	200			500	Number of women and young "model farmers" receiving training/mentoring	SI? AG?	=	-	-	500	
4.2.8	Other activities (to be developed)					-	2			4	Activities developed and implemented	SI, BDS, TBD	=	2	2	2	
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>																
4.3.1	Family nutrition education delivered at household and community levels																
4.3.1.1	Home garden	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	16,000	15,000	9,833		45,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	SI	+	8,167	19,553	25,447	
4.3.1.2	Clients in other HARVEST components	500	1,000	500	500	2,500	2,500	2,762		10,000	Participants in nutrition education activities targeting household-level	Other component besides SI	+	2,738	15,263	-5,263	
4.3.1.3	Mobile kitchen project		6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	20,000	10,000		50,000	Participants in nutrition education activities	SI , ALL (others)	=	-	-	50,000	
4.3.2	Community initiatives to increase knowledge and improve behavior related to food security and nutrition																
4.3.2.1	Community based garden projects																
4.3.2.1.1	Number of health centers participating			20		20	20			63	Clients will be for the duration of the program, improve their technical skills for increased outreach and improved sustainable	Relevant government agencies, village/commune	=	23	23	40	
4.3.2.1.2	Number of HC staff participating			200		200	200			400			+	-	208	192	
4.3.2.1.3	Number of schools participating				21	21	21			130	Schools have received garden training	SI (others)	+	88	97	33	
4.3.2.1.4	Number of students participating	1,349	3,000	3,000	1,500	8,849	14,000	14,000		38,500	# of students trained		+	3,000	9,386	29,114	
4.3.2.3	Awareness training for commune councils		64	50	50	164	150			450	Participants trained	SI (others)	=	136	136	314	
4.3.3	Nutritional analyses of traditional foods including dietary surveys of sample client households					-				1	Nutritional analyses conducted for	SI (others)	Done	1	1		

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4.3.4	Rural households benefiting from nutrition awareness program	100	100	100	100	400	400	224	5,000	These indirect household will be count in PMP indicator #2.		+	4,076	4,084	916		
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Wide-Scale Awareness and Social Marketing</b>																
4.4.1	Design and deliver technical, public awareness and training modules for use at district, commune and community levels that focus on a) dissemination of technical information, and b) HARVEST issues such as environment, climate change and food security/nutrition			5	5	10	12		24	Training modules designed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	=	2	2	22		
4.4.2	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, technical agriculture)			5	5	10	7		30	Training modules/courses designed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	=	13	13	17		
4.4.3	Develop and deliver social marketing and behavior change programing using TV, radio and other media to reach general public audience on issues that compliment HARVEST work in agriculture, fisheries, NRM, nutrition, etc.			3	2	5	2		9	Programming developed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	=	2	2	7		
4.4.4	Households benefiting from being CF/Cfi membership			150	150	300	1,000	1,109	9,759	HHs from CF/Cfi membership count in PMP indicator #2.	FISH, NRM	=	7,350	7,350	2409		
<b>5</b>	<b>Capacity Building - BDS Providers</b>																
<b>5.1</b>	<b>NGOs &amp; CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)</b>																
5.1.1	Selection of NGO & CBO Partners to provide extension and other services to program's target communities (covering agriculture crops, aquaculture, fisheries, forestry/NRM)				4	4	5		26	CBOs and NGOs enter program (signed subcontracts and field activities commence)	SI (with support from OPS and ALL)	+	17	19	7		
5.1.2	Capacity Building of CBO/NGO Partners																
5.1.2.1	Development of improved financial, accounting, procurement systems, including improved staff capabilities (and understanding of USG procurement regulations for future direct contracting with USAID)					-			-	Systems improved and staff trained	OPS	=	-	On going	N/A		

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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	ALL	=	-	On going	N/A	
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Input supplier enhancement and training programs</b>			10	15	25	22	22		354	Input suppliers active in program and receiving technical assistance and training	BDS (lead) with support from AG, FISH, etc.	+	285	303	51	
5.2.1	Technical skills training (agronomy, postharvest, chemical safety, biologicals, etc.) to input supplier owners and staff	80	80	80	80	320	350	365		2,000	Input suppliers (including staff and family members) participated in training events	AG, POST, FISH	+	1,045	1,199	801	
5.2.2	Shop & inventory upgrades (expansion of products offered, particularly new technologies being promoted by the project)		25	25	25	75	50			250	Shops upgraded with new products and customer information boards	AG, POST, FISH, BDS	+	125	166	84	
5.2.3	New services offered (tractor/equipment rentals, seeding, seedlings, etc.)		5	10	5	20	30	35		145	Input stores offering new services to target clients	AG, FISH, BDS	+	60	75	70	
5.2.4	Expanded relationships with national and provincial input supply chains as well as selected international companies in Cambodia		5	5	5	15	12			60	Input suppliers entering into formal distributor relationships	BDS, AG, FISH	+	33	47	13	
5.2.5	Demonstration plots installed at input supply locations (with available land) to promote new technologies and products		5	5	5	15	28			95	Input stores with demo plots and input suppliers trained	AG, FISH (others)	+	52	63	32	
5.2.6	Distribution of technical information materials	1	1	1	1	4	2			20	Technical bulletins made available to input suppliers	COM, BDS	+	15	16	4	
			7,858	10,000	10,000	27,858	30,000			400,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders		=	342,142	342,142	57,858	
5.2.7	Improved business skills and partnerships		70	70	70	210	210	216		1,200	Trainings (including study tours) and technical assistance on business skills and services	BDS	+	564	1,472	-272	
<b>5.3</b>	<b>NTFP micro enterprise BDS training</b>		3	3	3	9	15	12		44	Micro enterprises trained		=	8	8	36	
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Seedling nurseries</b>		5	5	5	15	15	6		50	Seedling nursery businesses		=	14	14	36	
<b>6</b>	<b>Marketing &amp; Market Analysis</b>																
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys					-				7	Crop and product specific market surveys produced and disseminated	MKT	Done	7	7	0	
6.2	General market surveys and information sharing for HARVEST and government																
6.2.1	Survey market prices and share findings with technicians (every week at one major market in town)	48	48	48	48	192	192	192	80	722	Market price surveys conducted	MKT	+	114	139	583	
6.2.2	Survey demand from buyers and share findings with technicians (every month from three markets/prov.)	12	12	12	12	48	48	48	20	180	Market demand surveys conducted and disseminated	MKT	=	28	28	152	

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6.3	Specific market surveys (wider level -- village/market structure, market acceptance) and sharing for HARVEST and government					-	updates	updates		4	Other market surveys conducted (with updates in later years)	MKT	=	4	4	0	
6.3.1	NTFP market study (rattan and bamboo)		1			1	1	1		3	# of NTFP market survey conducted	MKT	=	-	-	3	
6.3.2	National/regional level market study		1		1	2	2	2		7	# of national / regional market study	MKT	=	1	1	6	
6.3.3	Other specific market study (tree seedlings)		1	1		2	2	2		6	# of other specific market survey conducted	MKT	=	-	-	6	
6.4	Identify and establish formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients and others																
6.4.1	Identify buyers	15	15	15	15	60	50	40		474	Buyers identified	MKT	+	339	347	127	
6.4.2	Link buyers and producers through field days, direct individual clients and producer groups	150	150	150	150	600	600	600		2,300	Linkage made	MKT	+	650	664	1,636	
6.4.3	Marketing workshop for buyers			2	2	4	8	8		20	Workshops conducted	MKT	=	-	-	20	
6.5	Evaluate and help implement simple market information reporting and dissemination methods (e.g. mobile phone MMS price and buyer opportunities)																
6.5.1	Evaluate potential systems and identify partners (government and others)			1		1				1	Evaluation report completed, system designed, partner(s) identified)	MKT	=	-	-	1	
6.5.2	Implement system(s) with partner(s)					-				-	System(s) implemented with partner(s)	MKT, BDS	=	-	-	0	
6.6	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products	25	25	25	25	100	100	100		323	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	MKT	+	48	56	267	

