

REPORT

Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP Phase ii)
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Appendix 1. Financial report

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFA	Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development
AC	Agricultural Cooperatives
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CFA	Commune Farmers' Association
CFAP	Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Program
CPMT	Country Program Management Team
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
EU	European Union
FAEC	Federation of Farmer Associations Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia
FCFD	Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development
FNN	Farmers and Nature Net
FOs	Farmers' Organizations
FWN	Farmers & Water Net
GDA	General Director of Agriculture
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LVC	Lavia Campesia
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MTCP2	Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NFFC	National Farmers Forum Consultation
NIA	National Implementing Agency
NWG	National Working Group
PADEE	Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
POs	People Organizations
RA	Responsible Agency
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RIA	Regional Implementing Agency
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation
SRIA	Sub-Regional Implementing Agency
TWG-AW	Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

The involved activities of MTCP2

On 23rd November 2013, IFAD held launched and started-up workshop which co-organized by Asian Farmers' Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and the La Via Campesina (LVC) as the RIA/SRIA of MTCP2 held in Bangkok, Thailand. Two FOs in network were invited to participate in the launching workshop. After the workshop we had introduced MTCP2 to FOs-led in Cambodia. On 17th of December 2013, CFAP called for a meeting with some FOs like FNN, FCFD, FAEC and CCSF to discuss and inform them about MTCP2 2014-2018, the purpose was to seek for expansion FOs-led network in Cambodia at the national level.

On 11th-12th of February 2014 AFA and LVC held MTCP2 SEA+China Sub-Regional Steering Committee (SRSC) Meeting in Manila, Phillipine. Two FOs in network were also invited to participate as well. (*See SRIA report for details*).

On 3rd of April 2014, CFAP initiated to expand more involvement of FOs-led in phase ii started by drafting of the MoU for reference in order to collaborate with FOs prior to execution of MTCP2 in Cambodia, it is needed to ensure that FOs have involved strongly and actively in the project, thus to join achievement of common goals as planned. As a result FNN has involved in the execution cooperation in 2014 and there were three more FOs-led had involved in 2015, those are Federation of Farmer Associations Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia (FAEC), Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development (FCFD) and the Farmers & Water Net (FWN). In 2014 there was very limited budget of MTCP2 to cover activities; therefore, the NIA contributed largely in a volunteering basis to achieve the planned goal. In the context of Cambodia, joined execution of the project is very new and very early while most FOs/NGOs execute programs individually mostly with in-kind collaboration. However, it is the lessons learned for improvement and development in the future.

In 2015 onward, the National Working Group Members has agreed that the responsible task/duty is made with respect to the Annual Procurement Plan (APP) following by categorized RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES (RA) within MTCP2 network. With this regard, it is required FOs-led to discuss and agree in advance of the responsible task/duty, the NIA however plays important role to facilitate with the RA as well as to consolidate the progresses. There are 38 FOs in network in 2015 in Cambodia.

On 2 July 2015, CFAP Cambodia as the NIA of MTCP2 was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to deliver a speech to the National Consultation Workshop Contract Farming and Cross Border Contract Farming in Cambodia. The workshop organized by the Mekong Institute & Department of Agricultural Engineering GDA/MAFF of Cambodia.

On 21 July 2015, CFAP Cambodia as the NIA of MTCP2 was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to participate in the 3rd Meeting of Technical Meeting Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW). The purpose of the meeting was to review, discuss and approve the ToR for TWG-AW Secretariat and some involved matters such as de-briefing on Agriculture Service Program for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE), Agricultural Extension Policy, Water Development for Agriculture Sector as well as drought situation and future prediction.

On 8-9 October 2015, CFAP Cambodia as the NIA of MTCP2 was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to participate in Start-Up Workshop of the Agriculture Service Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE). The workshop participated by relevant government ministries, institutions, Inter(national) development agencies, private sector and farmers' organizations. CFAP and FNN in MTCP2 network were honoured to make a presentation of our respective activities.

On 7 October 2015, CFAP Cambodia as the NIA of MTCP2 organized a consultation meeting with three other FOs-led (FCFD, FAEC and FWN) to review networking in the future that could bring more benefits to farmer members as they are new national working group members (NWG) of MTCP2.

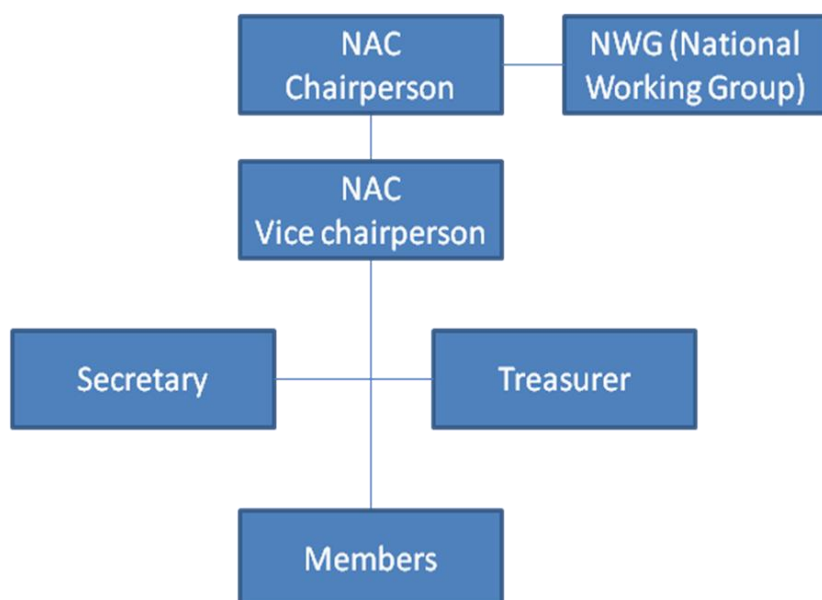
On 21-23 December 2015, the NIA of MTCP2 in collaboration with the Local Capacity Builder (LCB) provided the training workshop on financial reporting system to strengthen the capacity of FOs/Coops in MTCP2 network to prepare financial report well for their respective organization and in order to contribute and be ready prior to Asian Economic Community Integration in the coming days as well. There were 36 FOs come from 11 provinces/municipalities participated in the training workshop.

On 24 December 2015, MTCP2 in Cambodia organized the National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop (NFFC). There were 38 farmers' organizations (Producers' associations/coops) come from 11 provinces/municipalities participate in this training workshop.

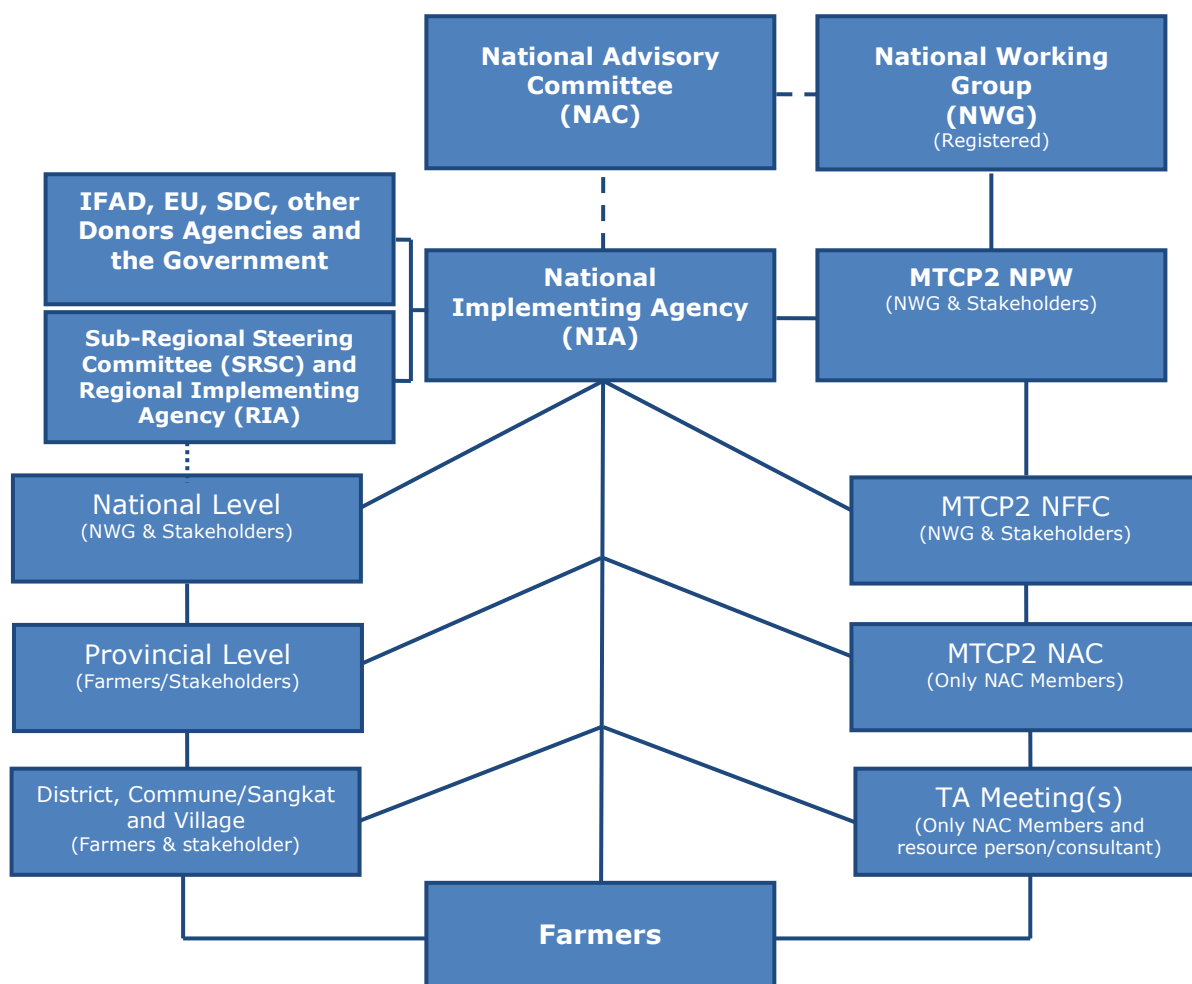
On 30 December 2015, the Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized the 2nd National Advisory Committee Meeting of MTCP2 in Svay Rieng town, Cambodia.

