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Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers
CFAP Cambodia

ANNUAL REPORT



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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AC	Agricultural Cooperative
AIMS	Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders
ADDA	Agricultural Development Denmark Asia
ASPIRE	Agricultural Service Programme for Innovation, Resilience and Extension
ACs	Agricultural Cooperatives
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
CARD	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
CC	Climate Changes
CFA	Commune Farmers' Association
CFAP	Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Program
CPMT	Country Program Management Team
CRF	Cambodian Rice Federation
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DACP	Department of Agricultural Cooperatives
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focused Group Discussion
FOs	Farmers' Organizations
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GI	Geographic Indication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LoAC	Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprise
MTCP2	Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii
MTR	Mid Term Review
NAC	National Advisory Committee
NFFC	National Farmers Forum Consultation
NIA	National Implementing Agency
NPW	National Policy Workshop
NWG	National Working Group
OF	Organic Farming
PADEE	Project for Agricultural Development and Economic Empowerment
PDAFF	Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
PPP	Public Private Partnership
RA	Responsible Agency
RDB	Rural Development Bank
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RIA	Regional Implementing Agency
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation
SMART	Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time bound
SME	Small Medium Enterprise
SNEC	Supreme National Council
SRIA	Sub-Regional Implementing Agency
TWG-AW	Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water
WFO	World Farmers' Organization

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES

Since January till December 2016, CFAP Cambodia has executed activities and participation in relevant activities at local, inter(national) and re(sub-national) level in linkage with MTCP2-AFOSP-Cambodia. To achieve its goal, vision, mission and objective as well as the federation value, therefore the federation continue programmes on Capacity Building, Agriculture, Agri-Business, Study/Research, Women & Youth and Savings and uses of a revolving fund with smallholder farmers as members. Enabling of smallholder farmers access to intensification, technology, processing, collective market and sustainable agriculture that could stand with climate changes is prioritized. Strengthening the capacity of staff members and committee members of FOs/Coops to become specialized in services delivering to farmer members directly with professionalism is ongoing.

Up to date, there are five farmers-led organizations involved in network and we wish to have more FOs involved in MTCP2 network in the future, now we have two apex farmers' organizations with 45FOs in network in Cambodia. Due FOs-led in Cambodia is very new in a membership base style organization, therefore they need more organizational strengthening, capacity building and advisory support, especially on organizational management, leadership for changes, financial management, reporting skill and understanding the **added value of FOs**. Understanding of the added values of FOs of farmer members and FOs leaders in network are still limited as they do not understand well about the ownership within their organizations even if they are as members of the FOs/Coops, there was also lack of mutual responsibility between FOs and farmer members. Some FOs/Coops sometimes have been interfered by politicians and some local NGOs that they don't want FOs to be independent or limited understanding on FOs and its added value, thus there is no doubt, those FOs have limited themselves with no power to negotiate and lobby the government and relevant stakeholders, in particular in component iii of MTCP2 to serve the interests of their farmer members, especially on policy while civil society organizations in Cambodia, especially FOs and NGOs are not allowed to involve in politics and it is also prohibited by the laws. With this regard, CFAP as a MTCP2 NIA have played strong role against any interference from outsiders to farmers' organizations both in its membership organizations and in MTCP2 network to keep high value of FOs in general for the public support. However involvement of FOs in policy rather than politics is preferable by farmer members, farmers wanted their organizations to be independent in term of organizational decision making, financial management and ownership of the organizations without any interference from outsiders, thus to get more support from the government and other development agencies in the future.

Through various meetings with Government and IFAD country programme in Cambodia, CFAP as the MTCP2 NIA was registered as a member of the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water later this year 2016 another FO is also registered. We hope few other FOs-led in Cambodia would be considered highly to register in the future. In 2016, three FOs in MTCP2 network are provided with position of the board member at the Cambodia Rice Federation, they are now elected. Even if they are elected, but they are not a member of the CRF yet, however the slots are provided, therefore farmers' voice is heard.

1. On 4 January 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA with four other FOs in network (FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN) were invited by ADG to participate in the new program development to support farmers-led organizations in the coming 5 years period (2017-2021). The meeting initiated and organized by ADG, Belgium.
2. On 24-26 January 2016, there were four FOs in MTCP2 network (CFAP, FCFD, FAEC and FWN) were invited to participate in the 5th Cambodia Rice Forum organized by the Cambodia Rice Federation in partnership with the Federation of Association for Small and

Medium Enterprises of Cambodia (FASMEC) with support from private sector, government and development agencies such as ADB, AFD, IFC and.

3. On 27 January 2016, MTCP2 NIA visited Agricultural Development Denmark Asia in Siem Reap to review on full project development to support some of farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network and also other farmers' organizations in some provinces in Cambodia. As a result the concept note was accepted and received a positive result from European Union, however the call is required to further development of the full project proposal for submission to EU, now await for the final announced result.
4. On 28th January 2016, CFAP represented by the board had participated in the TA meeting with two other Federations (Federation of Farmers' Association Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia, Federation of Cambodian Farmers' Organization for Development) to further cooperation development to support farmers' organizations in Cambodia. The TA meeting hosted and facilitated by the Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD), Phnom Penh office.
5. On 1-5 February 2016, CFAP as NIA hosted a visit of the MicroSave, the market led solution for financial services to build more financial sustainable assessment of FOs in network and to advise on financial system report, therefore CFAP can extend training services to FOs in network in a professional manner in the future. From 5-12 February 2016, a consultant led of the RF took a role to assess the organizational sustainability.
6. On 13-18 February 2016, MTCP2 NIA and one among FOs in MTCP2 network were invited to participate in the "Farmers Forum". During the FAFO, we participated in the preparatory sessions amongst FOs delegates managed by FAFO orientation committee. (Barceló Aran Mantegna Hotel), Rome, Italy. FOs delegates discussed issues related to working structure of the FAFO at regional and global level as well as policy to support farmers. Close encounter of an FO kind between Asians and Africans at the Global Farmers' Forum: MTCP2 and SFOAP delegates prepare for a learning session on policy engagement and value chain participation of farmer organizations. (13 Feb 2016). The thematic working sessions (15 February 2016), Asia Pacific FOs' dialogue with IFAD Asia Pacific Region Director and Country Program Managers/Officers, together with SDC, AgriCord, WRF and other partners (16 February 2016) and the FAFO Forum in conjunction with IFAD governing council until 18 February 2016.
7. On 23 March 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA was invited to participate in the executive committee on agricultural production and processing of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF), there were also 5 other FOs in network were invited (FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN). The meeting held at the central office of the CRF in Phnom Penh.
8. On 25 March 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized a regular weekly meeting participated by active members and boards to discuss on potential products in CFAP's operational areas and action plans 2017-2021 onward.
9. In response to the invitation of the CSO focal point of the FAO APRC, MTCP2 NIA's representative participated in the CSO Consultation in Conjunction with the 33rd FAO APRC held on 4-7 March 2016 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. One of FOs in MTCP2 network was also invited. There were several thematic discussion points amongst the CSO and stakeholders in the region, such as climate changes, health, biodiversity, obesity, horticulture and waste food... etc. the CSO issued a statement to the 33rd FAO APRC.
10. On 28-29 March 2016, CFAP as the MTCP2 NIA was invited to participate in the process of development the medium and long term goal for the Mekong Program. The workshop organized by VECO, Belgium, representative office in Hanoi, Vietnam.
11. There were two MTCP2 NIA's representatives and one of the FOs in MTCP2 network were invited to participate in the ASEAN Learning route on agricultural cooperatives from 28 to 30 March 2016 Bangkok & Chanthaburi, Thailand and continued from 31 March to 4 April 2016, Manila & Batangas, Philippines.

12. On 30 March 2016, MTCP2 NIA's representatives participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW). The objectives of the meeting are (1). To follow up the agreed-actions of the previous minutes of meetings, (2). To discuss and endorse the work plan of TWG-AW for 2016, and (3). To share the update of development cooperation mechanism for better management at the sectoral level. The meeting held at the Department of accounting and finance of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF).
13. On 1st April 2016, CFAP Cambodia had organized an extraordinary meeting in conjunction with the weekly meeting held at CFAP's central office which participated by active members and boards.
14. On 11 April 2016, CFAP's management and board of directors organized an extraordinary meeting to discuss over challenges faced by farmer members in its constituency. The discussion points were as follow:-
 - (1). Lack of water for regular farming activities (crops/veggies),
 - (2). Lake, river and canal become shallower
 - (3). Lack of capital, water source, techniques, processing and market chain
 - (4). Products' storage
 - (5). And,
15. On 20 April 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA in Cambodia in collaboration with FOs in network organized the 4th National Advisory Committee (NAC) Meeting of MTCP2 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The agenda of the meeting as follow:-
 - (1). Annual Report 2015
 - (2). Action Plan Review for 2016
 - (3). Budget Plan Review for 2016
 - (4). Prepare programs for Mid Term Review (MTR) mission
 - (5). Other involved activities and policy to support farmers and FOs in the future.
16. On 18 April 2016, MTCP2 NIA and FOs in MTCP2 network met with Mr. Julian Abrams, IFAD KM at IFAD office in Phnom Penh.
17. On 21 April 2016, CFAP as MTCP2NIA and some other FOs in network were invited to participate in the IFAD Portfolio Review and Country Strategic Opportunity Programme (COSOP) 2013-2018 Mid Term Review Workshop. The workshop takes place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
18. On 27 April 2016, MTR packages were prepared and sent by CFAP as MTCP2NIA to the SRIA/RIA prior to the visit of the MTR of MTCP2 mission to Cambodia.
19. 15th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting held on 29th April 2016 at CFAP's Central Office.
20. On 4-6 May 2016, CFAP was invited to participate in the 6th World Farmers' Organization General Assembly (GA) held in Livingstone, Zambia. In the meanwhile, we met with other Agri-Agencies and FOs from developing and developed countries to explore collaboration opportunity and partnership with FOs in MTCP2 network in ASEAN, in particular FOs in Cambodia.
21. On 4 May 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA was invited by ADB to participate in consultation meeting on climate changes along Mekong Region. In the same day, MTCP2 NIA representatives also participated in the Workshop on Contract Farming organized by Cambodia Rice Federation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
22. On 10 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA was invited to participate in the workshop on the Cambodia partnership for sustainable agriculture held at the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) co-organized by MAFF and GROW ASIA.
23. 19 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2 NIA was invited by ADG to discuss on projects to support farmers under supervision from the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) in collaboration with ADG, Mr. Christophe Goossens at SNEC office in Phnom

- Penh. The meeting also had discussed on general objectives of CFAP Cambodia as the FO led in Cambodia works with FOs (Associations/Cooperatives) in network to produce rice for high market demands and way forward.
24. On 23 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia as MTCP2NIA in collaboration with the Local Capacity Builder (LCB) teamwork organized a meeting with farmer leaders to discuss on challenges faced by FOs/Coops in constituencies. Farmers raised concerns they faced and difficult to overcome challenges such as technical animal rearing, challenges in animals marketing, organizational management, financial management, extension services, rice production and vegetable production for high market demands and contract farming. The participation of farmers and their representatives is helpful for the LCB teamwork to develop action plans in response to real needs of producer farmers now and in the future.
 25. On 25 May 2016, CFAP as the National Implementing Agency of the Medium Term Cooperation Program phase ii (MTCP2), FOs/Coops as the Advisory Committee Members and MTR team met with IFAD country representative and then SDC to introduce about MTCP2 and looking for further collaboration from donor agencies at country's representatives.
 26. On 26-27 May 2016, MTR team met with MAFF and visited two MTCP2 target provinces i.e. in Takeo on rice miller and in Svay Rieng on agricultural production and value chain.
 27. On 27 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as the MTCP2NIA was invited to participate in two different meetings in Phnom Penh i.e. National Workshop on **vegetable sector policy in Cambodia and off-farm income generation policy** and as the MTCP2NIA we had collaborated with FOs/Coops in MTCP2 network to host a visit of the MTR team to our office and field in Svay Rieng and Takeo provinces.
 28. Leadership is indispensable in the context of institutional management and leading from small group to medium and large groups. MTCP2 in Cambodia provided training on leadership of FOs/Coops in order to enable farmer leaders have better capacity in organizational management and leading with high responsibility and better understanding the added value of FOs/Coops as a membership base organization that can cope with the context of Cambodia. The training course has conducted from 30-31 May to 2-3 June 2016 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 29. On 5-8 June 2016, CFAP Cambodia as MTCP2NIA and another FO in network participated in the 2nd Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP) participated by MTCP2 members in platform from South East Asia, South Asia and the Pacific. The meeting held from in Thalat, Vientiane, LaoPDR.
 30. On 16 June 2016, CFAP Cambodia as the MTCP2NIA and four other FOs in network (FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN) were invited to participate in the election of board members of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF). Three slots were granted from CRF to FOs led in Cambodia, CFAP, FCFD and FNN were elected as board members of the CRF.
 31. On 17 June 2016, MTCP2Cambodia organized the 5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting (NAC) with participation from FOs in network as members of the committee. The meeting held at Tonlé Basac ii Restaurant, Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
 32. On 17 June 2016 just after closing of the 5th MTCP2 Cambodia National Advisory Committee Meeting, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with LCB team took an opportunity to have a brief meeting with some of the board members to further discussion on project proposal development which focused more on critical business plan which developed by the LCB team for farmers' organizations in network to make sure action plans are responsive to the needs of farmers, in particular smallholder farmers.
 33. On 23 June 2016, the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) as the MTCP2 national implementing agency with board members met with H.E. Prof. Ty Sokhun, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and

