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

***Subcontract # AID-442-C-11-00001 Final Report***

Subcontractor: Rural Economic and Agriculture Development Agency (READA)

Activity: Horticulture and Nutrition



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rural Economic and Agriculture Development Agency (READA) is a non-profit organization with international and local co-operation partners. READA was founded in 2004 and registered at the Ministry of Interior on January 2005 with registration number N090.

READA's vision is for impoverished rural communities to achieve advanced socio-economic autonomy through gaining the necessary knowledge, skills and access to services to undertake and pursue sustainable livelihood activities (ranging from agriculture to small and medium businesses) whilst also increasing awareness on social and health issues.

READA's mission is to build and strengthen the rural community's capacity in order to achieve long term sustainability through

- ✓ Reduction of poverty,
- ✓ Reduction of imported agricultural products,
- ✓ Environmental responsibility,
- ✓ Equity and equality,
- ✓ Family and SME income generation improvement,
- ✓ Improvement of rural product value chains.

Through its practical community development experiences, READA won a prize from the Angkor Product Exhibition in 2005 for its good practice in organic agricultural product and good natural resources management. The Angkor Product Exhibition was co-organized by JICA, APSARA and the Siem Reap provincial government. In 2011, READA applied and successfully obtained the GPP (Good Practice Project) Certificate in good NGO Governance which is operated by Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC). In order for READA to obtain this certificate it had to go through a process of assessment and it had to demonstrate its procedures in accountability and transparency.

READA had proposed a project called Food Security and Agriculture Improvement for Community Action phase II (FSAICA II) from Cambodia-HARVEST and implemented since November 2014 to March 2016 in 50 villages, 11 communes, 2 districts in Siem Reap province. The project is aiming in improving the food security of rural communities through providing appropriate on farm and non-farm technical skills and working towards community empowerment in society with 2 main objectives which the first is to increase food security, economic advancement and diversified livelihood options for rural households through enhancing sustainable agricultural development and rational management of natural resources in the target areas, and the second is to improve the communities' understanding of their civic rights and responsibilities and are increasing their basic social and health awareness and collective community actions on food security, agricultural issues and the environment. FSAICA-II project focuses on 2 main components such as agronomy and family nutrition component.

The main activities in both components are: Mobilise project activities to target villages, sign up clients (commercial horticulture clients, commercial scaling up clients, and home garden clients), provide on-farm training on good agricultural practice to all clients, provide training on family nutrition to target clients, provide technical assistance (TA) to all target clients, established demonstration farms with commercial horticulture and home garden clients, organize field day events in the target villages, graduate target clients (CH, CH-scaling up, HG), conduct cooking demonstration events, and organized school field day.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 BACKGROUND

The Rural Economic and Agriculture Development Agency (READA) is a non-profit organization with international and local co-operation partners. READA was founded in 2004 and registered at the Ministry of Interior on January 2005 with registration number N090.

Based on the results of the assessment, observations and other relevant stakeholders' reports of the selected villages on food security and agriculture, indications are that vulnerable families face many issues. These issues can be defined by the following five different capitals:

*Social/Political Capital:* There is still limited communication among and between government departments, commune councils, communities and civil societies and other relevant stakeholders working in the same locations.

*Natural Capital:* Natural resources are continually being damaged due to inappropriate and at times illegal practices. This stems from villagers' limited awareness of the law, the long term impacts, or more likely not knowing other alternatives.

*Physical Capital:* The limited existence of water infrastructure prevents agricultural development. It also often results in lack of available safe drinking water.

*Human Capital:* The level of education is very low; approximately 80% of the community only understands the traditional and inefficient farming methods. Furthermore, awareness of nutrition, hygiene and sanitation is limited.

*Financial Capital:* The lack of financial capital and planning available at village level, combined with high interest rate (on average 30-40% a year) charged by MFIs, private banks and money lenders is limiting development opportunity and increasing vulnerability of the poorest members of the community.

In the proposed project area, READA's staff had conducted community assessment and found that the community members have limited access and knowledge to realise benefits from technological advances in agriculture. Lack of resources and external inputs coupled with low education and literacy levels results in the communities not using modern methods. Some may have access to external inputs but their low education means that new knowledge is often applied ineffectively and inappropriately which results in soil and environment degradation.