On 4 December 2015, CFAP Cambodia as the NIA of MTCP2 was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Commerce (MoC) and the GROW ASIA to participate in a consultation meeting for the establishment of the Cambodian Sustainable Agriculture Partnership (CSAP).

a. Composition of National Advisory Committee MTCP2



b. MTCP2 Governance Structure



Meeting with PDA in Takeo

On 1st of January 2015, our teamwork met with a deputy director of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) in Takeo, Ms. Nget Sophea a deputy director to disseminate about the project “Medium Term Cooperation Program” MTCP2 to seek for further collaboration between MTCP2 and PDA in Takeo and extending of MTCP2’s National Working Group Members in Takeo in the future. Our teamwork also got opportunity to discuss on PADEE project funded by IFAD in collaboration with the RGC to see whether PADEE can support FOs in MTCP2 network.

Meeting with Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organizations for Development (FCFD)

On 4th of January 2015, we discussed with farmer leader Mr. Keo Sokha to update FAEC’s activities, services to farmer members and organizational relationship such as organizational management, governing structure, reporting and bookkeeping etc. Business plan (AGRI-Business Development), economic initiatives at FOs level was also discussed; therefore MTCP2 NIA could share common experiences amongst FOs in network. Discuss on their FO networking with other projects like MTCP2 and,.

On 7th of January 2015, during our business travel in Phnom Penh, we have extended our travel business to meet with a representative of FCFD in Phnom Penh, Mr. Tep SopheakMingkoul, a technical assistant; we shared with him about the MTCP2 project in network with national farmers’ organisations in Asia (SEA Plus China, South Asia and the Pacific). We had also extended MTCP2’s purposes to register new National Working Group members (NWG) in 2015, especially the national farmers’ organizations in this network. Networking of national farmers’ organisations in IFAD country is one of the objectives within MTCP2.

Meeting with PDA in Svay Rieng

On 6th of January 2015, our teamwork also met with a director of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) in Svay Rieng, Mr. Thach Ratana to discuss on progress of Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment (PADEE) to see whether there are FOs in MTCP2 network can involve in PADEE and whether there is any opportunity for FOs in MTCP2 network participates in the future, if so, when and where?. As a result, a director of PDA welcomed to MTCP2 in this province. He expected that MTCP2 supports small scale farmers and play a role to improve agricultural production and network of farmers’ forward sustainable agriculture and access to market collectively in the future.

Discussion with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)

On 8th of January 2015 (morning), CFAP as a NIA to conduct a mission to meet with the Secretary of State, H.E Prof. Ty Sakun to seek for further in-kind support and collaboration opportunities among FOs-led with MAFF and IFAD programs in Cambodia.

Discussion with IFAD

On 8th of January 2015 (afternoon), CFAP as a NIA met with IFAD country representative, Mr. Meng Sakpouseh to review on collaboration opportunities among FOs in network with IFAD country programme to focus on capacity building (*To see whether FOs in network involved in IFAD programme*).

Meeting with PDA in Siem Reap

On 10-11th of January 2015, our teamwork met with a deputy director of the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) in Siem Reap, Mrs. Sar Rinei to disseminate about the project “Medium Term Cooperation Program” MTCP2 to seek for collaboration between MTCP2 and PDA in Siem Reap and extending of MTCP2’s National Working Group Members in Siem Reap in the future. As a result, the PDA representative got interested in this project and will extend information to all district offices of agriculture and encourage FOs and Coops in Siem Reap to network with MTCP2 in Cambodia.

Meeting with other farmers’ organizations in network and non-network to study about them

Since January 2015 till reporting period, there were various visits to farmers’ organizations in 11 provinces/municipalities (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Kampong Thom, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang and Phnom Penh). The objectives of visits are to:-

1. Strengthen existing FOs in network and stakeholders.
2. Explore new national FOs to participate in the MTCP2.
3. Review FOs services to farmer members and challenges faced by FOs and farmers and vice versa at respective area.
4. Dissemination of the MTCP2 programme to all committee members and farmer members
5. To review the capacity of FOs in network, their legal status (registration) at which level etc,
6. Follow up the activities of all involved FOs in the project (MTCP2).

In the visits, we would study the possibilities of FOs and their services to farmer members, we also wanted to know their opportunity to get access to other projects, especially where there are IFAD projects, so we can identify challenges and opportunities prior to further discussion with relevant institutions, especially IFAD, thus to seek for their intervention and support in the future.

Make profiling of new FOs NWG members, Review and Update existing profiling of FOs in network in Cambodia under the Medium Term Cooperation Programme MTCP Phase 2 (MTCP2). The objectives of the profiling are as follow:-

1. To make profiling of new FOs expected to be networked in 2015.
2. To review overall situation and challenges of existing FOs for improvement.
3. To review and study on organizational governing structure, services, programmes, network and discussion on organizational strategy forward self financial sustainability in the future.
4. Strategy forward improvement in next missions.

CFAP Cambodia as the NIA in collaboration with the NWG members hosted the 3rd MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meeting for Southeast Asia (SRSC-SEA) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia from 26-30 October 2015. The 1st SRSC-SEA held in Hanoi, Vietnam and the 2nd SRSC-SEA held in Jakarta, Indonesia.

1.1 Background

The Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii (MTCP2) primarily continued from the results of MTCP Phase i participated by national farmers' organisations in Asia (South East Asia plus China and South Asia), together joined setting up the platform for the regional and sub-regional level, two sub-regional previously, now three included the Pacific (SEA, SA and the Pacific). Engagement of National Farmers' Organizations participation to set up the platform at the national, sub-regional and regional level in Asia, therefore the voice of farmer members, especially small holder farmers heard to the public through various activities of MTCP such as National Farmers' Forum Consultation (NFFC), National Policy Workshop (NPW), linkages of FOs-led access to national policy dialogues and other related international workshops which representatives of FOs, Government officials, Research Institute, National and International Development Agencies, Private sector, Media and other relevant stakeholders got opportunity to meet, discuss and share common issues related to their interests. Moreover, MTCP was disseminated to IFAD country program, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Environment, the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), FAO country director, SNV and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDAs) in most IFAD operational areas. The MTCP has focused on networking of FOs, policy dialogue, capacity building and strengthening the capacity of FOs to become a professional service provider forward self-sustainability in the future. Strategic networking and profiling of FOs is made accordingly. The business strategic planning (BSP) and organizational strengthening strategy had been discussed and identified as parts of the MTCP2's intervention to reach the healthy and sustainable development of FOs, especially in Cambodia in the future.

During this reporting period, there are 38 FOs in network of MTCP2; there will be more FOs participation in the coming years. CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) has disseminated information of the MTCP2 to many other FOs included the farmers and nature net (FNN), Federation of Cambodian Farmer Organisations for Development (FCFD), the Federation of Farmer Associations Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia (FAEC), the Cambodian Community Savings Federation (CCSF) and the Farmers & Water Net (FWN). Based on our previous experiences in MTCP phase I and postponement of project in 2015, CFAP was proposed by the national working group (NWG) to continue execution of the project "MTCP2" from January 2014 to December 2016) in a rotation mandate of two years each. As the national implementing agency (NIA), CFAP has mobilized FOs at the country level, especially those who represent farmer members at national and sub-national level to participate in MTCP2, thus to achieve the planned goal that could serve direct benefits to farmer members.

1.2 General context of the challenges and opportunities related to project implementation in the country

Challenges: Many farmers' organisations in Cambodia are small scale-farmers and they are excessive dependence on external funding and they really need times to reach self-sustainability through a so called "Transition Period", in short, they are just being on the way forward. Most farmers' organizations could not achieve economies of scale, staff with limited knowledge, experiences, many FOs have no own office(s), there is very limited/zero understanding on Good Agricultural Practice Standard and GI (Geographical Indication) standard while among ASEAN countries expected to integrate ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) by 2015, networking is there, but still gap in practice, the roles of FOs and NGOs are still confused, sometimes it leads to a competition between FOs/FAs and NGOs as there is limited common understanding and cooperation. Through various studies, we could analyzed that IFAD country programme wishes to work independently and solely with its target groups as they have their own desired outcomes and M&E system that's why they are reluctant to engage FOs under MTCP with their projects and it is

required lots of discussion in advance if FOs-led/MTCP wanted to get their FOs involved in IFAD projects in the future.

The insufficiencies of business planning, business management and strategic business plan of most FOs at sub(national) levels, understanding the added value of FO is limited, there is still gap between FOs and FOs, FOs and development agencies, FOs and research institutes, FOs and Financial Institutions and FOs and the relevant governmental institutions, thus it is required to strengthen more involvement and discussion amongst relevant stakeholders and national policy and or information should have been structured well and effectively from national to sub national and relevant stakeholders such as FOs, especially the government both at sub(national) levels to minimize the gap and access to common understanding. The Government has very limited policy to support farmers and farmers' organizations. Yet, the FOs could access to loan/grant from the Banks and MFIs in Cambodia, this caused from the very limited policy of the government to support farmers and their organizations and needed to improve in the future.

Most FOs at sub(national) level also lack of good business plan and marketing plan include cost calculation and capacity to manage the businesses on a larger scale outside financial service, lack of agricultural technologies, lack of knowledge to prepare the ToT and extension services to farmer members, lack of knowledge on processing and packaging, lack of knowledge on enterprising produces to meet high market demands and market chain, advisory and training services to poor farmer members are also insufficiency, no regular marketing services for sale of their produces from farm gates to markets. Many farmers' organisations in Cambodia are small scale farmer' organisations, they work to represent farmer members at villages, commune/Sangkat and district level mostly.

Opportunity: However, depend on article 42 of the national constitution and new laws on NGOs& Association and Agricultural Cooperatives, farmers' organizations (FOs) in Cambodia got opportunity to cooperate with other stakeholders, development agencies and the government, as FOs/NGOs are independent organizations, they are non-political organization. Even though, there is limited policy to support farmers and farmers' organizations, but the government has prioritized agriculture sector and in-kind support to social action as well as social business of the FOs in a "doing and improvement methodology". Most FOs registered legally at both sub(national) level, Organizational structure established with clear roles, mandate and responsibility, Specialized groups established, Farmers and stakeholders participated, Added values of FOs disseminated to farmer members, Economic initiatives are being structured at all FOs in small scale, Annual meeting mentioned in policy/organizational statute, Monthly meeting mentioned in policy/organizational statute. All FOs in network have their-own profile made under support from MTCP2 and access to capacity building/trainings. MTCP2 has networked with local and international development agencies like UN agencies such as FAO and IFAD, moreover involvement of the government like Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Environment (MoE), Research Institute and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) office under the prime minister office and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDAs) at sub-national level in operational provinces/municipalities where at most IFAD operational areas and there is full in-kind support from the Royal Government of Cambodia to MTCP2, in general.

1.3 Key annual achievement of the project for 2015

I. Strengthening of FO and their network:

Institutional and operational capacities of the FOs have strengthened in correspondence with their roles, functions in policy process with respect to their respective organization and services to the members.