- Fisheries (MAFF). During a meeting, we had discussed on challenges faced by farmers' organizations in Cambodia, concerns of FOs/Coops sustainability and also solution in order to enable producer farmers getting access to sustainability in the future. We also focused on the added value of FOs/Coops in Cambodia.
34. On 24 June 2016, representatives of CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA participated in workshop on relevant regulations related to Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives and Marketing for 2016. The workshop held at PDA in Svay Rieng participated by relevant parties such as provincial authority, department of agricultural cooperatives of MAFF, Inter(national) development agencies and representatives of agricultural communities.
 35. On 27 June 2016, CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) of MTCP2 organized a TA meeting with farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network and staff members to discuss action plans on re-grouping and capacity building to specialized producer group members.
 36. Managing director and lead founder of CFAP Cambodia, Sok Sotha visited Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives in Svay Rieng on 29 June 2016 to review activities of the Coops on business initiatives, sale and purchases of produces.
 37. On 30 June 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as the MTCP2NIA were invited to participate in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) Co-chaired by MAFF and MoWRAM held in Phnom Penh. One of FOs in MTCP2 network was also invited to participate in the TWGAW.
 38. On 2 July 2016, CFAP Cambodia's representative and FOs in network were invited to participate in the Annual General Meeting and 2nd Election of Board Members of the Cambodia Rice Federation in Phnom Penh.
 39. On 4th July 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized 16th Executive Committee Meeting at CFAP's central office. There were 23 participants as farmer leaders, 07 females.
 40. From 11-29 July 2016, CFAP Cambodia as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) of the Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP2) visited and reviewed smallholder producer groups after re-grouping.
 41. On 15 July 2016, CFAP's representative Ms. An Sarun had participated in the workshop on Cambodia rice policy organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There were many relevant stakeholders participated in the workshop such as public institutions (government), farmers' organizations, private sector and....
 42. On 05 August 2016, the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers "CFAP Cambodia" organized its weekly meeting in conjunction with an extraordinary meeting with the boards to review on achieved action plans, preparation for next action plans, challenges faced by smallholder farmers and solution.
 43. On 9 August 2016, CFAP teamwork visited the International Exhibition & Conference on Agriculture, Livestock and Aqua & Fisheries in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
 44. On 10 August 2016, CFAP and FAEC co-jointed to facilitate a meeting to strengthen collaboration among FOs led (CFAP, FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN) in Cambodia on relevant sectors to serve more benefits and interests of farmers, in particular smallholder farmers.
 45. On 12 August 2016, representatives of CFAP Cambodia and FOs led in network as a board member of the CRF with other board members of CRF led by H.E Sok Puthivuth, a president of the CRF had a hearing with H.E. Pan Sorasak, Cambodian Minister of Commerce.
 46. On 12 August 2016 CFAP's managing director as MTCP2NIA accompanied by a chief of agricultural office in Bavet city visited farmers who grow lemon, there are about 10ha of lemon farms.
 47. On 15 August 2016, CFAP's representatives had a meeting with Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives to discuss on small sustainable animal rearing for sale in a year round in a small enterprise model.

48. On 16 August 2016, CFAP's representative and as a board member of the Cambodian Rice Federation with FOs led in network as board members of CRF led by H.E Sok Puthivuth, president of the CRF had a hearing with H.E Veng Sakhon Cambodian Minister of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in Phnom Penh.
49. On 18 August 2016, beside office work, CFAP's lead founder and as a managing director accompanied by teamwork members take an opportunity in late afternoon to visit producer farmers in Chek Agricultural Cooperatives in Svay Rieng city prior to the strengthening of 100 specialized producer groups in 2016 supported by MTCP2 and funded by IFAD, SDC and the European Union.
50. On 19 August 2016, just after a meeting to strengthen internal organizational capacity for CFAP staff members to improve capacity on project management, communication and financial management included reporting, MTCP2' project manager and managing director of CFAP accompanied by teamwork members visited smallholder farmers in the family economic development association (FEDA) and Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives.
51. On 19 August 2016, CFAP's representative and as a board member of the Cambodian Rice Federation with few FOs led in network as board members of CRF participated in a meeting to seek for mechanisms to solve challenges on rice export to EU and China organized by the Cambodia Rice Federation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
52. On 20-21 August 2016, CFAP Cambodia provided interview for Bayon Television (BTV) on challenges of smallholder farmers in agriculture, pests, diseases, irrigation, market, communication, standard, finance and sustainability.
53. On 29 August 2016, MTCP2 in Cambodia organized training workshop to strengthen ToT and extension workers for FOs in MTCP2 network in order them to extend training/facilitating services directly to 100 specialized producer groups in 2016 and in the coming years.
54. On 23 August 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA participated in Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project (AIMS) draft design report held at Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
55. On 30 August 2016, CFAP Cambodia's representative participated in two different meetings i.e with IFAD team at IFAD Cambodia office to further discuss on FOs' activities in Cambodia and Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project (AIMS) and another meeting was Inauguration Ceremony of Opening of SAC Shipping Center in Svay Rieng for market supply in Svay Rieng and in Phnom Penh.
56. On 2 September 2016, CFAP's representative and two other representatives of FOs in network as board members of the Cambodian Rice Federation (CRF) participated in the Executive Committee on Rice Seed and Rice Production organized by CRF in Phnom Penh.
57. From 1st September to 30th October 2016, there were specific training courses to 100 MTCP2 Specialized producer groups in Cambodia with smallholder farmers. Even though, there is limited resources we still tried our best to achieve a transferring of knowledge and experiences to our communities and farmer leaders to become specialized in crops growing, animal rearing and service extension to farmer members. Together, we could also support smallholder farmers in order to continue producing food for household consumption and sale for household income.
58. On 8 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia participated in the wrap-up for IFAD final design mission Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholder (AIMS) Project at Cambodia Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Phnom Penh.
59. On 9 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia participated in the consultation workshop on Agricultural Development Strategy for Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF), Svay Rieng 2016-2020 at PDAFF.
60. On 13-18 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia and FOs in MTCP2 network participated in the SRSC-SEA of MTCP2+China in Yangon, Myanmar.

61. On 20 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as a granted board member of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF) participated in the 2nd CRF's board meeting, second mandate. The workshop held at CRF's office in Phnom Penh.
62. On 21 September 2016, CFAP's representatives participated in workshop to discuss on agricultural information such as productivity, cropping calendar, harvesting calendar and rice mills in Cambodia. The workshop organized by **Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)** in Phnom Penh.
63. On 23 September 2016, FOs in MTCP2 network visited a local research center in Kampong Chhnang province to study and exchange experiences on rice seed production and rice marketing.
64. On 28 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 17th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting. The meeting focused on current needs of farmers' organizations and cooperatives as member forward sustainability in the future, those are business plan, agribusiness, capital, FOs' strengthening, membership payment fee and some other relevant issues.
65. On 7 October 2016, CFAP's representative participated in the consultation meeting on celebrating of the World Food Day 2016 at provincial department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (PD AFF). The World Food Day this year under the theme of "**climate is changing, food and agriculture must too**".
66. On 7 October 2016, MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with FO in network hosted a study visit of Myanmar farmers' organizations to Cambodia. We have exchanged experiences with our counterpart colleagues around development of farmers' organizations, difficulties, challenges and solution.
67. On 6-7 October 2016, MTCP2 Cambodia organized a workshop to share knowledge on agricultural cooperatives and laws on agricultural cooperatives among farmers' organizations in network in Cambodia. Organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
68. On 11 October 2016, delegates come from CFAP Cambodia, Asiadhira, ASEAN Foundation, FLYFLY and FNN had a meeting with the Minister Counsellor, Head of Cooperation and Mission to ASEAN and Counsellor Head of Cooperation of the Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Cambodia at the European Union in Phnom Penh.
69. On 12 October 2016, CFAP Cambodia's board and head of management participated in a pre-meeting of the DPs at Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, office in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
70. October 14, 2016 CFAP represented by lead founder and as a managing director Sok Sotha had participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) held at Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Phnom Penh.
71. On 16 October 2016, CFAP Cambodia represented by lead founder and managing director Sok Sotha had participated in the World Food Day 2016 under the theme "**Climate is changing, Food and agriculture must too**". CFAP also joins the fair too.
72. On 19 October 2016 CFAP Cambodia was invited to participate in Consultation Workshop on Preparation of Accelerating Inclusive Market for Smallholders Project in Phnom Penh.
73. On 31 October 2016 CFAP Cambodia hosted a meeting with USAID teamwork come from Washington DC to discuss on farmers' organization led like CFAP to provide services to farmer members.
74. On 1st November 2016 CFAP Cambodia represents by lead founder and managing director had accompanied by a chairman participated in the National Seminar on the Protection and Promotion of Geographical Indications (GI) in Cambodia organized by Cambodian Ministry of Commerce (MoC), FAO, AFD and EU held at MoC. After participation in the national seminar on the protection and promotion of Geographical Indication (GI) in Cambodia, I was also invited to join in a reception at the EU delegation in Cambodia.

75. On 11 November 2016, CFAP Cambodia represented by a managing director and a vice chairman participated in discussion on collaboration among the five farmers' organizations led in Kingdom of Cambodia organized in Phnom Penh.
76. On 17-18 November 2016 CFAP Cambodia as the National Implementing Agency of the Medium Term Cooperation Programme (MTCP2) in collaboration with Farmer and Nature Net organized a two-day training workshop on Institutional Strengthening for farmers' organizations in network. The training workshop aimed to enable farmers and their leaders to understand well about the added value of FOs/Coops as main food producers and their responsibility. This training course organized in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
77. On 21 November 2016 (morning), CFAP Cambodia represented by managing director participated in the first General Meeting of the Cambodia Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture co-organized by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and GROW ASIA. In the afternoon of the same day, CFAP Cambodia's representative also participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) co-organized by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM).
78. On 23-24 November 2016, CFAP Cambodia was invited to participate in a training workshop on Strategic Approach and Action Plans. Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
79. On 28 November 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as the MTCP2NIA represented by managing director and FOs led in network represented by chairpersons and a accompanying person each participated in the AFOSP-MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee for South East Asia+China that took place in Manila, Philippine. After a meeting, we were invited to have a welcomed dinner by the organizers. CFAP Cambodia and as the MTCP2 NIA represented by managing director and two FOs led in network represented by chairperson(s) and accompanying staff member(s) also participated in the 6th ASEAN COOPERATIVE BUSINESS FORUM that held on 29-30 November 2016 at the Novotel Araneta Center, Quezon City, Philippine.
80. 29-30 November 2016, the Medium Term Cooperation Programme Phase ii (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized a training workshop to review FOs/Coops Profiles and organizational management capacity facilitated by a Local Capacity Builder (LCB) and FO as a partner in collaboration with FOs in network.
81. On 8 December 2016, Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) as a Medium Term Cooperation Programme "MTCP2" National Implementing Agency (NIA) organized 6th National Advisory Committee Meeting in collaboration with FOs in network in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
82. On 8 December 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 18th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting. The meeting focused on review of results of 17th Executive Committee Meeting, review on business action plan, production cost calculation for smallholder farmers and review on CANVAS Business Model. New membership application in 2016, HR and Accounting Manuals, Annual Membership Payment Fee and Next 19th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting.
83. On 9th December 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 5th CFAP General Assembly (GA) participated by 49 farmer leaders, 12 females come from 26 farmers' associations and cooperatives in 8 provinces.
84. On 18 December 2016, the Medium Term Cooperation Programme (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized a training workshop on value chain facilitated by a Local Capacity Builder (LCB) and FO as a partner in collaboration with FOs as national working group members (NWG) after a study/research made. The workshop held in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia.
85. On 19 December 2016, the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) supported by MTCP2 Cambodia organized Training of Trainer (ToT) and orientation for CFAP Cambodia staff members and volunteer students

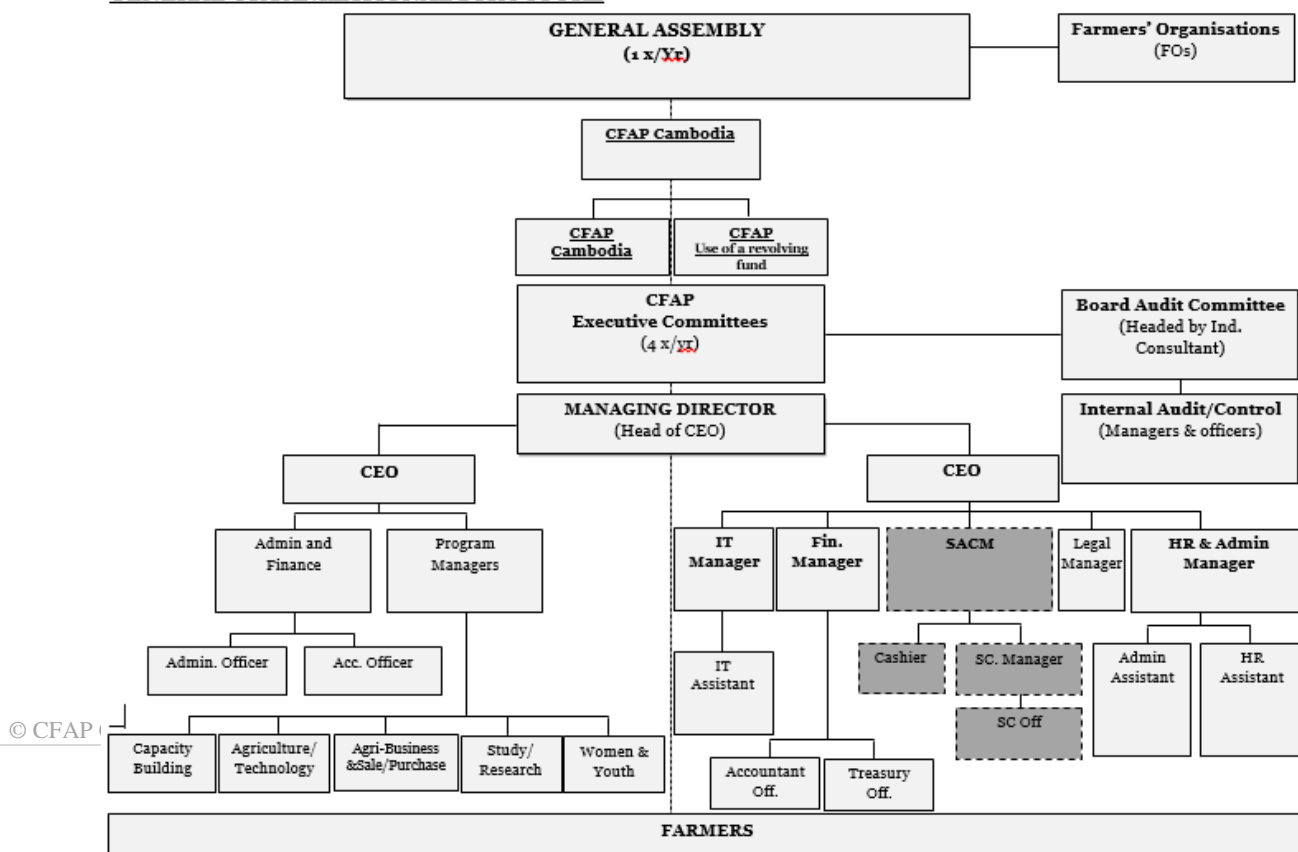
come from Svay Rieng University on database collection and study on organizational management, services and challenges of farmers' organizations in MTCP2 operational areas in Kingdom of Cambodia. In the afternoon of same day, a managing director of CFAP with three chairpersons come from three farmers' associations to meet with director of provincial department of agriculture forestry and fisheries to discuss on agricultural cooperative registration and way forward.

