



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

QUARTERLY REPORT #9

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



January – March 2013

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Fintrac Inc. under contract # AID-442-C-11-00001 with USAID/Cambodia.



Fintrac Inc.

www.fintrac.com

info@fintrac.com

US Virgin Islands
3077 Kronprindsens Gade 72
St. Thomas, USVI 00802
Tel: (340) 776-7600
Fax: (340) 776-7601

Washington, D.C.
1400 16th St. NW, Suite 400
Washington, D.C. 20036 USA
Tel: (202) 462-8475
Fax: (202) 462-8478

Cambodia HARVEST

No. 46 Street 310
Sangkat Beong Keng Kang I
Khan Chamkamorn, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855 (0) 23 996 419
Fax: 855 (0) 23 996 418

Cover Photo: Cambodia HARVEST's fish hatchery clients are beginning to produce high-quality brood stock in an effort to offer improved fingerling for the aquaculture sector.

Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

QUARTERLY REPORT #9

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

January – March 2013

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.

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I. INTRODUCTION	4
I.1 Program Description	4
I.2 Goals and Objectives.....	4
I.3 Geographic Focus	5
I.4 Client Portfolio.....	5
I.5 Implementing Partners.....	6
2. PROGRAM COMPONENTS.....	8
2.1 Agribusiness Value Chains.....	8
2.2 Aquaculture and Fisheries	10
2.3 Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change	11
2.4 Social Inclusion and Capacity Development.....	13
2.5 Policy and Enabling Environment.....	15
3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER.....	18
ANNEX I: YEAR THREE PERFORMANCE WORK PLAN.....	21
ANNEX II: CLIENT INFORMATION	39
ANNEX III: SNAPSHOTS	44
ANNEX IV: PROVINCIAL MAPS	48
ANNEX V: PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORT	53
ANNEX VI: FINANCIAL SUMMARY	54

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 ninth quarterly report and highlights major achievements and activities for the period of January through March 2013.

Cambodia's annual dry season began this quarter, a period that traditionally sees little agricultural activity. As a result, program activities focused on adaptation measures to address water shortages, spur production in the dry season, and prepare for the next rainy season. This quarter, Cambodia HARVEST horticulture clients achieved average income increases of 362 percent, thanks to new market linkages and technologies, such as drip irrigation systems and heat-tolerant crop varieties. In rice, thousands of farmers successfully harvested short-cycle rice varieties, realizing average yield increases of 28 percent.

Overall program highlights include:

- Technical assistance extended to 3,753 rural households this quarter, bringing the total number to 46,349 households to date, or 66 percent of the 70,000 that will benefit over the life of the program.
- 13,693 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 76,261 people to date, or 54 percent of the 140,000 that will benefit over the life of the program.
- To date, \$5.94 million in sales have been generated at the farm level and an additional \$2.42 million have been generated at the small and medium enterprise levels.

Agribusiness Value Chains

The introduction of good agricultural practices has helped farmers achieve unprecedented increases in yields and incomes. This quarter, farmers grew primarily short-cycle rice varieties and horticulture crops such as ridged and bitter gourds, tomatoes, eggplant, and long beans.

- The 4,500 horticulture clients who sold excess produce this quarter increased their yields by an average of 319 percent, resulting in income increases of 362 percent.
- Cambodia HARVEST assisted more than 3,000 farmers who are growing rice during the current dry season, of which 1,658 have harvested their crops, resulting in yield increases of 28 percent and incremental sales of \$468,000.
- To date, program technical personnel have made over 82,000 farm extension visits to 8,000 horticulture and rice clients, and have provided training to an additional 270,000 participants.
- More than 9,000 farmers have applied new technologies or management practices, over 5,000 households have adopted diversified cropping systems, and about 4,500 drip irrigation systems have been installed to date.
- The program created 152 new linkages between commercial horticulture clients and buyers, generating \$172,000 in sales of agricultural products. These linkages help farmers receive higher prices and improve their incomes, generating \$685,000 in sales to date.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, approximately 4,000 community fisheries and low-input aquaculture households have improved their food security. Activities this quarter focused on increasing the availability of quality fingerlings for aquaculture farmers and improving the ability of community fisheries to monitor their fish resources.

- This quarter, 11,543 participants received program assistance in aquaculture and fisheries, bringing the total number to date to over 57,000.
- All six of the community fisheries working with Cambodia HARVEST received patrol boats, and two received watchtowers, which will help them adequately monitor fish refuge ponds and fish sanctuaries to prevent illegal activities, benefiting about 20,000 people from 4,240 households annually.

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

Program partners continued to expand and diversify natural resource management and biodiversity conservation measures in the four target provinces. Activities included supporting the management of protected areas, improving community-managed forest areas, developing small enterprises that produce non-timber forest products, creating agroforestry demonstration sites, and establishing district-level watershed management committees.

- This quarter, the program extended training to 9,640 participants (44,076 at 3,553 training events to date) on natural resource management topics to protect forests and biologically important areas, help families adapt to changing climate conditions, and improve economic livelihoods.
- To date, over 430,000 hectares are now under improved natural resource management as a result of Cambodia HARVEST activities.
- The program established 30 carbon field inventory plots in the Central Cardamom Protected Forest as part of the program's climate change mitigation work.
- Cambodia HARVEST established watershed management committees in five key watershed districts in Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom affecting a total of 223,364 people.

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.

- Nearly 9,300 people received training on improved nutrition practices this quarter, bringing the number of participants trained to date to approximately 30,000 individuals.
- Women continued to benefit from the full range of program activities, representing 50 percent of all clients, exceeding the target of 45 percent.
- Training for the program's 350 input suppliers not only increased sales by an average of 78 percent for the suppliers, but also expanded smallholders' access to inputs and technologies.
- 33 bamboo and rattan producer groups tested 65 new product designs, increasing income-generating opportunities from non-timber forest products as an alternative to depleting forestry resources.
- This quarter, a follow-on farm machinery training course educated more than 4,000 young people, bringing the total number of youth trained on the safe use and maintenance of farm equipment to approximately 8,000.

Policy and Enabling Environment

Cambodia HARVEST has to date drafted 10 key agricultural policies and regulations – including two policy analyses – and presented eight to relevant government stakeholders for consultation. In addition, agro-finance training extended to farmers, rice millers, and lenders has increased access to loans in the agriculture sector.

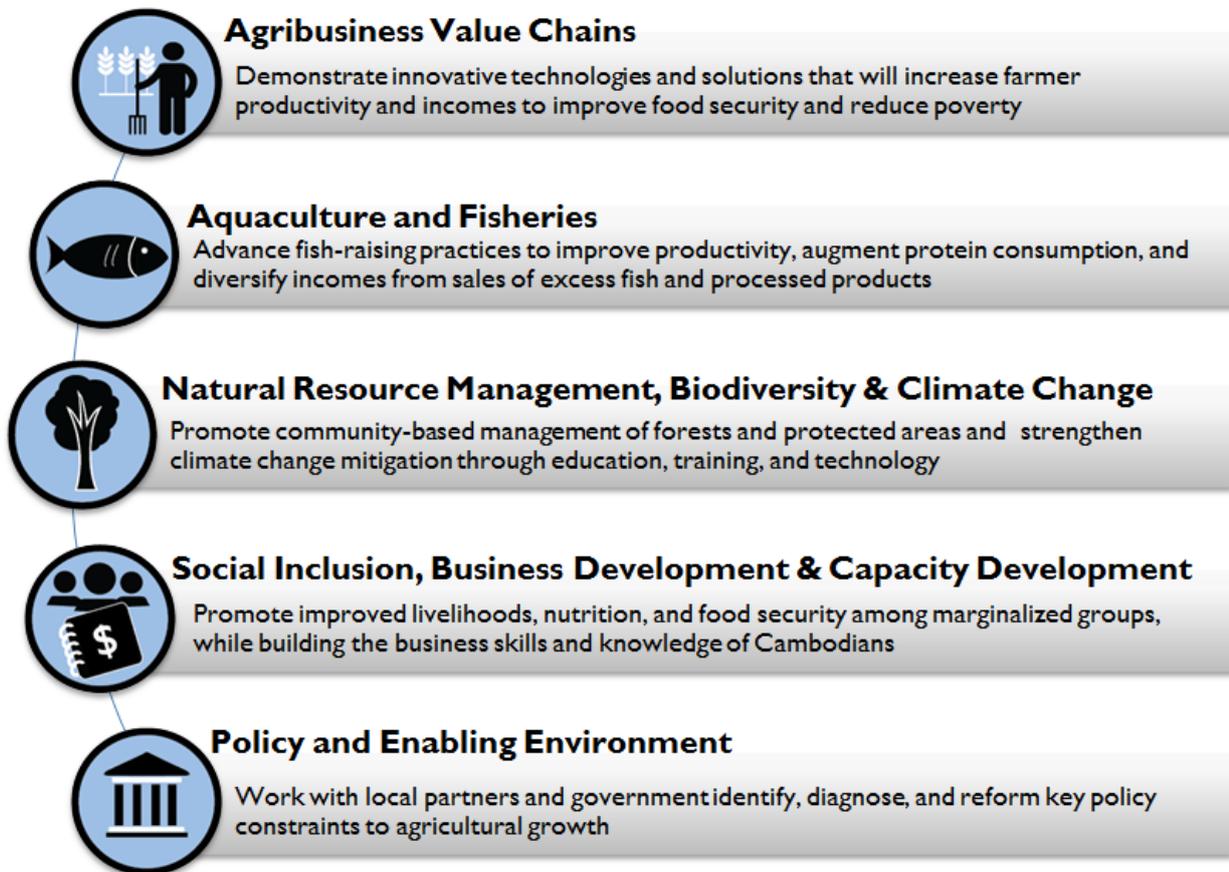
- This quarter, the program drafted and submitted five important national policy documents to the government in order to increase access to high-quality seeds, thereby removing one of the biggest impediments to agricultural productivity.
- At the request of the General Directorate of Agriculture, Cambodia HARVEST began developing a national agricultural extension policy and guidelines (to improve the effectiveness, availability, and efficiency of agricultural technologies) as well as a national agricultural cooperative policy and plan of action.
- Over 100 rice, horticulture, and aquaculture clients received loans from five microfinance institutions worth a total of \$144,000, an average of \$1,400 per client, bringing the number of clients who have received loans to date to 1,039, totaling \$1.4 million.
- 248 government officials participated in 37 training events across all target components this quarter, bringing the total number of government officials trained to 3,196.

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

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

Cambodia HARVEST's activities are divided into five major components:



I.2 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

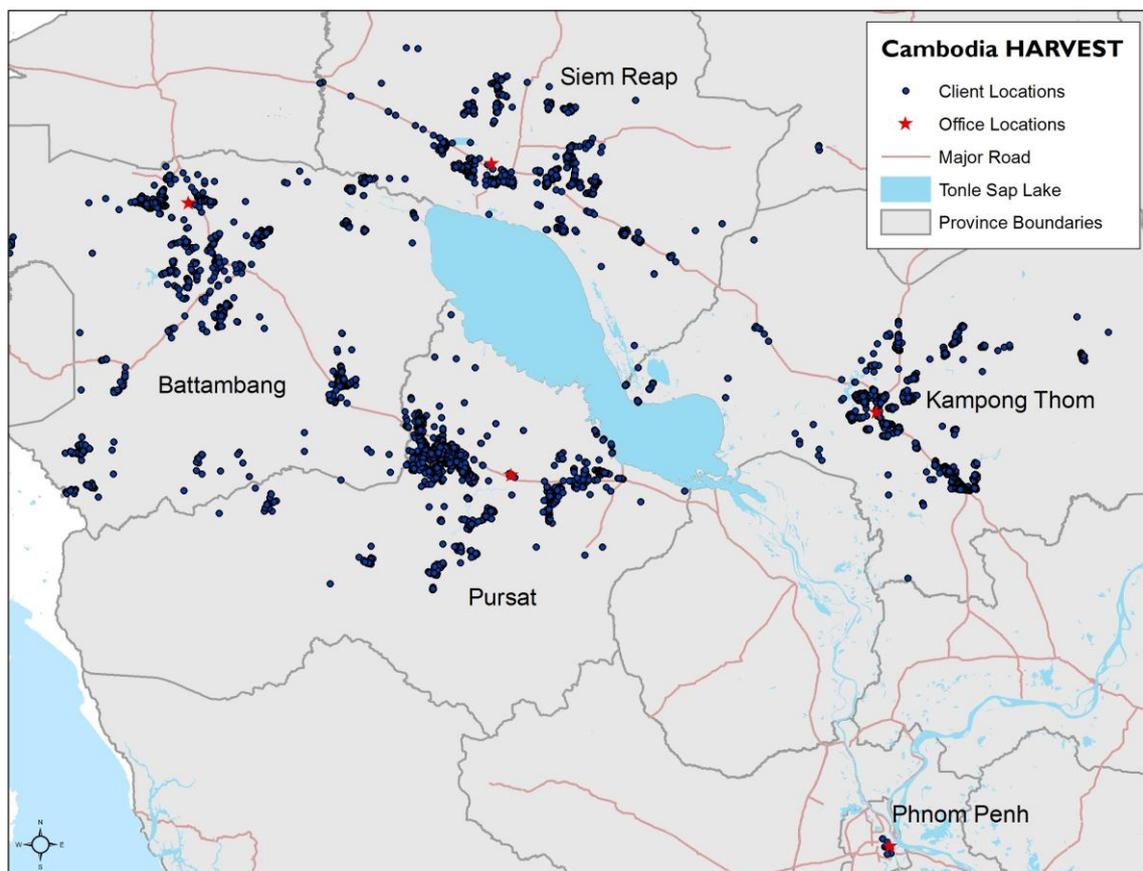
The overarching goals of Cambodia HARVEST are to improve food security; strengthen natural resource management and resilience to climate change; and increase the capacity of the public and private sectors and civil society to support agricultural competitiveness. Specific objectives include:

- 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.

1.3 GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS

Cambodia HARVEST is working in 461 villages in the four target provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake: 153 in Battambang, 106 in Pursat, 115 in Siem Reap, and 87 in Kampong Thom. Figure 1 shows the geographic dispersal of Cambodia HARVEST target communes. More detailed regional maps are included in Annex IV.