Activities 1:

1.1. Institutional Review

1.1.1. All FOs in existing network have reviewed and follow up their organizational services delivering to farmer members and challenges faced by FOs in network. Not only existing FOs in network have reviewed, but also new FOs like FAEC, FCFD and FWN. There are 38 FOs in network, they are categorized as follow:-

Group 1:

1). Svay chrum Agricultural Cooperatives (Svay Rieng), 2). Basac Agricultural Cooperatives (Svay Rieng), 3). Family Economic Development Association (Svay Rieng), 4). Krous Commune Development Association (Svay Rieng), 5). Svay Ang Agricultural Cooperative (Svay Rieng), 6). Check Agricultural Cooperatives (Svay Rieng), 7). Thnort Commune Farmer's Association (Svay Rieng), 8). Svay tayean Agricultural Cooperatives (Svay Rieng), 9). Phum Kantrean Agricultural Development Community (PKADC) Prey Veng province, 10). Mongkul Meanchey Agricultural Development Cooperative (ADCM), Prey Veng province, 11). Ponleu Kaksekor Thmey Association (PKT), Kandal province, 12). Kaksekor Livelihood Improvement Association (LCK), Kandal province, 13). Agricultural Development Cooperative of Trapang Russei (ADCTR), Kampong Thom province, 14). Melon Association SiemReap Meanchey (Siem Reap), 15). Kampot Pepper Promotion Association (KPPA), Kampot province, 16). Phum Yoeung Agrocultural Development Cooperatives (PYADC), Prey Veng province, 17). Federation of Farmers' Association Pronting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia (FAEC), Phnom Penh, 18). Federation of Cambodian Farmers' Organization for Development (FCFD), Phnom Penh, 19). Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP), Svay Rieng.

Group 2:

20). Ratanak Polrath Samakee Agricultural Cooperative (Kampot), 21). AngKor Dorn Thung Agricultural Cooperative (Kampot), 22). Ponhea angkor Chamroeun Chey Agricultural Cooperative (Kampot), 23). BengLeachBo Sambophal Development Agriculture Cooperative (K.Chhnang), 24). Thlok Vien Mean Chey Development Agriculture Cooperative (K.Chhnang), 25). Kaksekor Ning Thomcheat Development Agriculture Cooperative (K.Cham), 26). Agriculture Community of Phmon Domrey Romeal (Takeo), 27). Steung SlaKou Cooperative (Takeo), 28). Srok Samros Tapen Agriculture Develop Cooperative (Takeo), 29). Sensok TekThla Cooperative (Takeo), 30). Trapang Srangae Agricultural Cooperative (Takeo), 31). Sdok Sdam Agricultural Cooperative (Takeo), 32). Kdey Sangkhoem Agricultural Cooperative (Prey Veng), 33). Reakreay Agricultural Cooperative (Prey Veng), 34). Sambophal Russey Sanh Agriculture Cooperative (Prey Veng), 35). Chrey Chhouk Development Cooperative (Banteaymeanchey), 36). Kaksekor Samakee Rung roeung Agricultural Cooperative (Kampot), 37). Stung Chinit's Farmer Water User Community (Kampong Thom), 38). Farmer and Nature Net (FNN).

Group 3:

Non-MTCP2 network:

39). Thkov Agricultural Development Cooperative and 40). Rithy Ta Aung Agricultural Development Cooperative.

1.2. Operational Strengthening

1.2.1 *Review current status of FOs in network and their services to farmer members.*

As the national implementing agency (NIA), CFAP has discussed with all FOs in network during the visits and also FOs not in network to review their on-going activities and services delivering to farmer members. We learned that most FOs in network still continue savings activities, use of a revolving fund within their organizations, building capacity of farmers, farmer leaders and on the way forward enterprising members' produces to market. However, there is very little of services access to farmer members due to very limited resources (both funding and human) of FOs to cover large demands of poor farmer members at respective target areas, therefore external support is needed urgently. All FOs in MTCP2 network need more capacity building on organizational management, organizational leadership in FOs base style and financial management and reporting.

1.3. Networking

Communication with all networked FOs in the project (strategic networking and coordination) **(Follow up the activities of all involved FOs in the project by mean of travelling, telephone, Skype and E-mail).**

To continue MTCP2 activities properly, the organization (NIA) has advanced resources from other project(s) to support our staff members to execute at the ground level with all FOs and stakeholders in network. We have extended our network with national and international development agencies such as FOs-led in Cambodia, international consultant related to agriculture and climate change such as SNV, Mekong Institute (MI) in Khonkaen Thailand, the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) invited CFAP as the NIA to participate in the COP21 held in Paris, France from 30 November to 11 December 2015 and our existing national working group (NWG) members.

During our discussion, especially with FOs in network, we have updated developed news of the MTCP2 such as results of the M&E training workshop held in Jakarta, Indonesia 19-24 January 2015, budget status for 2015, current network of FOs in NWG, SRSC division (SEA+China, SA and the Pacific), AWPB and the LoA status as well since January till December 2015-2016.

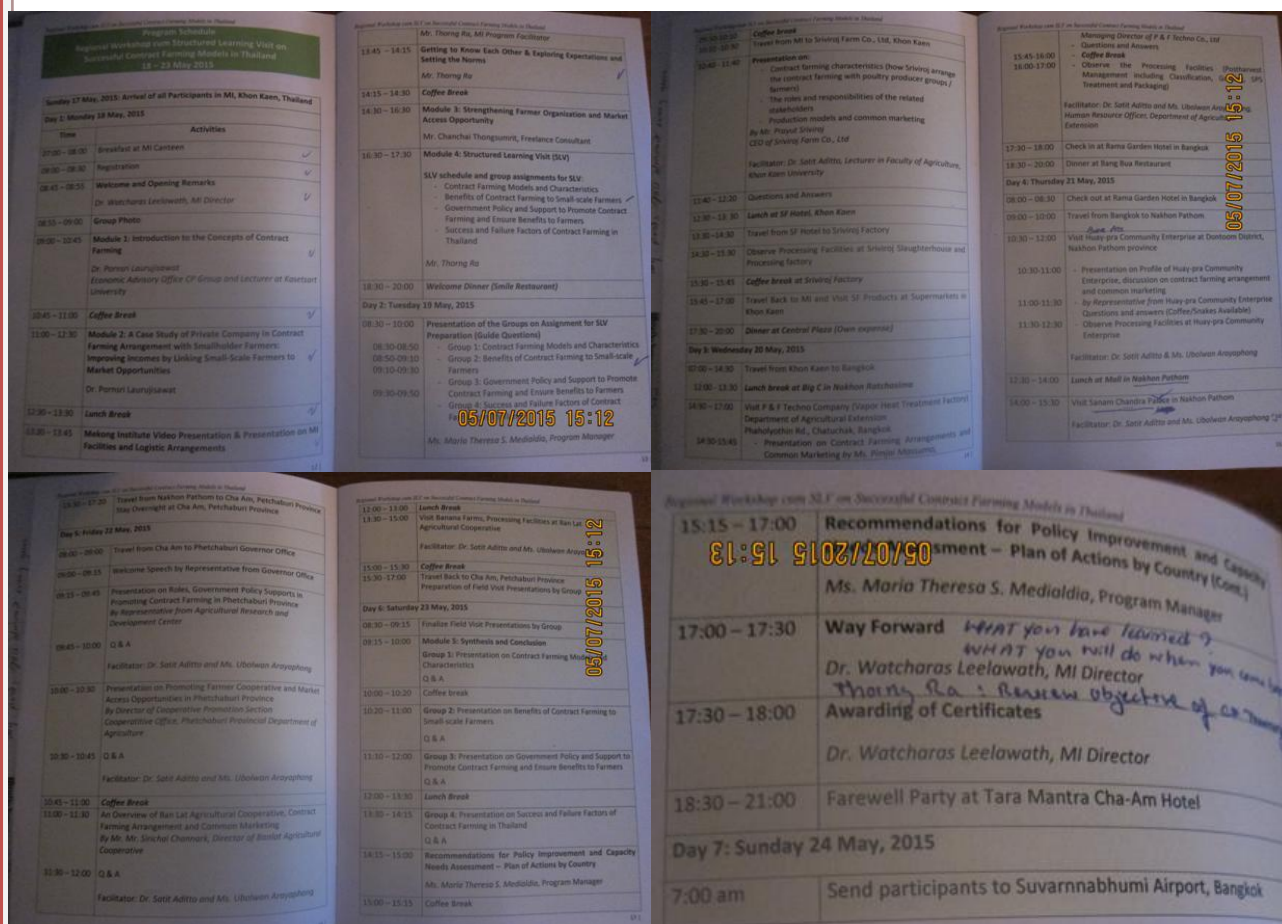
Minimizing gap is still the subject consider highly by CFAP as the NIA to further strengthening due to limited understanding of relevant stakeholders to ensure those farmers' organizations are recognized by the public as a key actor to produce and feed the community and the world, therefore FOs deserved proper support from the public, not only in-kind, but also in practices. Various missions/visits made since January 2015 till reporting period to meet with FOs in network and government officials both at sub-national and national level.

II. Participation of FOs in policy processes:

Because CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) of the Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii (MTCP2), the member of the National Technical Working Group on Water and Agriculture (TWG-WA) and we represent smallholder farmers' interests in Cambodia, sometimes we were invited by the Government (Cabinet of the Ministers, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Economic and Finance and Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries etc) at national level to participate in other national workshops, national policy related to agriculture and trainings related to farmers and public.

2.1 Regional Workshop cum Structured Learning Visit in Bangkok, Thailand.

2.1.1 : The regional workshop focused on successful contract farming of farmers in Thailand to produce for supply to high market both local and export market.



2.2 National workshop, Draft Law on Food Safety

2.2.1. The national workshop focused on inputs collection from all stakeholders, the program initiated by Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with FAO in Cambodia.

2.3 Results Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (RB-COSOP) 2014 Review Workshop

2.3.1. The objective is to review the progress of COSOP's impact on development effectiveness, the appropriateness of the strategies and approaches for achieving strategic objectives, the

relevant of strategic objectives to the current policy context and situation, alignment with key donor agencies and partners and the institutional support framework and implementation arrangement for the COSOP.

2.4 National Consultation Workshop on Contract Farming and Cross-border Contract Farming in Cambodia

2.4.1. The objective is to study the situation and policy on agricultural production through contract farming and cross-border contract farming, and looking for solutions that can help access to agricultural production in linkage to contract farming in Cambodia.

2.5 3rd Meeting of Technical Meeting Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW)

2.5.1. The purpose of the meeting was to review, discuss and approve the ToR for TWG-AW Secretariat and some involved matters such as de-briefing on Agriculture Service Program for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE), Agricultural Extension Policy, Water Development for Agriculture Sector as well as drought situation and future prediction.