86. In 2016, there were 6 Agricultural Cooperatives had registered in two provinces i.e. five ACs in Svay Rieng and 1 AC in Kampong Cham. According to action plan, ten FOs would expect to register under Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives in 2016, but due lack of resources therefore only six made while other four will be done in 2017.
87. On 19-27 December 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA visited to FOs in MTCP2 network and affiliated members for 2016 in Cambodia under the Medium Term Cooperation Programme MTCP Phase 2.
88. December 2016, Food processing and packaging necessarily needed for smallholder farmers. Farmers are not only producers, but also processors and market suppliers. Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) as MTCP2 NIA initiated and participated actively in local economic promoting for sustainability. This action plan supported by MTCP2. Please help encouraging smallholder farmers in Cambodia.
89. On 30 December 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with FOs in network organized a National Farmers Forum (NFF) at Royal Angkor Hotel & Resort in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia. The NFF Presided over by **H.E Rath Virak**, member of Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and Advisor to Ministry of Environment.
90. CFAP's activities to strengthen smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations (producer associations and cooperatives) to get access to sustainable farming, financial sustainability of the organization, business-driven organization and knowledge base organizations that could extend services/knowledge to farmer members directly in the future. The added value of FOs are recognized broadly in public.

CFAP Cambodia

Figure 1:

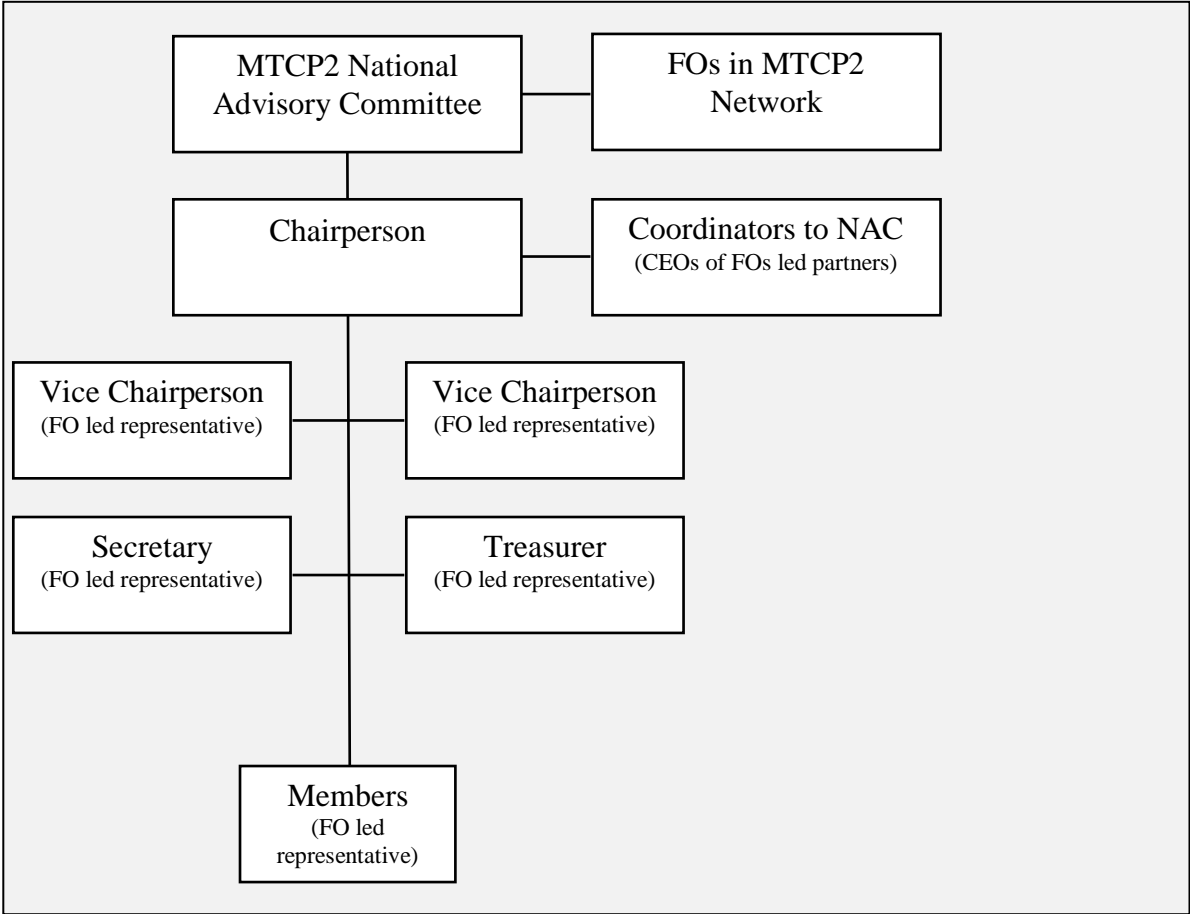
GENERAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA

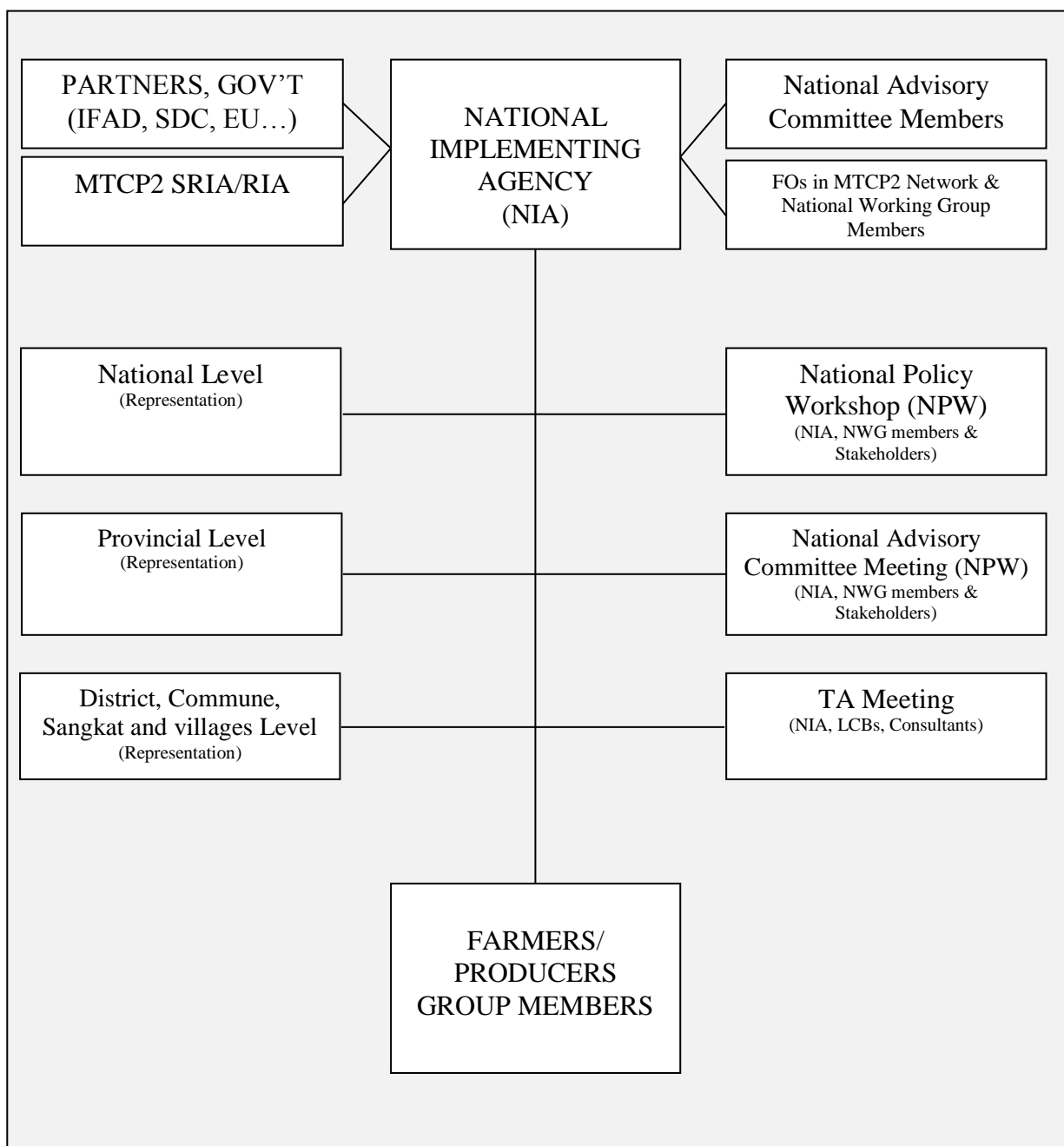
Figure 2:

National Advisory Committee MTCP2-AFOSP Cambodia



CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2NIA
Figure 3:

MTCP2-AFOSP Cambodia Governing Structure



1.1 Background and Rationale

The Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) found on 1st January 2002 following by reformulation and development of its working policy/governing structure accordingly for a period of five years (2002-2006) in a volunteering basis by nine Commune Farmers' Associations in Svay Rieng. The federation works to represent smallholder farmers which most of them live in rural areas. The Federation had also reformulated the annual General Assembly (GA) mandate from once every two year to once a year since the 3rd General Assembly held on 29th September 2014. The GA participates by registered members, relevant stakeholders and observers. The federation has a tree-tiered structure: specialized producer groups (rice, vegetable/crops, fruit trees, animals/poulties, fishes, savings & use of a revolving fund, and collection point as well as smallholder businesses groups) structured under Farmers Associations (FA) and Agricultural Cooperatives (AC) represents at commune/ district, provincial and national levels.

There are 26FOs/Coops registered as member of CFAP in 11 provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Kandal, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Kep, Odar Meanchey, Siem Reap, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, and Tboung Khmum). CFAP has a total active member of 15215 households, 6665 women (44%) come from 174 villages, 40 communes/Sangkat, 25 districts. Through these households members CFAP currently targets 76,075 household members, which 41,842 female (55%). The organization focuses mainly on smallholder farmers who are active in farming and earn a living in agriculture, related agricultural businesses and enterprising of produces of small scale farmers to target market. Females participate actively in CFAP's activities where they take over important roles such as group leaders, committee members, extension service providers and oversight of group activities while youth are also under promoting to have opportunity. The organization also networks with 4 other FOs-Led in Cambodia, therefore both current CFAP full members and FOs in network in this reporting period, the federation represent all provinces in Cambodia.

CFAP has become a member of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) established by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in 2004 to serve as coordinating bodies and dialogue mechanisms at national level. With the support of a Secretariat, they bring together Government, development partners and civil society representatives to support the attainment of national development goals set out in the Rectangular Strategy, NSDP and associated sector, thematic and reform program of the Government. CFAP did not get any funding from a member of this group yet.

The organization has also developed such programs that could help farmers and FOs as member access to economic initiatives, innovation, policy and advocacy for farmer members. Due food consumption and nutritious needs have increased time to time in current and future market demands as foreseen by other researches, the organization has developed strong and sustainable strategy to train FOs' staff members and lead-farmers to become specialized in services delivering, training, knowledge extension, businesses and application of received knowledge at farm and FO level for profitability now and in the future. The organization contributed actively to minimize gap between farmers and relevant stakeholders, especially policy makers and private sector/big buyers by planning to structure market chains from farm to FO and from FO to target markets, now is being structured (2017). Moreover, a niche market is also strengthening. The specific training program called "CFAP on-site training model" helps farmers growing crops and raising animals technically and qualitatively that could cope with current climate changes in response to both low and high market demands and enterprising of their products to market regularly, especially of the pulses and processing

initiatives at FOs level. So far, we promote so many crops such as rice, peas, beans, string beans, tomatoes, taros, radish, ginger, maize, egg plants, winter melon, bitter melon, green water (kangkong), pokchoy, spinach and many other crops. Because there is new market demand, now some new products have focused, those are **chili, melon, papaya, banana, Asparagus, fragrant rice, sticky rice and palm sugar** with processing/packaging training program as we realized that they are increasingly needed for human health and nutritious food needs, now and in the future. Due serious affects from climate changes, the organization has strategized to increase more innovation i.e. smallholder farmers, not only producing but also processing, packaging and marketing of their produces for high market demands through existing structure chain from producers to FOs. Produce crops that could stand with quick changes of weather pattern and in response to increased high temperature in the Asia region.

Additionally, the organization provides services and capacity building to member organizations and farmers in (a). Capacity building:- vegetables production, rice production, animals production, fish production, soil improvement, water management, basic business planning in linkage with climate smart agriculture (CSA), basic entrepreneurship, basic marketing planning, leadership in FOs base style, M&E, financial management, bookkeeping and use of a revolving fund and (b). Advisory support:- organizational management, entrepreneurship, marketing, sale, collection point management, use of a revolving fund, savings, growing techniques, climate smart agriculture, uses of water and small agro-enterprises include women and youth. It aims to build the capacity of FOs as members to become professional entities, business driven entities and specialized in services provider to farmer members effectively now and in the future.