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7	<b>Finance &amp; Financial Services</b>																	
7.1	Develop Credit Information Sharing mechanism (CIS) so that farmers have access to various financial products available in the market (# villages)		60			60			160	Credit information system within target villages (billboards)	FIN	=	100	100	60			
7.2	Train MFI lending staff in agricultural loan analysis and assessment	40	40	40	40	160	160	160	584	MFI and other financial institution lending staff training in agricultural loan analysis	FIN, AG, AQUA	+	144	147	437			
7.3	Linking farmers to MFI through agriculture field days		900	900	900	2,700	3,600	3,600	9,900	Number of farmers participated in field days	FIN, AG, AQUA	=	-	-	9,900			
7.4	Produce financial assessment tools and cash flows for all primary target products		2	2	2	6	updates	updates	14	Assessments tools and cash flows produced (with ongoing updates)	FIN, POST, AG, AQUA	=	8	8	6			
7.5	Assist rice millers, other medium- to large-scale agribusinesses in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications	2	3	3	3	11	15	15	62	Agribusinesses assisted with development of business plans, feasibility studies, and/or loan applications	POS, FIN, BDS, POST, AG, AQUA (emc)	+	23	31	31			
7.6	Assist rice millers in business formalisation and standard requirements		30		30	60	60	60	180	# of rice millers		=	-	-	180			
7.7	Implement pilot small-scale warehouse receipts program for rice at community levels			4		4			4	Pilot (community-level) warehouse receipts programs for rice implemented	FIN, POL, AG (STTA)	=	-	-	4			
7.8	Assist small agribusinesses to increase working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means	8	10	10	10	38	40	27	152	Input stores and others accessing financing from banks, distributors, or other sources	FIN, BDS, AG	=	55	55	105			
7.9	Self-help/saving groups among farmers in conjunction with Hort CRSP		Plan Finalized			-			-	Number of saving groups set-up and running	FIN	=	-	-	-			
7.10	Promote financial literacy among farmers and small agribusinesses (expected proposal from CMA)		Plan Finalized			-			-	Number of farmers and agribusinesses trained	FIN	=	-	-	-			
7.11	<b>Alliance partners</b>																	
7.11.1	Soils analysis services partnership				1	1			1	Provincial lab established and operating	BDS, AG and POL	=	-	-	1			
7.11.2	Rice seed mechanized properagation and nursery operations			1		1			1	Company established with commercial nursery operating	AG and POL	=	-	-	1			
7.11.3	Other alliances to be determined						2		2	TBD	TBD	=	-	-	2			

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 - Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013						
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments		
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep														
8	<b>Policy, Analytics, and Enabling Environment</b>																		
8.1	Comprehensive review of RGC agricultural strategy policies and documents (compare what we have to their priorities)										RGC agriculture strategies	POL	=	-	-	-			
8.2	<b>Support to public sector counterparts for effective policies and regulations that improve efficiencies and enabling environment</b>																		
8.2.1	Assist MAFF in producing regulations on plant breeders rights	1	On-going	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		1	One regulation on plant breeders rights	POL, AG	On-going	1	1	-			
8.2.2	Assist MAFF in preparing technical procedures (code of practices) on quality rice seeds production	1	On-going	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		1	Technical procedure (code of conduct) on quality rice seeds production	POL, AG, STTA	On-going	1	1	-			
8.2.3	Legal aspects of exporting Cambodian rice produced from foreign rice seeds	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going	On-going		1	Technical Study Report Completed		On-going	1	1	0			
8.2.4	Assist relevant government agencies to establish food safety regulations	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Food safety regulations established	POL, AG, POST	On-going	1	1	1			
8.2.5	Develop code of practice for grades and standards for rice for the RGC (in cooperation with other development partners and private sector)	On-going	1	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Code of practice (grades and standards) development for rice	POL, AG	On-going	1	1	1			
8.2.6	Assist MoE in preparing policies or regulations promoting sustainable NRM and conservation (includes laws, sub-decrees, and directives on biodiversity and conservation)	On-going	On-going	1	On-going	1	On-going	On-going		2	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, NRM	On-going	1	1	1			
8.2.7	Assist MAFF in developing policy on aquaculture				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AQUA	=	-	-	1			
8.2.8	Assist MAFF in developing policy on agriculture extension				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AG	=	-	-	1			
8.2.9	Assist MAFF in developing policy on agriculture cooperatives				1	1	On-going	On-going		1	Policies and regulations as a result of program assistance	POL, AG	=	-	-	1			
8.2.10	Other initiatives to be determined in FY 2014 and 2015						4	2		6	Other HARVEST-supported policy initiatives to improve enabling environment	POL, ALL	=	-	-	6			
8.3	<b>Analytic Cross-Cutting</b>																		
8.3.1	Conduct a feasibility study and provide recommendations for private warehouse receipts systems for rice					-				1	Evaluation to lead to specific activities that will be detailed in updated work plan	POL, FIN, AG, STTA (emc)	=	1	1	0			
8.3.2	Social economic assessments of potential irrigation projects for certified rice and high value crops		1	1	1	3	1			20	Economic assessments of potential irrigation projects conducted	AG, POL	=	16	16	4			
8.3.3	Product costs and profitability analysis	1	2	2	2	7	7	3		32	Production cost surveys conducted	POL, M&E, AG	=	16	16	16			

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
8.4	<b>National, provincial and local government coordination</b>																
8.4.1	Project level coordination in working on policy and enabling environment related activities	Plan Finalized				Plan Finalized				-	Coordination, processes	POL	=	-	-	-	
8.4.2	Participation at Provincial government Level NGO Coordination Forums	Plan Finalized				Plan Finalized				-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	=	-	-	-	
8.4.3	Coordination with technical line departments (national & provincial) in target districts -- including regular meetings, field days and other program events, dissemination of project communications, extension staff attachments	Plan Finalized				Plan Finalized				-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	=	-	-	-	
8.4.4	Coordination at district, commune and village levels -- including regular meetings, field days and other program events, dissemination of project communications, extension staff attachments	Plan Finalized				Plan Finalized				-	Coordination, processes	POL, ALL	=	-	-	-	
9	<b>Limited Participant Training Program</b>																
9.1	Development of local participant training programs with local universities (including potential field internships with program technicians)			20		20				40	Participants in programs developed with local universities (including field internships with program technicians)	TRAIN, ALL	=	20	20	20	
9.2	Identification and development of shorter-term certificate based programs in critical technical needs areas (local, regional and US)	5	5	5	5	20	11			83	Placements in shorter-term programs (local, regional and US)	TRAIN (ie), ALL	+	57	67	16	
9.3	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (US)	1				1				6	Placements in longer-term programs at US institutions	TRAIN (ie), ALL	=	6	6	0	
9.4	Identification and development of longer-term (e.g. MSc) programs in critical technical needs areas (regional)					-				4	Placements in longer-term programs at regional institutions	TRAIN (ie), ALL	Done	4	4	0	
9.5	Identification and development of longer-term Cambodian-based programs (e.g. MScs) in critical technical needs areas (e.g. nutrition, biodiversity)	8	20			28	10			56	Placements in longer-term programs at local institutions	TRAIN, ALL	+	26	28	28	

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
9.6	Village-based internship program for associate- and bachelor-level degree graduates		Plan finalized							Priority will be given to women to increase the availability of trained practical agronomists and other specialists to improve their technical skills for future employment	SI, AG Fish, NRM	=	-	On going	N/A		
<b>10</b>	<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>																
<b>10.1</b>	<b>Performance Monitoring Plan</b>																
10.1.1	Indicators reviewed on regular based to meet future USAID/W/FTF and USAID/Cambodia guidance and needs					-				New indicators added as required based on changing USAID requirements	M&E	=	-	On going	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					-				PMP indicator targets reviewed on annual basis	M&E	=	-	On going	N/A		
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Workplan Performance Monitoring</b>																
10.2.1	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plan developed for each annual workplan (to capture activity deliverables targets, including sources, timing, verification, and methodologies)	1				1	1	1		4 Workplan Performance Monitoring Plans developed	M&E	=	2	2	2		
10.2.2	Collection and compilation of data for activity deliverable targets; monthly reports to program management (including quarterly and annual comprehensive reports)	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	3	52 Monthly reports on workplan progress (including more comprehensive quarterly and annual reports)	M&E	=	16	16	36		
<b>10.3</b>	<b>CIRIS M&amp;E System Management</b>					-											
10.3.1	Customization of CIRIS M&E system for HARVEST indicators (PMP and workplan)	1				1				1 CIRIS customized as required	M&E, IT	Done	1	1	0		
10.3.2	Ongoing data collection by project staff for performance monitoring					-				All project staff enter data on ongoing (daily) basis into CIRIS	ALL, M&E	=	-	On going	N/A		
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians	1				1				New customized reports designed as required based on management and field technician staff needs	M&E, IT	Done	1	1	0		
10.3.4	CIRIS data import tools for alliance partner NGOs					-				Tools developed in Y1 Q1, ongoing customization as required	M&E, IT	=	-	On going	N/A		
10.3.5	CIRIS data validation (identification of outliers, missing data, and field-based validation)					-				CIRIS data validated on regular basis	M&E	=	-	On going	N/A		