2.6 Start-Up Workshop of the Agriculture Service Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE)

2.6.1 The purpose of the workshop was to further discussion with relevant stakeholders such government, researches institutes, inter(national) development agencies, private sector and civil society on MAFF's policy on agriculture extension and Climate Change Action Plan of the MAFF for seven years (2018-2014). This project target 120,000 poor and vulnerable small holder farmers to develop profitable and resilient farm businesses in Cambodia.

2.7 Consultation meeting organized by MAFF, MoC and Grow Asia

2.7.1 The objective is to share the details of Grow Asia Model and proposed partnership for Cambodia, Consult stakeholders, and Agree priority focuses areas. The meeting also discussed for the establishment of the Cambodian Sustainable Agriculture Partnership (CSAP).

III. FO Services and involvement in Agricultural Development Programs:

Strengthened FOs providing effective pro-poor services and actively participating in agriculture and rural development, in complement with Agriculture development programs' interventions where applicable

3.1. Development of cooperation with FOs and other development agencies under MTCP2

3.1.1 : Missions to review on collaboration opportunities among FOs in network with IFAD country program to focus on capacity building (To see whether FOs in network involved in IFAD programme).

As the National Implementing Agency (NIA), CFAP expected to mobilize more national FOs at the countrywide as mentioned earlier to participate in MTCP2 to achieve the planned goal that could serve direct benefits to farmer members in return, to enable FOs participation in the project implementation actively to reach common goal of farmers' organizations based with sustainability. Parts of tasks and responsibilities (responsible agency) were shared among FOs in network currently still only with FNN, and expected others in the future. In order to minimize the gap between relevant parties, the NIA has conducted various missions and communications to all FOs

both in network and not in network include the Government officials like Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries, Provincial Governors and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDAs), therefore MTCP2 has fully supported from stakeholders and the government in Cambodia. So far, there were several inter(national) development agencies, private sector have networked such as IFAD, SDC, EU, SNV, AVSF, CIRD, Media (Delight Co.ltd), SOMA Co.ltd, Aoen Super Market, and many others.

During our meeting with **H.E Pro. Ty Sokhun** on 8th January 2015, he expressed his appreciation to CFAP as the NIA to operate MTCP in Cambodia, he encouraged strongly to the growth of farmers' organisations in Cambodia as he was optimistic to the economic initiatives from the bottom up that could response to the sustainable development, self sustainability of farmers and farmers' organisations, it is more effective when FOs-led started from bottom approach and the government started had started from top down approach, thus it can reach the common goal in development. He added that engagement of the project with climate change would be helpful to small scale farmers directly in Cambodia, especially household ponds. All PDAs visited by the NIA, they welcomed to MTCP in their respective provinces; they will disseminate information to FOs in their provinces to participate in this project.

During our missions to all targeted areas, especially those provinces geographically along Tonle Sap lake and five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot) where there is the Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment (PADEE) to see whether there are FOs in MTCP2 network involved in the project funded by IFAD. If so, how many? If not, whether there is any opportunity for FOs in MTCP2 network participates in the future, when and where?. According to our understanding during a meeting with Mr. **Meng Sakphouseth** on 8th of January 2015, IFAD country representative, FOs in MTCP network can involve IFAD country program unless we have involved since a start of projects initiatives together between FOs and IFAD and the supervision mission is made under IFAD, this way might the only doors access to support from IFAD in the future. Again, we met Mr. **Meng Sakphouseth**, IFAD country representative on 23rd December 2015 to further discuss with him about possible support of IFAD in Cambodia to MTCP2. As a result, we have identified key outcomes as follow:-

1. Strengthen the voice of the farmer

- Participate with policy forum such as TWGAW. CFAP is already a member of this TWG, next plan is to include FNN.
- More public awareness campaign which includes leaflet, news, radio, TV, website, and facebook.
- Formalize and enlarge the National Farmer Forum to become the dialogue forum between Farmers and Government.
- Organize thematic discussion on specific policy issue between sector ministry and farmers.
- Organize courtesy visit of farmer to minister in relevant ministry

2. Improve servicing the farmer

- Development the service provider list and mapping of model farmer
- Continue to strengthen the farmer organization through capacity building exercise.
- Linking farmer organization to market.

A country representative of IFAD, Mr. Meng Sakphouseth requested strongly to Mr. Beniot Thierry, the country programme manager of IFAD for Cambodia to support MTCP2 to implement the above action plan for 2016, CFAP as the NIA prepared the Action Plan and AWPB and submitted to the country programme manager of IFAD for Cambodia.

The means of communication conducted through missions and phone call to the target provinces/municipalities as follow:

Government:

1. Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
2. Ministry of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (MAFF), Secretary of state (Vice minister)
3. Ministry of Environment
4. Provincial department of agriculture, Prey Veng
5. Provincial department of agriculture, Kandal
6. Provincial department of agriculture, Kampong Chhnang
7. Provincial department of agriculture, Kampot
8. Provincial department of agriculture, Takeo
9. Provincial department of agriculture, Siem Reap
10. Provincial department of agriculture, Svay Rieng

EU:

1. EU delegate to Cambodia.

IFAD:

2. IFAD country representative, Phnom Penh.

SDC:

1. SDC country representative, Phnom Penh.

SNV:

1. SNV country representative, Phnom Penh.

Mekong Institute:

1. Mekong Institute during workshop organized by GDA-MAFF funded by New Zealand aid programme.

ACTED:

1. ACTED, Phnom Penh

CIRD:

1. CIRD, Phnom Penh

ADDA:

1. ADDA, Siem Reap

3.2. Collaboration with IFAD country programme and or Ministry of Economy and Finance (MoEF).

- 3.2.1. : Participation in agriculture development programmes in IFAD country actions (Like meeting to review on COSOP progress report 2014 held last 12th February 2015)
- 3.2.2. : Participation in implementation support and in implementing activities, subcomponents or components in IFAD-assisted projects where applicable, and in the other agriculture development programmes where appropriate

Actually, CFAP is one of the Country Programme Management Team (CPMT) members of the COSOP, however we were invited to participate in few meetings since the draft programme in 2007 and 2009, then the last invitation was in February 2015.

2. ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

Achieved results

2.1. Meeting to review on collaboration opportunity with provincial department of agriculture(s).



Various meetings conducted by CFAP as a NIA to review on collaboration opportunity with PDA(s) in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompot, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap. For those five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kompot), we got opportunity to discuss on PADEE project funded by IFAD in collaboration with the RGC to see whether PADEE can support FOs in MTCP2 network.

2.2. Meeting to review on-going activities of FOs and collaboration opportunity with other projects, especially IFAD projects in the areas.



Various meetings conducted by CFAP as a NIA to review on-going activities of FOs in network and collaboration opportunity with other projects in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Kompot, Kampong Chhnang, Takeo, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap. For those five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kompot), we have shared general overview of the project “PADEE” to FOs in network, especially in the five provinces where the project supported. We encouraged farmer leaders to find opportunity to meet with PDA’s director in each province whether PADEE project can involve our farmer members within the project.

2.3. Capacity building “Training workshop on M&E and Financial Management” held on 20-23 January 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia.



Objectives:

The re-orientation and training workshop hopes to:

1. Generate deeper appreciation and clearer understanding of the tools related to MTCP2 monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management and financial management.
2. Improve skill in actual use of MTCP2 tools for narrative and financial reporting at all levels – national, sub-regional and regional.
3. Enhance coordination among implementing agencies based on clearer understanding of roles and functions and use of harmonized project tools and system.

Expected Outputs:

At the end of the re-orientation and training workshop, the following outputs are expected:

1. Finalized 5 year Qualitative Target based on MTCP2 log-frame
2. Finalized 2015 action plan and budget incorporating the agreed thrust, SIS mission recommendations and action points from two regional trainings on seeds and rural women.
3. Improved letter of agreement (LOA) with clear specification of roles and responsibilities
4. Drafted Annual Procurement plan

5. Clarified guidelines and standard operating procedures related to coordination of activities at all levels – national, sub-regional, regional
6. All key project staff members from NIA, SRIA and RIA with facebook account and demonstrated capacity to do uploading of reports, drafting news and featured stories in MTCP2 website, facebook and other social media tools.
7. All key project staff members from NIA, SRIA and RIA able to properly comply with all MTCP2 financial related forms.

Activities during training workshop:

All participants have opportunity to discuss the topics in each session/item following by doing exercises accordingly to ensure they got on the topics.

Participants:

Representatives of FOs in MTCP2 network for South East Asia Plus China participated in the workshop, those are Cambodia, Indonesia, LaoPDR, Myanmar, Philippine and Vietnam Plus China.

2.4. Advisory Mission(s)



As the national implementing agency (NIA), CFAP expected to mobilize more national FOs at the countrywide to participate in MTCP2 to achieve the planned goal that could serve direct benefits to farmer members. To enable FOs participation in the project implementation actively, parts of tasks and responsibilities were shared among FOs in network, currently only with FNN, and expected to be another FOs-led in the NWG in the future.

The mission visited to 11 provinces/municipalities, the mission conducted by CFAP (NIA) in collaboration with all staff members and FOs relate to the visits.

Objective(s)

General objectives

1. To review on collaboration opportunities among FOs in network with IFAD country programme to focus on capacity building.
2. To see whether FOs in network involved in IFAD country programme.
3. To see how can MTCP2 engage with IFAD target groups/FOs to diversify benefits for farmers,
4. To seek for more participation of FOs in MTCP2 network, especially national FOs.
5. To share experiences of MTCP with stakeholders.

Specific objectives

1. Giving advisory support and facilitate to strengthen FOs in MTCP2 network in order them to get access to proper capacity and self sustainability in the future, we aim to strengthen their capacity as follow:-
 - 1.1. Associative functioning of the FOs,
 - 1.2. Governing structure in FO base style,
 - 1.3. Positioning of the staff members and committee,
 - 1.4. Organizational management in FOs base style,
 - 1.5. Added value of FOs and mutual interaction between FOs and members,
 - 1.6. Legal registration of FOs with public service providers (state),
 - 1.7. Independency of FOs as a membership based organization

a. **Meeting to review on collaboration opportunity with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)**



H.E Pro. Ty Sokhun expressed his appreciation to CFAP as the NIA to operate MTCP2 in Cambodia, he encouraged strongly to the growth of farmers' organisations in Cambodia as he was optimistic to the economic initiatives that could response to the sustainable development in Cambodia, self-sustainability of small scale farmers and farmers' organisations, according to him, it is more effective when FOs-led started from bottom approach and the government had started from top

down approach, thus it can reach the common goal in development in the future. He added that engagement of the project with climate change would be helpful to small scale farmers directly in Cambodia, especially household ponds as parts of the solution in agriculture. He also encouraged us having further discussion with IFAD country programme representative and PDAs to find the ways forward cooperation in the future.