Improvement of agricultural production not only for household consumption but also for sales, rural economic initiatives access to collective sales and purchases, getting access of FOs and small scale farmers to proper agricultural technologies, Organic Production, Geographical Indication (GI) and good agricultural practice (GAP), getting access of smallholder farmers to micro-small-medium enterprises(MSME), access farmer members to inputs and sale of their produces at all level at structured target markets. Collective sale is one of the most important things, we need to do and re-structure well at producers-FOs-CFAP and buyers, not only re-structuring, but also functioning in a scaling up procedure. Many rural and smallholder farmers have low incomes because their livelihood depends almost exclusively on low-yielding rice, vegetable and animal production with market gap fluctuating rice, vegetable and animal prices and disparities in incomes mean that rural poor families are trapped in constant debt, no strong economic initiatives and enterprising model created so far (lack of clear strategic business plan SBP) which is feasible for long run at all FOs level. There is no proper cooling and storages at FOs or CFAP level.

Collaboration with other development agencies, institutions and the government agencies is a part of the working strategies to complement effectively development between different partners with CFAP and FOs in network, this is responsive very much to the current situation of rural farmers and FOs in Cambodia while they depend very much on external support and help building their capacity at the same time during a transition period forward self-sustainability of both producer members and FOs. CFAP uses a mutual complementary model in collaboration with other partners/donors to provide specific capacity building, technical trainings and advisory support, at the same time producers and FOs would have connected with marketing activities. This would bring farmer producers and FOs in the right track for sustainability in the context of Cambodia.

Despite rapid economic growth in some industries in recent years, Cambodia still remains a predominately rural society with more than 80% (percent) of the total population, most of them live in rural areas and 70% (percent) of the population relying on agriculture for their livelihoods. Cambodia has a population of more than 15million recently with area of 181,035Km². Agricultural value added (% of GDP) contributes 30.4% to the GDP in 2014 (world bank). Population growth is 1.54% in 2008 (national census). Young rural people migrate to cities for non-agricultural jobs because they have no regular jobs to do at the rural areas while there is very limited/zero profits from agriculture. Poverty rate has decreased by only 1% per annum i.e. from 47% in 1993/1994 to 35% in 2004. The estimate in 2008 reported the poverty rate of 30%, which accounted for approximately more than 4.8million people still go to bed hungry every night. The current data showed that around 1.6million rural households face serious seasonal food shortages every year at least 3months a year, large numbers of rural people live in fragile household economic and in debt because there is high rate of interest loan in Cambodia i.e. 20-30% per year for Bank/MFI while money lender charge 36-60%. This small gain in poverty reduction may be threatened by the limited policy of the government to support farming families, especially agricultural sector as the backbone of country's economy which majority of population live depends on this sector.

In an effort to diversify Cambodia's narrow sources of economic growth to create better income and employment opportunities, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has attached particular attention to the diversification of agricultural production as outlined by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in its Agricultural Sector Strategic Development Plan 2010, Encouragement of small scale farmer producers to get access to savings and use of a revolving fund within the farmers' organizations, however the amount is very little that farmers and FOs could not use the saving capital and shares to do business properly. The government has identified to reach about 1million ton/year for rice export by the end of last 2015 onward yet excluded other products, however the policy to support small scale farmers is very limited and restricted development growth of FOs, and not yet feasible while the rich people always have exploited the benefits of smallholder farmers, sometimes they play a role in behalf farmers, for example establishment of the Rice Export Federation, the chamber of commerce and the public private partnership (PPP) without participation from producer organizations (FOs and or apex FOs). Even though, the RGC has recognized that to reduce poverty and to foster rural development, it must directly address challenges within the agricultural sector, but it is hard to push and need times to reach planned policy. CFAP has already contributed actively not only rural economic growth, but also poverty reduction, food security, food safe to feed the population and some types of activities related to democracy and advocacy for farmer members, however there is still very limited policy to support farmers.

The RGC highlights the promotion of agricultural development as a primary strategy in its National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the plan for reaching the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDG) and the third rectangular strategy of the RGC (2013-2018). As the Cambodian economy was vulnerable and fragile which Cambodian people always suffer from such issues, therefore major development partners have also continued promoting the needs for investment in agricultural sector, financial services, capacity building and dissemination include knowledge and technology transfer. Enterprising of produces to market is something much needed for Cambodian smallholder farmers now.

The Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii (MTCP2) is another project executed by CFAP in Cambodia since 2010 till 2016, it 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. Engagement of National Farmers' Organizations participation to set up the platform at the national, sub-regional and regional level in Asia, therefore the voices of farmers, especially smallholder farmers heard to the public through various activities of MTCP such as National Farmers' Forum Consultation (NFFC), National Policy Workshop (NPW), linkages of FOs access to national policy dialogues, national technical working groups and other related inter(national) workshops which leaders/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 and related issues. Moreover, MTCP2 was heard 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 and the public, especially in operational areas where there are FOs in MTCP2 network. The MTCP2 has focused on **"Component.1"** institutional strengthening (organizational review, partnership and networking capacity, institutional positioning) & operational strengthening such as organizational management capacity, structuring services function for members and value chain and marketing linkages, **"Component.2"** FOs participation in policy process (Participation in national platform, strategic networking and coordination and researches and studies), **"Component.3"** FOs services and involvement in agricultural development program (Development of services, knowledge management, communication, administration matters and collaboration with agricultural development program). The program in Cambodia also focused on policy dialogue, capacity building and strengthening the capacity of FOs in MTCP2 network to become a professional service provider and business driven organizations forward self-financial sustainability in the future, therefore they can continue working with farmer members. Strategic networking and profiling of FOs were made and reviewed/updated accordingly. The business strategic planning (BSP)/business plan and organizational strengthening strategy had been discussed and identified as parts of the program during MTCP2's intervention to make sure that FOs in MTCP2 network are in the right track to reach healthy and sustainable organizations in Cambodia in the future.

During this reporting period, there are 46FOs in network of MTCP2, there will be more FOs participation in the coming years. CFAP mandated as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) has foreseen that those FOs should be shared with some responsible tasks assignment to execute action plans now and in coming years, therefore they can strengthen their own capacity to extend services directly to farmer members in the future. Moreover, they can look for ways forward their own organizational and financial sustainability and free from outside interference in the future. Due weaknesses of FOs in Cambodia and weak understanding on the added value of FOs as a membership base organizations and or membership driven-base organizations, it is time that FOs in Cambodia are independent in term of organizational management and decision making to serve the interests of farmer members. Interference from outsiders of some FOs caused organizational and financial unsustainability of the FOs/Coops and also wrong translation of the meanings of FOs/Coops as membership driven-based organizations and against the laws on NGOs/Associations & Agricultural Cooperatives in Cambodia, as the laws on Associations, Coops and NGOs required neutral, independent and non-political serving. With this regard, MTCP2 in Cambodia not only plays critical roles over the above three components, but also play roles to protect farmers' organizations from outside interference as well.

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

Challenges: Even though, farmers represent about 80% of the total population in Cambodia, they still use more traditional agricultural practices with low yield. Majority of farmers in Cambodia do not know the quality of their soil, not getting access to soil testing, soil management, water management, agricultural technical skills, GAP standard, value chain, enterprising of their products to market regularly and water sources in dry season. Most smallholder farmers do not know how to prepare production planning, marketing planning and business planning properly. Rural poor farmers sometimes become landless when members of the families fallen into illness and there is no/limited non-agricultural work in the villages to enable landless people to survive themselves. Young men and women are leaving from agriculture to find non-agricultural jobs in the cities in particular garment factories when there is low yield and not profits from agriculture because non-agricultural jobs could find more money than agriculture. Increasing of numbers of old men and women farmers in agriculture is a big concern for agriculture in Cambodia, thus leading to food insufficiency in the future.

Almost all FOs have structured producer groups and yet they sell and purchase collectively that's why they could not set up prices by themselves and they depend much on external traders/big buyers with low prices. Farmers' organizations could not get access to finance/loan with low interest rate from Banks/MFIs in Cambodia. Majority of farmers' organizations are not able to get access to direct funding from inter(national) development agencies, government and yet there is funding support from IFAD country programs to collaborate with active FOs led in Cambodia. Most farmers' organizations have very limited of their own capital to cover overhead and administration costs, therefore staff members and committee members still work in a volunteering basis and always caused weakness and less commitment for their responsible tasks. Lack of budget to cover a salary of staff members it always caused staff leaving accordingly, therefore the human resources at FOs are also facing challenges too. Many FOs still have no own office(s) and specialized staff members to give services with high quality to farmer members. The roles of FOs and NGOs are still confused, sometimes it leads to a competition between FOs and NGOs as there is very limited common understanding for cooperation. Nevertheless, there are many meetings organized between MTCP2 NIA and IFAD country program representative in Cambodia, but still there is very slow progress and there is no FOs involved in direct support from IFAD country programs at ground level yet in this reporting period, however IFAD country program representative expressed their willingness to engage FOs-led with other national government platforms funded by IFAD in particular, this could be considered as good sign apart and lead to cooperation in the future.

The insufficiencies of business planning, business management/running and strategic business plan at most of FOs at sub(national) levels are still facing challenges for FOs in Cambodia, understanding the added value of FOs is very limited, there is still gap between FOs and local development agencies, FOs and local researches institutes, FOs and local Financial Institutions (Banks/MFIs) and FOs and the relevant governmental institutions, thus it is required to strengthen more now and in the future. After CFAP's initiative to network between Apex FOs- and Apex FOs in Cambodia now there are 5FOs-led agreed to sign MOU, share common interests and representation of farmer members at the nationwide. The national policies on agriculture and related information were not known to farmers, thus it is required to structure well and effectively from national to sub-national and grass-root level. The Government has very limited policy to support farmers and farmers' organizations while some farmers' organizations sometimes have role confusions and they act as NGOs. Yet, the FOs could access to loan/grant from the Banks and MFIs in Cambodia, this also caused from the very limited policy of the government to support farmers and farmers' organizations.

Due farmers' organizations are not strong in term of self-financial sustainability and farmer members are poor, therefore there is very limited/little saving capital and shares within their organizations. Though, almost all FOs have saving program and use of a revolving fund in place but still there is very limited capacity on organizational financial management.

Most FOs at sub(national) level still lack of good business plan and marketing plan include cost calculation and capacity to manage the businesses on a medium and larger scale outside financial service, lack of sufficient agricultural technologies, lack of sufficient knowledge to prepare the ToT and extension services to farmer members, lack of knowledge on processing and packaging, lack of knowledge to enterprise produces to high market, advisory and training services to poor farmer members are also insufficiency and irregularity, no regular marketing services for sale of their produces from farm gates to markets. Many farmers' organisations in Cambodia are still small scale farmer' organisations, they work to represent farmer members at villages, commune/Sangkat and district level. There is very limited collective sale and purchase organized by smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations in Cambodia.

Opportunity: Farmers' organizations/producer associations in Cambodia got opportunity to cooperate with other stakeholders, inter(national) development agencies and the government generally. FOs led in MTCP2 network now have involved in technical working group on agriculture and water (TWGAW) facilitated by the governmental ministries in collaboration with development agencies and FOs were also invited by government to participate in some other national workshops, especially on agricultural relevant policies that could be good sign for FOs in the future. However, opportunity is given when only the FOs-led themselves are independent, free from politics and outside interference. Social businesses however get more priority from the RGC. Farmers' organizations can register with MAFF, PDAs, MoI and some other governmental institutions to do their respective business elsewhere in Cambodia. All FOs have mentioned their organizational governing structure with mentioning of roles, responsibility and mandate within their organizations. There are producer groups structured under each FOs, this could be potential to re-structure group into specialized producer groups in the future. Farmers and relevant stakeholders participated in other activities of FOs, added values of FOs are being interested by farmer members and stakeholders in public. The economic initiatives are being aware and structured at FOs, even if they are in small scale but they would be a good start. Annual meeting of the board especially have mentioned in organizational statute/policy. All FOs in network have profiled ready with up to date info made accordingly.

1.3 Key annual achievement of the project (January-December 2016)

I. Institutional Strengthening

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

1.1. Strengthening of FOs and their network

1.1.1. Organizational review

All FOs in MTCP2 network have reviewed, updated and also made profiles to enable them to get aware amongst farmer members themselves of what have done and not have done and why?, therefore they could find proper solution for improvement to strengthen their own organizations and services delivering to farmer members. There were 46FOs involved in this component.

1.1.1.1 Conduct mission to all FOs in network and those expected to involve in MTCP2 NWG members in the future

There were forty six farmers' organizations (associations/cooperatives) included four apex FOs and CFAP visited by MTCP2 NIA in 2016, the follow up methodology conducted accordingly through telephone communication was made additionally to keep FOs informed of progressive activities on MTCP2 in Cambodia and information they provided was correct. However, CFAP as NIA had taken times to meet with all FOs in network at other national events such as 5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting held on 17th June 2016, 6th National Advisory Committee Meeting held on 8th December 2016, MTCP2 NIA visited to FOs in network held in December 2016, TA meetings with farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network held on 27th June 2016 to discuss on re-structuring of existing groups into specialized producer groups and capacity building needed by FOs and during leadership training period held from 30 May to 3 June 2016 which FOs in MTCP2 network participated.

1.1.1.2 Meeting to review FOs profiles (strategic Planning, General Assembly, Board meeting, FO organizational Growth rating).

CFAP as NIA so far conducted mission to all FOs in MTCP2 network to study about FOs status in order to develop profiles for them as a result, profiles were prepared after a study visit following by desk review. The profiles had already sent to the SRIA/RIA (AFA/LVC). The meeting to review FOs profiles was conducted in 29-30 November 2016.

1.1.2. Partnership and networking capacity

There were various meetings with FOs led and those organizations such as VECO, CIRD, ADG, SNV, ACTED, SDC, AGRICORD, GROW ASIA, ADDA, SAC, IFAD and CRF that work with and or support FOs directly and indirectly (producers and business associations/communities/coops) to strengthen FOs in the country, next would be FAO, EU, AVSF and some other inter(national) organizations that work with FOs in Cambodia, hopefully those that used to meet before would also be targeted to propose a meeting again to follow up collaboration opportunity in the future.