Figure 1: Cambodia HARVEST Clients



1.4 CLIENT PORTFOLIO

Because farmers will only adopt new practices if they see the benefits firsthand, Cambodia HARVEST uses demonstration sites – established on client and lead client farms, households, or those of farmer groups or agribusinesses – to illustrate the effects of program techniques and introduced technologies. To date, the program has worked with a total of 6,965 field demonstration clients (6,183 for horticulture and rice; 590 aquaculture, hatchery, and cage culture; 98 school gardens; and 94 in forestry) and 538 partner clients (349 input suppliers; 49 rice millers; 96 health centers and communes; 15 seedling nurseries; and 29 microfinance institutions).

Definitions

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

1.5 IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Cambodia HARVEST is partnering with 22 field-based NGOs with close to 250 field technicians that are implementing horticulture and rice, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries, nutrition, and vocational activities, as shown in the table below.

Figure 2: Cambodia HARVEST Implementing Partners

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

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

Figure 3: Select Cambodia HARVEST Counterpart and Stakeholder Collaboration

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. Activities this quarter focused on adaptation measures to address water shortages, spur production in the dry season, and prepare for the next rainy season.

AGRIBUSINESS VALUE CHAINS

Component Goals:

1. Establish 10,000 crop-diversified household vegetable gardens and promote 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 crop
4. Establish 193 vegetable gardens in rural schools and health centers

- **Home garden clients benefit from increased yields.** The 3,968 home garden clients that sold excess produce this quarter increased their yields by 358 percent, resulting in income increases of 369 percent compared to baseline. The dry season is when farmers maximize the benefits of drip irrigation, which allows them to control water applications, thereby increasing yields over rainy season plantings. In addition to improving household incomes, home gardens are helping rural families tackle malnutrition and food insecurity by increasing access to healthy and nutritious foods.
- **Commercial horticulture clients dramatically improve dry-season yields.** The 511 commercial horticulture clients increased their yields by 228 percent over baseline, resulting in income increases of 336 percent. These farmers harvested crops such as ridged and bitter gourds, tomatoes, eggplant, and long beans, which they selected for dry-season cultivation in consultation with Cambodia HARVEST agronomists.
- **Rice farmers add dry-season cycle and improve yields.** Cambodia HARVEST is assisting 3,013 farmers who are growing rice during the current dry season, which stretches from January to May. Of these farmers, 1,658 have harvested their crops, resulting in yield increases of 28 percent over baseline, which are very favorable results for dry-season cultivation under irrigated conditions. Program agronomists are working closely with these farmers to introduce improved techniques, technologies, and short-cycle varieties that allow them to cultivate crops during the dry season, when land traditionally sits idle or underused in Cambodia.
- **Linkage with rice mill provides stable, high-profit market.** The program linked 7,000 farmers in six target communes in Pursat and Battambang with the Golden Daun Keo rice mill, which is eager to purchase 50,000 tons of high-quality paddy from Cambodia HARVEST farmers. At the request of the rice mill, program agronomists are providing technical assistance to producer groups on good agriculture practices, including variety selection, purity, and product moisture content. As a result of these linkages,



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Farmer Roem Norn harvests her dry-season rice in Kampong Thom. This quarter, 1,658 farmers harvested their dry-season rice, resulting in yield increases of 28 percent and incremental sales of \$468,000.

the farmers will generate an estimated 30 percent increase in income per hectare, or roughly \$350 per hectare. In addition to training these producer groups, Cambodia HARVEST will support seed production activities in these communes to ensure a stable supply of high-quality seed for the coming years. Meanwhile, the program has contacted eight other rice mills in order to form links between them and approximately 2,500 additional rice farmers.

- **Producer groups establish new markets.** In an effort to help commercial horticulture farmers find markets for their products, Cambodia HARVEST has formed 88 commercial farmers into four producer groups on a pilot basis and linked them with informal buyers. Producer groups can help farmers increase profits by reducing transaction costs and enabling economies of scale. These producer groups are benefitting from 152 new linkages with 15 vegetable buyers established this quarter, leading to 11,900 kilograms of sales and a corresponding \$6,529 in revenue.
- **Farmers learn to control harmful pests.** The program launched an integrated pest management (IPM) initiative to help farmers safely and economically control pests and diseases. As part of this effort, the program trained 100 people who will act as trainers on key IPM concepts, including how to identify pests, how best to control them, and how to distinguish them from beneficial insects. Participants, including government, NGO, and Cambodia HARVEST staff, are now training program clients on IPM techniques through field days, farm extension visits, and other interactions. IPM education will also be a training focus for the 349 input suppliers in building skill capacity for farmer extension services.



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Horticulture farmers learn to inspect their crops for insects during an integrated pest management (IPM) field day in Kampong Thom. As part of the newly launched IPM train-the-trainers program, farmers are learning how to control pests safely and economically.

- **Biological control agent reduces reliance on chemicals.** Cambodia HARVEST began piloting the use of *trichoderma* in commercial horticulture farms, introducing this IPM practice for future commercial acceptance. *Trichoderma* is a beneficial soil fungus that can be used as a biocontrol agent to guard against soil-borne plant diseases. Forty-three farms to date have applied the organism in order to demonstrate the benefits of using biological products as opposed to chemicals for the control of soil pathogens. Plant-growth and yield data collected from these pilots will also assist the USAID-funded Integrated Pest Management CRSP program, which is assisting the Cambodian government's General Directorate of Agriculture. The program will promote this product through input suppliers once its commercial viability has been established.
- **Farmers learn about benefits of drip irrigation systems.** Cambodia HARVEST held 259 water management events that drew 2,475 horticulture farmers and home garden clients (54 percent women) as part of the program's efforts to increase agricultural productivity during the dry season. At these events, farmers learned about the importance and advantages of the drip irrigation system, a low-cost technology that allows them to grow up to three crop cycles per year, rather than the one cycle currently seen on most Cambodian farms. This quarter,

Cambodia HARVEST facilitated the installation of 2,199 drip irrigation systems, bringing the total number of systems installed to date to 4,553. In addition, the program is educating input suppliers about the technology, which is already having an impact: two years ago, only one company in all of Cambodia was distributing drip irrigation systems, but now four offer the technology at very competitive prices.

- **Restored canals provide rice farmers with much-needed irrigation.** Cambodia HARVEST's restoration work on dilapidated irrigation canals is helping to increase agricultural production during the dry season. Ninety percent of the work has been completed on the second major canal under restoration, the Polyum canal in Pursat, which will become fully operational in late May. The canal will irrigate 687 hectares of rice fields and benefit nearly 259 households, generating an estimated \$375,000 per year in additional income. In August 2012, Cambodia HARVEST completed restoration work on the first major canal project, Plov Luong in Pursat, where 74 farmers cultivating 200 hectares are currently growing dry-season rice that will be harvested in June or July.

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 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 the program is providing technical assistance to 12 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.

- **Hatcheries begin producing high-quality fingerlings.** This quarter, 11 of the program's 12 hatchery clients produced nearly 160,000 high-quality fingerlings for program aquaculture clients and non-client farmers, enough to stock over 100 ponds. This generated \$4,000 in total sales for the hatcheries and will lead to improved yields and incomes for the farmers. (The 12th hatchery is scheduled to begin receiving technical assistance in July.) Of the 11 hatcheries, in the past, only four were functional hatcheries and the remaining seven were upgraded from aquaculture ponds to hatcheries. Lack of access to high-quality fingerlings is a major obstacle for Cambodia's aquaculture farmers, preventing them from improving their yields and increasing their sales. Cambodia HARVEST's work with hatcheries is designed to improve their ability to consistently produce high-quality fingerlings for program clients and the wider aquaculture sector.
- **Snakehead pilot project receives site approval.** The Fisheries Administration has granted the program permission to use the Siem Reap cantonment office aquaculture field station as the location for the proposed snakehead pilot project. The administration has appointed personnel to oversee day-to-day implementation of the project, with supervision from Cambodia HARVEST. Field activities, which will begin in June and last for five months, are aimed

Background on 2005 Snakehead Ban

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

at presenting the Fisheries Administration with empirical evidence of the economic viability of snakehead cultivation using man-made feed rather than the resource-depleting practice of using live-caught wild fish, with the ultimate goal of amending or overturning the current snakehead ban.

- Watchtowers and patrol boats help community fisheries better protect resources.** Illegal fishing is common in Cambodia and significantly depletes fisheries resources and disadvantages the families that depend on them. In an effort to address this, all six of the program's community fisheries clients received patrol boats and two received watchtowers that are helping them adequately monitor and protect their fish refuge ponds and fish sanctuary sites from illegal fishing. The acquisition of the patrol boats for all six of the program's community fisheries will benefit a total of 18,742 people who rely on these for food and livelihood resources. Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST facilitated the construction of the two watchtowers at Boeung Dang Teuk Leach Community Fishery in Pursat and Boeung Teuk Boeung Kuy Community Fishery in Kampong Thom. The program will facilitate the construction of an additional four watchtowers by the end of June.



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

All six of the program's community fisheries received patrol boats that are helping them adequately monitor and protect their fish refuge ponds and fish sanctuary sites from illegal fishing.

2.3 NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT, BIODIVERSITY, AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Cambodia HARVEST promotes community-based management of forests and protected areas through woodlots, tree nurseries, and agroforestry, in addition to 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. In addition, program-supported woodlots, agroforestry sites, and tree nurseries will provide 8,500 households with sustainable income, food, and employment.

- Program launches watershed management activities.** This quarter, Cambodia HARVEST established watershed management committees in five key watershed districts in Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom affecting a total of 223,364 people. Mismanagement of common land areas can devastate natural resources and have disastrous effects on the people that rely on them. These watershed management committees are ensuring the equitable and sustainable distribution of watershed, protect the watershed's biodiversity, maintain dry-season lake levels, and ensure maintenance of fish stocks for the entire population that depends on the Tonle Sap Lake for its livelihood. The program held a kickoff workshop in Siem Reap that drew 60 participants from five government bodies involved in watershed management: the Ministry of Environment, the Forestry Administration, the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning, and Construction, the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs. Following this workshop,

Cambodia HARVEST held coordination meetings with the governors of Pursat, Battambang, Siem Reap, and Kampong Thom that successfully secured their participation in establishing watershed management committees in their proposed districts.

- **Villagers learn agroforestry concepts.** Cambodia HARVEST launched an eight-week training initiative focused on agroforestry and ecology at all of the program's 25 agroforestry and woodlot demonstration sites. The initiative is designed to help thousands of community forestry households establish agroforestry and woodlot plantings on their own land. The sessions are teaching communities to choose suitable sites and species for cultivation, in addition to assisting them in determining when and how to plant. Cambodia HARVEST's work in this area is designed to alleviate pressure on dwindling forest resources and spur sustainable economic growth in households reliant on forests for income.



Photo by Fauna & Flora International

A member of a non-timber forest product producer group makes a bookshelf. This quarter, 33 bamboo and rattan producer groups tested 65 new product designs and product types in new markets.

- **Bamboo and rattan producer groups test new markets with new products.** Thirty-three bamboo and rattan producer groups tested 65 new product designs this quarter. Products that are successfully market-tested will be scaled up and sold widely, generating higher sales and incomes for these producers. In addition, the program added three new producer groups and trained 88 women on a variety of topics, such as sizing, dying, cutting, and quality control tools. The program promotes non-timber forest products made of bamboo and rattan in order to reduce pressure on forestry resources.
- **Nurseries produce seedlings for reforestation efforts.** As part of Cambodia HARVEST's reforestation efforts, tree nurseries began producing seedlings in preparation for the planting period in the upcoming rainy season. Approximately 125,000 seedlings will be needed for the rehabilitation of degraded forests for the program's target area of 120 hectares of dry and flooded forest land in Siem Reap and Kampong Thom. Thus far, more than 150,000 seeds and seedlings have been collected from the wild by community members for the reforestation effort. In conjunction with this work, Cambodia HARVEST has trained 8,836 people, including government officials and members of community forests, on the environmental benefits of forests and ways in which private citizens can aid the reforestation effort.
- **Cambodian leaders and students to receive global climate change education.** Implementing partner Fauna & Flora International (FFI) completed a university curriculum and finalized a training course on global climate change that will educate key government officials and university students about topics that are crucial to the country's future conservation efforts. With the completion of the university curriculum, the

“Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is an effort to create a financial value for the carbon stored in forests, offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development. REDD+ goes beyond deforestation and forest degradation, and includes the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.”

-The United Nations REDD Program

Royal University of Phnom Penh will teach roughly 60 students per year within the biodiversity conservation master's and undergraduate programs beginning in April. Meanwhile, a general global climate change training course will educate more than 100 government officials at the national and sub-national levels, while a more technical global climate change mitigation/Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) course will be given to approximately 20 Forestry Administration officials at the national level, also starting in April.

- **Program advances climate change mitigation and protected area management activities.**

As part of the program's climate change mitigation work, Cambodia HARVEST has established 30 carbon field inventory plots in the Central Cardamom Protected Forest. The plots will estimate the amount of carbon stocks in the protected forest as part of the program's ongoing REDD+ feasibility study requested by the Forestry Administration. The feasibility study will provide the Forestry Administration with a roadmap of options for generating sales of carbon credits on the international market, which can be sold to people and businesses to reduce their carbon footprint or enhance their green image.



Photo by Fauna & Flora International

Cambodia HARVEST has established 30 carbon field inventory plots in the Central Cardamom Protected Forest, which is benefiting from improved natural resource management through Cambodia HARVEST technical support activities.

The plots will also be used to train Forestry Administration officials on field-based carbon valuation methodologies beginning in June. In addition, Cambodia HARVEST helped the Forestry Administration identify priority areas for boundary demarcation, as part of efforts to improve management of the Central Cardamom Protected Forest. Meanwhile, the Royal University of Agriculture finalized a curriculum on remote sensing and geographic information system mapping courses for REDD analysis to be integrated into the university's undergraduate program on land management.

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.

- **Nutrition messages reach over 9,000 people.** The program expanded its family nutrition activities this quarter, educating 9,296 people (57 percent women) on important nutrition and food security messages. Key topics included healthy eating habits, good hygiene, and agricultural concepts that relate to nutrition. Cambodia HARVEST has to date reached 29,148

people through a variety of methods, ranging from training events held at the homes of farmers to nutrition field days held in villages and rural schools. The program also integrated nutrition messages across its entire portfolio, including technical assistance provided to farmers and other clients.