All PDAs, we visited they welcomed to MTCP2 in their respective provincial departments; we had a good discussion with them, to understand common issues of farmers they agreed with us to disseminate information through their meetings to FOs within their provinces to participate in this project in a volunteering basis.

b. **Meeting to review on collaboration opportunity with IFAD country programme in Cambodia**

During our missions to all targeted areas, especially those provinces geographically along Tonle Sap lake and five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot) where there is the Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment (PADEE) to see whether there are FOs in MTCP2 network involved in the project funded by IFAD. If so, how many? If not, whether there is any opportunity for FOs in MTCP2 network participates in the future, when and where?. According to our understanding during a meeting with Mr. **Meng Sakphouseh** on 8th of January 2015, IFAD country representative, FOs in MTCP network can involve IFAD country program unless we have involved since a start of projects initiatives together between FOs and IFAD and the supervision mission is made under IFAD, this way might the only doors access to support from IFAD in the future.

2.5. **2nd MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting**



The 2nd MTCP2 National Advisory Committee (NAC) held on 19 June 2015, at Tonle Basac ii, Phnom Penh. The meeting was facilitated by CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) in collaboration with FNN and participated by all National Advisory Committee members come from the five different organizations.

The 2nd MTCP2 NAC had adopted the agenda as follow:

0900-1000	Registration of the participants
1000-1015	Introductions of the participants
1015-1030	Opening remarks by Mr. Soeur Rany, chairman of the NAC.

1030-1045	Coffee break
1045-1100	MTCP2 Annual Narrative Report 2014.
1100-1145	Presentations by Mr. Sok Sotha, managing director of CFAP on MTCP2 status in behalf of the NIA “Annual Work Plan and Budget, Annual Procurement Plan, New members of the National Working Group following suggestion of IFAD during 1 st MTCP2 NAC and up to date news of MTCP2”.
1145-1215	-Discussion
1215-1230	Closing remarks by Ms. An Sarun, vice chairwoman of MTCP2.
1230-	Lunch Break

The participants:

-10 participants, 5 persons are members of the National Advisory Committee (NAC), 2 persons come from a partner organization FNN and 3 persons come from CFAP as MTCP NIA to facilitate the meeting program.

The results of the 2nd NAC meeting are as follow:

1. Brief presentation of the MTCP2 background, FOs participation, profiling of FOs, study/research on marketing and new MTCP2 national working group members as suggested by IFAD during our first MTCP2 National Advisory Committee (NAC) held last June 2014.
2. Annual narrative report 2014 was presented to all NAC members and the participants for their information of what had been achieved, what had not been achieved and what to do next and why?. CFAP as NIA had also explained about planned activities, budget and financial difficulties while sometimes it required the NIA to advance funding from other projects to implement the planned activities. To do this, sometimes affected to financial policy of other projects.
3. Reviewed of MTCP2 Cambodia annual work plan, budget and annual procurement plan following by active discussion amongst all participants and NAC members.
4. NAC members, CFAP and FNN agreed to keep previous budget request for 2015 submitted to SRSC/RSC the amount of USD230,221.00 (two hundred thirty thousand, two hundred and twenty one US dollars only). However, CFAP has also presented the provided budget amount of USD160,861.00 sent by SRSC/RSC to CFAP as NIA so far. With this regard, all participants agreed to leave this on final decision making made by the project relevant decision maker(s) both at IFAD and SRSC/RSC.
5. When there is any change in term of grant amount, the participants agreed solely to adjust the budget base on actual changes by each item/category. The NIA is responsible to work on this adjustment to suit actual budget.
6. CFAP as NIA had also presented that expenses should not be more than 10% of provided budget by each item base on financial guidelines of MTCP2, if there is any increasing in term of actual market prices, and then the executor(s) must consult with relevant accountants to find solution. All participants agreed on this guideline.
7. The participants agreed solely that each executor’s organization must be responsible for their own Annual Procurement Plan (APP) in item of Responsible Agency following by their own financial manual/guidelines or policy.
8. The role of National Advisory Committee has to advise and finally agree to the achieved results of all executors’ organizations as they have already agreed by the

board of their own organizations following MTCP2 budget guidelines as well. If they have any unclear points, then they reserved the right to always consult with accountant of the NIA.

9. The participants agreed that at least two National Farmers' Organizations will be registered as the National Working Group Members in 2015.
10. CFAP as the NIA extended information on organization of the SRSC-SEA Meeting, expected to be held on 28-30 July 2015 in Siem Reap and help facilitating of a study visit from Lao PDR, the visit could be before or after the SRSC-SEA meeting. CFAP and FNN are expected to have further technical meeting to facilitate the coming events. Exact date of the meeting will be set up later.

2.6. Policy Dialogue on the Role of Technology Transfer in Agriculture for Sustainable Development Outcomes

On 10th of February 2015, there was a 3rd SATNET Policy Dialogue on the 'Role of Technology Transfer in Agriculture for Sustainable Development Outcomes' workshop brought into renewed focus the importance of technology transfer within the post 2015 agenda. The dialogue workshop participated by over seventy senior-level representatives of government research, extension institutions, farmers' organizations, international organizations, academia and private sector in the Asia-Pacific region. In behalf of farmers in Cambodia, CFAP was invited by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) of the United Nations to make a presentation to share common challenges, impacts of agricultural technology transfer through working with communities/farmers' organizations based approaches, experiences, technology transfer, lessons learned and solutions faced by small scale farmers in Cambodia.

One of the specific objectives of the meeting was to showcase efforts by different stakeholders to promote innovation and technology transfer in agriculture, particularly with a focus on smallholder farmers. Participatory approaches that actively engage all relevant stakeholders in the planning and execution of technology transfer initiatives, including the farmer communities who are their intended beneficiaries, are critical for ensuring the successful adoption of the technologies. Such participatory approaches provide an important feedback mechanism to address local farmer needs and facilitate broad-based stakeholder buy-in which supports sustainable outcomes.

2.7. The Asia-Pacific Local Champions Exhibition



The Exhibition brings together local champions with the public sector, universities, NGOs and cooperation agencies. This groundbreaking event would be a unique opportunity to build personal contacts with outstanding rural women and men, promoting innovations in sustainable rural and agricultural development in the region(s), with special focus on the involvement of rural youth.

Two FOs of MTCP2 Cambodia (CFAP and FNN) were invited to participated in this very important event held on 10-12 August 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

2.8. The follow up visit of CFAP's managing director and teamwork



In September 2015, CFAP's managing director, Sok Sotha visited several the multiple agricultural farmer members to follow up the previous recommendations to improve vegetable production and crops production for smallholder farmers to grow both short term and long term varieties of rice, crops and veggies that could response to climate change and quick changes of the weather patterns. Among those recommendations, Moringa (MRUM) was

introduced by CFAP to farmer members strongly as it can grow in current climate change condition, moreover MRUM is believed to help our health from threats of diseases as it contains some helped elements such as iron, calcium, vitamin C, protein, potassium and vitamin A based on some studies. Amongst those farmers, he met Ms. Sok Sarin, a farmer grows about 500 plants, the plants aged 3months and expected to harvest fully in next 3 months. Organic Moringa can be used as healthy veggies.

During his visits, many farmers had already harvested the first crop and they were under soil preparing for the second crops production of the year.

CFAP's managing director teamwork also visited the raised bed gardens model in Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives, the program started in June 2015 in collaboration with SNV in Cambodia. As a result, the introduced organic crops/vegetables have grown very well. This raised bed garden model was expected to scale up by small holder farmers in the future.

2.9. The Meeting to strengthen collaboration with other farmers' organizations in Cambodia, 7 October 2015

In order to extend more network of farmers' organizations led in Cambodia, CFAP in collaboration with FAEC, FCFD and FWN to organize brief meeting facilitated by CIRD. The meeting held on 7th October 2015, CFAP's board members and a managing director met with FOs-led colleagues as leaders/representatives of farmers' organizations to extend network among FOs in 15 provinces in Cambodia. As a result, the FOs colleagues agreed to strengthen collaboration and looking for development of projects to support farmers' organizations in this network in the future. CIRD was willing to facilitate and seeking for funding to support the FOs. The meeting also participated by ADG.



2.10. Start Up Workshop Agriculture Services Programme For Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE), 8-9 October 2015



On 8-9 Oct 2015, CFAP represented by a managing director participated in the Opening Ceremony Start Up Workshop Agriculture Services Programme For Innovation, Resilience and Extension (ASPIRE). H.E the Minister for MAFF opened the workshop. The workshop aimed to strengthen projects funded by IFAD and the RGC to support in agriculture and to mobilized resources to achieved the planned goal, hopefully farmer members of CFAP could get access to support from the project

“ASPIRE”. This is a seven year programme, 2015-2021 targeted 10 provinces in Cambodia. CFAP was also selected by ASPIRE as an interested partner to brief about the background, work experiences and services of the Federation to the national and international participants in the workshop.

2.11. IFA Crossroads Asia-Pacific Conference, 20-22 October 2015, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

CFAP was invited to participate in the annual IFA Crossroads Asia-Pacific Conference organized by the International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The conference organized every year a regional conference for its members involved in the Asia-Pacific market. This is a very popular IFA event, gathering approximately 400 delegates. The conference addresses a wide range of topics in relation to regional agricultural and trade policy, fertilizer supply and demand, agronomic matters and many other topics involved. One of the sessions in Kuala Lumpur in 2015 would be dedicated to national markets in Southeast Asia. In view of Cambodia’s fast economic and agricultural development, CFAP’s Representative Ms. Kong Sreyleap presented about CFAP as the FOs-led organization in general, programs, activities and services with farmers and FOs as members, General overviews of agriculture, Agricultural sector, Fertilizer and Policy on agriculture in Cambodia.

2.12. 3rd MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meeting for South East Asia, 26-30 October 2015

CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) hosted the 3rd MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meeting for Southeast Asia (SRSC-SEA) in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in collaboration with FOs in network. The SRSC meeting held 26-30 October 2015. The 1st SRSC-SEA held in Hanoi, Vietnam and the 2nd SRSC-SEA held in Jakarta, Indonesia. The objective was to updated status of MTCP2, reviewed programme design, grant agreement, financial reporting system and Knowledge Management



(KM). The meeting participated by FOs's representatives come from Cambodia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Myanmar, LaoPDR while China (visa issue) and Philippine (country meeting).