Water is integral to agricultural development. In the selected target areas where there is a lack of access to year round water, the effectiveness of the harvest is drastically reduced and limited by seasonal weather patterns. The project targeted communities first priority is access to water before training in agriculture can begin. Lack of water has been frequently stated by these communities as the main limitation to agricultural development. READA therefore strongly recommends incorporating access to water in this project.

Other issues contributing to food insecurity are poor nutrition, poor hygiene and sanitation awareness and practices.

Although the tourist industry is thriving in the Siem Reap town the benefits have unfortunately not reached the rural communities because of lack of capital investment, lack of skills, poor soil conditions, lack of irrigation systems and difficult access to roads which limits the rural communities from meeting the market demands.

Due to the above challenges, READA had proposed a project called Food Security and Agriculture Improvement for Community Action phase II (FSAICA II) from Cambodia-HARVEST and implemented since November 2014 to March 2016.

## 2.2 OBJECTIVES

**Goal:** To improve the food security of rural communities through providing appropriate on farm and non-farm technical skills and working towards community empowerment in society.

**Immediate objectives:**

- Increased food security, economic advancement and diversified livelihood options for rural households through enhancing sustainable agricultural development and rational management of natural resources in the target areas.
- Target communities have improved understanding of their civic rights and responsibilities and are increasing their basic social and health awareness and collective community actions on food security, agricultural issues and the environment.

## 3. ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

### 3.1 APPROACH

READA will establish demonstration workshops with lead clients/clients and provide training, technical assistance and mentoring to them and after training they would be responsible for disseminating the knowledge and skills to other partner or nearby villagers.

The Mobilisation activities are the foundation of the project, they are essential to engaging the community in the project and therefore achieving the objectives. These activities include project staff consultations with commune officials, introduction meetings in target villages, identifying and signing up lead clients, and clients. The next step will be to work directly with lead clients/clients, collaboration with other relevant stakeholders in order to add any value resulting in achieving the project objectives. The project's methodology focuses on conducting training, providing technical assistance and mentoring.

The FS/A technician and nutrition specialists will be working with the lead clients/clients and local school on the following areas: home gardening demonstration, commercial horticulture demonstration, family nutrition, hygiene, sanitation, post-harvest management, field day events and community action events. Beside the above statement, the project will also undertake the following integrated strategies:

**Project feasibility study:** The project feasibility study will include the following steps:

- ✓ Set up project team for data collection and analysis, enabling team members to provide their own contribution to the project
- ✓ Identify and consult with all stakeholders on project planning, analysis, and implementation
- ✓ Understand target situation and identify problems to reflect the visions or needs of the local community or target groups
- ✓ Provide feedback from our findings to the community and project staff to ensure they understand the objectives and activities to be implemented.
- ✓ Understand the roles and responsibilities among co-operating partners and project clients to enable efficient project implementation;
- ✓ Analyse the project impact and describe the project strategies, methodologies, main activities and estimated budget
- ✓ Establish monitoring and evaluation plan

**Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues:**

In every project READA undertakes, it also addresses cross-cutting issues such as gender, domestic violence, hygiene and sanitation, advocacy, environmental issues etc.

**Capacity building support:**

READA's long and extensive experience is in capacity building support to community and other relevant stakeholders, which includes the following processes:

- ✓ Develop Training Needs Assessments (TNA)
- ✓ Develop training work-plans and assessments

- ✓ Develop necessary training material with animation and evaluation tool;
- ✓ Provide technical training to the clients
- ✓ Facilitating groups/associations/co-operatives formation and strengthening their capacity
- ✓ On-going on the job coaching and mentoring
- ✓ Follow up action and document lessons learnt.

### 3.2 HORTICULTURE COMPONENT

This activity focuses only agronomy component and respond to outcome I of project proposal: The target clients have increased their returns from on and off farms income generation activities and are increasingly applying improved technical knowledge and skills to manage their resources in economically profitable, socially responsible and environment sound ways.

#### **Main activities:**

- ✓ Mobilised project activities to target villages
- ✓ Signed up clients (commercial horticulture, commercial scaling up, home garden and indirect clients) in order to participate in the project activities
- ✓ Provided training to clients non-clients in the target villages
- ✓ Provided technical assistance (TA) to all clients in the target villages
- ✓ Established demonstration farms (commercial horticulture, commercial scaling up and home garden)
- ✓ Organized field day events in the target villages
- ✓ Installed Drip Irrigation System to clients (commercial horticulture, commercial scaling up and home garden)
- ✓ Provided seed and material to all target clients
- ✓ Graduated all target clients

#### **3.2.1 Mobilised project activities:**

Food Security and Agriculture Improvement for Community Action phase II (FSAICA-II) started in November 2014 and finished in March 2016. FSAICA-II was funded by USIAD through Fintrac/Cambodia-HARVEST. This project was implemented in 50 target villages, 11 communes, and 2 districts in Siem Reap province. In order to ensure that all information of project activities delivered to the rural community with transparency and accountability, READA's nutrition specialist, project technicians and liaison officer had conducted general meetings in target villages to extend the project activities to rural communities. The totals of 50 general meetings were conducted in 50 target villages with approximately 2,000 participants.