- **Mobile kitchen project spreads nutrition messages.** The mobile kitchen project began operations in Pursat this quarter with the launch of its first two demonstration carts. This is a pilot project that will expand to eight carts reaching 725 villages, or 60,000 households, in the four target provinces over the life of the program. During the rest of this year, the carts in Pursat – two-wheeled trailers with cooking stations that are towed by motorbike – will visit 180 rural villages, providing cooking demonstrations to 15,000 households on nutrition, food safety, and growth monitoring for infants. In each village, members of the local village health support group will work with the food cart teams to strengthen their roles as community volunteers. Cambodia HARVEST is collaborating with the Reproductive and Child Health Alliance, a large Cambodian NGO and USAID partner working in the health sector, to implement the project. Meanwhile, the program began subcontract negotiations with a potential NGO partner that will implement mobile kitchens in Kampong Thom beginning in late May or early June.



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Community members gather under a client's house for the first live mobile kitchen demonstration in Pursat. These food carts - two-wheeled trailers with cooking stations that are towed by motorbike – will visit 180 villages, providing cooking demonstrations to 15,000 households on nutrition, food safety, and growth monitoring for infants.

- **Follow-on machinery course educates thousands.** Cambodia HARVEST is implementing the second phase of a highly successful program that trains young people on the proper maintenance and use of mechanized farm equipment, saving them money and time. This quarter, the initiative trained 4,031 people, bringing the total number of people trained to date to 7,923. The course demonstrates how to make repairs without the help of a mechanic, saving participants time and money and extending the life of their investment. They're also able to operate the machines more safely at a time when lethal accidents are a growing problem on Cambodia's farms. While the first phase of the program focused primarily on the hand tractor, the second phase expanded its scope to include additional machines, such as the outboard boat motors, and new topics such as the environmental management of equipment waste.
- **Women fish processors improve their operations.** The program is working with 198 women engaged in home-based fish processing in six floating villages on the Tonle Sap to increase their incomes and living standards. Cambodia HARVEST is training these women on improving the hygiene and sanitation conditions of their small businesses and establishing producer/marketing groups that will make them more competitive and better able to find markets for their products. Meanwhile, Cambodia HARVEST is developing two prototypes for a fuel-efficient stove for smoking fish that require significantly less fuel and smoking time than conventional models, thereby cutting input costs and reducing harm to the environment. Two partner NGOs are implementing this project: Conservation International Cambodia is working in Pursat, while the Agriculture Technology Services Association is implementing activities in Kampong Thom.

- **Input suppliers benefit all levels of the rural supply chain.** With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, the program's 349 agriculture and aquaculture input suppliers have increased their sales by 78 percent to date, which represents \$1.8 million in incremental sales. Cambodia HARVEST helps these family-run businesses expand the availability, access, and use of quality inputs and new technologies for farmers, in addition to improving embedded technical support and needed services to farmers for expanded program outreach and post-project sustainability. The overall goal of the program is to create village-based farmer extension services that will help farmers improve their yields and promote the growth of the agriculture sector when the HARVEST program finishes.
- **Cambodian leaders and students gain valuable skills and knowledge.** The Limited Participant Training Program continued to build the skills and knowledge of promising Cambodian leaders and students. The program trained 248 government officials during the quarter, bringing the number of people trained to date to 3,196. With Cambodia HARVEST assistance, three Cambodian government officials attended an integrated pest management course this quarter at Michigan State University. To date, Cambodia HARVEST has enabled 50 government personnel to attend regional and international events, improving their ability to respond to challenges faced by their home country.
- **Graduate students receive scholarships.** Also under the Limited Participant Training Program, eight graduate students received two-year scholarships to attend the Royal University of Phnom Penh in September of 2013. The students will pursue graduate degrees in biodiversity conservation, bringing the total number of master's degree scholarships provided to date to 36.
- **Program builds capacity of NGO partners.** This quarter, the program renewed eight new subcontracts with existing NGO partners for an additional 16 months of field activities, while the program approved a further six NGO subcontracts for short-term activities, bringing the total number of subcontracts implemented to 63. These NGOs are providing technical assistance and training to the program's Feed the Future households involved in horticulture, rice, aquaculture, forestry and fisheries, and nutrition activities. These institutional-strengthening and capacity-building activities are designed to improve the sustainability of local organizations to make them operational long after the program has ended.

2.5 POLICY AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Cambodia HARVEST works with local partners to initiate policy reforms and eliminate obstacles to development. Activities under this component focus on market analysis, marketing linkages, access to finance, and policy reform. *(For a status report of all 20 of the program's policy reforms, please see Figure 4 on page 16.)* The program's partners include government ministries, universities, NGOs, farmer and community groups, input suppliers, buyers, processors, and exporters.

- **Farmers benefit from increased access to loans.** As a result of Cambodia HARVEST assistance, 103 rice, home garden, commercial horticulture, and aquaculture clients received loans this quarter worth a total of \$144,000. To date, 1,039 clients have received loans totaling \$1.4 million, helping them boost their productivity and increase their incomes. In order to connect farmers with microfinance institutions, Cambodia HARVEST held 27 field days this quarter that allowed 1,061 farmers to learn about loan options and meet directly with credit officers from microfinance institutions. In addition, the program conducted training sessions that have helped 128 lending officers from partner microfinance institutions and ACLEDA Bank, the only commercial bank in Cambodia providing small-scale loans, to better

understand the monetary needs of farmers, who are generally viewed as risky and unfavorable for credit.

- **Draft seed regulations to improve access to high-quality seed.** Access to high-quality seed is crucial to enhancing farm productivity. Currently, most farmers rely heavily on retained seed, which severely limits productivity. In order to boost the production, quality, and availability of certified agricultural seeds, Cambodia HARVEST worked with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries to develop a complementary set of seed regulations, including: (1) national seed policy, (2) national seed standards, (3) procedure to certify seed quality, (4) guidelines on distinctness, uniformity, and stability of plants as part of plant breeders' rights, and (5) the sub-decree on uniformity of seed inspectors. These have been submitted to the Cambodian government's General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA), having taken into account comments from various partners. The GDA and Cambodia HARVEST will work through the government process to have the drafts finalized and adopted formally by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forestry.
- **Program collaborates closely with General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA).** In addition to its seed policy work (see above), Cambodia HARVEST is currently collaborating with the GDA on three other important issues:
 - Preparing a **rice seed strategic plan** to ensure the availability and quality of rice seeds. Currently, most farmers do not have access to high-quality seeds, resulting in poor yields and low market value. The rice seed strategic plan will help address the constraints in producing and marketing quality rice seeds and ensuring their affordability to farmers.
 - Developing a proposal on the development of a **national agricultural extension policy and guidelines**. The policy will help the country to improve the effectiveness, availability, and efficiency of agricultural technologies.
 - Drafting a **national agricultural cooperative policy and plan of action**, and associated regulations (sub-decrees and ministerial directives) for support, coordination, and facilitation of agricultural cooperative development. Cooperatives help make the agricultural market more efficient, resulting in better incomes and lower input costs for farmers, among other benefits.

Figure 4: Status of Cambodia HARVEST's Policy Work

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

Policy	Stage 1: Analysis/ Inception	Stage 2: Drafting	Stage 3: Presentation	Stage 4: Adoption	Stage 5: Implement- ation
Legal aspects of exporting Cambodian rice originating in foreign countries	✓	✓	✓	n/a	n/a
Law on Management of Pesticides and Fertilizers	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	✓
Biodiversity Targets and Indicators for National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan (NBSAP)	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
Sub-decree of Uniform of Seed Inspectors (Khmer)	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
National Seed Standards	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
Plant Breeders' Rights (DUS testing)	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
Prakas on Seed Quality Certification	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
National Seed Policy	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
Draft Law on Quality and Safety of Agricultural Products	✓	✓	✓	TBD	TBD
Code of Practice for Rice Seed Production	4/13	9/13	10/13	TBD	TBD
Rice Seed Strategic Plan	4/13	10/13	11/13	TBD	TBD
National Protected Area Strategic Management Framework	6/13	9/13	10/13	TBD	TBD
Agricultural Extension Policy	6/13	11/13	11/13	TBD	TBD
National Policy on Agricultural Cooperatives	6/13	11/13	11/13	TBD	TBD
Code of Practice for Soybean Seed Production and Management	1/14	7/14	8/14	TBD	TBD
Guidelines for Establishing Community Protected Areas	3/14	8/14	9/14	TBD	TBD
Regulations on Contract Farming	1/14	6/14	7/14	TBD	TBD
Horticulture Strategic Development Plan	1/14	6/14	7/14	TBD	TBD
Policy on Agriculture Credit	3/14	9/14	10/14	TBD	TBD
Strategy on Rice Drying	3/14	10/14	11/14	TBD	TBD

3. ACTIVITIES PLANNED FOR NEXT QUARTER

Agribusiness Value Chains

- Conclude dry-season rice training activities for 3,000 farmer beneficiaries.
- Begin implementing wet-season rice activities with a target of 10,000 new farmer beneficiaries and 3,000 second-cycle beneficiaries, including 940 demonstration clients.
- Complete rehabilitation of the Polyum irrigation canal in Pursat and begin wet-season rice activities there.
- Select two NGOs to conduct geographical soil analyses in rice client areas.
- Develop a postharvest strategy and action plan for selected rice client groups to receive medium-sized drying equipment and storage units.
- Begin the process of graduating approximately 4,400 commercial horticulture and home garden clients – 84 percent of the program’s client base in these two areas – by the end of the year, as part of the program’s commitment to sustainability.
- Establish 24 new producer groups for commercial horticulture and select sites for horticulture collection centers.

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- Develop patrol-boat protocols for community fisheries.
- Facilitate the construction of four watchtowers at community fisheries.
- Select 105 new aquaculture pond clients.
- Initiate snakehead feed study pilot project.

Natural Resource Management, Biodiversity, and Climate Change

- Develop business plan options for forestry nurseries.
- Initiate REDD/global climate change training for 20 officials from the Forestry Administration.
- Deliver REDD/global climate change academic course at the Royal University of Phnom Penh for 60 students per year.
- Deliver geographic information system and remote sensing academic course at the Royal University of Agriculture for 120 students per year.
- Initiate forest carbon inventory trainings for 20 officials at the Forestry Administration.
- Provide custom training for 15 officials from the Forestry Administration in land cover mapping methodology as it relates to REDD.
- Conduct protected areas management trainings for 56 rangers at the Central Cardamom Protected Forest.
- Initiate public awareness campaigns on global climate change that will reach thousands of people via radio and TV.
- Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment to develop a strategic framework to inform a national protected areas strategic management plan.

Social Inclusion, Business Development Services, and Capacity Development

- Initiate 10 field internship programs that will embed local graduate students with Cambodia HARVEST technicians to build their capacity in relevant technical areas.
- Begin mobile kitchen activities in 360 villages in Kampong Thom that will reach 10,000 people over the course of a 12-month period.
- Recruit 30 new input suppliers in Siem Reap province in the districts of Angkor Thom, Krong Siem Reap, and Srei Snam.
- Subcontract an NGO partner to provide agrochemical training to the 30 new input suppliers in Siem Reap.
- Implement training workshops for 31 aquaculture input suppliers in Pursat, Battambang, and Kampong Thom.
- Strengthen the capacity of 180 input suppliers on agrochemical skills and business networking in the horticulture value chain and finalize the content of a training course on the use of fertilizers.
- Complete the second phase of the farm machinery training program that will educate 4,000 in total and begin evaluating a possible third round of training.
- Provide nutrition awareness training to 20 members of Feed the Future commune councils in one district in each of the four target provinces.
- Assist six health centers in establishing vegetable gardens, in conjunction with nutrition training at these centers.
- Implement a family nutrition training event for 25 provincial personnel from the Ministry of Women's Affairs and women and children focal points from districts and communes where Cambodia HARVEST is working.

Policy and Enabling Environment

- Revise draft law on quality and safety of agricultural products and conduct public consultations.
- Begin technical assistance on the national protected area strategic management framework.
- Develop technical assistance proposals for 1) code of practice for rice seed production, 2) rice seed strategic plan, and 3) agricultural extension policy.
- Train 30 counterparts, trade associations, and government officials in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products.
- Link 900 farmers to microfinance institutions through agricultural field days.
- Assist 16 rice millers and other agribusinesses in developing business plans, feasibility studies, and loan applications.
- Begin district Provincial Department of Agriculture field tours in each target province.
- Select two alliance partners and begin the due-diligence process for fund awards.

Operations

- Following the selection of Cambodia HARVEST for a USAID Regional Inspector General audit, which identified eight initial areas in need of attention, the program will address the completion of these findings by the end of next quarter.