1.1.3. Institutional positioning

This action plan is to organize a consultation workshop with FOs in MTCP2 NWG members and non-members on specific issues and concerns related to farmers' organizations. The workshop would discuss on:-

1. Organizational independency
2. Organizational leadership & Management (Governing structure and Functioning).
3. Organizational Financial Management
4. Organizational sustainability

The meeting is expected to conduct in coming reporting period (*see in next reporting period*).

1.1.4. Technical Support for sub-component 1.1

In order to implement the programs effectively, therefore the well trained local capacity builders (LCBs) of CFAP in collaboration with external LCBs took a role to facilitate and provide a technical support on **component I** which focused on "Institutional Strengthening" to strengthen FOs in MTCP2 network on organizational updated information (profiles), review FOs profiles to see whether the Strategic

Planning, General Assembly, Board meeting, FO organizational Growth rating etc whether they were functioned properly within the organizations. This component aims also to expand more FOs in MTCP2 NWG members, keep consultation and communication with FOs in MTCP2 NWG members on specific issues and concerns such as organizational independency, organizational leadership & management, organizational governing structure and functioning, organizational financial management and organizational sustainability. All FOs included 5FOs-led in network and their members have been strengthened directly and indirectly.

The purpose is to strengthen FOs in MTCP2 network to be independent organizations, increasing of farmer members, get closed cooperation with other organizations that work with FOs and agricultural cooperatives and functioning of existing governing working structure of the organizations.

Objective(s)

Specific objective

Strengthening of FOs and their network and functioning the position of FOs to be independent, membership-driven organizations, self-financial management, free from outside interference and getting access to close cooperation with organizations that work with FOs in Cambodia.

1. Strengthen FOs in MTCP2 network to be independent organizations and free from outside interference
2. Increasing of farmer members
3. Close cooperation with other organizations that work with FOs and agricultural cooperatives
4. Functioning of existing governing working structure of the organizations

1.2. Operational Strengthening

1.2.1. Organizational management capacity

1.2.1.1. Setting up financial reporting system for FOs in NWG members

MTCP2 Cambodia organized the Specific Training Workshop on Financial System and Reporting to all FOs in network in 2015 and expected to follow up in 2016 to see whether they are able to apply within their organizations after training, if not why and what solution is needed to do next to ensure that they are capable to apply properly at FOs level. During MTR mission held 25-28 May 2016, we heard from farmer leaders and FOs representatives that the financial system and reporting training was very supportive to their organizations as such accounting relevant manuals are responsive to their activities and paid great thanks to CFAP's LCBs/specialist. The objective of training was 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 were 36 farmers' organizations (Producers' associations/coops) come from 11 provinces/ municipalities participated in the training workshop.

Specific objectives of the training are:

1. *Provide a technical training on Financial manuals/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 manuals/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.*

Up to date only financial format forms have developed for FOs in MTCP2 network, next would be financial system software. Anyhow, the current financial system format forms are required to coach accordingly for all FOs in network to learn and experience them well before phasing into other new versions or accounting software.

1.2.1.2. Training on leadership to FOs leaders in a membership base style (Self leading and organizational leading).

Leadership is indispensable in the context of institutional management and leading from small group to medium and big groups. MTCP2 in Cambodia provided training on leadership of FOs in order to enable farmer leaders have better capacity in organizational leading with high responsibility and better understanding the added value of FOs as a membership base organization. The training course has conducted from 30-31 May to 2-3 June 2016 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There were 52 farmer leaders, 13 females came from 38 FOs in 9 provinces (Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Bantey Meanchey provinces).

Objective of the trainings are:

- To enable skill of leadership and management to farmer organization leaders including leadership and roles and tasks of managers and 'leaders' in local organizations and authorities
- To be able the best use of the resources, skills and motivation of themselves and others in their business

Methodology of training

Training was conducted using a learner-centered approach, specifically, Participatory Training Methodologies were utilized, such as small group discussions, plenary presentations and discussion, ice-breaking, role play and reflection, recap and bridge from one session to another session, daily reflection and feedback, and participatory planning.

The training course started with setting the context of the training and getting to know each other. The activities are essential for enabling free and open participation from the start of the training program. Participants were taken pre- and post-test to identify what they will have gained from this training workshop. Daily and final evaluation which was considered an important tool to collect constructive feedback from participants also conducted.

Content of training

Each module combined elements of SWOT analysis, five capitals analysis, concept of leadership and management, farmer organization planning development and 7 seven habits of high effective people.

1.2.1.3. Registration of 10 FOs under the Law on agricultural cooperatives

In order to enable smallholder farmers to get more benefits from the laws on agricultural cooperatives, therefore registration of FOs/ACs under the laws is supportive for smallholder farmers as they can get access to close cooperation with

organizations and government institutions that work with smallholder farmers. The FOs/Coops would also have diversified incomes and organizational strengthening for the organizations as well while FOs are not very strong in term of organizational financial sustainability, starting capital and institutional capacity. On the other hand, the law on agricultural cooperatives was not known well to majority of farmers and people in public in Cambodia, even if the laws on agricultural cooperatives were enacted by the Cambodian National Assembly (CNA) since May 2013, therefore they are not able to get full access to benefit from this law to serve interests of farmer members.

To facilitate FOs getting access to registration and involvement in Law on Agricultural Cooperatives (LoAC) could enable farmers to share knowledge and experiences on the LoAC and its way of working, challenges and difficulties that farmers faced under this Law to other farmers in network and relevant stakeholders include local authorities, so they may have ideas for request the national assembly to amend the laws to serve better interest of farmers, especially smallholder farmers who represent about 80% of the total population in Cambodia. MTCP2 NIA can also bring voices of farmers directly to the laws makers to find any solutions that can help farmers properly prior to the full execution of the LoAC which is applicable based on actual capacity of farmers in Cambodia now and in the future. Based on our understanding while working with farmers and their organizations directly, we could evaluate that there is still big gap between the LoAC and actual knowledge, understanding and the capacity of farmers and the public. Moreover, the old people in Cambodia still remember their suffering or bad experiences from the threats of cooperatives model they experienced during **Pol Pot regime** (genocide regime) which the cooperative at that time was used as a political tool solely to a single party “Communist Party” under the Kampuchea Democratic Regime, so all properties of the cooperatives at that time were belonging to the state, not to farmer members.

This will be the great opportunity for FOs under support from MTCP2 in collaboration with relevant local authorities to explain them clearly about the differences between the current cooperatives under new Law on Agricultural Cooperatives and the cooperatives they experienced in between 1975-1979. Because CFAP-Cambodia and also as MTCP2 NIA experienced and networked more in a membership driven organization through worldwide network, therefore we could share successful stories of cooperatives in other countries in the other regions of the world during this registration and facilitation process with relevant stakeholders and farmers to get them more aware of the added value of FOs. In 2016, there were 6 Agricultural Cooperatives had registered in two provinces i.e. five ACs in Svay Rieng and 1 AC in Kampong Cham. The Agricultural Cooperatives are follow:-

1. Krous Agricultural Cooperatives
2. Cheas Russey Rong Roearng Agricultural Cooperatives
3. Tornh Thlork Reakchamroeun Agricultural Cooperatives
4. Kaksekor Thnort Thmey Agricultural Cooperatives
5. Peam Metrey Agricultural Development Cooperatives
6. Moolthann Yoeung Agricultural Development Cooperatives

Objectives of registration

Specific objectives:

Improve access of farmer members to cooperative and collective marketing (collective sale, purchase of inputs, produces and transport) and getting access to close cooperation with organizations and governmental institutions that work with farmers' organizations.

- 1.1. The new Law on Agricultural Cooperatives has shared/disseminated to farmers, farmer leaders, relevant stakeholders and local authorities.
- 1.2. FOs got access to register/recognize under the new Law on agricultural Cooperatives.
- 1.3. FOs have integrated with existing coops or access to new registration later if they have something needed to develop.
- 1.4. CFAP staff members gained knowledge on development of statute and relevant documents design under the new LoAC.
- 1.5. Small scale farmers got access to proper benefits from the Law on Agricultural Cooperatives.

At this reporting period, documents and communication with FOs and farmer members in network have consulted and identified, next will be the process of registration, however there would be five steps prior to certificate issuance to recognize the ACs.

1.2.2. Structuring service functions for members

- 1.2.2.1. Re-grouping and organizing of specialized producer groups at FOs level. Re-grouping and organizing of specialized FOs.

In Cambodia, smallholder farmers preferred doing agriculture individually and most of them produce for household consumption, not for commercial purposes in the past. In these recent years i.e. after laws on agricultural cooperatives enacted by the Cambodian national assembly to enable smallholder farmers to create their agricultural cooperatives to serve the interests of their farmer members, therefore farmers got interested in registration as members of the ACs. At the same time, those FOs registered with MoI also developed their policy to focus on income generation as well. Many farmers' organizations have their interested group members, self help group members and producer group members. Those groups, however still work individually, yet in a cooperative manner. Farmers produce multiple-crops and sell in small amount individually and irregularly with low price.

With this regard, specialized producer groups would be an opportunity to play important roles for smallholder farmers, so that they can produce products with better quality for sale in big volumes and or supply to high market demands. According to researches/studies of Nuppun institute in collaboration with FAO in Cambodia, they found that Cambodia needs around 0.93 million tons/year, however domestic vegetable production is only about 44% of total demands while meats and other relevant agricultural commodities also insufficient in response to domestic needs. However, when there is imported products from outside country, the local producers always received negative impacts from competitive prices while production costs for local producers are higher than imported products.

Objective(s)

Specific objective

To identify priority commodity and geographical areas

- To ensure that farmer members understand the added value of specialized producer group that could influence market better than multiple-producer groups and individuals.
- To understand how specialized producer groups as smallholder farmers can influence market prices.
- Specialized producer groups have identified in each FOs in network in a volunteering basis.
- 100 specialized producer groups have established under MTCP2 in 2016.
- Farmer members understand the criteria for participation in specialized producer group members.

Methodology

Farmer members are invited to participate in a meeting/workshop, and then they are called for participation in different specialized producer groups in a volunteering basis. The specialized producer groups are chicken rearing, pig rearing, fish rearing, veggies, cassava, egg-plant, cucumber, radish/turnip, long bean, ginger and rice etc, it depends on potential areas and what farmers wanted. 100 specialized producer groups have established within FOs in MTCP2 network and or members of the FOs-led. All 100 specialized producer groups will be visited by the NIA and or M&E teamwork. The re-grouping is scheduled from 11-28 July 2016 to finish all specialized producer groups with identified FOs in MTCP2 network. CFAP as NIA has shared this task with FNN (50%-50%) to be responsible respectively. There were 255 farmer group members. 93 females in five provinces have re-organized and strengthened while the rest of another 50% will be re-organized in next year (2017).

1.2.2.2.Strengthen 100 specialized groups

On-site technical training is one of the most effective model that train farmers to become professional in term of agricultural technical skill, in particular those who wanted to do farming for profits. Anyway, it takes times from a start to end of the training as it required a learning-center model and required farmers to participate in all phases of trainings. Due limited funding on this program, therefore training modules will be developed/prepared ready by a consultant team (LCBs). The existing staff members in collaboration with FOs committee members who used to receive technical trainings in the past, so they can extend training services to these specialized producer group members directly by themselves through coaching from CFAP's LCBs. Committee members/staff members and specialized farmers have identified and assigned to provide extension training to their farmer members while the FOs led staff members/consultants would be assigned for coaching. There are 100 groups expected to receive training from July-December 2016. There were 952 farmers, 359 females in five provinces have strengthened.

1.2.2.3.Value chain and market linkage

1. Objectives

Provide workshop on integrated value chain development to leaders and representatives of farmer organizations. The specific learning objectives of the workshop would be determined after a needs assessment and case study process.

2. *Outputs*

- Case studies and needs assessment report based on the information gathered during the field work. Value chain analysis report on rice, vegetable, pig, and chicken in target groups of MTCP II documented
- Recommended workshop design and modules based on the field assessment conducted
- Detailed session facilitation guides with handouts that participants can use during the workshop
- Workshop conducted at national level and aimed at sharing experiences and best practice of integrated value chain development
- Workshop report with recommendations on how the integrated value chain development knowledge and skills can be best introduced to farmers by participants.
- Business Planning Model for farmers' organizations has developed for FOs' participants e.g. how FO runs small shop or business within their organization. Format form have developed ready for use at FOs include production chain, product processing/packaging, trade fair and registration of GI product and Certification.
- CANVAS Business Model have presented during the workshop

3. *Proposed approach to the consultancy*

- The IIRR team will develop questionnaires/protocols and format for business running model at FOs for the FGD and other methodologies that the team deems appropriate. Group discussion meetings will focus on (1) Screening Local Products (2) Mapping selected business: constraints and potentials for producer groups, (3) Identifying and mapping the main actors involved in the process (status, location...), (4) Mapping the volume of products (5) Mapping the geographical flow of the product (6) Mapping the value at different levels (7) Mapping relationships and linkages between different stakeholders (seasonal, regular), (8) Conduct SWOT analysis on the production and market of rice, vegetables, chickens, agri-inputs and pigs as well as identify strategies for improvement, (9) Mapping additional knowledge and skills needed to be improved their own production and marketing. It shall conduct 5 one day Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in 5 target provinces.
- Individual interview with farmer producers will be conducted to assess the production capacity, income and expense, challenges and learning needs. At least 25 farmers would be selected for the individual interview (5 vegetable farmers, 5 chicken raising farmers, 5 rice farmers and 5 pig raising farmers and 5 agri-inputs suppliers)
- Market Observation: Kinds of agricultural products, sources, trends of supplies, demands, and prices. Five (5) markets in the target provinces are expected to observe.
- **Interview with stakeholders:** Kinds of agricultural products, sources, trends of supplies, demands, and prices. 3 markets in the target districts
- The Team will do a quick feedback on the emerging findings, data analysis and draft case studies
- Workshop design and workshop package development and delivery. The workshop will focus on a particular commodity chain that the province is known
- The Integrated Value Chain Workshop to be conducted by IIRR will adopt the participatory training method where participants actively participate in the discussion and are encouraged to offer insights and share experiences. Learning by doing is the key strategy of this method. The workshop approach aims to create an

experience of personal and collective change, thus strengthening people's understanding that change is possible within oneself and at the group level. The workshop will encourage people to question what they always accepted, to critically examine their own experiences, and derive insights through analysis. This approach recognizes and validates people's knowledge which is based on experience and synthesizes it with fresh insights and restructured concepts.