#### **3.2.2 Signed Up Clients:**

All clients were selected and signed up according to the following based criteria:

- ✓ Have enough water for crop
- ✓ Home garden client should be poor 1 and Poor 2.
- ✓ Land size (50-300m<sup>2</sup> for home garden and over 500m<sup>2</sup> for commercial horticulture clients)
- ✓ High commitment
- ✓ Has enough labour

As the result, the total of 892 farmers were signed up as clients including 374 commercial horticulture clients (264 scaling up clients), 218 home garden clients and 300 indirect clients in two (2) district such as Krong Siem Reap and Chikraeng districts within 11 communes and 50 villages.

#### **3.2.3 Training on agriculture production:**

On-farm training was provided to all clients including commercial horticulture clients and home gardening clients. The main sessions provided to clients were: importance of home garden, how to set up a home garden, record keeping, weeds control, land preparation, drip irrigation component, drip irrigation maintenance, live barriers, plastic mulch, seed selection, seedling production, farm chemical safety, starter solution, irrigation, fertilization, Nitrogen-Urea, Phosphorous-DAP, Potassium-KCL, pest management, botanical pesticide/pheromone traps, disease management, cultural practice, harvest, post-harvest and crop selection for new cycle. In the period of last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016), READA's technicians had conducted 677 on-farm training to 3,393 participants including 1,862 female. So

from the beginning until the project phase out, the numbers of 4,061 on-farm trainings had been conducted in the target villages with 19,962 participants including 12,142 female. Through these on-farm trainings, farmers had done their agricultural production follow the technical and all clients had completed crop cultivation in cycle III and the numbers of 75 clients had completed in cycle IV.



### **3.2.4 Farm chemical safety training**

In the period of modification of subcontract (August 2015 to March 2016), the total of 136 farm chemical safety training were conducted to 646 clients including 355 female. From the beginning until phase out, the number of 356 farm chemical safety training were conducted to 1,782 participants including 1,113 female. This training session is very important for them in order to make the crop more safety as well as to make the producer reduce affective from chemical.



### **3.2.5 Technical assistance (TA)/extension visit**

Technical assistance was provided to all clients including commercial horticulture clients and home garden clients. Some main remarks were used during TA/extension visit such as:

- ✓ High value nutritional crops planted.
- ✓ Live barriers planted (corn, sugar cane, other tall grass).
- ✓ Land preparation
- ✓ Yellow traps.
- ✓ Drip irrigation maintenance (check filters, water quality, and flush drip line).
- ✓ Water management (how often the clients irrigate).
- ✓ Weeds control (scouting inside the plot and surrounding).
- ✓ Seedling production technology.
- ✓ Harvest
- ✓ Farm chemical safety
- ✓ Pest and disease sampling, identification, and control.
- ✓ Cultural practice: trellising net, Pruning, Planting density, crop elimination, and rotation.
- ✓ Fertilizer program

- ✓ Nitrogen-Urea, Phosphorous-DAP, Potassium-KCL
- ✓ Botanical pesticide
- ✓ Elimination and crop selection for new cycle

As the result, the totals of 25,651 technical assistances (TA)/extension visit were provided to clients and lead clients. After TA/extension visit, we found that all clients had followed the technical 90%-95%. Beside this, the clients had abilities to solve the problem that happens at their farms.



### 3.2.5 Demonstration establishment

Demonstration farm is a farm which is used primarily to demonstrate various agricultural techniques, with any economic gains being an added bonus. Otherwise, demonstration farm was established with lead clients and clients. Demo farm is aiming to build capacity to clients/rural community and allowing for innovative practices or solutions to problems to be demonstrated on an actual farm situation to show its viability or applicability.

As the result, the total of 892 demonstration farms were established in the target villages including 374 commercial horticulture clients (264 scaling up clients), 218 home garden clients and 300 indirect clients.