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 March 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	
1	Agriculture (Crops) Program																	
1.1	Development and production of technical manuals and other training materials for agriculture (crops)	1	6	6	6	19	6	5	updates	75	Technical manuals and other training materials produced		+	52	53	22		
1.1.1	Rice	1	1	1	1	4	Updates	updates	updates	10	# produced	AG	=	8	8	2		
1.1.2	Horticulture		3	3	3	9		3	updates	23	# produced	AG	x	10	8	15		
1.1.3	Postharvest		1	1	1	3			updates	6	# produced	POST	+	4	5	1		
1.1.4	Inputs and agriculture practices		1	1	1	3		2	updates	36	# produced	AG, SI, BDS	+	30	32	4		
1.2	Identify and form farmer groups (lead clients and clients)																	
1.2.1	Clients/Farmers signed up (Active & Inactive)	894	2,230	5,841	5,497	14,462	17,732		-	42,000	Farmers/households. The total of these lead and demo clients will be count in PMP indicator #2.	AG, SI (others)	+	12,930	16,941	25059		
1.2.1.1	Total Rice	886	2,200	5,710	5,197	13,993	12,432			30,000			+	6,661	9,507	20493		
1.2.1.1.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	728	870	630		
1.2.1.1.2	Rice clients/farmers	786	2,133	5,595	5,097	13,611	11,875			28,500	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	5,933	8,637	19863		
1.2.1.2	Commercial horticulture	8	30	100	100	238	1,000			2,000	Farmers/households	AG (others)	+	800	1,078	922		
1.2.1.3	Home garden			31	200	231	4,300			10,000	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	5,469	6,356	3644		
1.2.2	Lead clients (demonstration sites) active	2,341	667	815	903	4,726	5,857			13,500	Active lead/demo clients up to date	AG (others)	+	5,925	6,183	7317		
1.2.2.1	Rice demonstration sites (certified seed, GAPs, etc.)	100	67	115	100	382	557			1,500	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	+	728	838	662		
1.2.2.2	Commercial horticulture demonstration sites	250	100	200	203	753	1,000			2,000	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	+	597	804	1196		
1.2.2.3	Home garden demonstration sites	1,991	500	500	600	3,591	4,300			10,000	Lead/Demo clients	AG (others)	x	4,600	4,541	5459		
1.2.3	Graduated clients			1,100	230	1,330	1,520	4,150	6,500	13,500	Lead/Demo clients graduated from the program	AG (others)	=	-	0	13500		
1.2.3.1	Rice			-	-	-	500	500	500	1,500	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	=	-	0	1500		
1.2.3.2	Commercial horticulture			100	50	150	120	730	1,000	2,000	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	=	-	0	2000		
1.2.3.3	Home garden			1,000	180	1,180	900	2,920	5,000	10,000	Graduated lead/demo clients	AG (others)	=	-	0	10000		
1.2.4	Forest community horticulture sites		150	120		270	270			1,063	Farmers/households	AG, SI (others)	+	673	682	381		
1.2.5	Evaluate, develop plan, and implement plan to incorporate village-level agriculture volunteers as program clients (in coordination with relevant government agencies)		46			46	164			210	Clients will be for the duration of the program, improve their technical skills for increased outreach and improved sustainable service delivery post-project (and to provide an income incentive for their services now)	Relevant government agencies, village/commune leaders, SI, Ag/Aquaculture	=	-	On going	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 March 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
1.2.6	Rural households benefiting from agriculture demonstration clients	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	6,000	3,000	2,052		20,000	These indirect household will be count in PMP indicator #2.		x	11,948	11,615	8,385	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)
1.3	Demonstrate new technologies (Technology Fund procurement and distribution for client farms)																
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	x	20	19	7	
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)	+	3,000	9,357	8643	
1.3.3	Commercial drip irrigation systems	200	200	100	100	600	1,223			2,000	Systems procured, distributed and installed	AG, OPS (others)	=	577	577	1423	
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)	+	3,000	3,911	6089	
1.3.5	Drip irrigation systems at school gardens	5	25	25		55	58			130			+	47	65	65	
1.3.6	Drip irrigation systems at health centers			10	13	23	40			63			=	-	0	63	
1.4	Small-Scale Infrastructure Investments																
1.4.1	Small-scale multipurpose collection centers		5	5		10	10			20		AG, OPS (ae)	x	5	-	20	
1.4.2	Redesign and rehabilitation of existing canal irrigation systems		2			2	1			4	Irrigation canals rehabilitated	AG, OPS (ae)	x	3	1	3	Second canal begins in 2012, to be completed in 2013
1.5	Extension visits to demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	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)	+	68,711	82,075	117925	
1.6	Group training on demonstration farms (by program agronomists and trained alliance partners)	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)	+	161,995	278,525	100573	
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)	+	30,315	50,150	37850	
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	AG (input alliance partners, others)	+	16,368	22,387	32613	
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.		20			20				20	Growth and production data will be taken on 20 commercial horticulture sites, reviewed and submitted to USAID CRSP	AG, HORTCRSP and RUA	+	20	43	-23	

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 March 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	
2	Aquaculture & Fisheries Program																	
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	x	16	14	2		
2.2	Increase adoption of new/improved technologies within target communities (e.g. improved cages, O ₂ meters, pH testing, etc.)									16	Individual new/improved technologies introduced to fisher folk in target communities	FISH, AQUA	done	16	16	0	Completed	
2.3	Aquaculture Program																	
2.3.1	Establishment of low- and medium input aquaculture demonstration ponds with lead clients (Low input in conjunction with home gardens)	35	35	35	35	140	140	180		600	Demonstration ponds established (lead clients). The total of these lead clients will be count in PMP indicator #2.	AQUA	x	210	180	420	No selection of clients in Q3 & Q4, Year 2 due to revision in aquaculture practices.	
		70	70	70	70	280	280	365		1,200	Other low-input aquaculture clients. The total of these demo clients will be count in PMP indicator #2.		x	415	392	808		
2.3.2	Establishment of hatchery clients			4		4	4			20	Demonstration fish hatcheries. This will be 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	These indirect household will be count in PMP indicator #2.		x	2,526	1,619	2381	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)	
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	+	10,225	10,883	21570		
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	+	31,469	40,899	24115		
2.3.6	Village-level Field Day Training Events	9	150	150	150	459	700	660		2,300	# Field day training events	AQUA	+	640	854	1446		
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	+	18,900	23,332	34168		
2.3.8	Technical Assistance to Fisheries Administration on defined priority initiatives (specific initiatives to be determined)		1			1	1			4	Initiatives initiated with Fisheries Administration; ongoing implementation	AQUA	x	3	2	2	Target increased due to anticipation demands from Fisheries Administration	
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	Completed	
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		

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 March 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	
2.4	Fisheries Program																	
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	Target increased based on actual capacity to establish demo sites	
2.4.1.2	Cage culture demo sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap			6	6	12	12	3		33	Cage culture demonstration sites with lead clients in floating villages on Tonle Sap established	FISH	=	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. These HHS will be count in PMP indicator #2		x	3,215	2,924	853	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)	
2.4.2	Extension Visits to CFI lead clients/demonstration sites	108	108	108	108	432	175			1,362	Extension visits	FISH	+	971	1,361	1		
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	+	192	251	21		
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	+	14,680	18,427	12700		
2.4.5	Facilitate CFI Congress meetings at target CFI's		3	3		6	4			15	Congress Meetings	FISH	x	8	5	10		
2.4.6	Fish Sanctuary and/or Refuge Pond watch towers		3			3	3			9	Sanctuary/Refuge Pond Watch Towers	FISH	x	6	3	6		
3	NRM, Environment and Climate Change																	
3.1	Global Climate Change																	
3.1.1	Design a spatial database (geo-located digital photographs, land use survey forms, forest and soil survey databases, etc.)									1	Report, GIS maps, database	ARUNA	Done	1	1	0	Completed	
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		

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 March 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												
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	
3.1.5	Local Capacity Development in GCC																
3.1.5.1	Development and delivery of GCC/REDD/PES courses at RUPP		1			1				1	Curriculum developed and delivered for RUPP	FFI	Done	1	1	0	Completed
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	x	1	-	1	To be updated next quarter
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	x	20	-	20	Target decreased according to FFI final contract
3.1.5.4	Training for local government (commune and district, including PA staff) on climate change, mitigation		80			80				80	Participants (estimated 4 events)	FFI	x	80	-	80	Target decreased based on the contract with FFI
3.1.5.5	Certified Training of FA Staff in GIS and Remote Sensing Software		5			5				5	FA staff trained	ARUNA	x	5	-	5	Target decreased based on ARUNA contract
3.1.5.6	Custom training of FA staff in land cover mapping methodology/REDD				10	10				10	FA staff trained	ARUNA	=	-	-	10	
3.2	NRM/Biodiversity Conservation																
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. The total of these lead clients will be count in PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	36	62	48	
		22	22	22	22	88	120	120		440	HAs participating in demonstration sites (lead clients, other clients, and new employment). The total of these demo clients will be count in PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	+	156	345	95	

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 March 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
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 will be count in the PMP indicator #2.	FFI/NRM	x	1,655	1,299	4683	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)
3.2.3	Establishment of bamboo and rattan commercial plantings demo sites	3	3			6				8	1 bamboo and 1 rattan site in each province	FFI/NRM	=	8	8	0	Completed
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	+	5,611	7,882	2305	
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	+	34,370	48,352	13474	
3.2.7	Village-level Field Day Training Events	42	43	43	43	171	171	15	48	816	# Field day events	FFI/NRM	+	496	657	159	
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	+	14,953	18,366	10827	
3.2.9	Establish & Implement Community Conservation Activities																
3.2.9.1	Tree nurseries		2			2				9	Tree nurseries	FFI/NRM	=	9	9	0	
3.2.9.2	Wood lots and Agro-forestry areas	9	3			12	16			40	Lots & Sites / Village	FFI/NRM	+	24	25	15	
3.2.9.3	Partner forestry		1			1	2			3	Sites (in 3 provinces)	FFI/NRM	x	1	-	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	x	9	5	12	Target adjusted according to CF status and timeframe of activity implementation
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	Completed
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	=	3	3	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 March 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
4	Social Inclusion & Nutrition Program																
4.1	Mainstream social inclusion target groups into all program activities																
4.1.1	Total poor clients as a percentage of total clients	20%	20%	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	% of total clients that are both from poor 1 & 2	SI, ALL (others)	x	20%	18%	25%	
4.1.2	Extreme poor clients as a percentage of total clients	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	% of clients that are extreme poor	SI, ALL (others)	x	8%	7%	10%	
4.1.3	Average poor clients as a percentage of total clients	10%	10%	12%	12%	12%	15%	15%	15%	15%	% of clients that are average poor (poor 2)	SI, ALL (others)	=	10%	10%	15%	
4.1.4	Women clients as a percentage of total clients	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	45%	% of clients that are women	SI, ALL (others)	+	45%	50%	45%	
4.1.5	Youth clients as a percentage of total clients	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	% of clients that are youth (based on RGC definition)	SI, ALL (others)	x	30%	21%	30%	
4.2	Design and implement specific projects and activities for target social inclusion groups																
4.2.1	Operation & Maintenance training for mechanized farm machinery																
4.2.1.1	Village-based training		2,000	2,000		4,000	5,000	-		11,719	# people receiving training	SI, BDS	+	4,719	7,923	3,796	
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)	x	200	198	202	
4.2.3	Mushroom grower groups						2,500	1,000		3,500	# of individuals growing and marketing mushrooms (may be organized into groups)	SI (lead), AG, BDS (others)	=	-	-	3,500	
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	

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 March 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	
4.2.7	Village-based agricultural extension volunteers-training program																	
4.2.7.1	Women and young people trained		100	100	100	300	200			500	Number of women and young "model farmers" receiving training/mentoring	SI? AG?	x	100	-	500	To be updated next quarter	
4.2.8	Other activities (to be developed)					-	2			4	Activities developed and implemented	SI, BDS, TBD	=	2	2	2		
4.3	Nutrition																	
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	+	12,167	29,324	15,676		
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	+	3,738	35,428	-25,428		
4.3.1.3	Mobile kitchen project		6,500	7,000	6,500	20,000	20,000	10,000		50,000	Participants in nutrition education activities	SI , ALL (others)	x	6,500	-	50,000	Data to be presented next quarter	
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	29	34		
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	98	32		
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		+	6,000	9,386	29,114		
4.3.2.3	Awareness training for commune councils		64	50	50	164	150			450	Participants trained	SI (others)	x	200	156	294		
4.3.3	Nutritional analyses of traditional foods including dietary surveys of sample client households					-				1	Nutritional analyses conducted for	SI (others)	Done	1	1	0	Completed	
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.		x	4,176	4,067	933	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)	

N°	Activity Description	Year 3 (Oct 2012 - Sep 2013)				TOTAL YEAR 3	Year 4 (Oct 2013 - Sep 2014)	Year 5 (Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	Year 6* (Oct 2015 Dec 2015) * 3 months	TOTAL EXPECTED LOP	Deliverables	Responsibilities	Progress Monitor (as of March 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													
4.4	Wide-Scale Awareness and Social Marketing																	
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 programming using TV, radio and other media to reach general public audience on issues that compliment HARVEST work in agriculture, fisheries, NRM, nutrition, etc.			3	2	5	2		9	Programming developed and delivered	SI, COM, ALL (others)	=	2	2	7			
4.4.4	Households benefiting from being CF/Cfi membership			150	150	300	1,000	1,109	9,759	These indirect household will be count in PMP indicator #2.		=	7,350	7,350	2,409	Figures adjusted to reflect household attending 3 or more trainings (now considered unique)		
5	Capacity Building - BDS Providers																	
5.1	NGOs & CBO Alliance Partners (USAID FORWARD Initiative)																	
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	NA			

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 March 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												
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		
5.2	Input supplier enhancement and training programs			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	349	5		
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	+	1,125	1,273	727		
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	+	150	182	68		
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	+	65	82	63		
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	+	38	68	-8		
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)	+	57	71	24		
5.2.6	Distribution of technical information materials	1	1	1	1	4	2		20	Technical bulletins made available to input suppliers	COM, BDS	+	16	22	-2		
			7,858	10,000	10,000	27,858	30,000		400,000	Copies distributed to input suppliers customers and stakeholders		=	350,000	350,000	50,000		
5.2.7	Improved business skills and partnerships		70	70	70	210	210	216	1,200	Trainings (including study tours) and technical assistance on business skills and services	BDS	+	634	1,726	-526		
5.3	NTPF micro enterprise BDS training		3	3	3	9	15	12	44	Micro enterprises trained		x	11	8	36	FFI NTFP Specialist began according to contract approval	
5.4	Seedling nurseries		5	5	5	15	15	6	50	Seedling nursery businesses		x	19	15	35		

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 March 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		
6	Marketing & Market Analysis																		
6.1	Crop and product-specific market surveys					-				7	Crop and product specific market surveys produced and disseminated	MKT	Done	7	7	0	Completed		
6.2	General market surveys and information sharing for HARVEST and government																		
6.2.1	Survey market prices and share findings with technicians (every week at one major market in town)	48	36	48	48	180	192	192	80	710	Market price surveys conducted	MKT	+	150	175	535			
6.2.2	Survey demand from buyers and share findings with technicians (every month from three markets/prov.)	12	9	12	12	45	48	48	20	177	Market demand surveys conducted and disseminated	MKT	=	37	37	140			
6.3	Specific market surveys (wider level -- village/market structure, market acceptance) and sharing for HARVEST and government					-	updates	updates		4	Other market surveys conducted (with updates in later years)	MKT	=	4	4	0	Completed		
6.3.1	NTFP market study (rattan and bamboo)		1			1	1	1		3	# of NTFP market survey conducted	MKT	x	1	-	3			
6.3.2	National/regional level market study		1		1	2	2	2		7	# of national / regional market study	MKT	x	2	-	7			
6.3.3	Other specific market study (tree seedlings)	1		1		2	2	2		6	# of other specific market survey conducted	MKT	x	1	-	6			
6.4	Identify and establish formal and informal markets/buyers for program clients and others																		
6.4.1	Identify buyers	15	16	15	15	61	50	40		475	Buyers identified	MKT	+	355	362	113			
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	+	800	816	1,484	Target increased based on the actual capacity to establish market linkages		
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			