2.13. Training Workshop On Financial System and Reporting to FOs under MTCP2



MTCP2 Cambodia organized the Specific Training Workshop on Financial System and Reporting to all FOs in network. The objective of training is to strengthen the capacity of FOs/Coops to prepare financial report well for their respective organization and in order to contribute and be ready prior to Asian Economic Community Integration in the coming days as well. There are 36 farmers' organizations (Producers' associations/coops) come from 11 provinces/municipalities participate in this training workshop.

Specific objectives:

1. *Provide a technical training on Financial System to ensure that FOs/Coops staff members/committee members could understand of how to produce financial report.*
2. *FOs/Coops in MTCP2 network got access to advisory support on financial reporting in a professional manner.*
3. *Financial system and or financial format forms have developed for each FO/Coop in MTCP2 network*



4. *FOs/Coops got access to advisory support on financial audit and control.*

2.14. 4th National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop (NFFC)

The 4th NFFC held on 24th December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia under the theme “Agriculture for Food Security, Nutrition and Economy.

General Objectives

Following the fund provided by IFAD, EU and SDC through AFA/LVC as the large grant recipient(s) to this intervention directly with farmers' organisations base in Asia and the Pacific. These are enhanced institutional and human capacities of farmers' organizations in Asia-Pacific to research, extension, education, economic initiatives, communications and to access knowledge sharing tools and innovations in agricultural development for sustainable natural resource management and food security.

Strengthening network between farmers' organizations and stakeholders (Government, Private sector and Civil society) will minimize gap between those institutions with the farming communities.

The national farmers' forum aims as follow:

1. Identification of key solution of small scale farmers for sustainable agriculture, regular income and capacity development in response to climate change (adaptation and resilience).
2. Minimize gap between farmers and farmers' organizations with stakeholders such as development agencies, research institutes, academy, media, private sector and the government in Cambodia.
3. Continue strengthening the involvement of FOs/Coops to participate in the implementation of the MTCP2 in Cambodia.
4. Finding strategies to make small producers and their producing organizations sustainable, thus the added value of FOs is known to the public.
5. Linkage agriculture access to policy support sufficiently.

Expected outputs

- (1) Small scale farmers have knowledge on adaptation and resilience in response to the changes of climate effectively; therefore they can continue producing with profits.
- (2) Farmers got opportunity to cooperate with stakeholders at all levels.
- (3) Small holder farmers and their organizations got opportunity to share common issues, challenges and solution with relevant stakeholders, therefore they could access to opportunity for collaboration.
- (4) The added value of the farmers' organizations will be recognized at the national and international level.
- (5) Farmers and FOs have identified strategies forward self sustainability in the future.
- (6) Farmers and FOs could get access to policy that can support farming activities.

Participants

-58 farmer leaders/representatives of farmers' organizations (producer association/cooperatives) from 11 provinces/municipalities in Cambodia and

Government:

-CARD
-MAFF
-MoE
-PDAs

Cambodia MTCP2-AFOSP

International Development Agency:

-IFAD

-EU

University:

-Svay Rieng University

Media:

TVs (Bayon, CNC, TVK), Radio (Romdul Svay Rieng)

-Others



Full report is available in a separate version.

2.15. 3rd MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting



The 3rd MTCP2 National Advisory Committee (NAC) held on 30 December 2015, at Cambodian Red Cross Guest House Conference Hall, Svay Rieng. The meeting was facilitated by CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) in collaboration with FNN and participated by all National Advisory Committee members.

The 3rd MTCP2 NAC had adopted the agenda as follow:

09:00-09:30	Registration of the participants
09:30-09:45	Introduction of the participants
09:45-10:00	Opening remarks by Mr. Chhuon Sarin, Chairman of CFAP
10:00-10:15	Group Photo
10:15-10:30	Break
10:30-10:45	Review on executed activities 2015 by Sok Sotha, managing director of CFAP
10:45-11:00	Review on APP, AWPB and AAP for 2016
11:00-11:15	Presentation of profiling methodology and database collection for new profiling of FOs in MTCP2 network
11:15-11:30	Wrap up and conclusion of the 3 rd NAC
11:30-11:45	Closing remarks by Mr. Seur Rany, chairman of FNN
11:45-13:30	Lunch

The participants:

-12 participants, 4 female. are members of the National Advisory Committee (NAC), 3 persons come from a partner organization FNN and 9 persons come from CFAP as MTCP NIA to facilitate the meeting program.

The results of the 3rd NAC meeting are as follow:

1. Activities of MTCP2 Cambodia in 2015 were presented to all the participants during the 3rd NAC.
2. The results of FOs profiling were presented to all the participants during the 3rd NAC. The committee suggested that the profiling of FOs should be conducted every year to update information on time.
3. The MTCP2 Cambodia needs more capacity building involved in the sustainability of farmers' organizations.
4. FOs need getting access to finance (loan/grant) from Banks/MFIs.
5. FOs need getting access to financial sustainability through a sustainable saving and use of a revolving fund within their own organization in the future.

6. FOs need getting access to training on processing, packaging, transportation and enterprising of produces to market regularly.
7. The NIA and NAC members agreed to the registration of new 6 NWG members in 2015, so there are 38 FOs in MTCP2 Cambodia (9FOs come from Svay Rieng, 2FOs come from Kandal, 6FOs come from Prey Veng, 2FOs come from Kampong Thom, 5FOs come from Kampot, 2FOs come from Kampong Chhnang, 1FO come from Kampong Cham, 6FOs come from Takeo, 1FO come from Siem Reap, 1FO come from Banteay Meanchey and 3FOs come from Phnom Penh). MTCP2 Cambodia expected more national farmers' organizations to participate in the network in coming years.
8. Due challenges on technology, the 3rd NAC proposed that specific training on use of computer and computer is needed by the National Working Group members to enable better work at office of FOs.
9. The 3rd NAC proposed that FOs must be trained to become a professional service providers, thus to extend services directly to farmer members.

2.16. Other activities conducted by our partner in network

- i. Strengthen 15 FOs in network by participating in a monthly meeting of these FOs to advise on savings principle, business plan and planning of next meeting at FOs etc.
- ii. Net work with provincial department of agriculture in target areas of FNN
- iii. Link farmers to market, especially those who produce organic produces
- iv. Invited FOs in network to participate in FNN annual assembly held in Kabas district, Takeo province. The GA was participated by a former minister of MAFF, H.E Mr. Chan Sarun.
- v. Hosted a study visit of Care Cambodia to visit animal feed cooperative and Dorei Romill
- vi. Hosted a study visit of Star Kampuchea to visit rice mill cooperative and self help saving group
- vii. On 30th of January 2015, FNN organized a fair at Tramkak district, Takeo province participated by around 200 participants, 41 female.
- viii. On 2nd of February 2015, our out-standing farmers in Sithor Kandal district network, Prey Veng, province included Mr. Ung Touch, Mr. Ream Ny and two colleagues were invited by PDA of Prey Veng, to attend a meeting with H.E Chea Chanto, Governor of Cambodia National Bank, at Baphnom district, Prey Veng province. Among them were included all district governors in the province, police Inspectors, commune chiefs and villages.
- ix. On 10th of February 2015, Secretariat staff, Pan Sopheap, and Sean Buntha, participated in a GA of Russey Sanh Cooperative, Sithor Kandal district, Prey Veng province. Other stakeholders were included head and deputy head of PDA of Prey Veng, district governor, chief of district bureau of agricultures, 3 commune chiefs, villages, local policemen, and CEDAC's representative.
- x. On 12th of February 2015, FNN was invited to attend in a workshop on Country Strategic Opportunity Program (COSOP) at Raffle Le Royal Hotel, Phnom Penh, where around 60 participants participated. Among them were included H.E Mam Amnat and H.E Ty Sokun, secretary of states of MAFF, representatives from Ministry of Economic and Finance, representatives of Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC),

- IFAD country director for Cambodia, Mr. Benoit, DPA representatives from five target provinces and other stakeholders such as SNV, FAO, ADB, WB and so on.
- xi. 6th of March 2015, FNN's chairperson, Mr. Seu Rany, and FNN's vice-chair, Ms. Khuon Sey, were invited to attend a consultation meeting on agriculture strategic plan for 2014-2018 at Cambodianna hotel, Phnom Penh.
 - xii. On 9-12th of March 2015, FNN hosted a regional visit of members of AFA. Two visitors from Nepal Land Rights Forum (Nepal), two from Alliansi Peasant Indonesia (API), and one from secretariat of AFA. Meanwhile, FNN's chairperson and staff members also accompanied the visitors to (1) visit self-help saving groups, RMC and Clean Drinking Water coop project in Sithor Kandal district, Prey Veng province, (2) visit irrigation system of Farmer and Water Net project in Kampong Thom province, (3) visit organic vegetable producer groups in Kampong Chhnang province, and (4) visit CEDAC's enterprise and NAP-Shops in Phnom Penh.
 - xiii. On 16th of March 2015, Representatives of CEDAC, Mr. Sim Samoeun, and FNN, Mr. Pan Sopheap, were invited to participate in Mid Term Review Meeting of Project for Agriculture Development and Economic Empowerment (PADEE), at MAFF. Among them were included H.E Mam Amnat, Secretary of State of MAFF, IFAD BOD's Team, and representatives from MEF, other departments of MAFF, FAO, SNV and relevant agencies.
 - xiv. On 25-28th of March 2015, Representatives of CEDAC, Mr. Him Noeun, and FNN, Mr. Chhong Sophal, were invited to participate in A Seminar on Food Security and Nutrition in Malaysia.
 - xv. On 28th of March 2015, FNN's Prey Kabas district network, Takeo province, organized a stakeholder forum in combined with a GA of the district, where around 112 (whom 56 were female) attended. Among them were included former Minister of MAFF, H.E Chan Sarun, State Minister-now, Dr. Mak Soeun, Head of Department of Agriculture, Mr. Nhep Sron, chairperson of PDA and deputy chairperson of PDA, district governor, commune chiefs and other stakeholder attended.
 - xvi. Participated in the Multi-Stakeholders Consultation on Agro-ecology in Asia and the Pacific.
 - xvii. Making profiling of FOs as a part of responsible agency of MTCP2.

3. MAJOR ISSUES AND CONCERNS

3.1. Added value of FOs and farmers' participation

- 3.1.1. Most farmers' organizations in Cambodia are small scale, they represent at commune/Sangkat, district and at sub-national level.
- 3.1.2. Understanding of FOs-based and added value of FOs in a membership based style is limited and they still expected more on external support.
- 3.1.3. Due unclear of the added value of FOs, sometimes there is a competition between FOs and NGOs that lead to slowdown the growth of FOs in Cambodia.
- 3.1.4. Because there is not clear of NGOs workers on the added value of FOs, therefore there is very limited cooperation of NGOs with FOs in Cambodia, most of NGOs work directly with farmers or small groups of producers that we could not foresee of their long run. It means after the project finished, then they also finished.
- 3.1.5. Most farmers in Cambodia now are aging,
- 3.1.6. Farmers still expected something when we invited them to participate in other meetings or trainings, even in the villages as they are poor.