### 3.2.6 Field day event:

Field day event is the special event that was organized by NGO partner/Cambodia-HARVEST project technicians. Field day events need to coordinate by 2 or 3 trainers and participate from clients and nearby villagers in order to share experiences. In the period of last modification of subcontract, READA's technicians had conducted 104 field day events with the total of 3,076 participants including 1,889 female. So from the beginning until the project phase out, the numbers of 148 field day events had been conducted in the target villages with 5,008 participants including 3,121 female.





### 3.2.7 Drip Installation:

Drip irrigation system is very important for crop cultivation because when the clients use drip irrigation system they can save water, reduce labour for watering, saving time, and do anything else in the plot. In Food Security and Agriculture Improvement for Community Action phase-II (FSAICA-II), the numbers of 374 drip irrigation system were installed for commercial horticulture clients while the numbers of 218 drip irrigation system were installed for home gardening. Beside this, some clients got watering tanks for their production.



### 3.2.8 Seed and Material:

Numbers of crop and agro-material were provided according to the kind of clients such as: commercial horticulture clients and home garden clients. Crop and agro-materials provided to clients during this project cycle include: crop seed, plastic mulch, drip irrigation system, seedling tray, and trellising net, crate plastic, sprayer (5 litres and 16 litres), fertilizer (Urea, DAP, KCl, MAP, Magnesium Sulphate, and Calcium Nitrate), water tanks, and jars.



**3.2.9 Client Graduation:**

Graduated clients will be done unless they got three succeed of crop cycles, participated at least 4 field day topics. Otherwise, clients who can graduate unless they pass the criteria of graduation form, evaluated by the project technician and senior agronomist. The questionnaire for interview of graduated clients had developed by Cambodia-HARVEST management. If client failed the interview, the project technicians have to train them for more 2 months on what they can't answer. Up to now all direct clients (592) had been graduated.

**3.2.10 Other Activities:**

Beside core activities described above, there are more activities had occurred during the cycle of the project as following:

- Visitors (from USAID) visited agronomy and nutrition activities in our target area.
- Visitors from AVRDC had visited at horticulture demo site.
- READA management committee also followed up the field activities.

**3.3 NUTRITION COMPONENT**

This activity focuses only on nutrition component and responds to outcome 3 of project proposal: Target communities, especially Poor 1 and 2 clients, schools, women and youth, have increased their awareness on nutrition, basic health situation, hygiene and sanitation.

**Main Activities:**

- ✓ Mobilised project activities to target villages
- ✓ Provided training on nutrition to home garden clients, students, and health centre.
- ✓ Provided technical assistance (TA) to home garden clients, students, and Health centre whom do not attended on the training session.
- ✓ Cooking demonstration event to home garden clients.
- ✓ Organized school field day.
- ✓ Graduation to HG clients.

**3.3.1 Mobilised Activities:**

Food Security and Agriculture Improvement for Community Action phase II (FSAICA-II) started in November 2014 and finished in March 2016. FSAICA-II was funded by USAID through Fintrac/Cambodia-HARVEST. This project was implemented in 14 target villages, 4 communes at Chikraeng districts in Siem Reap province. In order to ensure that all information of project activities delivered to the rural community with transparency, READA's nutrition specialist and liaison officer had conducted general meetings in target villages to extend the project activities to rural communities. The totals of 14 general meetings were conducted in 14 target villages with approximately 500 participants.

**3.3.2 Training on family nutrition**

The numbers of 233 training events were provided to 4,358 clients on family nutrition including 3,912 female. The participant learned on: - why family nutrition matter, - family food and hygiene, - essential of vitamin and crop calendar, complementary feeding plus breast feeding, budget for family nutrition, refresher and Moringa plantation.



### 3.3.3 Technical assistance (TA)/extension visit

Technical assistance (TA)/extension visit are provided only to clients that did not participate during the training sessions. As the result, the totals of 1,662 technical assistances (TAs) were provided to target clients. After provide TA we found that most clients including have changed their eating behaviours such as cleaning vegetable follow with technical, and increasing dietary diversity. Otherwise, they have increased in hygiene and sanitation in their family than in the previous time.

### 3.3.4 Cooking demonstration event

Cooking demonstration is an activity which is used primarily to demonstrate various techniques, with any nutrition gains. Theory is not enough for the clients to increase their understanding. That's why we need to establish cooking demonstration at the target villages. Thus, cooking demonstration is a good method to build capacity of clients/rural community. As the result 112 Cooking demonstrations were conducted at the target villages with 2,082 participants including 1,991 female.