4. *Target schedule of activities*

The following table outlines the various activities to meet the objective of this consultancy.

# of person - days	Activities	Persons involved	Place
VCD Assessment			
2 person –days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review project documents Develop the methods and tools for VCD needs assessment: competency matrix, observation checklist, interview/discussion protocols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or Thy Yim Soksophors 	Phnom Penh
25 person – days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out field work using the tools and methods developed (needs assessment at national, provincial and district levels) include how to register GI product in Cambodia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FNN Staff Or Thy Yim Soksophors 	5 provinces (Siem Reap, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Kandal, Phnom Penh)
4 person –days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and prepare the needs assessment report with recommended workshop design: objectives, methods and possible detailed schedule. Draft case studies for the VCD workshop Draft business planning and or business action plan format model preparation for FOs for presentation during workshop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or Thy Yim Soksophors 	Phnom Penh
Workshop delivery			
4 person-days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver one day workshop to the MTCP2 FOs in network (CFAP and FNN in particular) Finalize case studies on VCD and workshop report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Or Thy Yim Soksophors 	Phnom Penh

5. Timeline (October –December 2016)

Activity	Timeline (October –December 2016)			Responsible persons
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Review project documents and develop the methods and tools for VCD needs assessment : competency matrix, observation checklist, interview/discussion protocols	24-28 Oct.			Or Thy Yim Soksophors
Carry out field work using the tools and methods developed (needs assessment at national, provincial and district levels) include how to register GI product in Cambodia		31 Oct. – 11 Nov.		FNN staff Or Thy Yim Soksophors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis and prepare the needs assessment report with recommended workshop design: objectives, methods and possible detailed schedule. Draft case studies for the VCD workshop Draft business planning and or business action plan format model preparation for FOs for presentation during workshop 		14 -18 Nov.		Or Thy Yim Soksophors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver one day workshop to the MTCP2 FOs in network (CFAP and FNN in particular) Finalize case studies on VCD and workshop report 			01 -09 Dec.	Or Thy Yim Soksophors

There were 27 farmer leaders, 06 females come from 15 FOs in 6 provinces participated in workshop on value chain and market linkages.

1.2.2.4. Technical support to sub-component 1.2

The Local Capacity Builders (LCBs) under NIA's management work on this area to facilitate, communicate and advise accordingly to ensure that action plans in component I is implemented successfully and in the right track. The component contributed by CFAP as NIA to achieve the action plans.

II. FOs participation in policy process

Empowering of smallholder farmers and leaders/representatives of farmers' organizations getting access to participation in workshops and meetings at sub(national) and international levels would be good opportunity for knowledge improvement for exchanges. The voice of farmers is heard to the public and especially to policy makers and those who are relevant to policy making.

2.1. Participation in national platforms

2.1.1. Policy Advocacy, lobbying and representation

Since MTCP Phase I (2010-2012 and on-going phase II (2014-2016), there were various workshops and meetings related to policy processes, representation, networking and development included the laws on agricultural cooperatives, laws of NGO & Association (*still something is needed to clarify*), laws on food safety, policy review workshop on Cambodian rice, draft laws consultation workshop on agricultural land and laws on NGOs and association. There were eight National Advisory Committee meetings (four NAC for MTCP1 and another four for MTCP2 up to 2016), two national policy workshops and five National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshops (NFF) organized under MTCP which participated by farmer leaders, inter(national) development agencies, private sector, media and the government.

Recommendations from the last NPW are as follow:-

General recommendations for policy on farmers' organizations on market linkage:

Base on lessons learned from the case studies and results of group discussion, thus the recommendations can be made to policy makers and political body for their policy decision making to support smallholder farmers and their farmers' organizations as membership base organizations.

Networking of MFIs/Bank with FOs/Coops: This area, farmers' organizations wished to get access to finance/resources in order them to increase agricultural production in response to current and future market demands with quality, not only quantity and also to improve incomes of the families from agriculture. The organisations could get stronger in term of finance to serve real interests of their producing members in return, they could contribute largely to food security, poverty alleviation and rural economic development as well.

Registration of Farmers' organizations and doing businesses: It is the fact that farmers' organisations are not a political organisation, vice versa they are a type of membership base organization that work to focus mainly on rural economic initiatives and development independently with free from outside interference. They work to serve the interests of their farmer members, to solve problems of their producer members and to speak in behalf of their farmer members. So, it would be good that the government has to consider highly of their FOs' registration, doing businesses within their FOs/Coops as a priority and information should be well disseminated from national to local level, not to discourage but to encourage. The compositions of statute,

staff and financial guidelines, governing structure have been proposed by themselves in response to their own interests and capacity with respect to the relevant laws.

Networking of FOs with chamber of commerce at the national and sub-national level: This will support small producers/farmers to have them getting access to on time awareness of what is going on and what to do in response to current and future markets nationally and internationally, thus they could share information on time to their small farmers/producers regarding the market demands and other involved business relate to small farmers/producers and their organisations. It could help minimizing gap between producers/farmers, traders and government for a better economic improvement of the rural people's living standard. Therefore, it provides huge benefits mutually between farmers, traders, relevant stakeholders, development agencies and the government.

Development of technical, institutional, managerial and leading capacity of farmers' organisation through training: This will allow farmers' organisations to be better prepared to manage of their organisation, business management, marketing planning, cropping calendar as well as human resource management on behalf of their members within their organizations for long run.

Set objective policy to the medium or long term: Marketing activities and building mindset of doing business for small-rural holder farmers in Cambodia, however this will take times while their knowledge on agri-business is still limited to move from low incomes of smallholder farmers in rural areas. According to the studies/researches of the so called "Farmers' organisation and its ways forward sustainability in the future" conducted by CFAP's LCBs team last 2010 under MTCP Phase i, the FOs base in Cambodia are required to build more capacity through trainings in marketing, entrepreneurial skills, organisational management, financial management, as well as building trust amongst producers/members themselves, this will take at least 3-5 years from this reporting period onward to make profitable and well understanding of the added value of FOs base style. Thus supportive policies should be targeted longer term objectives of 10-15 years.

The farmers' organizations expressed their ideas at the 2nd national policy workshop of MTCP Phase I, also emphasized particular policy areas where governments should consider highly as follow:

- Developing trade, marketing linkages and raising climate changes awareness broadly to the public, especially smallholder farmers
- Building capacities of farmers' organizations from sub national to national levels
- Providing access to market and price information on time to farmers
- Providing access to MFIs/Banks with low interest rate, so they could help their producer members access credit to increase agricultural production and agri-businesses involved
- Enabling farmers getting access to Government Private Sector Forum (GPSF)
- Enabling farmers getting access to other relevant events such as local and international trade fairs, therefore farmers could promote their products directly by themselves
- Involve farmers' organizations in policy discussion, policy making, monitoring and evaluation, therefore they get aware of the policy to support them, and know how

- Providing support to farmers' organizations in times when they suffered from natural disasters and,

In 2016, MTCP2 in Cambodia also organized the 5th MTCP2 National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop (NFFC). The National Farmers' Forum (NFF) is one of the important programs to bring farmers access to cooperation opportunity with Government, University, Development agencies, Private sector, Researchers, and Media.

Annex.

GRANT No. MTCP2-AFOSP-Cambodia-2015

Term of Reference (ToR)

A. General Objectives

Following the fund provided through AFA as a core fund recipient from IFAD to this intervention directly with farmers' organizations 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, Academy, 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 solutions 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. Enabling smallholder farmers access to market, finance, value chain, knowledge on processing, packaging and water management.
5. Finding strategies to make small producers and their producing organizations sustainable, thus the added value of FOs is known to the public.
6. Linkage agriculture access to policy support sufficiently.

B. Title: 5th National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop

C. Theme: Enabling smallholder farmers access to water, processing, finance, market and close cooperation with stakeholders and policy

D. Venue: Royal Angkor Hotel & Resort, Siem Reap

E. Date: 30th December 2016

F. Expected outputs

- (1) Smallholder farmers have knowledge on adaptation and resilience in response to climate changes
- (2) Extended more participation of FOs at national level in MTCP2 in Cambodia
- (3) Small holder farmers and their organizations got opportunity to share common issues, experiences, challenges and solution with relevant stakeholders and FOs in network, therefore they can get access to opportunity for collaboration.
- (4) The added value of the farmers' organizations as membership 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 effectively.

G. Participants

- Maximum 60 participants
- 45 farmer leaders/representatives of farmers' organizations (producer association/cooperatives) from 11 provinces/municipalities in Cambodia.
- 15 come from others
 - CARD
 - MAFF
 - IFAD
 - EU
 - SDC
 - Inputs and agri-products Suppliers
 - University
 - Media
 - Others

H. Programme

**5th National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop
Under
The Medium Term Cooperation Programme
Date: 30th December 2016
Venue: Royal Angkor Hotel & Resort
Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia**

Agenda

Friday 30th December 2016

Morning session:

- 8.00-8.30 Arrival of participants and registration
- 8.30-8.55 MTCp2 brief and progressive report by Mr. Sok Sotha, managing director of CFAP (National Implementing Agency)
- 8.55-9.15 Welcome remarks by MAFF's representative
- 9.15-10.15 Key note messages and opening remarks by H.E Rath Virak, Member of Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) and Advisor to Ministry of Environment (MoE)
- 10.15-10.25 Group photo
- 10.25-10.40 Coffee Break**
- 10.40-11.45 **Sessions 1:**

Session 1.1

- a). Impacts on smallholder farmers on climate change**
By CFAP Cambodia, Mr. Sok Sotha, managing director

Session 1.2

- b). Presentation on Value chain and enterprising of local produces to market**
By FNN, Mr. Chhong Sophal, Project manager and SAC, Ms. Mao Sitha, Chairwoman
- c). Presentation on Challenges faced by FOs and smallholder farmers** (Human resources, capital, services, organizational and financial management)
By FAEC, Mr. Phon Sophal, Secretary General

Session 1.3

- d). Challenges faced by FOs** (Water, Irrigation and Investment on irrigation system)
By FWN, Mrs. Rom Saroeun, Chairwoman

Session 1.4

- e). Roles of University to support small farmers/producers in Cambodia**
By Svay Rieng University, Mr. Kong Saroeun

Session 2

f). Intervention by the participants

Moderator: Mr. Sok Sotha, founder and managing director of CFAP Cambodia

11.45-12.00 **Plenary discussion**
Questions and Feedback from participants

12.00-13.30 **Lunch break**

Afternoon session

13.30-15.00 **Working group discussion (5 groups)**
Moderator: CFAP Cambodia

Group 1: discuss on adaption in response to climate changes of smallholder farmers

Questions to be tackled:

1. To what extend that small farmers/producers face climate changes? How to solve?

Group 2: discuss about Value chain and CANVAS Business Model

Questions to be tackled:

2. To what challenges/difficulties that smallholder farmers in Cambodia could not get access to regular supply and contract farming?

Group 3: discuss on challenges of FOs (HR, Capital, Services, Organizational and Financial Management)

Questions to be tackled:

3. To what extend that FOs can be sustainable in term of finance and organizational management?

Group 4: discuss on sufficient agricultural water, irrigation system for both rainy and dry seasons

Questions to be tackled:

4. How to enable smallholder farmers access to sufficient agricultural water, irrigation system for both rainy and dry seasons?

Group 5: discuss about roles of University and Vocational Training Center to support small farmers/producers in collaboration with FOs in Cambodia

Questions to be tackled:

5. How can FOs get access to partnership collaboration with University and Vocational Training Center?

15.00-15.15 **Coffee break**

15.15-16.30 **Plenary: Reporting by working groups**
Moderator: Mr. Meas Sovanthy, Agri-business officer CFAP Cambodia

16.30-17.00 **MoU Signing Ceremony between 5FOs Federations and Network in Cambodia**

17.00-17.15 **Closing**

I. Resource persons and intervention:

- CFAP
- Consultants
- MAFF
- CARD/MoE
- University

J. Schedule:

28-29 December, Wed/Thu: Arrival of the participants/organizers from provinces/
municipalities in Siem Reap City,
30 December, Friday: National Farmers' Forum (Whole day)
31 December, Saturday: Departure of the participants

Group Discussion

The group discussion is facilitated by Meas Sovanthy & Tep Ratha, Representatives of CFAP Cambodia. There are five groups as follow:-

Group 1: discuss on adaption in response to climate changes of smallholder farmers

Group 2: discuss about Value chain and CANVAS Business Model

Group 3: discuss on challenges of FOs (HR, Capital, Services, Organizational and Financial Management)

Group 4: discuss on sufficient agricultural water, irrigation system for both rainy and dry seasons

Group 5: discuss about roles of University and Vocational Training Center to support small farmers/producers in collaboration with FOs in Cambodia

Group 1: discuss on adaption in response to climate changes of smallholder farmers**Questions to be tackled:**

To what extend that small farmers/producers face climate changes? How to solve?

Results:

- 1.1. Need early variety seeds that could stand with quick changes of weather conditions and climate changes
- 1.2. Need irrigation system such as household ponds and canals
- 1.3. Need water gate system
- 1.4. Have policy to support community on reforestation and plants that can help improving soil quality and land cover
- 1.5. Need government to increase national budget to support agriculture
- 1.6. Need water tank for agricultural production
- 1.7. Train farmers of how to apply agricultural technical protocols

Group 2: discuss about Value chain and CANVAS Business Model**Questions to be tackled:**

To what challenges/difficulties that smallholder farmers in Cambodia could not get access to regular supply and contract farming?

Results:

- 2.1. Climate changes
- 2.2. Limited capacity of smallholder farmers on agriculture, processing, packaging, capital, risk management, marketing and,
- 2.3. Limited understanding of consumers for healthy produces
- 2.4. Lack of common understanding and cooperation between producers, buyers and relevant stakeholders
- 2.5. Smallholder farmers could not get access to information on local market demands, quality and prices
- 2.6. Smallholder farmers lack of capital to increase production and supports from partners and relevant stakeholders

Group 3: discuss on challenges of FOs (HR, Capital, Services, Organizational and Financial Management)

Questions to be tackled:

To what extend that FOs can be sustainable in term of finance and organizational management?