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013						
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments		
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep														
<b>10.4</b>	<b>Alliance Partner M&amp;E Reporting Systems</b>																		
10.4.1	All partner alliances include individual M&E plans (tied to HARVEST higher level indicators, as well as workplan deliverable targets)					-				-	M&E plans developed with each partner as alliance initiated with program	M&E	=	-	On going		N/A		
10.4.2	Partner alliance staff training in program M&E methodology					-				-	Partner M&E staff trained to meet subcontract M&E requirements	M&E	=	-	On going		N/A		
10.4.3	Data collection and validation from program alliance partners (for inclusion in CIRIS and other databases)					-				-	Data collected and validated from program partners, imported into CIRIS and/or other databases as required	M&E	=	-	On going		N/A		
<b>10.5</b>	<b>Baseline Survey and Impact Evaluations</b>																		
10.5.1	Baseline Survey																		
10.5.1.1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed for baseline survey					-				1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed (October)	M&E, STTA	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.2	Baseline methodology finalized with baseline survey subcontractor and specialized STTA (including: sample size and method of calculation; matching criteria for treatment/control groups; identification of treatment/control sites to participate in the survey)					-				1	Methodology finalized for baseline survey (October)	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.3	Finalization of survey instruments (including field testing)					-				1	Survey instruments designed, tested and finalized (early November)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents					-				1	Survey respondents identified (early November)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.5	Baseline survey field data collection					-				1	Field data collection for baseline survey data (Nov-Jan)	baseline survey subcontractor	Done	1	1	0			
10.5.1.6	Prepare SPSS shell and enter data (with adequate quality control measures and cleaning data of all errors)					-				-	SPSS shell created (Nov); data entered (Nov-Jan)	baseline survey subcontractor	=	-	-	0			
10.5.1.7	Final baseline survey report (with data)		1			1				1	Final report with data submitted to USAID (Feb)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	=	-	-	1			
10.5.2	Mid-Term and Final Evaluations				1	1			1	2	Mid-term and final evaluations completed following baseline survey methodology	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA	=	-	-	2			
10.5.3	Annual interim surveys conducted to gauge primary HARVEST PMP indicators' progress				1	1	1	1		4	Interim surveys conducted	survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	=	1	1	3			

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor ( as of December 2012) Q1-2013				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
<b>10.6</b>	<b>Other Special M&amp;E Surveys</b>																
10.6.1	Input supplier sales	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	8	Surveys conducted	M&E, BDS	=	3	3	5		
10.6.2	Client productivity surveys				1	1	1	1	3	Surveys conducted	M&E, AG, AQUA	=	-	-	3		
10.6.3	Multiplier effect surveys		1		1	2	2	2	7	Surveys conducted to identify households benefiting from demonstration sites	M&E, AG	=	-	-	7		
10.6.4	Other special surveys (to be determined)				2	2	2	2	7	Surveys conducted	M&E, FFI and NRM	=	-	-	7		
<b>10.7</b>	<b>Other Reporting</b>																
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	21		COM, M&E, ALL	=	8	8	13		
10.7.2	Success story production	4	4	4	4	16	16	16	72	Success stories produced and distributed	COM, M&E, ALL	X	24	23	49		
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated	COM, M&E, ALL	=	20	20	35		

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

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

# ANNEX II: CLIENT INFORMATION

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHS/Populations (as of December 31, 2012)																			
Province	Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations						
	District	Village							Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHS	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2		
Pursat	Bakan	Bak Meaek		77	8					■	■		■	210	915	19%	11%	30%	
		Khnar Totueng		61	7					■	■		■	193	828	23%	4%	28%	
		Krouch Saeuch		58	1					■	■		■	93	402	25%	4%	29%	
		Phteah Sla		100	13					■	■		■	152	675	24%	5%	30%	
		Tuol Angkroeng		21	8					■	■		■	50	209	8%	6%	14%	
		Daeum Roka		48	3					■	■		■	94	378	7%	20%	28%	
		Kampong Kdei		31	6					■	■		■	102	438	30%	26%	56%	
		Pralay Rumdeng		88	19					■	■		■	112	536	6%	14%	21%	
		Prasat		59	7					■	■		■	222	995	14%	16%	30%	
		Rumlech		82	11					■	■		■	194	863	16%	12%	28%	
		Rung Ta Kok		31	5					■	■		■	220	838	14%	15%	28%	
		Bakan		82	6					■	■		■	255	1,182	13%	11%	24%	
		Chamkar Ou		15	11					■	■		■	135	610	28%	11%	40%	
		Kab Kralanh		69	5					■	■		■	123	538	15%	17%	32%	
		Ou Rumchek		74	10					■	■		■	255	1,243	7%	12%	19%	
		Stueng Kambot		74						■	■		■	204	800	10%	12%	23%	
		Poulyum		49						■	■		■	195	933	8%	12%	21%	
		Srae Lvea		51						■	■		■	230	938	12%	18%	30%	
		Damnak Thnong		53	7					■	■		■	195	872	11%	8%	19%	
		Khvav		53	1					■	■		■	233	897	18%	13%	31%	
		Snay Toul		8						■	■		■	115	431	13%	16%	29%	
		Thmei		13						■	■		■	104	419	15%	13%	28%	
		Krasang Kruo		19						■	■		■	235	1,020	9%	10%	19%	
		Boeng Chhuk		5						■	■		■	190	302	21%	6%	27%	
		Anlong Kray		18						■	■		■	173	852	12%	12%	24%	
		Bat Kokir Chas		23						■	■		■	160	638	20%	11%	31%	
		Bat Kokir Thmei		24						■	■		■	298	1,165	14%	14%	28%	
		Chamkar Khloy		26						■	■		■	227	962	18%	17%	35%	
		Ou Ta Paong		20						■	■		■	309	2,140	18%	20%	37%	
		Phsar Andaet		37						■	■		■	202	2,526	13%	14%	27%	
		Robaoh Reang		40						■	■		■	211	859	19%	16%	35%	
		Thnuoh Ta Chab		24						■	■		■	283	1,339	7%	13%	21%	
		Boeng Prei		34						■	■		■	45	1,162	47%	53%	100%	
		Chamkar Ou		39						■	■		■	162	775	17%	9%	26%	
		Kandoeng Meas		5						■	■		■	205	465	10%	17%	26%	
		Trapeang Chorn		6						■	■		■	328	1,733	6%	21%	27%	
		Kamprak Koun		24						■	■		■	116	446	13%	9%	22%	
		Krator		Krang Thum		50	8	61		1	■	■	■	■	141	676	9%	17%	26%
				Ou ach Kok		51	8	2		1	■	■	■	■	165	682	12%	17%	29%
				Ou Ta Prok				17			■	■	■	■	242	1,358	24%	13%	37%
				Thnoeng		34	6	13		1	■	■	■	■	109	520	7%	15%	22%
				Beng		15	7				■	■		■	134	303	29%	22%	52%
				Boeng Veal		8	6				■	■		■	232	1,144	28%	0%	28%
				Chambak Thum		93	2				■	■		■	222	1,100	12%	3%	15%
				Dang Tuek Leach		77	6			1	■	■		■	122	590	18%	7%	25%
				Kandal		94	1				■	■		■	134	662	25%	3%	28%
				Chheu Teal		91					■	■		■	159	799	16%	14%	30%
				Saen Pen		91	8				■	■		■	108	781	6%	10%	16%
			Tbaeng Chrum		98	6				■	■		■	191	914	14%	3%	17%	
			Chrolong		24					■	■		■	107	469	23%	12%	36%	
			Krang Veaeang		26					■	■		■	174	691	37%	18%	56%	
			Krabei Sa		15					■	■		■	140	634	14%	12%	26%	
			Thmei		19					■	■		■	589	2,725	24%	17%	41%	
		Phnum Kravanh	Ou Bak Tra		35		67		1	■	■	■	■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%	
	Roveang			31		52		1	■	■	■	■	187	773	28%	31%	59%		
	Veal			59		76		1	■	■	■	■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%		
	Kol Totueng			19		13		1	■	■	■	■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%		
	Kampeaeng			10					■	■		■	295	1,300	29%	17%	46%		
		Ou Srav		37					■	■		■	272	1,250	31%	25%	56%		
Sub-Total Pursat	3	59	2,518	186	301	1	7	58	27	8	58	11,518	54,364	18%	14%	32%			