### 3.3.5 Community action

Community action was conducted at the target villages in order to collect the villagers to clean the village and provide training on home hygiene and sanitation. As the result, the numbers of 27 community actions had been conducted in the target villages with 1,429 participants including 1,231 female.



### 3.3.6 Field day event

Spean Thnot Primary School and Pongro Kraom health center were selected and signed up as target school/health center in order to provide family nutrition training to students and people in the center. Field day event is a special event that was organized by NGO partner/Cambodia-HARVEST project staff. Field day event need to coordinate by 2 or 3 trainers and participate from students, clients and nearby villagers in order to share experiences and see what family nutrition is. As the result, 2 field day events were conducted at the target school (Spean Thnaot primary school) and health center (Pongro Kraom Health Center) with 279 participants including 194 female.



### **3.3.7 Client graduate:**

Clients graduated will be done unless they participated in the training sessions or technical assistance. Otherwise, who had been graduated unless they pass the interview from nutrition specialist with the maximum 21 scores. The questionnaire for interview of graduated clients had developed by Cambodia-HARVEST team. If client failed the interview, the nutrition specialist has to train them again. As the result the numbers of 330 clients had been graduated.

## **4. MONITORING & EVALUATION**

### **4.1 METHODOLOGY**

**Monitoring:** To measure progress and achievement and project impact, READA has used indicators stated in the proposal. READA has motivated lead clients, partner clients, relevant stakeholders and target groups to participate in data collection and monitor the project's progress and outcomes. All project information has been shared with the management team and project staff for continuous improvement purposes.

A project review had been conducted every three months to identify the project's Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) and to revise the plan where necessary. All target groups and relevant stakeholders are encouraged to participate in meetings and project reviews.

Besides the "output indicators" (number of training sessions, events, client selection etc.) aimed at tracking the timely execution of activities, the project had set a number of "impact indicators" to monitor the achievements of the project. Note that some indicators are already established in the above Target and Results section.

**Evaluation:** READA will enable lead clients and partner clients to facilitate a field day to reflect on what has been done, and identify problems and solutions.

**Reporting:** READA will submit a monthly progress report which will include information such as training, technical assistance, field day, cooking demo, village mobilization, sign up client, weekly progress report on activities, new technologies implemented, crops planted and harvested, sales etc.

The project team leader will co-ordinate with technical staff to collect data for monthly, quarterly, and final report which will be submit to Fintrac/Cambodia-HARVEST.

## 4.2 TARGETS

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievement</b>	<b>Reason not achieved</b>
<i>Agronomy Component</i>				
Mobilised project activities	meeting	50	50	N/A
Signed up clients	client	892	892	N/A
Established demonstration farms	demo	892	892	N/A
Training on agriculture production	events	2,072	2,821	Previous subcontract (November 2014-July 2015)
Participants attend on farm training events	participant	1,800	3,393	Last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016)
Participants attend farm chemical safety training	participant	600	646	Last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016)
Technical assistance on agriculture production (TA)/extension visit	time	19,026	21,036	Previous subcontract (November 2014-July 2015)
Technical assistance on agriculture production (TA)/extension visit	time	1,800	4,615	Last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016)
Field day events	events	44	44	Previous subcontract (November 2014-July 2015)
Participants attend field day events	participant	3,000	3,076	Last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016)
Graduated clients	Client	592	592	Graduated only direct clients
<i>Nutrition Component</i>				
Provided training to home garden clients and students	event	224	233	N/A
Technical assistance on family nutrition (TA)/extension visit	time	960	1,662	N/A
Cooking demonstration event	Participant	112	112	N/A
Field day event	event	1	2	# of 1 school field day and #1 health center field day
Community action	event	8	27	# of 8 community action paid by READA and other paid by Cambodia-HARVEST