Results:

- 3.1. Resources to support the farmers' organizations
- 3.2. Organizational reserved fund
- 3.3. Have accounting manuals within FOs
- 3.4. Have regular meeting as mentioned in organization statute and or internal guidelines
- 3.5. Committee members have to commit to their tasks and responsibility with time devoting
- 3.6. Have critical business plans
- 3.7. Increase capital shares annually strategically
- 3.8. Have clear policy to encourage committee and or staff members annually
- 3.9. Diversify incomes for the FOs by extension of collaboration with donors/charity both inside and outside the country
- 3.10. Strengthen the capacity of HR with FOs
- 3.11. Strengthen collaboration between committees, local authorities and relevant stakeholders
- 3.12. Need own organizational office
- 3.13. Need senior staff and staff members within FOs/Coops
- 3.14. Need to have regular annual General Assembly within FOs/Coops
- 3.15. Have accountability and transparency within the organizations

Group 4: discuss on sufficient agricultural water, irrigation system for both rainy and dry seasons

Questions to be tackled:

How to enable smallholder farmers access to sufficient agricultural water, irrigation system for both rainy and dry seasons?

Results:

- 4.1. Rehabilitate and fix existing water sources (canals, lakes and river)
- 4.2. Create new water sources where it is potentials for agricultural production. Use the centipede-legs canal system
- 4.3. Need embankment and water gate for keeping and irrigating water when required
- 4.4. Need household ponds and community ponds
- 4.5. Need training on water management and water harvesting

- 4.6. Need to function and scale up existing policies of the government on irrigation system in 25 provinces in Cambodia
- 4.7. Network with all development partners include private sector

Group 5: discuss about roles of University and Vocational Training Center to support small farmers/producers in collaboration with FOs in Cambodia

Questions to be tackled:

How can FOs get access to partnership collaboration with University and Vocational Training Center?

Results:

- 5.1. Need collaboration between FOs/Coops and University's experts to joint-providing training to farmer members
- 5.2. Help to facilitate studies/researches of students come from University
- 5.3. Encourage University students or graduated students to work for FOs/Coops
- 5.4. Participate actively in studies/researches of students when there are requests for studies/researches
- 5.5. Provide accommodation when there are requests from students to study/research within communities
- 5.6. University should involve farmers' organizations in trainings when there is training courses related to agriculture and farming businesses
- 5.7. Help to disseminate working mode of farmers' organizations as membership organizations
- 5.8. Participate in General Assembly of the farmers' organizations as requested

2. ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED

Achieved results

2.1. Meeting to discuss on new program to support smallholder farmers and FOs in MTCP2 network



On 4 January 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA with four other FOs in network (FAEC, FCFD, FWN and FNN) were invited by ADG (Aide au Développement Gembloux), to participate in the new action plan development programme to support smallholder farmers and farmer organizations in Cambodia in the coming 5 years period (2017-2021) phase I, according to what the organizer had presented in discussed action plan. The programme would also enable farmers and farmers' organizations getting access to network with public private partner. The

meeting initiated and organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

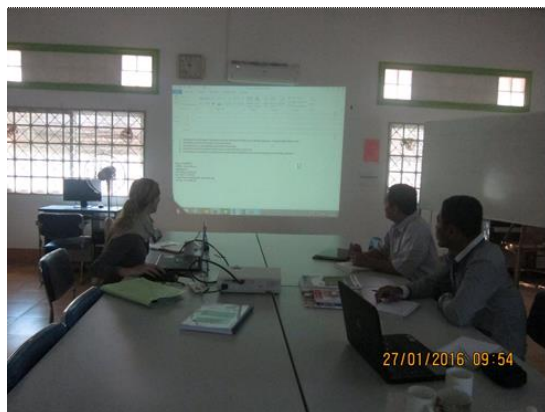
2.2. Participated in the 5th Cambodia Rice Forum



In 2016, policy and admittance of the government to target 1 million tonnes of rice export by 2015 is likely to fail due to a lack of milling capacity and funding to achieve the planned goal. CFAP as NIA with three FOs in network (FAEC, FCFD and FWN) in Cambodia were invited to participate in the 5th Cambodia Rice Forum organized by the Cambodia Rice Federation in partnership with the Federation of Association for Small and Medium Enterprises of Cambodia (FASMEC) from 24-26 January 2016 in Phnom Penh with support from private sector, government and development agencies such as ADB, AFD, IFC and,. The lack of warehouses for storage, loans with low interest rate to purchase paddy in harvest season, processing materials (dryer), grant funding to start paddy rice business at FOs level and networking between farmers, big buyers and policy makers are something needed to further discussion now and in the coming years to have achieved the planned goal of 1million tonnes per year. The voice of farmers were heard to the forum while politicians, government officials, development agencies, private sector, media and policy makers were there at the event. This policy actual bring market opportunity for smallholder farmers, but farmers received less advantages from this supported policy because farmers could not grow rice in a year round and rice price is low in harvest season, especially in dry season which there is no water source accessible and irrigation system such as cannels to bring water from water sources such as rivers and lakes in dry season and FOs themselves have

very little capital to purchase paddy rice from farmer members in harvest season for storage and sell in high price season. This would limit farmers to only one rice crop almost everywhere in Cambodia.

2.3. Meeting to review on full project development to support FOs in MTCP2 and non-MTCP2 network



On 27 January 2016, MTCP2 NIA had a meeting with a deputy project manager of the Agricultural Development Denmark Asia (ADDA) in Siem Reap to review on full project development to support some farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network and other farmers' organizations in some provinces in Cambodia. This is one of the strategy of MTCP2 in Cambodia to explore more opportunity to network with development agencies to support farmers' organizations in Cambodia. Additionally, it is responsive to the component iii

“FOs services and involvement in agricultural development programme”. Involvement of FOs in network with the projects that support farmers and farmers' organizations, therefore FOs get more access to collaboration opportunity with development agencies now and in the future.

2.4. TA meeting with FOs in network



On 28th January 2016, CFAP represented by the board had participated in a TA meeting with two other FOs in network (Federation of Farmers' Association Promoting Family Agriculture Enterprise in Cambodia, Federation of Cambodian Farmers' Organization for Development) to further cooperation development to support farmers' organizations in Cambodia. The TA meeting hosted and facilitated by the Cambodian Institute for Research and Rural Development (CIRD), Phnom Penh office. The focused on review

support programme of the European Union under the title of the programme “Support to the emergences of strong civil society actor in the agriculture sector”, the programme aims to promote of inclusive and sustainable growth in the agriculture sector, fisheries and livestock. CFAP and FOs in MTCP2 network did not receive funding from this programme, however we hope there is knowledge exchange between farmers in MTCP2 network and beneficiaries in this project.

2.5. Visit of MicroSave



literature, thus to enable the federation provide services qualitatively to farmer members, especially farmers' organizations as members.

2.6. Participation in FAFO



On 13-18 February 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA and one FOs in MTCP2 network (FNN) were invited to participate in the "Farmers Forum" held in Rome, Italy. During the FAFO, we participated in the preparatory sessions amongst FOs delegates managed by FAFO orientation committee. (Barceló Aran Mantegna Hotel). FOs delegates discussed issues related to working structure of the FAFO at regional and global level as well as relevant policies to support smallholder farmers. Close encounter of an FO types between Asians and Africans at the Global Farmers' Forum: MTCP2 and SFOAP delegates prepared for a learning session on policy engagement and value chain participation of farmer organizations. (13 Feb 2016). The thematic working sessions (15 February 2016), Asia Pacific FOs' dialogue with IFAD Asia Pacific Regional Director and Country Program Managers/Officers, together with SDC, AgriCord, WRF and other partners (16 February 2016) to share common interests, challenges and looking for better collaboration between FOs and IFAD country representatives and the FAFO Forum in conjunction with IFAD governing council until 18 February 2016.

2.7. MTCP2 Cambodia National Advisory Committee members Participated in the Executive Committee on Agricultural Production and Processing of the CRF



On 23 March 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA was invited to participate in the Executive Committee on Agricultural Production and processing of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF), there were also 5 other FOs in network were invited (FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN). The invitation made accordingly after the Cambodia Rice Federation granted a position of FOs' representatives in the board. The meeting held at the central office of the CRF in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

2.8. CFAP's weekly meeting in conjunction with extraordinary board meeting



On 25 March 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized a regular weekly meeting participated by active members and boards to discuss on potential products in CFAP's operational areas and action plans 2017-2021 onward. The key agenda as follow:-

1. Identify potential agricultural products in operational areas (veggies, fruit trees, animals and rice for high market demands) to meet current market demands for three tiered markets as well as niche market from 2017 onward
2. Approved progress report 2015
3. CFAP's participation in other national committees included Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF), Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW), Sub TWG on Extension, Climate Change. The committee also addressed interests to participate in Chamber of Commerce and Public Private Partnership Group in Cambodia, and
4. Action Plan for 2017-2021 which for focused mainly on capacity building of FOs to become professional on services delivering (training and advisory support), economic initiatives at FOs level, processing, packaging, transportation and market supply for high market demands.
5. Others As a result, the active members and boards agreed on a proposed action plan 2017-2021, annual report 2015 and ways forward.

2.9. Participated in the CSO Consultation in Conjunction with the 33rd FAO APRC



On 4-7 March 2016, in response to the invitation of the CSO focal point of the FAO APRC base in Bangkok, Thailand, MTCP2 NIA's representative and another FO in network participated in the CSO Consultation in Conjunction with the 33rd FAO APRC held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. There were several thematic discussion points amongst CSO and stakeholders in the region, such as climate changes, health, biodiversity, obesity, horticulture and waste food... etc which are very relevant to farmers and agriculture. The CSO had discussed specifically with relevant stakeholders and finally issued a statement to the 33rd FAO APRC for policy consideration to support farmers and people in the region, in particular.

2.10. Participate in the process of development the medium and long term goal for the Mekong Program



On 28-29 March 2016, CFAP as the MTCP2 NIA was invited to participate in the process of development the medium and long term goal for the Mekong Program. The workshop organized by VECO, Belgium, representative office in Hanoi, Vietnam. There were several seeds discussed on the structural change agenda (SCA) during a two-day workshop. The program is seeking strategies for engagement with existing programs of the development agencies, private sector and government through four SCAs.

SCA1: Sourcing and investment policies of private actors including microfinance are more supportive to smallholder farmers. So increase numbers of inclusive business models.

SCA2: Farmers become better organized and improve their capacity to sustainably produce vegetable and fruits to meet market requirements in term of quantity, quality and varieties.

SCA3: Existing government supported multi-stakeholders platform representing private sector, civil society (associations), consumers, farmers is strengthened and contributed to the formation of the policy improving production safety, market efficiency and favoring smallholder farmers.

SCA4: The Cambodian government officially recognizes and supports the implementation of participatory guarantee system (PGS) which subsequently increase consumer trust.

2.11. Participated in the ASEAN Learning Route on agricultural cooperatives



On 28-30 March to 31 March- 4 April 2016, two MTCP2 NIA's representatives and one representative come from FO in MTCP2 network (FNN) participated in the ASEAN Learning route on agricultural cooperatives in Bangkok & Chanthaburi, Thailand and Manila & Batangas, Philippines. Networking for selling the products has been a driver for the fruit production groups. Officers in the Cooperative are collecting data and developing the network, as well as creating connectivity with the potential markets both domestically and

internationally. The group producing high-quality fruit is the Agricultural Cooperative Ltd. The Cooperative will implement a system that uses the most effective methods for collaboration to reduce the time involved in the production process as well as the cost of production. Nowadays, the markets are very attentive to the needs of the customer. The customer has become the priority for the producer. Some steps to take are the following:

- 1) The agricultural cooperative is the focus of efforts by the government and participating partners of the fruit industry to support the new generation of farmers and members who have less experience in farming. Farmers are suggested to complete the following: **1.1)** Follow good management practices at the farm and utilize all parts of their land, encouraging themselves to change bad production habits and improve soil quality in farmed areas, as well as reduce unnecessary production costs; **1.2)** Grow the main crop together with the secondary crop, and study market trends and produce as per market demands; **1.3)** Build learning networks within cooperative groups in order to exchange

knowledge and experience, and thus to improve their production processes. The goal is to help each other, and enrich the collective knowledge and skills of the cooperative groups for long-term learning within the fruit farming groups.

- 2) Developing a Network of fruit production groups will encourage farmers and members to become aware of AEC and prepare themselves for AEC. The most important key is to strengthen the internal bonds among members. The Cooperative began by sharing experiences and knowledge, thus increasing their self-awareness and then sustainability.
- 3) The Government and the Agriculture Cooperative Ltd. should help to promote the business management of the fruit production group and empower cooperative members in the marketing and supply chain of fruit distribution. To minimize the impact and obstacles of an AEC market to Cooperative members, the goal is to increase the quality of fruit while also giving something back to the environment and incorporate social concerns.
- 4) Help promote a planning system for gathering, distributing and trading products for the Agriculture Cooperative members. The purpose is to push the development process among groups as well as connections among the cooperative groups. Government should be supporting this process. Ways to make this happen can occur by applying information, technology and innovative techniques to fruit production and processing, data collection, marketing and planning, and expanding market distribution channels.
- 5) Support logistics planning to minimize the cost of transportation, which is the main contributor to the end price of products. Cooperatives can build relationships and networks with logistics companies, which could lower costs. Other logistics opportunities include the expansion of existing distribution channels and creating networks between the regional agricultural cooperative and the local one. This will help in the creation of a “Cheap, Quick and Quality Product,” with lower transportation costs, quicker processing, and fresh, quality, fruit.
- 6) Promoting a business network includes building an image, brand and creating loyalty. Branding promotes the participation of the producer, customers and business partners to build a loyal customer base and incentivize the continued production of high-quality of fruits for the market.