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 March 2013)				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4								Status	To Date Target	To Date Actual	Balance from LOP target	Comments
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep												
6.6	Train counterparts, trade associations and government staff in market analysis methodologies for agriculture and other target crops/products	32	25	25	25	107	100	100		330	Counterpart staff trained in market analysis	MKT	x	80	56	274	Target increased based on actual capacity to implement activities and demand
7	Finance & Financial Services																
7.1	Develop Credit Information Sharing mechanism (CIS) so that farmers have access to various financial products available in the market (# villages)		60			60				160	Credit information system within target villages (billboards)	FIN	x	160	100	60	To be done next quarter
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	+	184	275	309	
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	+	900	1,061	8839	
7.4	Produce financial assessment tools and cash flows for all primary target products		2	2	2	6	updates	updates		14	Assessments tools and cash flows produced (with ongoing updates)	FIN, POST, AG, AQUA	x	10	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)	+	26	49	13	
7.6	Assist rice millers in business formalisation and standard requirements		30		30	60	60	60		180	# of rice millers		x	30	-	180	Pending STTA approval
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	Cancelled
7.8	Assist small agribusinesses to increase working capital through loans from financial institutions, better credit terms with distributors, and other means	8	10	10	10	38	40	27		152	Input stores and others accessing financing from banks, distributors, or other sources	FIN, BDS, AG	=	65	65	87	
7.9	Self-help/saving groups among farmers in conjunction with Hort CRSP		Plan Finalized			-				-	Number of saving groups set-up and running	FIN	=	-	-	0	
7.10	Promote financial literacy among farmers and small agribusinesses (expected proposal from CMA)		Plan Finalized			-				-	Number of farmers and agribusinesses trained	FIN	=	-	-	0	
7.11	Alliance partners																
7.11.1	Soils analysis services partnership				1	1				1	Provincial lab established and operating	BDS, AG and POL	=	-	-	1	Under review

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 March 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
7.11.2	Rice seed mechanized properagation and nursery operations			1		1				1	Company established with commercial nursery operating	AG and POL	=	-	-	1	Under review
7.11.3	Other alliances to be determined						2			2	TBD	TBD	=	-	-	2	Under review
8	Policy, Analytics, and Enabling Environment																
8.1	Comprehensive review of RGC agricultural strategy policies and documents (compare what we have to their priorities)										RGC agriculture strategies	POL	=	-	-	-	
8.2	Support to public sector counterparts for effective policies and regulations that improve efficiencies and enabling environment																
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	-	
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	2	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	Analytic Cross-Cutting																
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	Completed

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 March 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												
8.3.2	Social economic assessments of potential irrigation projects for certified rice and high value crops		1	1	1	3	1			20	Economic assessments of potential irrigation projects conducted	AG, POL	x	17	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	x	18	16	16	
8.4	National, provincial and local government coordination																
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	Limited Participant Training Program																
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	LOP decreased from 80 to 40 based on the budget relocation
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	+	62	69	14	
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	LOP decreased from 80 to 6 based on the budget relocation

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 March 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												
9.4	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	Small number of applications, TOEFL requirement not met. LOP decreased from 16 to 4 based on the budget relocation
9.5	Identification and development of longer-term Cambodian-based programs (e.g. MScs) in critical technical needs areas (e.g. nutrition, biodiversity)	8	20			28	10			56	Placements in longer-term programs at local institutions	TRAIN, ALL	x	46	36	20	LOP increased from 40 to 56 based on the budget relocation
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	
10	Monitoring & Evaluation																
10.1	Performance Monitoring Plan																
10.1.1	Indicators reviewed on regular basis to meet future USAID/W/FTF and USAID/Cambodia guidance and needs					-					New indicators added as required based on changing USAID requirements	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	
10.2	Workplan Performance Monitoring																
10.2.1	Workplan Performance Monitoring Plan developed for each annual workplan (to capture activity deliverables targets, including sources, timing, verification, and methodologies)	1				1	1	1		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	=	19	19	33	
10.3	CIRIS M&E System Management																
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	On going	#REF!	
10.3.2	Ongoing data collection by project staff for performance monitoring					-					All project staff enter data on on-going (daily) basis into CIRIS	ALL, M&E	=	-	On going	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 March 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												
10.3.3	Design of customized CIRIS reports for program management and field technicians	1				1				1	New customized reports designed as required based on management and field technician staff needs	M&E, IT	Done	1	1	0	
10.3.4	CIRIS data import tools for alliance partner NGOs					-				-	Tools developed in Y1 Q1, ongoing customization as required	M&E, IT	=	-	On going	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	
10.4	Alliance Partner M&E Reporting Systems																
10.4.1	All partner alliances include individual M&E plans (tied to HARVEST higher level indicators, as well as workplan deliverable targets)					-				-	M&E plans developed with each partner as alliance initiated with program	M&E	=	-	On going	N/A	
10.4.2	Partner alliance staff training in program M&E methodology					-				-	Partner M&E staff trained to meet subcontract M&E requirements	M&E	=	-	On going	N/A	
10.4.3	Data collection and validation from program alliance partners (for inclusion in CIRIS and other databases)					-				-	Data collected and validated from program partners, imported into CIRIS and/or other databases as required	M&E	=	-	On going	N/A	
10.5	Baseline Survey and Impact Evaluations																
10.5.1	Baseline Survey																
10.5.1.1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed for baseline survey					-				1	Subcontractor selected and subcontract signed (October)	M&E, STTA	Done	1	1	0	Completed
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	Completed
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	Completed
10.5.1.4	Identification of survey respondents					-				1	Survey respondents identified (early November)	baseline survey subcontractor, STTA, M&E	Done	1	1	0	Completed
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	Completed
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	Contract approval delay with CDRI
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	x	1	-	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 March 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
10.6	Other Special M&E Surveys																
10.6.1	Input supplier sales	1	1	1	1	4	1	1		8	Surveys conducted	M&E, BDS	=	4	4	4	
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	1	7	Surveys conducted to identify households benefiting from demonstration sites	M&E, AG	x	1	-	7	
10.6.4	Other special surveys (to be determined)				2	2	2	2	1	7	Surveys conducted	M&E, FFI and NRM	=	-	-	7	
10.7	Other Reporting																
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	2	21		COM, M&E, ALL	=	9	9	12	
10.7.2	Success story production	4	4	4	4	16	16	16	4	72	Success stories produced and distributed	COM, M&E, ALL	x	28	27	45	
10.7.3	Monthly Project Bulletins	3	3	3	3	12	12	12	2	55	Monthly bulletins produced and disseminated	COM, M&E, ALL	=	23	23	32	

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

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

ANNEX II: CLIENT INFORMATION

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2013)																			
Location									Sector Focus					Target Populations					
Province	District	Village	# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	Ag	Fish	Fsty	Fish Processing	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Pursat	Bakan	Bak Meaek	76	10					■	■			■	210	915	19%	11%	30%	
		Khnar Totueng	85	7					■	■				■	193	828	23%	4%	28%
		Krouch Saeuch	98	1						■	■			■	93	402	25%	4%	29%
		Phteah Sla	140	13						■	■			■	152	675	24%	5%	30%
		Tuol Angkrong	21	8						■	■			■	50	209	8%	6%	14%
		Daeum Roka	48	4						■	■			■	94	378	7%	20%	28%
		Kampong Kdei	31	8						■	■			■	102	438	30%	26%	56%
		Pralay Rumdeng	87	22						■	■			■	112	536	6%	14%	21%
		Prasat	105	7						■	■			■	222	995	14%	16%	30%
		Rumlech	121	11						■	■			■	194	863	16%	12%	28%
		Rung Ta Kok	32	5						■	■			■	220	838	14%	15%	28%
		Bakan	159	6						■	■			■	255	1,182	13%	11%	24%
		Chamkar Ou	41	14						■	■			■	135	610	28%	11%	40%
		Kab Kralanh	123	9						■	■			■	123	538	15%	17%	32%
		Ou Rumchek	76	13						■	■			■	255	1,243	7%	12%	19%
		Stueng Kambot	136							■	■			■	204	800	10%	12%	23%
		Poulyum	121							■	■			■	195	933	8%	12%	21%
		Srae Lvea	51	2						■	■			■	230	938	12%	18%	30%
		Damnak Thnong	75	10						■	■			■	195	872	11%	8%	19%
		Khvav	93	3						■	■			■	233	897	18%	13%	31%
		Snay Toul	61							■	■			■	115	431	13%	16%	29%
		Thmei	63							■	■			■	104	419	15%	13%	28%
		Krasang Kruo	20							■	■			■	235	1,020	9%	10%	19%
		Anlong Kray	118							■	■			■	173	852	12%	12%	24%
		Bat Kokir Chas	112							■	■			■	160	638	20%	11%	31%
		Bat Kokir Thmei	26							■	■			■	298	1,165	14%	14%	28%
		Chamkar Khloy	149							■	■			■	227	962	18%	17%	35%
		Ou Ta Paong	27							■	■			■	309	2,140	18%	20%	37%
		Phsar Andaet	138							■	■			■	202	2,526	13%	14%	27%
		Robaoh Reang	166							■	■			■	211	859	19%	16%	35%
		Thnuoh Ta Chab	33							■	■			■	283	1,339	7%	13%	21%
		Boeng Prei	41							■	■			■	45	1,162	47%	53%	100%
		Chamkar Ou	15							■	■			■	162	775	17%	9%	26%
		Kandoeng Meas	6							■	■			■	205	465	10%	17%	26%
		Trapeang Chorn	60							■	■			■	328	1,733	6%	21%	27%
		Kamprak Koun	51							■	■			■	116	446	13%	9%	22%
		Kaoh Krabei	32							■	■			■	94	375	15%	12%	27%
		Kaoh Svay	78							■	■			■	235	1,007	18%	14%	32%
		Kaoh Voat	55							■	■			■	175	831	18%	7%	25%
		Damnak Trach	56							■	■			■	231	808	8%	5%	13%
		Kaoh Khcheay	84							■	■			■	90	466	72%	28%	100%
		Koun Tnaot	49							■	■			■	94	356	3%	13%	16%
		Lhong	68							■	■			■	64	280	14%	14%	28%
		Pnov	107							■	■			■	136	615	4%	8%	13%
		Sdok Khla	137							■	■			■	164	650	21%	9%	31%
		Buor Sragnae	105	5						■	■			■	150	563	17%	14%	31%
		Thmei	69							■	■			■	109	419	14%	17%	31%
		Krang Thum	125	12	61			1		■	■	■		■	141	676	9%	17%	26%
		Ou ach Kok	110	8	2			1		■	■	■		■	165	682	12%	17%	29%
		Ou Ta Prok			15				28				■		242	1,358	24%	13%	37%
		Thnoeng	103	6	17			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	160	2						■	■	■		■	222	1,100	12%	3%	15%
		Dang Tuek Leach	102	6				1		■	■	■		■	122	590	18%	7%	25%
		Kandal	98							■	■	■		■	134	662	25%	3%	28%
Chheu Teal	91							■	■			■	159	799	16%	14%	30%		
Saen Pen	125	8						■	■	■		■	108	781	6%	10%	16%		
Tbaeng Chrum	185	10						■	■	■		■	191	914	14%	3%	17%		
Chrolong	24							■	■			■	107	469	23%	12%	36%		
Krang Veang	26	4						■	■	■		■	174	691	37%	18%	56%		
Krabei Sa	15							■	■			■	140	634	14%	12%	26%		
Thmei	19							■	■			■	589	2,725	24%	17%	41%		
Roluos Kandal					14					■		■	111	501	33%	10%	43%		
Kampong La							28				■		288	1,317	75%	25%	100%		
Kampongprak							32				■		52	219	79%	No data	79%		
Ou Bak Tra	35				66		1		■		■	■	475	2,480	38%	13%	51%		
Roveang	31				52		1		■		■	■	187	773	28%	31%	59%		
Veal	59				77		1		■		■	■	213	1,007	29%	13%	41%		
Kol Totueng	21				20		1		■		■	■	277	1,182	20%	13%	34%		
Kampeang	11								■			■	295	1,300	29%	17%	46%		
Ou Srav	37								■			■	272	1,250	31%	25%	56%		
Sub-Total Pursat	3	72	5,045	227	324	1	7	88	68	30	9	3	68	13,321	62,469	20%	14%	33%	

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

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, March 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2013)																		
Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	Sector Focus					Target Populations				
Province	District	Village							Ag	Fish	Fsty	Fish Processing	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2
BATTAMBANG	Aek Phnum	Bak Amraek	44	17									281	1,223	27%	46%	73%	
		Doung Mea	32	5		Joint Rohal Suong village							163	555	15%	25%	39%	
		Rohal Suong	30	5		1								359	1,448	36%	29%	64%
		Sdei	31	7		Joint Rohal Suong village								260	1,122	12%	15%	27%
		Anlong Ta Uor		3		1								402	1,607	14%	20%	34%
		Preaek Toal		3										688	3,141	17%	23%	40%
		Preaek Luong	6	7										388	1,834	9%	34%	43%
		Rohal Suong	44											289	623	16%	20%	36%
		Ballang Leu	142	8										249	1,236	13%	18%	31%
		Ballang Mean Chey	100											107	535	15%	15%	30%
	Prey Sangha	59	14										426	2,198	11%	23%	34%	
	Svay Sa	70	10										160	796	14%	23%	37%	
	Khnoch Romeas	131	1										628	3,216	8%	19%	28%	
	Svay Chrum	23											257	1,214	9%	15%	24%	
	Koah Ream	13	6										475	2,411	13%	16%	29%	
	Banan	Banan	17				1						373	1,632	11%	19%	30%	
	Braboh	30					Joint Banan village						186	872	18%	12%	30%	
	Doung	19		19			Joint Banan village						133	557	4%	13%	17%	
	Thkov			1			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	15		16			1						356	910	9%	20%	29%	
	Kampong Chaeng	12											172	772	8%	13%	21%	
	Kanchroung	7											102	169	7%	16%	23%	
	Krala Peas	14											301	1,231	6%	4%	10%	
	Ta Song	13											130	582	5%	10%	15%	
	Ou Pong Moan	170											505	3,463	5%	3%	8%	
	Ou Ta Nhea	123											343	1,045	9%	1%	10%	
	Paoy Svay	77											339	1,472	3%	2%	4%	
	Prey Phdau	24											222	1,009	7%	7%	14%	
	Ta Kream	120											329	1,026	5%	2%	7%	
	Ta Ngean	81											736	2,920	8%	7%	14%	
	Bay Damram	2											286	1,345	2%	2%	5%	
	Tuol Chranieng	1											202	855	5%	5%	9%	
	Svay Prakeab	10											209	985	13%	22%	35%	
	Krong Battambang	Kouk Ponley			20								217	1,023	20%	14%	34%	
		Pralay Dabprambe			10								413	1,189	3%	20%	23%	
		Prey Ampaon			8								312	1,386	26%	23%	49%	
		Sreah Thort			9								154	948	19%	25%	44%	
		Chrey Thmei	68										207	674	19%	21%	40%	
		Kbal Khmaoch	99	2									289	1,191	29%	29%	59%	
		Svay Chrum	109										342	1,282	14%	17%	30%	
		Ou Ta Ki	25	4									803	3,359	40%	3%	43%	
		Tras	67	10									360	1,631	34%	14%	48%	
		Ballang Kraom	136	13									427	1,917	16%	12%	27%	
		Prakeab	124	1									582	2,839	13%	7%	20%	
		Rung Chrey	115	15									258	1,429	16%	6%	22%	
		Tuol	25	10									150	770	21%	11%	32%	
		Ang Cheung	51	7		1							320	1,737	7%	15%	22%	
		Thmei	43	2									409	2,112	12%	8%	20%	
		Kouk Khpos	107										226	1,134	23%	8%	31%	
		Samraong	125										169	765	13%	23%	36%	
		Preah Ponlea	37	3									527	2,449	9%	10%	19%	
		Chrouy Mtes	22										238	1,208	20%	3%	23%	
		Ta Sei	13										557	2,592	7%	1%	9%	
		Chong Chamnay	43	10									450	2,013	16%	16%	32%	
		Chrey Cheung	47	4									334	1,385	16%	14%	30%	
		Mreah Prov	206	12									302	1,310	26%	13%	39%	
		Chong Pralay	110										238	997	17%	16%	34%	
		Tras	106	3									206	843	24%	12%	36%	
		Koun K'aeak Muoy	68	11									244	1,007	32%	4%	35%	
		Chrey Muoy	32	9									180	682	18%	22%	40%	
		Stueng Thmei	15	7									172	750	8%	12%	20%	
		Tuol Ta Thon	26										177	831	16%	19%	35%	
		Robas Mongkol	36										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%	
		Kear Muoy	15										227	1,121	14%	17%	31%	
		Kandal	52		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			7		Joint Phlov Meas village					190	845	48%	17%	65%		
		Ou Traeng			36		Joint Phlov Meas village					51	236	10%	53%	63%		
		Chea Montrei			1							250	1,478	17%	42%	59%		
		Chi Sang			23							286	1,262	14%	30%	44%		
		Phicheav			5							621	3,929	21%	28%	49%		
Sub-Total Battambang	9	81	3,472	209	304	4	5	0	63	29	22	0	65	23,697	106,363	16%	15%	31%

Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
 2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
 3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)
 Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, March 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2013)																			
Province	Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFi	# CF	# Fish Processing	Sector Focus					Target Populations				
	District	Village	Ag							Fish	Fsty	Fish Processing	FTF villages	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
SIEM REAP	Chi Kraeng	Damrei Chhiang	41	10						■	■				254	1,195	20%	30%	50%
		Ou	52							■					166	1,207	45%	50%	95%
	Soutri Nikom	Chan Sar Cheung	4		55		1			■		■			51	247	6%	18%	24%
		Baek Kamphleung	79	12						■	■				123	551	7%	15%	22%
		Kouk Chen	54	7						■	■				148	610	2%	15%	17%
		Chob			8		1					■			58	400	40%	29%	69%
		Bos			42							■			232	1,199	13%	19%	33%
		Rumdeng			4							■			131	655	27%	16%	43%
		Samraong			25							■			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	8							■	■			318	1,607	21%	15%	35%
		Kansaeng Kraom			20							■			116	587	6%	24%	30%
		Kansaeng Leu			15							■			120	569	10%	21%	31%
	Banteay Srei	Skun			57		1					■			158	1,065	17%	13%	30%
		Tbaeng Lech	46							■					179	782	12%	15%	27%
	Krung Siem Reap	Chreav	47							■					176	385	2%	10%	12%
		Ta Chek	44							■					136	715	5%	14%	19%
		Boeng	186							■					158	852	16%	27%	42%
		Bos Kralanh	2							■					245	1,110	34%	26%	60%
		Khmar	18							■					785	4,081	15%	13%	28%
		Krasang	26							■					267	1,315	17%	14%	31%
		Veal	18							■					364	1,551	29%	5%	34%
		Chrey	140							■					131	635	12%	15%	27%
		Veal	108							■					130	655	5%	25%	29%
		Boeng	3							■					201	951	16%	10%	25%
		Khmar	1							■					131	579	24%	20%	44%
		Prama	2							■					177	831	17%	14%	31%
		Prey Krouch	3							■					162	712	17%	11%	27%
		Totea	2							■					95	492	14%	5%	19%
		Trapeang Veang	3							■					86	445	12%	19%	30%
		Chanlaong	132							■					162	845	18%	17%	35%
		Srangae	43							■					176	851	27%	6%	33%
		Ta Chak	101							■					95	478	15%	37%	52%
		Sambour	12							■					204	995	11%	16%	27%
		Ta Kong	7							■					150	706	13%	24%	37%
	Kouk Doung	1							■					146	725	17%	11%	28%	
	Krasang	2							■					96	477	10%	13%	23%	
	Popis	5							■					76	436	17%	16%	33%	
	Prey Pou	2							■					78	400	13%	6%	19%	
	Ta Ros	2							■					129	670	17%	23%	40%	
	Kaksekam	5							■					275	1,541	11%	6%	17%	
	Prey Thum	3							■					139	700	36%	19%	55%	
	Roka Thum	1							■					115	565	25%	16%	41%	
	Thnal	10							■					322	1,610	14%	13%	27%	
	Angkor Thum	Svay Chek	49		8		1			■		■			237	1,229	4%	14%	18%
		Ta Trav	12		7					■		■			255	1,344	10%	24%	34%
		Kandaol	42		1					■		■			236	752	17%	21%	39%
		Bos Ta Trav								■		■			166	853	18%	27%	45%
		Kouk Kak	38							■		■			180	893	12%	11%	23%
		Preah Kou Chas								■		■			67	331	28%	21%	49%
		Bamperh Reach	16							■					141	416	15%	15%	30%
		Spean Thmei	23							■					73	357	25%	27%	52%
		Chob Saom	38							■					137	703	22%	24%	46%
		Peak Snaeng Thmei	57							■					364	1,815	28%	18%	46%
		Sandan	41							■					154	712	18%	36%	54%
		Prasat Bakong	Kouk Thlok	38							■					315	1,522	8%	5%
	Trapeang Tuem		58							■					268	1,228	14%	6%	20%
	Ta Trav		28							■					246	1,179	4%	2%	7%
	Trapeang Thnal		9	5						■	■				207	1,032	7%	2%	9%
	Sret Khang Lech		18							■					199	934	5%	3%	8%
	Puok	Stueng			33		1					■			254	1,218	13%	15%	28%
		Puok Chas	101							■					257	1,036	3%	2%	5%
		Ampil	96							■					155	743	4%	9%	13%
	Srei Snam	Doun Sva	154							■					265	1,330	15%	14%	28%
		Prey Veang	114							■					257	1,164	2%	7%	10%
		Ampov Dieb	46							■					330	1,819	15%	15%	30%
		Yeay Mei Thmei	19							■					227	1,122	30%	23%	52%
		Tram Sesar	23							■					190	990	13%	17%	30%
		Trom Khang Cheung	37							■					154	1,098	8%	22%	31%
		Sdau Pok	12							■					88	446	10%	39%	49%
	Chamkar Chek	12							■					199	1,126	23%	27%	49%	
Sub-Total Siem Reap	8	75	2,427	51	297	0	5	0	62	6	18	0	62	14,088	68,751	16%	16%	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, March 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages -- Clients & Farmer beneficiaries, Sector Focus, and Target HHHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2013)																			
Location			# Ag	# Fish	# Fsty	# CFI	# CF	# Fish Processing	Sector Focus					Target Populations					
Province	District	Village							Ag	Fish	Fsty	Fish Processing	FTP villages	# HHHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
KAMPONG THOM	Kampong Svay	Samraong	78	3					■	■		■	170	877	7%	7%	13%		
		Kouk Nguon	89	4	20				■	■	■		■	90	462	6%	9%	15%	
		Lvea Choum	117	5	9				■	■	■		■	215	1035	17%	13%	30%	
		Skon					1							102	723	24%	9%	32%	
		Chong Prey	45						■				■	208	968	24%	23%	47%	
		Kampong Svay	49						■				■	224	1108	21%	19%	40%	
		Prey Preah	37						■				■	126	565	16%	31%	47%	
		Tiem Chas	49						■				■	353	1853	14%	19%	33%	
		Ou Sambuur	171	1					■	■				■	281	2282	10%	11%	21%
		Thnal Baek	36		1				■			■		■	866	4223	13%	10%	22%
		Serei Vongs	20		29				■			■		■	177	821	15%	17%	32%
		Prey Kuy	43						■					■	400	1806	13%	20%	33%
		Sou Chey	25						■					■	156	794	24%	22%	46%
		Prey Kuy Kor	42						■					■	238	1042	11%	11%	22%
	Snao	16						■					■	216	1021	2%	11%	13%	
	Thnal Baek Kor	11						■					■	219	987	2%	7%	9%	
	Ou Rumdeng			3	31					■	■		■	209	902	7%	16%	23%	
	Prasat Ballangk	Bos Veang	98	8	70		1		■	■	■		■	129	703	16%	22%	37%	
		Ruessei Duoch	27	8	45		1		■	■	■		■	121	597	15%	35%	50%	
	Sandan	Tum Ar			18		1				■			222	1042	14%	22%	37%	
	Santuk	Banteay Yumreach	224	6					■	■			■	300	1356	1%	9%	11%	
		Leav	29	4		1	1		■	■	■		■	208	1059	16%	12%	28%	
		Prasat	33	2	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	224	1011	5%	15%	21%	
		Ta Nhaok	117	5	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	167	888	16%	11%	27%	
		Traeuy Myab	152	9	Joint Leav village				■	■			■	232	1026	6%	21%	21%	
		Boeng Lvea	111						■				■	254	1368	4%	9%	13%	
		Tbaeng	85						■				■	182	830	19%	27%	46%	
		Khvaek	137	3					■	■				■	147	647	1%	8%	8%
		Prey Phlu	106						■					■	101	463	9%	25%	34%
		Snao	201						■					■	218	915	4%	10%	13%
		Sivottha	233	1					■	■				■	315	1646	10%	5%	14%
		Panhna Chi	98	5					■	■	■			■	282	1375	11%	5%	16%
		Khley	59						■					■	259	1160	7%	15%	22%
		S'ang	125						■					■	78	377	0%	15%	15%
		Tuol Sangkae	127						■					■	192	917	7%	17%	23%
		Thomm Neath	49						■					■	201	1049	10%	18%	28%
		Ti Pou	103						■					■	189	956	19%	14%	33%
		Santuk Krau	18	1					■	■				■	160	788	1%	11%	12%
		Chambak Chrum	32						■					■	286	1480	11%	5%	15%
		Stoung	Doun Sdaeng						44					■	129	613	4%	9%	12%
	Peam Bang							44					■	209	973	2%	6%	8%	
	Pechakrei							22					■	79	286	8%	3%	10%	
	Krong Stueng Saen	Kampong Samraong	61	6					■	■			■	207	1062	17%	18%	35%	
		Pramat dei	46	5					■	■			■	158	717	10%	21%	31%	
		Ou Kanthor Khang Tboung	184	10					■	■			■	323	1550	15%	19%	34%	
		Roluos	166						■				■	271	1298	26%	22%	48%	
		Srayov Tboung	55	2					■	■			■	219	1252	18%	22%	41%	
	Prasat Sambour	Beng	30		26			1	■		■		■	79	727	75%	3%	77%	
		Kampong Chheu Teal	76						■				■	466	1795	3%	6%	10%	
		Trapeang Chuk	72						■				■	122	619	15%	21%	35%	
		Chramas	37						■				■	170	1252	12%	12%	24%	
	Sub-Total Kampong Thom	7	51	3,719	91	249	1	6	110	45	20	11	3	46	11,149	55,266	12%	14%	26%
Grand Total Four Provinces	27	279	14,663	578	1,174	6	23	198	238	85	60	6	241	62,255	292,849	16%	15%	31%	

Notes: 1. %HH P1 -- percentage of household poor level 1 (extreme poor)
 2. %HH P2 -- percentage of household poor level 2 (normal poor)
 3. %HH P1 & P2 -- percentage of household poor (levels 1 and 2 combined)
 Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, March 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

Cambodia HARVEST Target Villages --Partner Clients, Sector Focus, and Target HHs/Populations (as of March 31, 2013)																					
Location		# BDS	# School Garden	# Commune FS/N	# Health Center	# Rice Miller	# MFI	#Seedling Nursery Business	Sector Focus							Target Populations					
Province	District								BDS	School Garden	Commune FS/N	Health Center	Rice Miller	MFI	Seedling Nursery Business	# HHs	Population	%HH P1	%HH P2	%HH P1&P2	
Battambang	Bavel	16	6	1	1	5			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	24,044	110,498	21%	16%	37%
	Banan	26		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	25	2	5	2	2			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	25,610	110,670	20%	16%	36%
	Thma Koul	49	11	8	4	8		4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	25,479	116,247	20%	14%	34%
	Krong Battambang	1		2		2	8		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	24,166	116,988	12%	17%	29%
	Sangkae			3		1			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	24,644	77,882	19%	19%	39%
	Samlout		2	4	2			1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	8,616	39,169	16%	22%	38%
Rotonak Mondol			1	1			1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	8,892	32,185	23%	19%	42%	
Sub-Total Battambang	9	123	23	30	14	19	8	6	6	5	9	7	6	1	3	178,052	753,347	18%	17%	35%	
Pursat	Bakan	43	13	4	2	1		3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	28,103	82,120	16%	14%	30%
	Kandieng					1			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	13,703	60,948	18%	23%	41%
	Krakor	18	10	3				1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	18,928	77,242	19%	15%	34%
	Krong Pursat				1		7		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	11,033	54,952	16%	18%	34%
	Phnum Kravanh	15	5	3				2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	13,704	58,102	20%	18%	38%
Sub-Total Pursat	5	76	28	10	3	2	7	6	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	85,471	333,364	17%	17%	34%	
Siem Reap	Chi Kraeng	7	1			3			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	26,600	113,968	20%	19%	39%
	Puok	10				4			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	24,091	118,168	14%	15%	29%
	Krong Siem Reab	8	5	3	2	2	8	1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	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		3			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	21,375	101,629	15%	18%	34%
	Angkor Thum	5	5	3	1				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	5,025	24,297	20%	22%	42%
	Srei Snam	15	4	1					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	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%
	Kralanh					3			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	13,389	57,690	8%	14%	22%
Sub-Total Siem Reap	11	89	16	11	3	17	8	1	8	5	5	2	7	1	1	164,864	763,300	12%	13%	25%	
Kampong Thom	Kampong Svay	13	9	4	2			1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	16,229	143,212	19%	14%	33%
	Krong Stueng Saen	16	5	2	1	4	6		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	13,466	65,758	13%	16%	29%
	Prasat Ballangk	4	3	1	1			1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	11,550	50,139	14%	19%	33%
	Prasat Sambour	6	5	2	1				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	8,834	44,570	16%	17%	33%
	Santuk	22	9	7	4				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	15,015	72,299	12%	14%	26%
Stoung					7			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	22,693	116,564	18%	18%	36%	
Sub-Total Kampong Thom	6	61	31	16	9	11	6	2	5	5	5	5	2	1	2	87,787	492,542	11%	12%	23%	
TOTAL Four Provinces	31	349	98	67	29	49	29	15	22	18	22	16	17	4	9	516,174	2,342,553	15%	15%	29%	

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

Sources: Client data (Fintrac CIRIS, March 2013); village demographic data (MoP, 2011)

ANNEX III: SNAPSHOTS



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address
Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT Government Leaders Gain Skills Overseas

International training events expose officials to new ideas and practices



Photo by Peter van der Heijden, Center for Development Innovation, the Netherlands

Lieng Sopha (blue jacket) participates in a hands-on technical session on cultured worm feeding at a fisheries governance conference in the Netherlands.