## 5. CONCLUSIONS& RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 OVERALL ACHIEVEMENTS

#### ➤ **Horticulture component:**

The total of 892 farmers were signed up as clients including 374 commercial horticulture clients (264 scaling up clients), 218 home garden clients and 300 indirect clients in two (2) district such as Krong Siem Reap and Chikraeng districts within 11 communes and 50 villages. In the period of last modification of subcontract (August 2015-March 2016), READA's technicians had conducted 677 on-farm training to 3,393 participants including 1,862 female. So from the beginning until the project phase out, the numbers of 4,061 on-farm trainings had been conducted in the target villages with 19,962 participants including 12,142 female. Through these on-farm trainings, farmers had done their agricultural production follow the technical and all clients had completed crop cultivation in cycle III and the numbers of 75 clients had completed in cycle IV. In the period of modification of subcontract (August 2015 to March 2016), the total of 136 farm chemical safety training were conducted to 646 clients including 355 female. From the beginning until phase out, the number of 356 farm chemical safety training were conducted to 1,782 participants including 1,113 female. The totals of 25,651 technical assistances (TA)/extension visit were provided to clients and lead clients. After TA/extension visit, we found that all clients had followed the technical 90%-95%. Beside this, the clients had abilities to solve the problem that happens at their farms. The totals of 892 demonstration farms were established in the target villages including 374 commercial horticulture clients (264 scaling up clients), 218 home garden clients and 300 indirect clients. In the period of last modification of subcontract, READA's technicians had conducted 104 field day events with the total of 3,076 participants including 1,889 female. So from the beginning until the project phase out, the numbers of 148 field day events had been conducted in the target villages with 5,008 participants including 3,121 female.

#### ➤ **Family nutrition component:**

The numbers of 233 training events were provided to 4,358 clients on family nutrition including 3,912 female. The totals of 1,662 technical assistances (TAs) were provided to target clients. The numbers of 112 cooking demonstrations were conducted at the target villages with 2,082 participants including 1,991 female. The numbers of 27 community actions had been conducted in the target villages with 1,429 participants including 1,231 female. Two (2) field day events were conducted at the target school (Spean Thnaot primary school) and health center (Pongro Kraom Health Center) with 279 participants including 194 female.

### 5.2 LESSON LEARNT

During a cycle of the project implementation, we have learnt from it. It is our good lesson learnt for our work. Those lessons learnt are described below:

- During meeting with clients do not promises or show the kit of material and seed to them because HARVEST project is quick change.
- The Harvest technologies allow the clients improve their knowledge, crop production, and income generation.
- The Harvest methodology on providing field day, training, and technical assistance by provide recommendation easily to solve the problem on time.
- Drip irrigation will not work for home gardening clients.

### 5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

Through implemented project activities, READA would provide some recommendations for improve the quality of the project achievements as below:

- Selecting clients who are able to access water for year round and have enough labour for demonstration should be taken into account. The method to establish home garden should not be the same commercial horticulture.
- Water resources and marketing is the main activities in order to encourage clients to continue planting activities. That's why we would like to recommend all project should turn to think how to establish water resources and marketing.

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Mr. Lok Sothea  
Executive Direct  
Date: 06 / April /2016

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Mr. Net Sarann  
Admin & Finance Manager  
Date: 06 / April /2016

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Mr. Tan Tokla  
Liaison Officer  
Date: 06 /April /2016





4.3.4	Extension visits to Food Security/Nutrition clients	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	-	960	Extension visits to family nutrition members	All nutrition staff	+	960	1,662	(702)	# of 1,662 technical assistants had been provided to family nutrition clients in the target villages.
4.3.5	Group training to Food Security/Nutrition clients	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	10	15	5	14	-	224	On-farm training events (training to clients on food security/nutrition)	All nutrition staff	+	224	233	(9)	# of 233 food security/nutrition training had been conducted in the target villages.	
4.3.6	Cooking Demonstration	8	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	4	5	5	8	-	112	Cooking demo events conducted at the target village to food security /nutrition members	All nutrition staff	=	112	112	-	# of 112 cooking demonstration had been conducted in the target villages.	
4.3.7	School field day events							1											1	Field day event conducted at target school	1 nutrition staff	+	1	2	(1)	One school field day had been conducted on April, 2015, and 1 health center conducted on June 2015	
4.3.8	Community Action													2	2	2	2	-	8	# of community action conduct at the target villages	All nutrition staff	+	8	27	(19)	# of 27 community action had been conducted in the target villages. In these 27 community actions, the numbers of 8 community action paid by READA. Beside these, paid by Cambodia-HARVEST.	
10	Monitoring & Evaluation																						0				
10.4	Alliance Partner M&E Reporting Systems																						0				
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	Team Leader/ Director	=	-		-		
10.7	Other Reporting																										
10.7.1	Quarterly/annual report preparation			1			1			1			1				1		6	Quarterly report and final report	Team Leader/ Director	=	6	6	-		