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

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

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages – Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of December 31, 2012)																	
Province	Location					Sector Focus				Target Populations							
	District	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CF1	# CF	Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Bak Amraek	44	9				■	■		■	281	1,223	27%	46%	73%	
		Doung Mea	32	5	Joint Rohal Suong village			■	■		■	163	555	15%	25%	39%	
		Rohal Suong	30	7	1			■	■		■	359	1,448	36%	29%	64%	
		Sdei	31		Joint Rohal Suong village			■	■		■	260	1,122	12%	15%	27%	
		Anlong Ta Uor		3		1		■	■		■	402	1,607	14%	20%	34%	
		Preaek Toal		3		1		■	■		■	688	3,141	17%	23%	40%	
		Preaek Luong	6					■	■		■	388	1,834	9%	34%	43%	
		Rohal Suong	44					■	■		■	289	623	16%	20%	36%	
		Ballang Leu	40	7				■	■		■	249	1,236	13%	18%	31%	
		Ballang Mean Chey	38					■	■		■	107	535	15%	15%	30%	
	Bavel	Prey Sangha	58	12				■	■		■	426	2,198	11%	23%	34%	
		Svay Sa	40	7				■	■		■	160	796	14%	23%	37%	
		Khnach Romeas	127	1				■	■		■	628	3,216	8%	19%	28%	
		Svay Chrum	23					■	■		■	257	1,214	9%	15%	24%	
		Banan	17				1	■	■		■	373	1,632	11%	19%	30%	
		Braboh	30				Joint Banan village	■	■		■	186	872	18%	12%	30%	
	Banan	Doung	19				Joint Banan village	■	■		■	133	557	4%	13%	17%	
		Thkov					Joint Banan village	■	■		■	172	720	15%	19%	34%	
		Anlok Kaong					Joint Banan village	■	■		■	122	550	3%	11%	14%	
		Chamkar Svay					Joint Banan village	■	■		■	257	1,248	14%	24%	38%	
		Snoeng Kaeut					Joint Banan village	■	■		■	420	1,844	32%	18%	50%	
		Sambuor Meas					Joint Banan village	■	■		■	305	1,335	9%	11%	19%	
		Rumchey	14				1	■	■		■	356	910	9%	20%	29%	
		Kampong Chaeng	12					■	■		■	172	772	8%	13%	21%	
		Kanhchroung	7					■	■		■	102	169	7%	16%	23%	
		Krala Peas	12					■	■		■	301	1,231	6%	4%	10%	
		Ta Song	11					■	■		■	130	582	5%	10%	15%	
		Ou Pong Moan	23					■	■		■	505	3,463	5%	3%	8%	
		Ou Ta Nhea	31					■	■		■	343	1,045	9%	1%	10%	
		Paoy Svay	12					■	■		■	339	1,472	3%	2%	4%	
		Prey Phdau	23					■	■		■	222	1,009	7%	7%	14%	
		Ta Kream	44					■	■		■	329	1,026	5%	2%	7%	
		Ta Ngean	43					■	■		■	736	2,920	8%	7%	14%	
		Bay Damram	2					■	■		■	286	1,345	2%	2%	5%	
		Tuol Chranheng	1					■	■		■	202	855	5%	5%	9%	
		Thma Koul	Chrey Thmei	14					■	■		■	207	674	19%	21%	40%
			Kbal Khmaoch	31	2				■	■		■	289	1,191	29%	29%	59%
			Svay Chrum	51					■	■		■	342	1,282	14%	17%	30%
			Ou Ta Ki	24	4				■	■		■	803	3,359	40%	3%	43%
	Tras		61	8				■	■		■	360	1,631	34%	14%	48%	
	Ballang Kraom		135	9				■	■		■	427	1,917	16%	12%	27%	
	Prakeab		122	1				■	■		■	582	2,839	13%	7%	20%	
	Rung Chrey		39	14				■	■		■	258	1,429	16%	6%	22%	
	Tuol		25	8				■	■		■	150	770	21%	11%	32%	
	Ang Cheung		52	6		1		■	■		■	320	1,737	7%	15%	22%	
	Thmei		38	2				■	■		■	409	2,112	12%	8%	20%	
	Kouk Khpos		107					■	■		■	226	1,134	23%	8%	31%	
	Samraong		79					■	■		■	169	765	13%	23%	36%	
	Preah Ponlea		35					■	■		■	527	2,449	9%	10%	19%	
	Chrouy Mtes		21					■	■		■	238	1,208	20%	3%	23%	
	Moung Ruessei		Chong Chamnay	44	9				■	■		■	450	2,013	16%	16%	32%
			Chrey Cheung	46	4				■	■		■	334	1,385	16%	14%	30%
		Mreah Prov	91	10				■	■		■	302	1,310	26%	13%	39%	
		Chong Pralay	73					■	■		■	238	997	17%	16%	34%	
		Tras	64	3				■	■		■	206	843	24%	12%	36%	
		Koun K'aeK Muoy	65	8				■	■		■	244	1,007	32%	4%	35%	
		Chrey Muoy	31	6				■	■		■	180	682	18%	22%	40%	
		Stueng Thmei	14	6				■	■		■	172	750	8%	12%	20%	
		Tuol Ta Thon	26					■	■		■	177	831	16%	19%	35%	
		Robas Mongkol	25					■	■		■	212	870	14%	17%	31%	
		Pralay Sdau	16					■	■		■	151	634	21%	15%	36%	
		Sdei Stueng	18					■	■		■	238	994	30%	7%	37%	
		Veal	22					■	■		■	137	552	30%	6%	36%	
	Samlout	Kandal	47		50		1	■	■		■	71	301	16%	28%	44%	
		Phnum Rai	23		46		1	■	■		■	159	608	40%	40%	79%	
		Srae Reach	11					■	■		■	94	432	10%	20%	30%	
	Rotonak Mondol	Tuek Sab					1		■		■	98	448	22%	6%	29%	
		Phlov Meas			53		Joint Phlov Meas village		■		■	317	1,499	28%	22%	50%	
		Sek Sak					Joint Phlov Meas village		■		■	190	845	48%	17%	65%	
		Ou Traeng					Joint Phlov Meas village		■		■	51	236	10%	53%	63%	
Sub-Total Battambang	7	70	2,264	154	149	4	5	59	26	15	61	19,976	88,039	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, September 2012); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of December 31, 2012)																		
Province	Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations					
	District	Village							Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
SIEM REAP	Chi Kraeng	Damrei Chhlang	41	7					■	■		■	254	1,195	20%	30%	50%	
		Ou	52						■			■	166	1,207	45%	50%	95%	
	Soutir Nikom	Chan Sar Cheung	4		54			1	■		■	■	51	247	6%	18%	24%	
		Baek Kamphleung	79	9					■	■		■	123	551	7%	15%	22%	
		Kouk Chen	54	6					■	■		■	148	610	2%	15%	17%	
		Chob			8			1				■	58	400	40%	29%	69%	
		Bos			30							■	232	1,199	13%	19%	33%	
		Rumdeng			4							■	131	655	27%	16%	43%	
		Samraong			22							■	225	1,161	26%	18%	44%	
		Sambat			9							■	145	795	28%	17%	45%	
		Damrei Chhlang			13							■	75	414	37%	0%	37%	
		Chhuk										■	99	557	11%	12%	23%	
		Stueng	39							■			■	255	1,036	25%	10%	35%
		Svay Chrum	53	9						■	■		■	207	414	23%	29%	52%
		Thnal Chaek	49	6						■	■		■	318	1,607	21%	15%	35%
	Banteay Srei	Skun			57			1				■	158	1,065	17%	13%	30%	
		Tbaeng Lech	46						■			■	179	782	12%	15%	27%	
	Krong Siem Reab	Chreav	45						■			■	176	385	2%	10%	12%	
		Ta Chek	44						■			■	136	715	5%	14%	19%	
		Boeng	59						■			■	158	852	16%	27%	42%	
		Bos Kralanh	2						■			■	245	1,110	34%	26%	60%	
		Khnar	28						■			■	785	4,081	15%	13%	28%	
		Krasang	3						■			■	267	1,315	17%	14%	31%	
		Veal	7						■			■	364	1,551	29%	5%	34%	
		Chrey	25						■			■	131	635	12%	15%	27%	
		Veal	27						■			■	130	655	5%	25%	29%	
		Boeng	6						■			■	201	951	16%	10%	25%	
		Khnar	4						■			■	131	579	24%	20%	44%	
		Prama	5						■			■	177	831	17%	14%	31%	
		Prey Krouch	7						■			■	162	712	17%	11%	27%	
		Totea	1						■			■	95	492	14%	5%	19%	
		Trapeang Veang	4						■			■	86	445	12%	19%	30%	
		Chanlaeng	112						■			■	162	845	18%	17%	35%	
		Srangae	40						■			■	176	851	27%	6%	33%	
		Ta Chak	83						■			■	95	478	15%	37%	52%	
		Sambour	12						■			■	204	995	11%	16%	27%	
		Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	46		8			1	■			■	237	1,229	4%	14%	18%
	Ta Trav		12		7				■			■	255	1,344	10%	24%	34%	
	Kandaol		37						■			■	236	752	17%	21%	39%	
	Bos Ta Trav								■			■	166	853	18%	27%	45%	
	Kouk Kak		17						■			■	180	893	12%	11%	23%	
	Preah Kou Chas								■			■	67	331	28%	21%	49%	
	Bampenh Reach		47						■			■	141	416	15%	15%	30%	
	Spean Thmei		26						■			■	73	357	25%	27%	52%	
	Chob Saom		25						■			■	137	703	22%	24%	46%	
	Peak Snaeng Thmei		29						■			■	364	1,815	28%	18%	46%	
	Sandan		19						■			■	154	712	18%	36%	54%	
	Prasat Bakong	Kouk Thlok	37						■			■	315	1,522	8%	5%	14%	
		Trapeang Tuem	59						■			■	268	1,228	14%	6%	20%	
		Ta Trav	30						■			■	246	1,179	4%	2%	7%	
		Trapeang Thnal	9	3					■	■		■	207	1,032	7%	2%	9%	
	Puok	Sret Khang Lech	18						■			■	199	934	5%	3%	8%	
		Stueng		1	27			1				■	254	1,218	13%	15%	28%	
		Puok Chas	101						■			■	257	1,036	3%	2%	5%	
		Ampil	94						■			■	155	743	4%	9%	13%	
		Doun Sva	200						■			■	265	1,330	15%	14%	28%	
	Srei Snam	Prey Veang	115						■			■	257	1,164	2%	7%	10%	
		Ampov Dieb	50						■			■	330	1,819	15%	15%	30%	
		Yeay Mei Thmei	26						■			■	227	1,122	30%	23%	52%	
		Tram Sasar	38						■			■	190	990	13%	17%	30%	
		Trom Khang Cheung	36						■			■	154	1,098	8%	22%	31%	
	Srei Snam	Sdau Pok	14						■			■	88	446	10%	39%	49%	
		Chamkar Chek	12						■			■	199	1,126	23%	27%	49%	
	Sub-Total Siem Reap	8	63	2,028	41	239	0	5	52	7	16	52	12,326	59,765	16%	15%	31%	