“I learned a lot of things from experts that I couldn’t have learned in my country.”

- Lieng Sopha, Acting Director of the Department of Community Fisheries Development, Fisheries Administration

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

Lieng Sopha, an acting department head at Cambodia’s Fisheries Administration, is like many government officials in this country. While he has a clear grasp on the challenges facing his sector in Cambodia, he does not get many opportunities to build his skills overseas and learn from colleagues facing similar issues in other parts of the world.

Cambodia HARVEST’s Limited Participant Training Program (LPTP) is helping officials like Lieng to do just that. In late 2012, he traveled to Wageningen, the Netherlands, for a two-week fisheries governance conference that drew 16 people from 10 countries. Participants took part in lectures, group exercises, and hands-on technical sessions that built their skills and better prepared them to face pressing challenges back home.

“The topics were relevant to our work to reform the fisheries sector in Cambodia. I learned a lot of things from experts that I couldn’t have learned in my country,” Lieng said. To date, LPTP has sent 39 Cambodian government officials from various ministries to 16 training courses abroad. Topics have included a range of key areas in which Cambodia HARVEST is working, including post-production of rice, nutrition concepts, watershed management, and aquaculture hatchery operations. The initiative is part of Cambodia HARVEST’s commitment to sustainable development and building the capacity of Cambodian leaders and young people.

The training program in the Netherlands has helped Lieng in his duties at the Fisheries Administration. As Acting Director of the Department of Community Fisheries Development, he must balance two competing demands: ensuring that wild fish stocks meet the country’s food security and economic needs, while also mitigating pressure on wild habitats. To do that, he works to empower community fisheries, which are best positioned to make decisions that improve local livelihoods and protect the environment.

The program in the Netherlands was tailored to these duties. Topics included how to generate greater public participation in decision-making and methods for resolving conflicts. “We’re trying to get communities to create their own rules and govern themselves, and the training really helped with that,” Lieng said. “Overall, I thought it was very good.”

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • February 2013



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT

Rebuilt Canals Provide Farmers with Lifeline

Irrigation Allows Dry-Season Harvests



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

The Phlov Luong irrigation canal in Pursat (shown before and after) will help an estimated 141 households generate \$160,000 in additional income.

“Cambodia HARVEST makes things happen. The staff works directly with us, and we’re seeing good results.”

- Meas Sareth, rice farmer in Pursat Province

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

Water is crucial to increasing agricultural productivity in Cambodia. Without irrigation, farmers are limited to one crop cycle per year, rather than the two or three cycles seen in neighboring Vietnam and Thailand.

So Ry, a rice farmer in Pursat Province, knows this firsthand. For years, his land was underused during the six-month dry season. Although there is a canal nearby, it had become clogged with debris and fallen into disrepair. When So tried to grow rice without irrigation, his yields were low, at about 3,500 kilograms per hectare. “We never had much success,” he said.

So’s fortunes changed in August 2012, when Cambodia HARVEST completed the rehabilitation of Phlov Luong canal in Pursat. After reinforcing the lining, installing culverts and a spillway, and widening the banks, the canal is now fully operational. It will help an estimated 141 households generate \$160,000 in additional income per year, and it will increase the number of hectares producing rice during the dry season by 66 percent. The program is also rebuilding the Polyum canal in Pursat, which will benefit 259 households when it is finished in June 2013.

In addition to rehabilitating these canals, Cambodia HARVEST boosts smallholder rice production through training and technical assistance on a full range of techniques. These techniques include the use of pure seed, improved fertilizer, optimal land preparation, and direct sowing methods. They also emphasize integrated pest management techniques that are specific to the dry season, when pests are common.

In February 2013, So harvested his first cycle of dry-season rice, resulting in a yield of 5,600 kilograms per hectare, a 59 percent increase over baseline. “This is a very good yield for me,” So said. He loved the taste of the improved short-cycle variety – called Sen Pidour, which was introduced by Cambodia HARVEST agronomists and is recommended by the Cambodian government – so much that he decided to keep it rather than sell it. The rice will feed So’s entire extended family for a year, saving him approximately \$600, a substantial sum for a Cambodian farmer. And the canal will also help during the wet season: if the rain comes later than usual, So won’t lose valuable growing time. So’s wife, Meas Sareth, said the dedication of the program’s agronomists has been just as important as the canal. “Cambodia HARVEST makes things happen. The staff works directly with us, and we’re seeing good results,” she said.



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT Input Suppliers Offer Farmers More Choice

Comprehensive Approach Benefits All Levels of Agriculture Value Chain



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Nup Nouv has expanded his inventory by over 50 percent in order to respond to customer demand. Cambodia HARVEST linked Nup to large distributors, provided training in the display and management of his inventory, and taught him on how to use the new products so that he could pass the information along to hundreds of clients.

“All of the products that Cambodia HARVEST recommends are high-quality and sell well.”

- Nup Nouv, input supplier in Pursat Province

Telling Our Story

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

Many of the fertilizers and pesticides available to Cambodian farmers are expired, dangerous, or of poor quality. Often, these products lead to poor yields and, worse, damage to humans and the environment. To address this problem, Cambodia HARVEST is working with hundreds of input suppliers in order to make better – and safer – products available to farmers.

This work starts at the farm level. When program agronomists offer technical advice to farmers, they counsel them on the optimal products to use in conjunction with Cambodia HARVEST techniques. Trainings emphasize integrated farm and pest management techniques that minimize dependence on agrochemicals and stress safe use and proper handling practices where they are applicable. Armed with this knowledge, farmers approach their local input suppliers and create customer demand for better products – and an economic incentive for suppliers to expand their inventory.

In order for input suppliers to offer better products, though, they need to be connected with provincial- and national-level distributors. This can prove difficult for these small, family-run businesses, which tend to have few contacts outside of their immediate areas. Cambodia HARVEST solves this problem by facilitating networking meetings between input suppliers and distributors, allowing them to form business relationships and strike deals. The program also trains suppliers on how to properly use these products so that they can pass this information along to their customers.

In the end, this work is benefiting all levels of the value chain: farmers improve their yields, input suppliers increase their sales, and distributors are encouraged to supply better and safer products, something that is good for all Cambodians as well as for the environment. And because Cambodia HARVEST’s approach is market-driven and incentive-based, it ensures sustainability, meaning suppliers will continue to provide important messages and better choices to Cambodian farmers after the program ends.

To date, the program’s 318 input suppliers have increased their sales by 78 percent. One such beneficiary is Nup Nouv, who has a shop in Pursat Province. Since he became a Cambodia HARVEST client two years ago, Nup has increased his sales by over 50 percent. Business is so good that he’s opened another location across the street to handle his expanded product line, which has also grown by more than 50 percent since he attended a networking meeting with distributors from Phnom Penh, Kampong Cham, and Battambang. “All of the products that Cambodia HARVEST recommends are high-quality and sell well,” Nup said.



Cambodia HARVEST | Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability

SNAPSHOT Rice Farmers Reap Benefits of High Yields

Gains Allow Farmers to Pay off Loans and Re-Invest in Livelihoods



Photo by Cambodia HARVEST

Choem Phal (far left) a rice farmer in Kampong Thom, receives instruction from a Cambodia HARVEST agronomist. Choem is one of 3,323 rice farmers who have increased their productivity by an average of 51 percent, resulting in \$650,000 in additional value.

“For the first time, I feel like I have money. I’m so happy.”

- Choem Phal, rice farmer in Kampong Thom Province

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

Like many rice farmers in Cambodia, Choem Phal spent years cycling in and out of debt. If she had a good harvest, she was able to feed her family and cover costs – but not much beyond that. A bad year meant taking out loans that she knew she couldn’t repay. “I always owed people money,” said Choem, from Kampong Thom. Her husband, Lai Lam, said: “All of our hard work went toward feeding the middlemen.”

Choem’s problem was two-fold: her input costs were too high and her yields were too low. She just couldn’t make the math work. So when her village chief told her about Cambodia HARVEST in April 2012, she jumped at the chance to become a client.

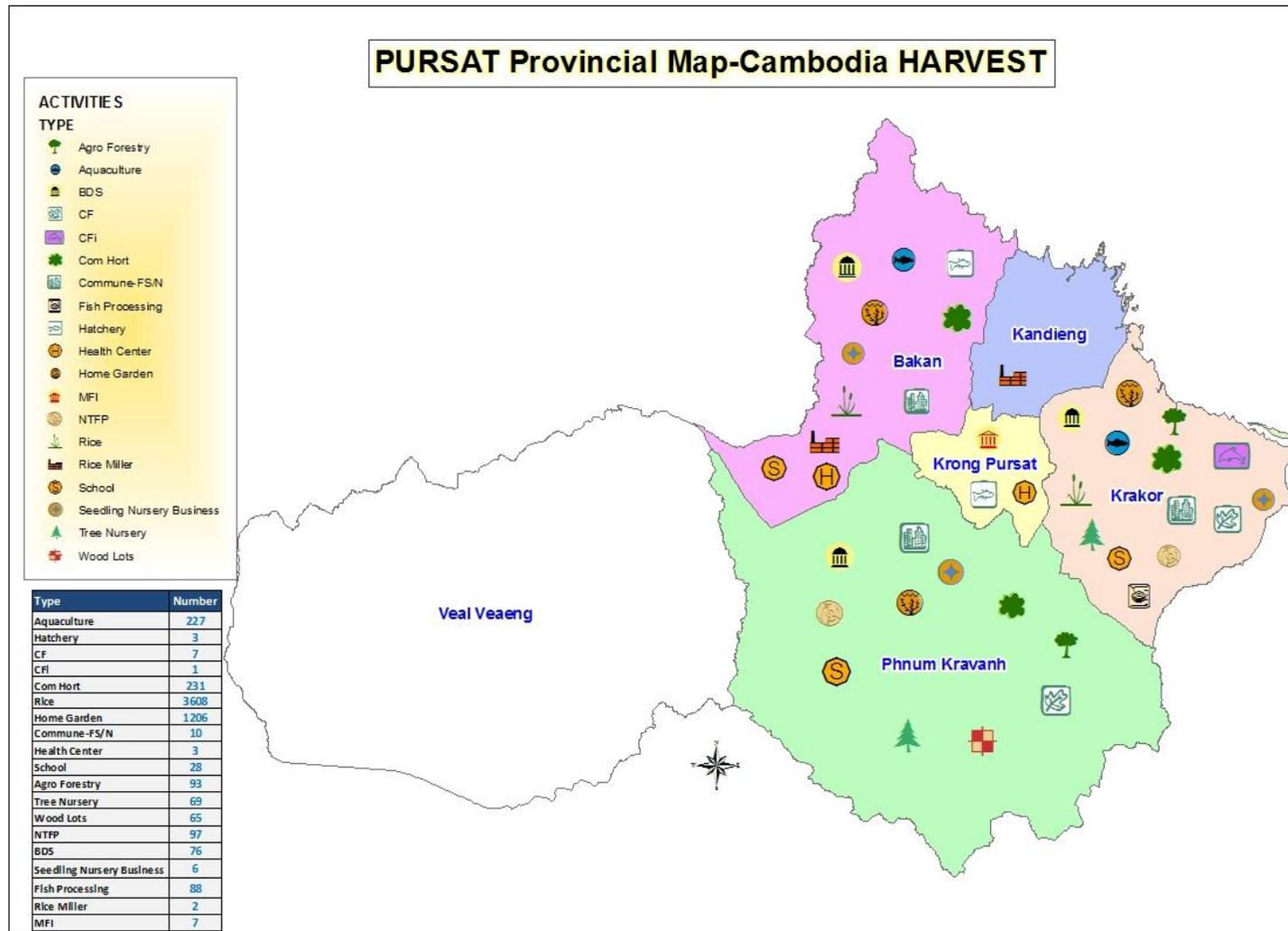
Meeting regularly with program agronomists, Choem planted her field during the 2012 wet season according to Cambodia HARVEST’s guidelines, including properly preparing the land, uniformly spacing rows, and correctly applying fertilizer, among many other concepts. Agronomists also helped her deal with a disease called Brown Spot that in the past had turned her crops red and decimated her yields. “Before, I didn’t know what was causing it, but now I know how to handle it,” she said. In addition, the program provides management assistance, including training on bookkeeping and basic finance, as part of a comprehensive technical assistance package that ensures future sustainability.