3.2. Limited economic initiatives, enterprising of local produces and technical skills

- 3.2.1. Limited production capacity due to lack of technical and processing skills, lack of access to information, little access to water for farming activities, weakness in pest and diseases control, no access to good seeds/fertilizer and agri-tools,
- 3.2.2. Limited marketing of local produces due to limited access to markets for sale in a regular basis of products of small rural producers,
- 3.2.3. Limited sale of local produces on markets,
- 3.2.4. Local produces are not known to traders and other new clients broadly,
- 3.2.5. No access to market information and market demands of produces daily, weekly, monthly and seasonally,
- 3.2.6. Knowledge and skills in marketing are very limited and need to train to FOs leaders for implementation in place,
- 3.2.7. Limited business development due to lack of entrepreneurial skill,
- 3.2.8. FOs have limited human resources (staff) to assist members/farmers due to large assistance requirements of farmer members,
- 3.2.9. Members do not pay annual membership fee regularly due to limited services of FOs to members and much expectation of members to external support,
- 3.2.10. Most committee members at sub-national FOs work in a volunteer basis due to lack of knowledge and innovation to generate income to reach self supporting of their organization in the future and depending much on external support,
- 3.2.11. Farmers/producers lack of technical manual protocols to assist their producing activities such as technical rice growing, technical vegetable growing, and technical poultries rearing, and saving principles /using a revolving fund.
- 3.2.12. Limited knowledge in produces processing, packaging and transportation,
- 3.2.13. There is limited/no own shop sells regularly at FOs level.
- 3.2.14. Limited/zero access to loan services from the MFI/Bank with low interest rate,

- 3.2.15. Weak organizational capacity at FOs level, due to no expertise in marketing and business development, still limited functioning of external support as a farmers' organization, and weak data recording on production and marketing.

3.3. MTCP2 Resources and Processing

- 3.3.1. There is limited/no budget to continue planned activities since January till October 2015,
- 3.3.2. NIA has to advance budget from other project(s) to continue MTCP2's activities, and it is hard to lobby other project as well.
- 3.3.3. There is a very slow process, in term of budget installment and LoA as well.
- 3.3.4. NIA has a heavy burden to contribute to the project while farmers' organizations are not strong in term of self finance.

3.4. Human resource

- 3.4.1. Due limited salary support from the project, so it is not easy to reach resource persons to hold a position at the beginning of the year 2015 within MTCP2.
- 3.4.2. More contribution from the NIA to develop such working documents and follow large requirements of the MTCP2 working tools.

4. LESSONS LEARNED

4.1. Visited to producer groups/farmers

There were 38 FOs in network were visited by the NIA under MTCP2 (gained 6FOs compared to 2014) as a result few more FOs-led got interested in participating in the MTCP2 NWG members. There are 87,500 household members, 53,721 hh females (61%). MTCP2 Cambodia is planning to reach 150,000 HHs, 55% female in operational area. Through our visits, we could realise that most farmers as members of the FOs got access to training on agricultural technical skills, basic economic initiative knowledge and organizational management skills, however they seem difficult to apply knowledge due to limited resource to function and working in a volunteering basis of the committee members instead of staff members as most of them have no regular budget to hire staff work at the secretariat. Moreover, most of farmers got very limited specific technical trainings that could not enable them to apply effectively on farms. Even though about 82% of total populations are farmers, small scale farmers, but they could not get income properly from agriculture, it means the profits are very low that could not allow them to stay in agriculture in the future. We also learned that farmers did not get access to collective work and sale yet at majority of FOs level that's why farmers could not set up the prices by themselves.

We could also realised that farmers in Cambodia are now aging, therefore development of proper technologies that could help them are needed to enable them continue doing their farms properly in the future. Think of more profits from agriculture that could attract young farmers to stay with agriculture.

During various studies/visits, we learned that farmers have changed a bit compared to last five year which they used old practices, but now they have changed to new and proper technical practice on farms. However, small scale farmers still face lots of problems such as new pests threats, drought, flood and high temperature rising from 25 to 40 degree Celsius and climate changes.

They also get interested in growing new crops for high market demands such as bok-choy, radish, bitter-melon, melon, cabbage, lettuce, and ginger and some other new crops. We still learned that soil quality is the major concerns after technical matters, and they could not

access to test the quality of their farm soil that's why lots of problems such as diseases, powdery mildew, root rottenness etc happened to their crops.

Farmers in Cambodia depend much or almost completely on rain water, especially those live in rural areas when there is no rain on time, then they always lose their seed, labour or they have to await until there is rain to come, so farmers could not grow in a year round. In short, there is very limited of rural farmers/producers access to water source, rain harvest or irrigation system. Investments to buy pumps and dig ponds are not feasible for many farmers. To invest on household pond get very interested from rural farmers in Cambodia, because most of them are farmers and depend much on water.

Enterprising of local produces to market is not regular, sometimes they have produces more than a need on market, so their produces become broken or damaged as they do not have cooling tools or storage place to keep their produces for longer. There is no or very limited shops at FOs level, therefore they could not process produces, packaging and supply regularly to target markets as well. Generally, we learned that farmers have changed their mind from producing for household consumption to producing for sale and economic initiatives, however in a small step, but it is a start.

4.2. Visited to FOs

Most staff members at FOs level seem not skilful in agriculture, pests management, water management, bookkeeping, advisory support and reporting, more over we learned that most of them do not have salary regularly as well they work in a volunteering basis without proper income to survive themselves too, therefore they could not extend services effectively to farmer members and on time. They still depend much on external experts/consultants for help, normally services/intervention provided by LCBs, FOs-led, NGOs and in-kind support from the Government etc.

They have started small business at FOs level like savings program (use of a revolving fund), selling of AGRI-inputs to farmer members, rice mill and vegetable supply to target market/traders but the feasibility of self sustainability is far too see or not foreseeable due to business plan and marketing are not very strong yet. Still, majority of FOs, the leaders are aging, they work in a volunteering basis, and most of FOs does not have their own office as well. Leaders need more capacity on organizational management, leadership, agricultural technical skills, financial management skill, credit management skill (most of them exist savings and use of a revolving fund in place), book keeping and services delivering to farmer members. Clear strategic business plan, marketing plan and production plan should be prepared and delivered for all FOs in network that could enable them getting access to economic initiatives actively and in mind of farmer leaders, knowledge based for sustainability of the FOs, therefore they can give direct services to farmer members. Majority of FOs at sub-national level could not get access to internet, and they do not know how to use internet while some of the FOs-led at national level have very limited staff members.

Advisory support is needed to strengthen on small scale farmers' organizations, especially those are in MTCP2 network on organizational governing structure, financial management, book-keeping, reporting and functioning the role and responsibility of staff members, committee members and leaders.

4.3. Meeting with PDAs

Previously, we had already visited all PDAs where there are national working group members in respective provinces; however we still travel around to visit them and updated them the progress on MTCP2. Recently, 40FOs visited by the NIA. We still learned that there is very limited NWG members of MTCP2 have involved in IFAD project funding, especially the PADEE project in five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo and Kampot). In Svay Rieng, there are few NWGs involved in PADEE project as we have strong cooperation with PDA in Svay Rieng, however yet MTCP2 NWG got direct funding from IFAD project, only small group not FOs. Hopefully, IFAD can support FOs, not focusing on group in the future. Support directly to FOs will help them effectively to reach a sustainability of FOs in the future in a feasible manner.

4.4. Meeting with MAFF

H.E Pro. Ty Sokhun expressed his appreciation to CFAP as the NIA to operate MTCP2 in Cambodia, he encouraged strongly to the growth of farmers' organisations in Cambodia as he was optimistic to the economic initiatives from the bottom up that could response to the sustainable development, self sustainability of farmers and farmers' organisations, together with the top down approach is also important and finally, it could make things approached. He added that engagement of the project with climate change would be helpful to small scale farmers directly in Cambodia, especially household ponds. According to him, we could realize that he wanted to see the growth of FOs with local economic driven in Cambodia. So we will keep him informed of the developed news within MTCP2 in 2015 as well.

4.5. Meeting with IFAD country programme

IFAD country representative, FOs in MTCP2 network can involve in IFAD country programme unless we have discussed earlier together and start development of the project together between FOs-led like CFAP and IFAD prior enter into cooperation, and the supervision mission is made under IFAD. However, he still concerns about M&E as it must be conducted by IFAD. When the project fund by IFAD, then others should not be involved in intervention to avoid overlapping of intervention. We will find the way to have mutual understanding in the future. During the review workshop held on 12th of February 2015 in Phnom Penh on "the Results Based Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (RB-COSOP) 2014", Mr. IFAD country representative, Mr. Meng Sakphouseth also raised the points forward cooperation with a new partner(s) like FOs-led in Cambodia that wished to get access to funding from IFAD in the future. Lastly, CFAP and FNN were invited by the IFAD country representative to further discuss on future collaboration between IFAD and FOs like CFAP and FNN in the future. *(See page 15 above for details).*

5. CONCLUSION AND THE WAY FORWARD INCLUDING ISSUES AND CONCERNS WHICH NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED AT DIFFERENT LEVEL (national, sub-regional, regional)

5.1. National Level

Gap between FOs and FOs, FOs and Private sector, FOs and Public services providers (Government), FOs and Development agencies and relevant stakeholders have minimized gradually and on the way forward. Small scale farmers and their organizations get access to services directly from the project where there is MTCP2 at operational and target areas. FOs-led have opportunities to share common interests, experiences, challenges and solutions with each other at the national level. National Platform has created through the so called

“National Advisory Committee” which representatives of FOs-led involved in the committee, the added values of FOs in a membership based style is heard to the public, thus to learn other FOs which are working in the same model to understand that farmers’ organizations are the organization of themselves, working for themselves and for their own interests as members.

National Farmers’ Forum Consultation and National Policy Workshop brought lots of benefits for farmers to meet with stakeholders, development agencies and public services provider (the Government), so that they could discuss their directly with stakeholders to serve benefits and interests to farmer members. Meetings with Government officials and parliamentary members will bring more opportunity for farmers and FOs getting access to better understanding from the public service providers.

Capacity building is one of the most important things for farmers’ organizations in Cambodia as they are too new in term of FOs-based model as they have confused between the roles of farmers’ organizations and the roles of NGOs, this helped a lot to strengthen capacity and understanding of farmers, farmer leaders and the public to the roles of FOs as their own organization.