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

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

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of December 31, 2012)																	
Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	Sector Focus				Target Populations					
Province	District	Village						Ag	Fish	Fsty	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Samraong	47	5				■	■		■	170	877	7%	7%	13%	
		Kouk Nguon	82	5				■	■		■	90	462	6%	9%	15%	
		Lvea Choum	63	5	10			■	■	■	■	215	1035	17%	13%	30%	
		Skon		3	31		1		■	■	■	102	723	24%	9%	32%	
		Chong Prey	40					■			■	208	968	24%	23%	47%	
		Kampong Svay	45					■			■	224	1108	21%	19%	40%	
		Prey Preah	32					■			■	126	565	16%	31%	47%	
		Tiem Chas	43					■			■	353	1853	14%	19%	33%	
		Ou Sambuor	171	1				■	■		■	281	2282	10%	11%	21%	
		Thnal Baek	49					■			■	866	4223	13%	10%	22%	
		Serei Vongs			29					■		177	821	15%	17%	32%	
		Prey Kuy	7					■			■	400	1806	13%	20%	33%	
		Prasat	Bos Veaeng	51	8	32		1	■	■	■	■	129	703	16%	22%	37%
	Ballangk	Ruessei Duoch	32	8	45		1	■	■	■	■	121	597	15%	35%	50%	
	Sandan	Tum Ar			18		1			■		222	1042	14%	22%	37%	
	Santuk	Banteay Yumreach	221	5				■	■		■	300	1356	1%	9%	11%	
		Leav	22	4		1	1	■	■	■	■	208	1059	16%	12%	28%	
		Prasat	33	1	Joint Leav village			■	■		■	224	1011	5%	15%	21%	
		Ta Nhaok	117	3	Joint Leav village			■	■		■	167	888	16%	11%	27%	
		Traeuy Myab	153	8	Joint Leav village			■	■		■	232	1026	6%	21%	21%	
		Boeng Lvea	115					■			■	254	1368	4%	9%	13%	
		Tbaeng	90					■			■	182	830	19%	27%	46%	
		Khvaek	131					■			■	147	647	1%	8%	8%	
		Prey Phlu	106					■			■	101	463	9%	25%	34%	
		Snao	222					■			■	218	915	4%	10%	13%	
		Sivottha	239	1				■	■		■	315	1646	10%	5%	14%	
		Panhna Chi	106	4				■	■		■	282	1375	11%	5%	16%	
		Khley	41					■			■	259	1160	7%	15%	22%	
		S'ang	106					■			■	78	377	0%	15%	15%	
		Tuol Sangkae	126					■			■	192	917	7%	17%	23%	
		Thomm Neath	41					■			■	201	1049	10%	18%	28%	
		Ti Pou	13					■			■	189	956	19%	14%	33%	
		Santuk Krau	2					■			■	160	788	1%	11%	12%	
		Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Samraong	60	8				■	■		■	207	1062	17%	18%	35%
			Pramat dei	34	5				■	■		■	158	717	10%	21%	31%
			Ou Kanthor Khang Tboung	181	6				■	■		■	323	1550	15%	19%	34%
			Roluos	165					■			■	271	1298	26%	22%	48%
			Srayov Tboung	41					■			■	219	1252	18%	22%	41%
		Prasat Sambour	Beng	29		26		1	■		■	■	79	727	75%	3%	77%
			Kampong Chheu Teal	54					■			■	466	1795	3%	6%	10%
			Trapeang Chuk	76					■			■	122	619	15%	21%	35%
			Chramas	36					■			■	170	1252	12%	12%	24%
	Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	42	3,222	80	191	1	6	39	17	8	40	9,408	47,168	12%	15%	27%
	Grand Total Four Provinces	24	234	10,032	461	880	6	23	208	77	47	211	53,228	249,336	0%	0%	0%