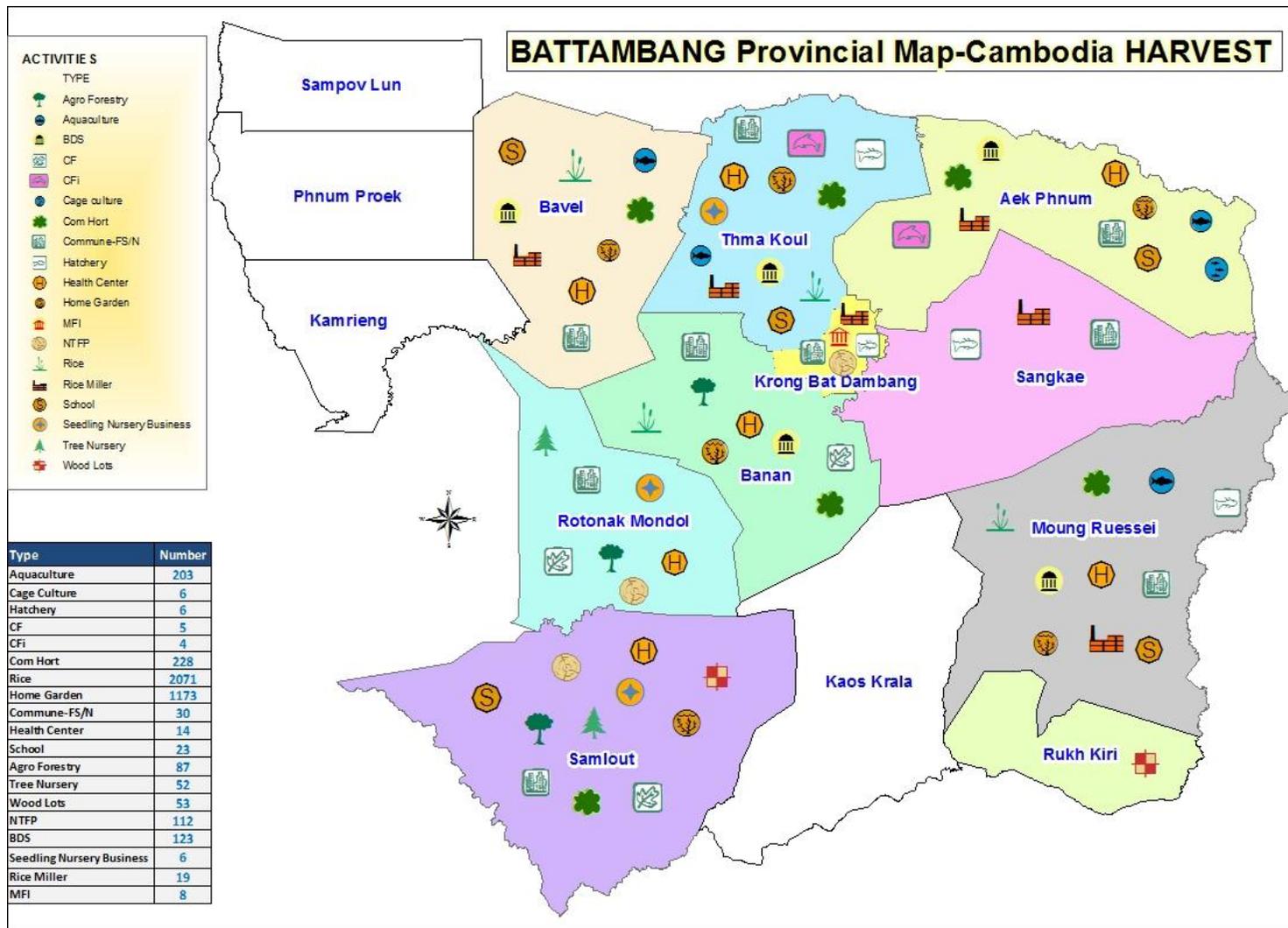
Choem harvested her rice in December 2012, resulting in a yield increase of 71 percent on her 3-hectare field and a corresponding sales increase of 75 percent over baseline. Choem was not alone in her success. During the 2012 wet season, Cambodia HARVEST’s first full season of providing rice technical assistance on a large scale, 3,323 farmers harvested an average of 2.7 metric tons of rice per hectare, a 51 percent increase over baseline. These farmers increased their productivity by a combined 2,557 metric tons of paddy, resulting in nearly \$650,000 in additional income.

These gains have translated directly into higher living standards for thousands of rural families. Choem has been able to pay off her debts, set some money aside, and pay for her daughter’s wedding. In addition, she invested in two pigs that, when fully grown, will sell for a 500 percent profit. “For the first time, I feel like I have money,” she said. “I’m so happy. I will continue with these techniques because I’m seeing yield increases.”

Cambodia HARVEST • Snapshot • March 2013

ANNEX IV: PROVINCIAL MAPS



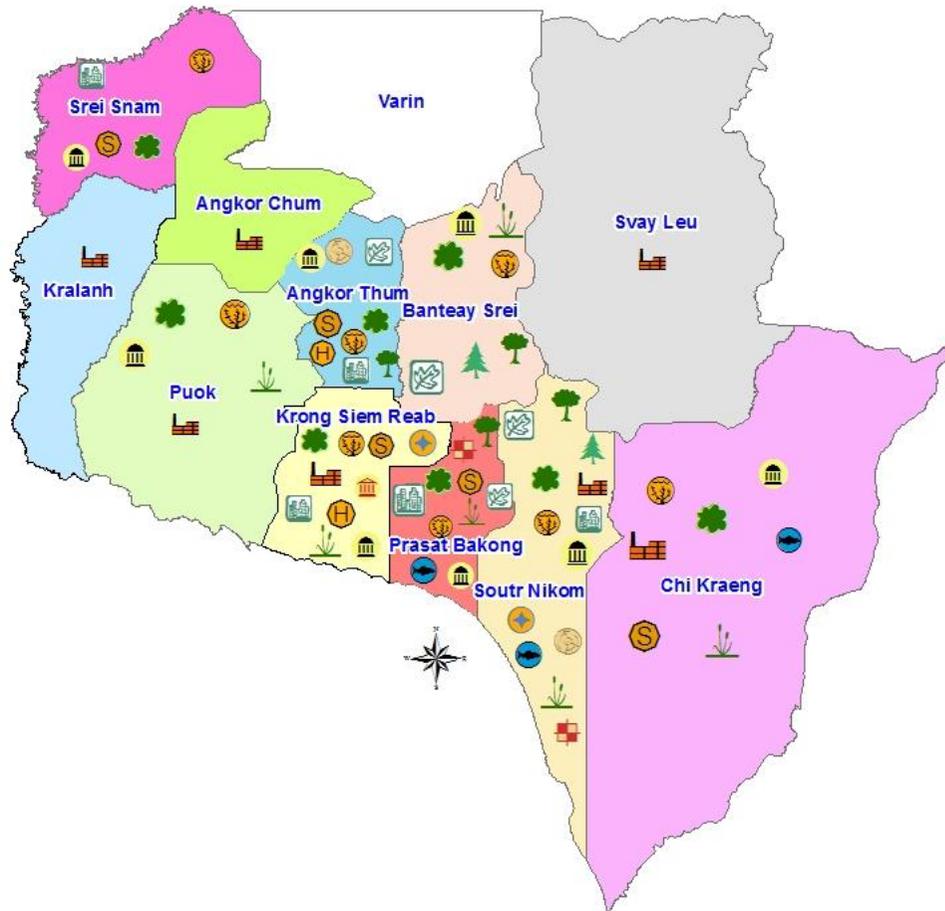


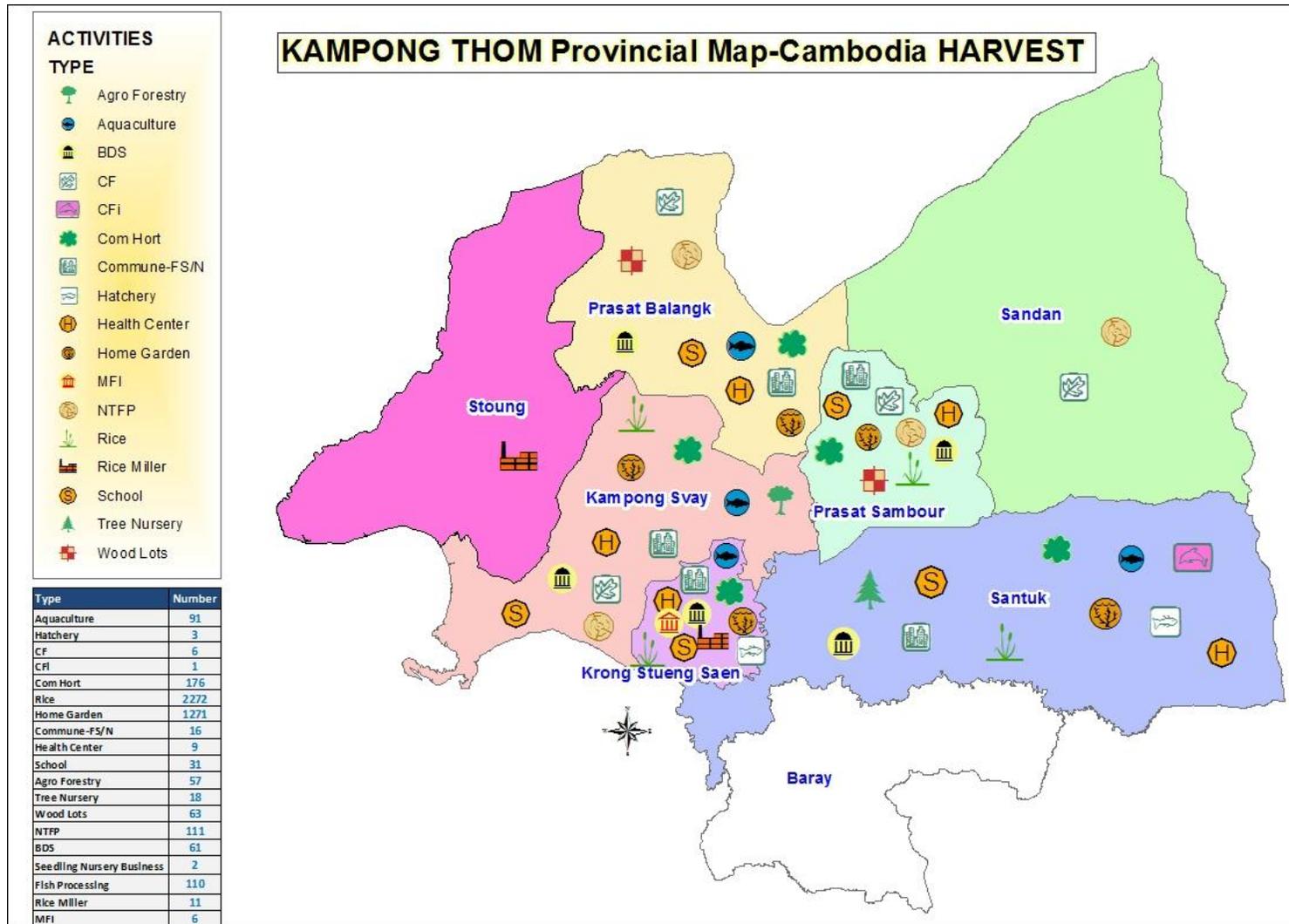
SIEM REAP Provincial Map-Cambodia HARVEST

ACTIVITIES
TYPE

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

Type	Number
Aquaculture	51
CF	5
Com Hort	169
Rice	1367
Home Garden	891
Commune-FS/N	11
Health Center	3
School	16
Agro Forestry	111
Tree Nursery	40
Wood Lots	59
NTFP	87
BDS	89
Seedling Nursery Business	1
Rice Miller	17
MFI	8





ANNEX V: PROCUREMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Cambodia HARVEST Technology and Subcontractor Activity Report							
#	Technology Fund Awards	Cost Category	Budgeted	Expended	Balance	Status	Completion Date
01	Field Soil Sampling for Rice and Vegetable Clients	TF 01	\$ 13,772.48	\$ 7,264.00	\$ 6,508.48	Open	
02	Seed and Planting Material	TF 02	\$ 3,698.60	\$ 3,698.60	\$ -	Closed	
03	Fish Day Promotion at Community Fisheries	TF 03	\$ 15,439.56	\$ 14,614.56	\$ 825.00	Closed	9/30/2011
04	Youth Workshops	TF 04	\$ 4,748.13	\$ -	\$ 4,748.13	Cancelled	12/31/2012
05	Fertilizer and Lime for Field Demonstration Sites	TF 05	\$ 115,858.00	\$ 35,381.59	\$ 80,476.41	Open	
06	Field Based Seminars, Workshops and Other Trainings	TF 06	\$ 295,410.00	\$ 295,410.00	\$ 0.00	Closed	12/31/2012
07	Agriculture Field Technology Inputs and Equipment	TF 07	\$ 741,984.00	\$ 405,069.39	\$ 336,914.61	Open	
08	SME and Input Supplier Technology Inputs and Equipment	TF 08	\$ 279,500.00	\$ 32,477.50	\$ 247,022.50	Open	
09	Irrigation Equipment and Canal Rehabilitation	TF 09	\$ 2,054,000.00	\$ 793,297.11	\$ 1,260,702.89	Open	
10	Aquaculture Inputs and Equipment	TF 10	\$ 792,605.00	\$ 144,246.98	\$ 648,358.02	Open	
11	NRM and Forestry Equipment and Activities	TF 11	\$ 199,243.70	\$ 72,193.49	\$ 127,050.21	Open	
12	Canal Rehabilitation Activities associated with AE (Subcontracts 23 and 24)	TF 12	\$ 126,233.00	\$ 98,304.00	\$ 27,929.00	Closed	
13	Polyum Canal Rehabilitation with AE sub 26	TF 13	\$ 97,250.00	\$ 70,320.00	\$ 26,930.00	Open	
14	Community Fisheries	TF 14	\$ 628,438.00	\$ 52,665.36	\$ 575,772.64	Open	
15	Aquaculture Hatchery Equipment	TF 15	\$ 82,285.00	\$ 1,087.50	\$ 81,197.50	Open	
16	Rice Production and Postharvest Inputs	TF 16	\$ 538,378.50	\$ 21,181.40	\$ 517,197.10	Open	
17	Women's Fish Processing	TF 17	\$ 95,064.00	\$ 1,804.97	\$ 93,259.03	Open	
18	Family Nutrition Program	TF 18	\$ 129,722.00	\$ 1,106.40	\$ 128,615.60	Open	
Total Technology Funds Assigned			\$ 6,213,629.97	\$ 2,050,122.85	\$ 4,163,507.12		

ANNEX VI: FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(Please see separate attached file.)

Cambodia HARVEST

**No. 46 Street 310 | Sangkat
Beong Keng Kang 1
Khan Chamkamorn | Phnom Penh | Cambodia
Tel: 855 (0) 23 996 419
Fax: 855 (0) 23 996 418**

**harvest@fintrac.com
www.CambodiaHARVEST.org**