Even though, majority of FOs in Cambodia have very limited capacity, knowledge and experiences in economic initiative for self-sustainability of the organizations, they have started already small scale businesses at their respective FOs. It is now need to build strong business plan, production plan and strategic business plan at their organizations.

FOs-led in Cambodia should have been strengthening to ensure that they are capable to extend services effectively with high quality to farmer members, to do so specific trainings to staff members and committee members needed.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has continued and supported in-kind fully to the operation of MTCP2, especially the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), the Ministry of Environment (MoE), Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDAs) at sub-national level and many other public stakeholders have expressed their full support and interests to the project as this project support directly to farmers through their farmers’ organisations, the organizations of their own forward sustainability in the future.

5.2. Sub-regional and Regional Level

Balancing of activities and grant should have been considered highly to ensure that the activities have achieved with quality. Limited budget for staffing, financial management, audit, research/study, specific technical trainings, office and logistics support is something needed to consider highly for improvement in the future. Frequent cash advance from other project(s) of the NIA will bring financial difficulties to the NIA as the FOs-led in Cambodia are not so strong yet in term of finance. Progress reports of the activities, however required to submit to the RIA/SRIA quarterly, this make complicated and difficult for the NIA as the budget transfer for project execution is sometimes too late to execute the activities as planned.

More complicated documents and working tools required by the Sub-regional and Regional Implementing Agencies (SRIA/RIA), those FOs-led which is not strong in term of financial management, reporting and organizational management skills can face difficulties to meet the requirements.

Generally, we can conclude that MTCPs is responsive to the real needs of small scale farmers in developing countries like in Cambodia for instant and responsive to the context of FOs in the country, more farmers' organizations get access to network, capacity building, strengthening of FOs to become the Local Capacity Builder (LCBs) access to farmers to policy development

6. GENDER DISAGGREGATED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

(See details in Annexure)

7. FINANCIAL REPORT WITH ANALYSIS

6.1. Statement of Expenditures

Schedule 4a *(See details in Annexure)*

8. RECOMMENDATIONS/FINDINGS

7.1. SIS observations and recommendations for Cambodia

Issues/Problems	Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Existence of 2 National Farmers Forum supported by MTCP2 and the other by NGO Forum	FNN as active participant to both Forum will propose for complementation. MTCP2 organized farmers forum may focus on commodity specific discussion while the NGO-forum organized farmers' forum may focus on general issues like land rights, etc	FNN	Nov-Dec.2014
Government do their own organizing of new cooperative as channel of government resources	Both CFAP and FNN will engage NGOs or research institute to conduct a comparative study on the performance of the Government organized farmer cooperative and the existing farmers' association/cooperative. Recommendation from the case study will be presented in a policy dialogue where IFAD can be invited to provide favourable endorsement of the FO recommendation	CFAP /FNN	2015
Balancing funding support for common activities and individual organizational support to participating FOs	Continue to conduct national level training to address common training needs implemented/anchored by either CFAP or FNN whoever has the experience/specialization on the topic. Farmer-to-Farmer sharing/ learning exchange should be continued. However, since only few leaders can be accommodated in national level trainings, specific organizational development needs can be addressed by each FO through provision of small grant to participating FOs from the MTCP2 project fund. Participating FOs should submit simple organizational development plan as basis for the funding support. Report (narrative and financial) support should also be submitted by the FO.	NIA and NAC	2015
Commodity-based consolidation	In response to the production and marketing needs of FOs, there seem to be a need for more programmatic consolidation of farmers based on specific commodity to address market requirement for volume, product quality, etc.	CFAP / FNN	2015
Strategic policy dialogue	Revisit the policy dialogue areas and prioritize policy agenda that will be pursued by the platform in a more sustained manner until favourable policy response has been generated/enacted.	CFAP and NAC	By Dec. 2014
FO participation in IFAD country programme	Maximize the presence of new CPM (Benoit) who has is also the MTCP2 task manager to promote and strengthen FOs' participation in the ongoing and future IFAD-assisted projects in the country, either as service provider or implementer of sub-component related to FO development at large.	CFAP, IFAD CPM	Continuously
Improved communication and coordination between CFAP, FNN and others	Both CFAP , FNN and others are busy with their own organizational activities. There is a need to increase attention to MTCP2 project coordination. Regular meeting should be done with clear action points identified and regularly monitored/updated.	CFAP / FNN&Others	By end Dec. 2014
Knowledge management	Focus on modelling the successful good practices and procedure for further replication within the country and in other MTCP-2 countries.	NIA and FOs	Immediately and continuously

7.2. Specific recommendations and findings

The Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP) Phase ii in Cambodia has continued its activities with FOs as NWG members, non-FOs members and relevant stakeholders from grass-root to sub-national and national level. Because membership based organizations in Cambodia is too new and in the way forward, therefore the capacity building on added value of FOs based style is one of the most important things that MTCP2 has to consider highly. Based on our study visits to all FOs in network and FOs so far and recently, not in network, we realized that most farmers and farmer leaders need “organizational review to strengthen their income generation program, organizational management capacity, Structuring services functioning for members, Value chain and market linkage, Strategic Working and Coordination, Research/studies, M&E and Participation of farmers/FOs in policy development at national level”. Farmers in Cambodia like doing farming individually, however collectively sale and collective buying is something favorable for small scale farmers that the project should have considered highly supporting them.

Small scale farmers now need to become specialized in farming activities that could generate proper income or profits from agricultural activities; this will help protection of young farmers leaving from agriculture in the future. Secondly, processing, packaging, transportation and enterprising of local produces to market are the most needed at the moment. Farmers are reluctant to continue producing when they produced more over a market demand and they could not keep their produces longer as they do not have storage tools to keep produces qualitative and proper knowledge to process and package for longer uses as well.

Most small scale farmers could not get access to inputs with good quality, finance and regular market for sale of their produces. FOs normally could not get access to finance from Banks/MFIs in Cambodia. So, collection point preparation at FOs based is the most responsive to current situation of small holder farmers in Cambodia, this collection point will play a role as inputs sale to farmer members and buy produces collectively from farmers/producers for regular supply to higher market demands. GAP is now needed by small scale farmers in response to current market demands which required clean produces, especially for sale at high market demands.

This project has involved farmers and farmers’ organisations getting access to direct benefits from the intervention of the project without any bureaucracy and complication because it is executed by farmers’ organization(s) for farmers and to serve the interests of farmers directly. However, the budget to run activities with large numbers of farmer members are too small to achieved the planned goal and expected outcomes as planned, thus we would recommend that MTCP should increase appropriate budget to conduct this project effectively with qualitative results that could lead to long term sustainability of farmers and farmers’ organizations in Cambodia in the future.

Because there are few organizations have developed business plans for uses within their organizations while all organizations in MTCP2 network have structured organizational governing structure, mentioning roles and responsibilities, however they still lack of functioning of what they have mentioned therein effectively. Therefore, functioning of those existing tools at FOs level is very important. Base on our experiences working with farmers and FOs, to get self financial sustainability approach, it is required farmers and FOs to set up their own strategic business plan (SBP) with clear strategic plan and access to finance properly to run business and giving services to farmer members.

MTCP2 could enable FOs getting access to close collaboration with other relevant stakeholders such as Private sector, Government and Development agencies to bring more benefits for farmers, especially small scale farmers in Cambodia.

7.3. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAST SUPERVISION MISSION IN CAMBODIA

Advantages and Disadvantages Analysis between FOs created by government and FOs and or NGOs in Cambodia

FOs created by FOs-led	FOs created by Government
Make a comparative study of the performance between FOs organised by the government and other existing FOs	
<p><u>General overview:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The statute and policy is established to serve the interests of farmer members and the contexts of their communities. Capital, profit and dividend are made following the agreed decision making within the farmer members, founding members and committee and is reserved to amend as needed. -More confidentiality and independence to run services to farmer members and networking with other relevant institutions and development agencies. -Much depending on external support, e.g. when register as a member of any FOs-led, and then they expected something from them. Even though, we explained the FO belongs to them as farmer members. -Competition with NGOs/Government that give donation directly to beneficiaries for free of charges without collaboration with FOs in operational areas. -Due limited capacity of majority FOs themselves, some NGOs wanted to use them as a sister/daughter organization, therefore they are not independent. The added value of FOs must be strengthened. 	<p><u>General overview:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The statute and policy is established following the same guidelines administratively. Capital, profit and dividend are made following the existing guidelines, no amendment by farmer members or committee of the FOs is recommended. -Have limited confidentiality and less independent to run services to farmer members when there is request to collaborate with other relevant institutions and development agencies, then they have to consult and or ask for permission first from PDA or MAFF. -Much depending on government support, e.g. when they were created by government, and then they expected something from the government. They feel that everything is belonging to the state “Angkar”. -What they have expected of free gifts without charge become true. When there is no funding, or the project end they will also finish. -Due limited capacity of majority FOs themselves, the Government needs to strengthen them, that’s why they feel depending much on government and keep consulting mostly of what related to the organizations and before their decision making within their organizations. The added value of FOs must be strengthened.

Title(s)	Description
-Continue the national level training on the training needs. Continue Farmer-to-farmer learning exchange.	-The trainings provided as needed by FOs which is very relevant to their services to farmer members/producers. -Farmer-to-farmer learning exchange model is made accordingly by means of study visits and or face to face knowledge/experiences sharing conducted during national training workshop.
The FOs should submit simple development plan to get funding support (from MTCP2) to participate to the trainings.	-Training on fund raising to FOs staff members/committee members and or leaders is needed prior asking them to develop a simple proposal and submit to get support from MTCP2 fund as most MTCP2 NWG members are still weak in fund raising, execution and follow up. -Training on project proposal development is needed as FOs should also not depending on only MTCP2, but also other IFAD related programmes/projects support like PADEE, PROCASUR and ASPIRE.
Consolidate farmers on specific commodities to address the market requirements in terms of volume and quality.	-Specialized producer groups and FOs is required to re-strengthen and group. -This will enable them access to collective sale and supply to market with big volume demands.
Revise the policy dialogue and prioritize policy agenda for the platform to make it more sustainable.	-Existing recommendations on policy raised in previous national policy workshops is needed to review and prioritize. -FOs leaders should have one voice in term of policy prioritization for the coming platform organization.
Organise regular meetings between CFAP and FNN and identify action points.	-The FOs led in Cambodia will be cooperated such as FCFD, FAEC, FWN and CCSF, next have regular meetings.
Work on modeling successful good practices for future replication in the country and abroad.	-Strengthen existing structure (farming practice). Use strategy to scale up in other operational areas and in the region.

9. ANNEXTURES