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

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

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Partner Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of December 31, 2012)																		
Location		Partner Clients						Sector Focus						Target Populations				
Province	District	# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	BDS	School Garden	Commune FS/N	Health Center	Rice Miller	MFI	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
Battambang	Bavel	13	6	1	1	5		■	■	■	■	■		24,044	110,498	21%	16%	37%
	Banan	21		2	3			■		■	■			20,466	80,963	14%	13%	27%
	Aek Phnum	6	2	4	1	1		■	■	■	■	■		16,135	68,745	17%	21%	38%
	Moung Ruessei	20	2	5	2	2		■	■	■	■	■		25,610	110,670	20%	16%	36%
	Thma Koul	40	11	8	4	8		■	■	■	■	■		25,479	116,247	20%	14%	34%
	Krong Battambang			2		2	8			■	■	■	■	24,166	116,988	12%	17%	29%
	Sangkae			3		1				■	■	■		24,644	77,882	19%	19%	39%
	Samlout		2	4	2					■	■	■		8,616	39,169	16%	22%	38%
Rotonak Mondol			1	1					■	■	■		8,892	32,185	23%	19%	42%	
Sub-Total Battambang	9	100	23	30	14	19	8	5	5	9	9	6	1	178,052	753,347	18%	17%	35%
Pursat	Bakan	43	13	4		1		■	■	■		■		28,103	82,120	16%	14%	30%
	Kandieng					1						■		13,703	60,948	18%	23%	41%
	Krakor	18	10	3				■	■	■				18,928	77,242	19%	15%	34%
	Krong Pursat						7						■	11,033	54,952	16%	18%	34%
	Phnum Kravanh	15	5	3				■	■	■				13,704	58,102	20%	18%	38%
Sub-Total Pursat	5	76	28	10	0	2	7	3	3	3	0	2	1	85,471	333,364	17%	17%	34%
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	7	1					■	■					26,600	113,968	20%	19%	39%
	Puok	10						■						24,091	118,168	14%	15%	29%
	Krong Siem Reab	5	5				8	■	■			■		29,944	140,837	13%	15%	28%
	Banteay Srei	2						■						7,732	32,622	18%	21%	40%
	Prasat Bakong	15	1	2				■	■	■				12,756	60,580	12%	10%	22%
	Soutr Nikom	27		2		1		■		■		■		21,375	101,629	15%	18%	34%
	Angkor Thum		5						■					5,025	24,297	20%	22%	42%
	Srei Snam		4						■					6,745	31,973	16%	25%	41%
	Angkor Chum					1						■		12,100	58,959	11%	15%	26%
Svay Leu					1						■		5,107	22,577	12%	16%	29%	
Sub-Total Siem Reap	10	66	16	4	0	3	8	6	5	2	0	3	1	151,475	705,610	13%	14%	27%
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	13	9	3	2			■	■	■	■			16,229	143,212	19%	14%	33%
	Krong Stung Saen	16	5	2	1	3	6	■	■	■	■	■		13,466	65,758	13%	16%	29%
	Prasat Ballangk	4	3	1	1			■	■	■	■			11,550	50,139	14%	19%	33%
	Prasat Sambour	6	4	2	1			■	■	■	■			8,834	44,570	16%	17%	33%
	Santuk	22	9	5	4			■	■	■	■			15,015	72,299	12%	14%	26%
	Stoung					4						■		22,693	116,564	18%	18%	36%
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	61	30	13	9	7	6	5	5	5	5	2	1	87,787	492,542	11%	12%	23%
<b>TOTAL Four Provinces</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>502,785</b>	<b>2,284,863</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>30%</b>

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

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

## ANNEX III: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address  
Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem STability

### SNAPSHOT Farmers Learn Agrochemical Safety

**Training course focuses on proper storage, handling, and use of farm chemicals**



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

*Protective clothing is just one of many measures that farmers can take to ensure their health is not impacted when spraying chemicals.*

**“Cambodia HARVEST has changed the way I apply chemicals.”**

*- Nuon Boeun, rice farmer in Kampong Thom Province*

**Telling Our Story**

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

Agrochemicals are becoming increasingly available in Cambodia’s rural areas. Unfortunately, few farmers know how to properly and safely use them, leading to health problems, environmental damage, and poor yields.

Cambodia HARVEST is addressing this issue with a comprehensive training initiative that works with key government officials, agricultural input suppliers, and the farmers themselves to increase awareness about farm chemical safety.

To date, the program has trained 7,793 people in the four target provinces, protecting the health of farmers and the environment while increasing yields and incomes. Cambodia HARVEST also helped the government draft and disseminate the new Law on the Management of Pesticide and Fertilizer, the country’s first law governing the safe handling and use of agrochemicals.

As a result, farmers like Nuon Boeun, 34, have dramatically improved the way they use agrochemicals. Before attending a one-day training session in Kampong Thom Province in October 2012, Nuon knew little about the products he was using. “We mixed them without really knowing what we were doing,” he said. The instructions were often in Thai or Vietnamese, so he relied on word-of-mouth information from neighbors – which was often incorrect – in determining when and how to apply the chemicals.

Nuon frequently used too much product, or the wrong one altogether, wasting money and hurting his yields. He thought little about protecting himself, sometimes spraying his crops wearing nothing more than a pair of shorts, a practice that left him feeling faint and dizzy for days at a time.

After attending the training, Nuon is now aware of the dangers posed by farm chemicals. He consults closely with his local agricultural input supplier, who also attended chemical safety courses. He only uses products recommended by the program’s agronomists, and he wears protective clothing whenever he sprays. “Cambodia HARVEST has changed the way I apply chemicals. I’ve cut down on the amount that I use, and this harvest I expect to see good results,” Nuon said.

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

# SNAPSHOT

## Farmers See Benefits of Climbing Perch

**Species is uniquely suited to aquaculture conditions in Cambodia**



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

Cambodia HARVEST clients have seen average sales increases of 75 percent since adopting climbing perch.

**“I’m very happy with the results. After the program finishes, I’m confident I’ll be able to continue raising climbing perch successfully.”**

*- Em Sarom, fish farmer*

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Em Sarom has been a fish farmer for several years. Until recently, she had never considered raising climbing perch, a native species that is uniquely suited to conditions in Cambodia. The fish is resilient to adverse water conditions, fetches high prices, and shows strong year-round demand from buyers. Regardless, Cambodian aquaculture farmers are largely unfamiliar with it, preferring instead popular species like tilapia, which garner high prices in certain seasons, but can be difficult to raise and suffer from inconsistent demand.

In February 2012, after discussions with Cambodia HARVEST aquaculture specialists, Em and her husband, Chum Bunthoeun, joined a growing number of program clients who are raising climbing perch. By adopting the program’s advanced techniques and technologies, Em has seen stunning results. After harvesting in August, she sold her perch at the market for \$355, a 440 percent increase in sales over previous harvests raising silver barb.

Nearly one third of the program’s 439 aquaculture clients are raising climbing perch. Those who have harvested their ponds are seeing average sales increases of 75 percent and sizeable improvements in family incomes. By strictly adhering to the program’s improved aquaculture techniques, clients are raising fish weighing up to 400 grams a piece, which is exceptionally large for this species.

Em was sold on the benefits of climbing perch after taking a program-sponsored field trip to a nearby farmer who was raising the species. “I learned that climbing perch are easy to raise. They’re more resilient to the environment and they’re better eaters than the silver barb we raised in the past,” she said. She also learned that the fish needed less oxygen to survive and that they can be harvested in as few as six months, compared to 12 months for other native white fish varieties.

“I’m very happy with the results,” Em said. “After the program finishes, I’m confident I’ll be able to continue raising climbing perch successfully.”

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

# SNAPSHOT With Better Seed, Rice Quality Improves

**Farmers utilize high-quality varieties to increase yields and sales**



Photo by Fintrac Inc.

*Chhong Sambat, a farmer in Battambang, is planting Phka Rumdoul, a rice variety recommended by Cambodia HARVEST for its high productivity, quality, and market value. Chhong expects to save 70 percent on seed inputs and increase sales by 100 percent thanks to the improved quantity and quality of yields.*

**“With good seeds and Cambodia HARVEST techniques, I’m confident that I can produce high-quality, tasty rice.”**  
*- Chhong Sambat, rice farmer*

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Until recently, Chhong Sambat didn’t have access to high-quality rice seed. For years, the farmer in Battambang Province did what most Cambodians do when it’s time to plant their fields: use leftover seed from a past harvest. But the quality of the resulting crops tended to be poor, producing rice that was often pale brown, small, and lacking in aroma. As a result, buyers and rice millers offered low prices, and his sales and income suffered.

With help from Cambodia HARVEST, Chhong finally has access to high-quality seed. On the advice of program agronomists, in July 2012 he planted a small test plot of the *Phka Rumdoul* variety to be used exclusively for re-planting. *Phka Rumdoul* is one of 10 rice varieties recommended by the Cambodian government for their high productivity, quality, and market value.

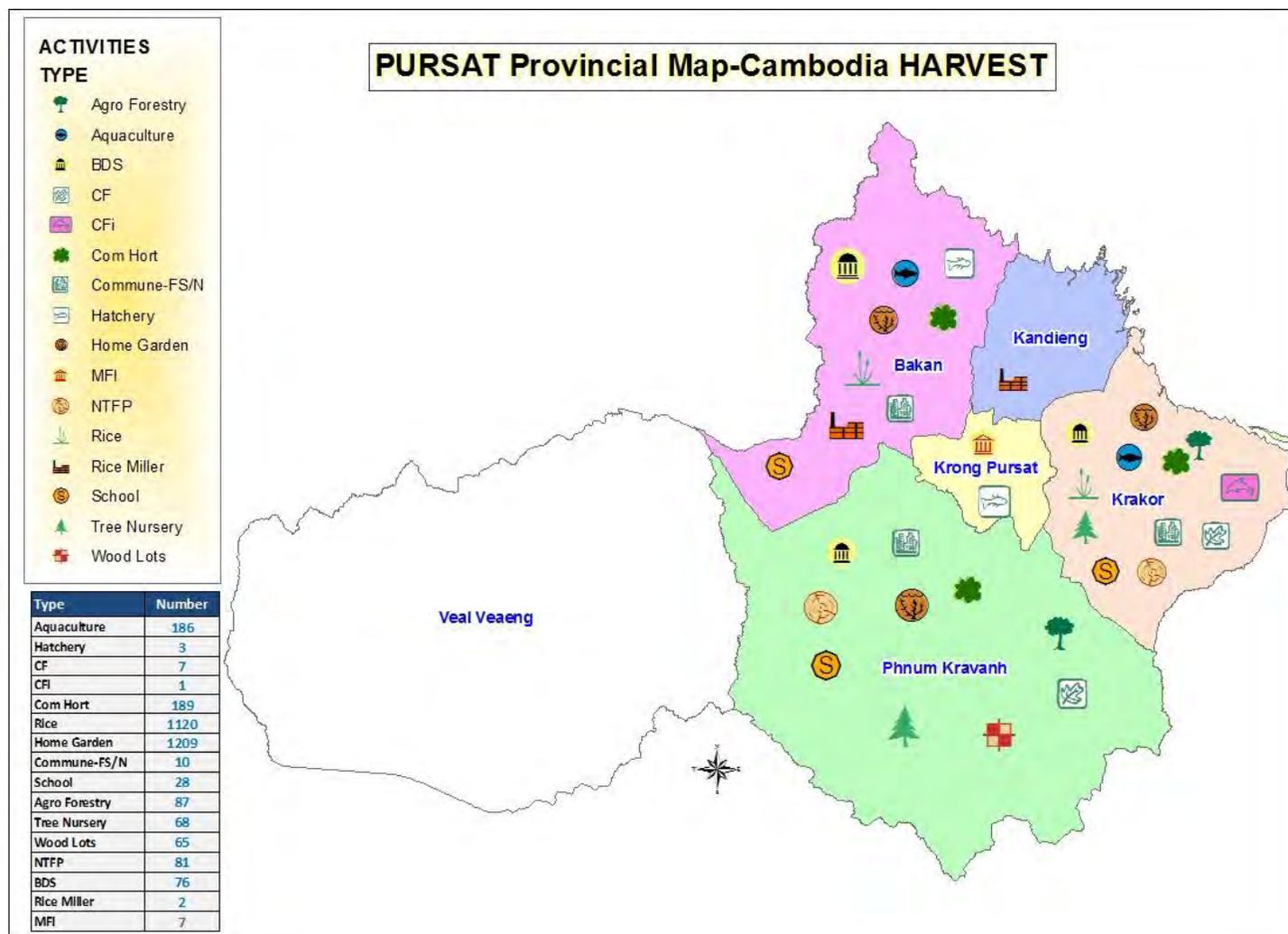
Chhong harvested the test plot four months later to great success. Though the initial plot was small at 1,500 square meters, the harvest provided enough seed to plant his entire farm of five hectares next season. Program agronomists estimate that the improved seed – combined with Cambodia HARVEST planting methods – will save him an estimated 70 percent on seed inputs and increase his sales by roughly 100 percent, both through increased production and higher prices when he sells.

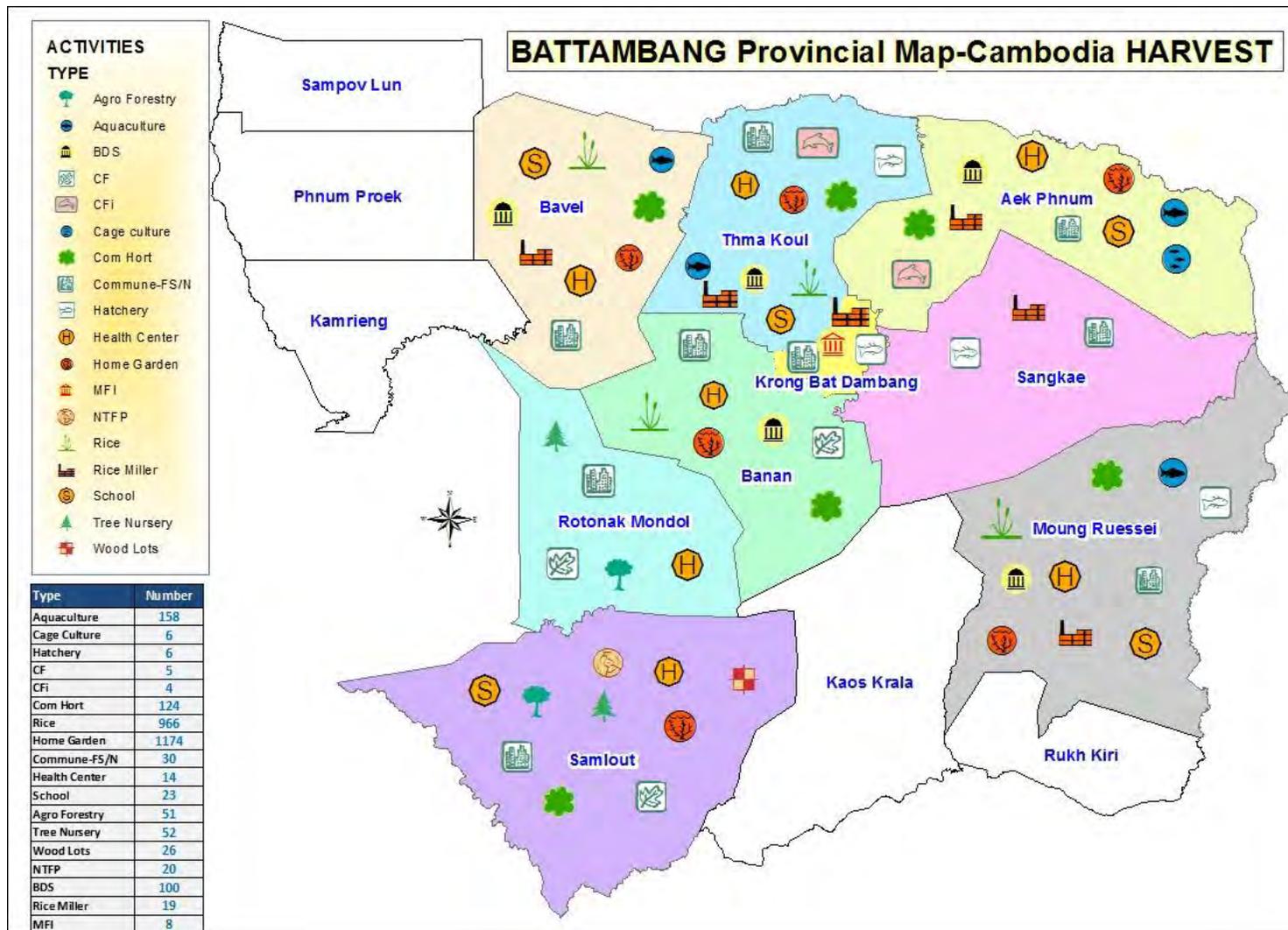
Lack of high-quality seed is a major hindrance to Cambodia’s rice industry. If the country hopes to reach the government’s target of exporting 1 million tons by 2015, Cambodian farmers must improve the quality of their product to make it more desirable to overseas markets. Increasing access to high-quality seed – in addition to good agricultural practices and improved marketing techniques, both of which Cambodia HARVEST is addressing – is crucial to this happening.

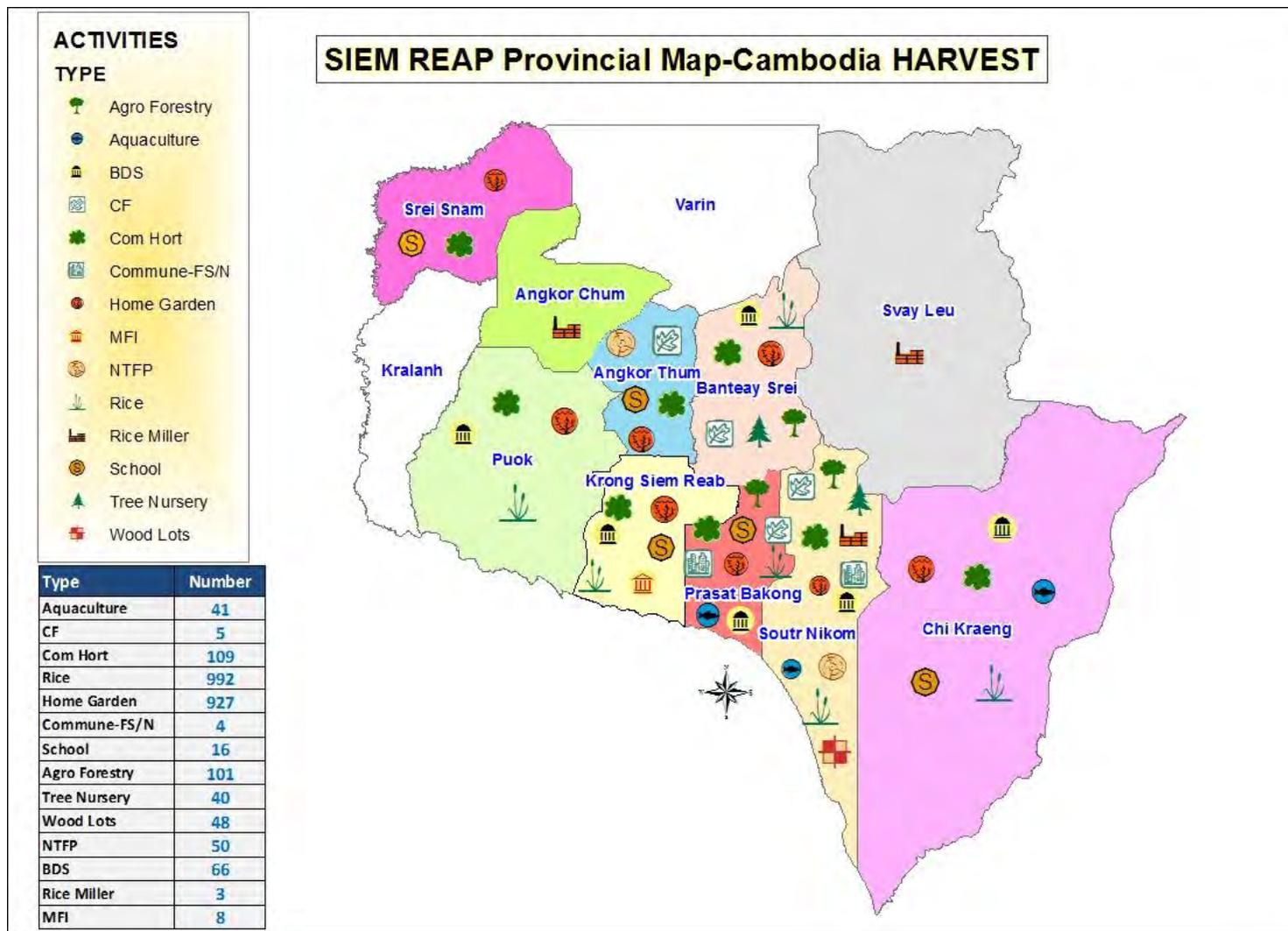
Chhong is one of 5,352 rice farmers receiving technical assistance from Cambodia HARVEST, a number that will grow to 30,000 over the life of the program. He has no doubt that *Phka Rumdoul* can find a market outside of Cambodia. “These seeds are high quality. You can tell just by looking,” he said one recent afternoon, sifting the grain through his fingers. “With good seeds and Cambodia HARVEST techniques, I’m confident that I can produce high-quality, tasty rice.”

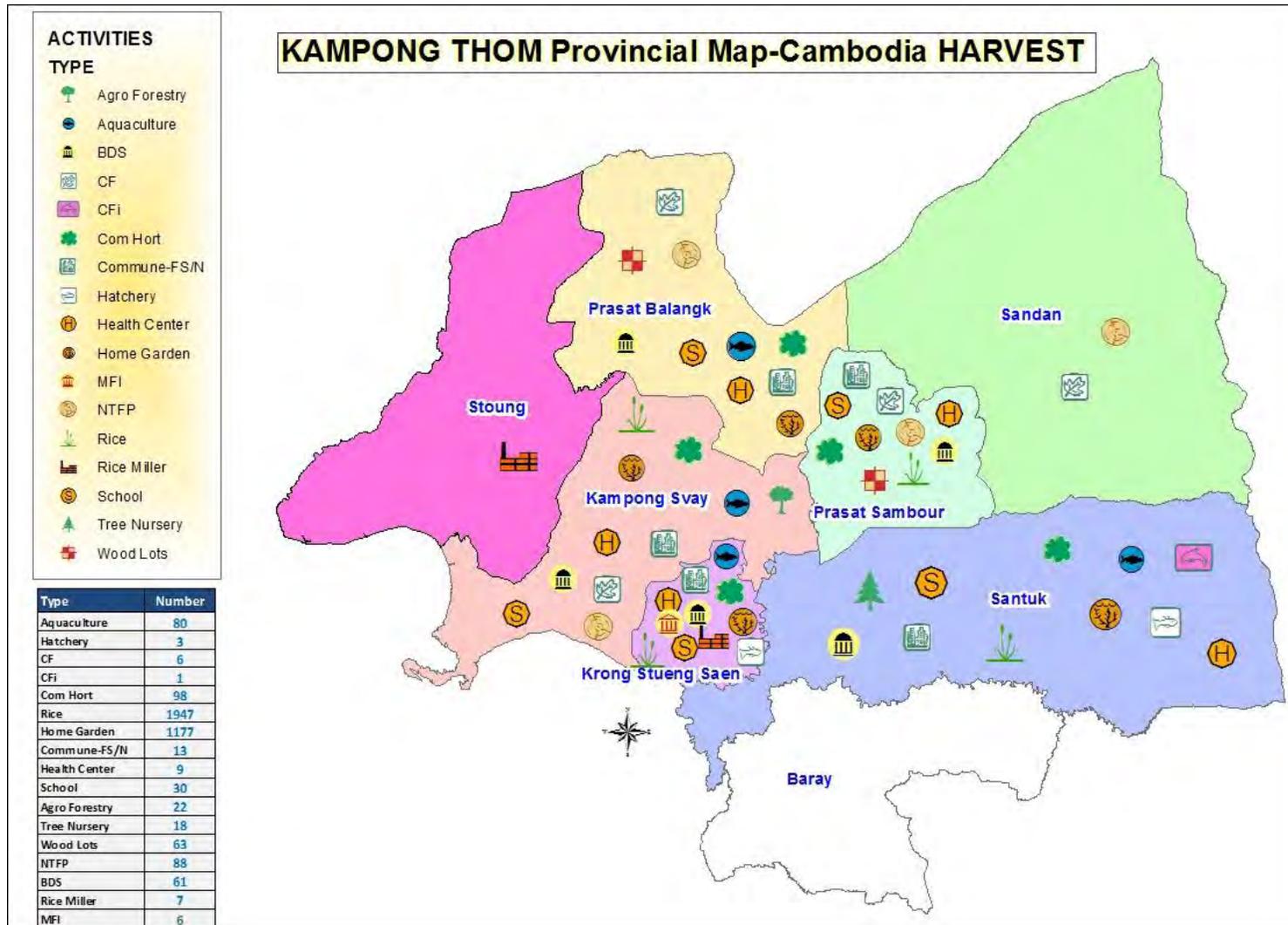
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## ANNEX IV: PROVINCIAL MAPS









## ANNEX V: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

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