During the learning route visits to the two countries, the participants have learned not only technical knowledge, produces processing, marketing and networking between producers and relevant stakeholders including the government, but also how farmers deal with environment and communication within the community members and non-members of the cooperatives. *(Source Procasur Asia Pacific and CFAP Cambodia).*

2.12. Participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW)



On 30 March 2016, MTCP2 NIA's representatives participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW). The TWG-AW included line department of MAFF, relevant government ministries, development partner agencies, farmers' organizations and financial institutions were invited to participate. The objectives of the meeting are (1). To follow up the agreed-actions of the previous minutes of meetings, (2). To discuss and endorse the work plan of TWG-AW for 2016, and (3). To share the update of development cooperation mechanism for better

management at the sectoral level. The meeting held at the Department of accounting and

finance of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). There were many topics discussed during the meeting i.e. irrigation system, sustainable of irrigation system, laws, sub-decree, circular, policy, strategy, Prakas related to water and contract for agriculture were raised for discussion in the meeting. This was very important for farmers to get more involved in policy discussion with relevant stakeholders as they are the ones who need those policies, in particular to support their farmer members.

2.13. CFAP organized an extraordinary meeting in conjunction with weekly meeting.



On 1st April 2016, CFAP Cambodia had organized an extraordinary meeting in conjunction with the weekly meeting held at CFAP's central office which participated by active members and boards. The meeting achieved the results as follow:-

1. Have reviewed and endorsed on action plan discussed last extraordinary meeting held 16 March 2016, thus to further development in details to ensure that the action plans are responsive to current and future needs.
2. Reviewed 1st quarter report in 2016 for improvement and actions taken for execution in next quarter period.
3. Continue action plan in 2016.

2.14. CFAP's Extraordinary Meeting



On 11 April 2016, CFAP's management and board of directors organized an extraordinary meeting to discuss over challenges faced by farmer members in its constituency. The discussion points were as follow:-

- (1). Lack of water for regular farming activities (crops/veggies),
- (2). Lake, river and canal become shallower
- (3). Lack of capital, water source, techniques, processing and market chain
- (4). Products' storage
- (5). And,

To discuss with chairman and vice chairpersons, which represents farmer members come from farmers' associations and cooperatives on which smallholder farmers are facing challenges such as: lack of water for agricultural production such as crops and veggies. Lakes, rivers and canals are dry and shallow gradually from year to year. Farmers currently need capital, loan with low interest rate 3-5% per year, water source, technical support, good agricultural practices, processing, packaging, collective sale, collective purchase and market at FO level. FOs also need cooler to maintain products with quality. Due food demands have increased at national, regional and global levels, therefore smallholder farmers need to increase their production for household income.

In behalf of management and board, we have tried our best mobilize resources from donor community to support smallholder farmers in rural Cambodia as they need external support to help them.

2.15. 4th National Advisory Committee (NAC) Meeting of MTCP2



On 20 April 2016, MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with FOs in network organized the 4th National Advisory Committee (NAC) Meeting of MTCP2 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The agenda of the meeting as follow:-

- (1). Annual Report 2015
- (2). MTCP2 Action Plan Review for 2016
- (3). MTCP2 Budget Plan Review for 2016
- (4). Prepare programs for MTCP2 Mid Term Review (MTR) mission
- (5). Other involved activities and policy to

support farmers and farmers' organizations in the future. The MTCP2 NIA made a brief presentation on achieved results in 2015 to all the NAC members and participants as follow:-

1. Capacity building “Training workshop on M&E and Financial Management” held on 20-23 January 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia.
2. Organized 2nd NAC meetings (June 2015)
3. Prepared profiles for 38FOs in MTCP2 network
4. MTCP2 NIA visited to all 38FOs in MTCP2 network and provided advisory support to strengthen organizational governing structure and services delivering to farmer members
5. Participated in the Asia-Pacific Local Championships Exhibition held in Phnom Penh
6. Hosted the MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee Meeting for South East Asia, 26-30 October 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia
7. Organized Training Workshop On Financial System awareness and financial reporting to FOs under MTCP2 in network
8. Organized the 4th NFFC held on 24th December 2015 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia under the theme “Agriculture for Food Security, Nutrition and Economy.
9. Organized the 3rd MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting (Dec 2015)
10. Many other activities involved (*See annual report in 2015*).

Action Plan and budget for 2016 was also presented to all FOs as members of the National Advisory Committee (NAC). Moreover, there was also a task assignment and agreement between CFAP and FNN to host the MTR visit held in May 2016 when there is relevance to operational areas of both farmers' organizations.

2.16. MTCP2 NIA and FOs in MTCP2 network met with IFAD KM

On 18 April 2016, MTCP2 NIA with FOs in MTCP2 network met with Mr. Julian Abrams, IFAD KM at IFAD office in Phnom Penh. During that meeting, MTCP2NIA represented by Sok Sotha, CFAP founder & managing director brief about background and activities of MTCP since phase i till phase ii for South East Asia Plus China and South Asia with long history and FORAP in Bangkok, Thailand was proposed by farmer leaders to host as fund recipient.

In the meanwhile, we also proposed that whether FOs in MTCP2 network can be involved in other projects funded by IFAD such as APIRE, PADEE, so on and so forth as these projects support directly to farmers, in particular smallholder farmers. This would be an opportunity for farmers and farmers' organizations to strengthen themselves forward sustainability in the future. Moreover, this would be helpful for farmers' organizations

themselves to get access to better policy discussion to support their producer members and their FOs as they work directly and closely with farmers and rural poor people. Involvement of FOs in IFAD country programs would be key and effective solution for farmers in Cambodia. According to Mr. Julian Abram grant would be available from IFAD to farmers' organizations, yet loan is available at the moment. He said loan is given to government in general. We suggested that IFAD loan should be channeled via the Rural Development Bank (RDB), and then RDB provides credit to FOs, however this is too far to go.

2.17. Participated in the IFAD Portfolio Review and Country Strategic Opportunity Program (COSOP)



On 21st April 2016, MTCP2 NIA and few FOs in network were invited to participate in the IFAD Portfolio Review and Country Strategic Opportunity Program (COSOP) 2013-2018 Mid Term Review Workshop. The workshop takes place in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Even though, there is no projects funding/involving of IFAD to support FOs in MTCP2 network, but it would be an opportunity and good sign that farmers' organizations were invited to participate in and discuss relevant issues with the government, so the voice of

farmers is heard. We still hope that farmers' organizations would be involved in the next IFAD country programs/projects in Cambodia.

2.18. MTR Packages were sent by MTCP2 NIA to SRIA/RIA prior to visit of MTR team to Cambodia

On 27th April 2016, MTR packages were sent by MTCP2 NIA to the SRIA/RIA prior to the visit of the MTR of MTCP2 mission to Cambodia. The documents are as follow:-

1. Annex 1. Capacity and focus of FOs covered by MTCP
2. Annex 2. Financial Management Questionnaires
3. MTR Table 1 Mid Term Output
4. MTR Table 2 Cambodia
5. MTR Table 3 2014-2015
6. MTR Table 4
7. And, other related documents to the projects

2.19. 15th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting

15th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting held on 29th April 2016 at CFAP's Central Office. The meeting follow the agenda as follow:

1. Registration of the participants
2. Introduction of the participants
3. Review achieved results after 14th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting
4. Review business action plan
5. Review project action plans in 2016 onward
6. Financial and audit report
7. Review capital needs for FOs/Coops from Banks/MFIs in 2016
8. Strategic Action Plan 2019-2023
9. Presentation of ASEAN Learning Route of ASEAN farmers in Thailand and Philippine
10. Closing programme

11. Solidarity dinner

Results of the meeting:-



1. The results of 14th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting were reviewed by the board for improvement. The Ex.Com members approved on business plan development at CFAP and FOs as members, training modules on business planning, follow status of registration with the NBC, collaboration between CFAP and Banks/MFIs in Cambodia to get access to loan with low interest rate, updated FOs' profiles in network, announcement of contract termination for project staff members in 2015 when there was no budget to support the salary for project staff members.
2. To review business action plans which developed since 2013-2014 by CFAP to ensure that it is responsive to current needs of smallholder farmers and their associations/coops prior to the full implementation in 2017. The purpose is to increase local production, increase rural household income, increase productivity and increase quality for high market demands. Moreover, the meeting was required to function existing governing structure and services at FOs/Coops better to farmer members as well as finding challenges and obstacles of why they were not functioning well?
3. To review project action plans in 2016 onward with development partners. In order to make sure that FOs/Coops are responsive to sustainability, therefore some first action plans needed to do such as payment of annual membership fee, businesses at FOs level, extension services of FOs to farmer members/clients and diversification of FOs/Coops' incomes.
4. To review and approved over the financial and audit report
5. To review on loan needs by FOs/Coops as members from financial institutions
6. Strategic Action Plans 2019-2023 which focused mainly on (a). Professional staff members at FOs/Coops to provide knowledge to farmer members, (b). Innovation and diversification of incomes, (c). Accountability, transparency with high responsibility of staff members at FOs/Coops level, (d). Mutual autonomy in between FOs/Coops and farmer members, (e). Build community with sustainability, (f). Enabling farmers to get access to increase productivity and market opportunity, (g). Financial sustainability of FOs/Coops and (h). Networking of FOs/Coops at national and international level.
7. To ensure that FOs/Coops can run services properly to farmer members, especially use of a revolving fund and agri-credit, therefore existing structure had recommended for additional task and responsibility i.e. chairman is responsible for over management and leadership, accountant is responsible for cashier and loan/agri-credit management and use of a revolving officer is required to recruit.
8. In order to strengthen sustainability of FOs/Coops, therefore at this period the committee agreed to strengthen working strategy on (a). Identification of income and expense well in advance, (b). Identification of increased member annually correctly, (c). Have clear annual action plans in advance, (d). Identified shares annually clearly in advance, shares should not be allowed to withdraw but allow for sale instead, (e). Identified target borrowers clearly in advance with clear policy, (f). Identified potential businesses and

products geographically in operational areas, and (g). Identified schedule of meetings within FOs/Coops clearly, and

9. Knowledge sharing on ASEAN Learning Route by the trainees (Ms. An Sarun and Mr. Yap Thoeurn).

2.20. Participated in the 6th World Farmers' Organization General Assembly



On 4-6 May 2016, CFAP was invited to participate in the 6th World Farmers' Organization General Assembly held in Livingstone, Zambia. In the meanwhile, we met with some Agri-agencies and farmers' organizations come from developed countries to participate in the WFO GA. CFAP's representatives met with Mr. Albert Jan Maat, Chairman of the board of Agriterre and chairman of LTO Netherlands, we discussed with him about the farmers' organizations in Cambodia for instance agricultural techniques, marketing,

agri-business and changes of farmers from producing for household consumption to sales and household incomes to support the families. During our discussion, we also explored collaboration opportunity and support of Agriterre for FOs in Cambodia, especially FOs in MTCP2 network. We also met a former IFAD country manager involved actively in MTCP initiative to update him briefly of how MTCP is.

2.21. Participated in consultation meeting with ADB

On 4 May 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA was invited by ADB to participate in the consultation meeting on water accounting system consultation with development partners, NGOs and FOs. The meeting introduced by ADB water outlooks Ms. YasminSiddiqi Principal Water Resources Specialist ADB and Dr. ElgaSalvadore UNESCO-IHE on Water Accounting

- Rationale
- Water Accounting framework
- Planned work in Cambodia
- Preliminary results
- Specific requests for data sharing

Various feedbacks come from participants to improve the system including climate changes along Mekong Region. In the same day, MTCP2 NIA representatives also participated in the Workshop on Contract Farming organized by Cambodia Rice Federation.

2.22. Participated in the workshop on the Cambodia partnership for sustainable Agriculture



On 10 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and also MTCP2 NIA participated in the workshop on the Cambodia partnership for sustainable agriculture held at the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) co-organized by MAFF and GROW ASIA. According to the presentation made by GROW ASIA, the organization aims to reach 10 million smallholders by 2020 through improving farm productivity, profitability and environmental sustainability by 20%. The organization is also looking for engagement

with leaders from the government of Cambodia, companies, donors, NGOs including FOs (farmer organizations), therefore the relevant institutions got opportunity to collaborate and develop agriculture in Cambodia. GROW ASIA realized that in Cambodia most investment in agriculture is through donor agencies and NGOs and it is required strong need for private sector to commercial agriculture and link them to market. Due previous discussion, crops production have identified and expected to support by the program. Through several meetings organized by GROW ASIA in collaboration with MAFF with participation from relevant stakeholders, now received endorsement from the government and working groups also established. It is a good sign for farmers' organizations (FOs) to enter into collaboration with GROW ASIA as FOs were included and structured in the Cambodian Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture (CPSA). As the CFAP is active in advocacy for farmers, especially the interests of smallholder farmers and their FOs that work in agriculture and agri-business in Cambodia, hopefully involvement of FOs in this project would be highly considered by Grow Asia and the government.

2.23. Discuss on projects to support farmers and FOs under supervision from the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)

On 19 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as the MTCP2 NIA was invited by ADG to discuss on future collaboration of the projects to support farmers and farmers' organizations, especially paddy/rice producer members that could reach contract farming agreement between farmers' organizations and rice millers while there was no contract farming agreement yet so far in Cambodia. During that meeting, we had also talked about rice collection, marketing and sales of normal and specific/exported rice to seek whether farmers are capable to produce for market supply. With this regard, specific training on rice production for high market demands is much needed, thus to contribute to the policy that wanted to achieve 1 million tonnes of rice export annually and how can smallholder farmers get access to benefit from this policy. We also discussed on general objectives of CFAP as Apex FO in Cambodia that works with FOs/ACs in network to produce rice for high market demands and a role as the MTCP2 National Implementing Agency to work in collaboration with FOs/ACs in MTCP2 network in Cambodia.

2.24. Meeting with farmer leaders to discuss on challenges faced by farmer members and FOs/ACs in network



On 23 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with the Local Capacity Builder (LCB) teamwork organized a meeting with farmer leaders to discuss on challenges faced by FOs/ACs in network. Farmers raised concerns they faced such as technical animal rearing, challenges in animals rearing included high temperature and climate changes that have affected seriously to animals production, high rate animals death, especially chicken from **April to July** annually, poor knowledge on production management,

business management, organizational management, financial management, poor knowledge of staff members/committee members to provide agricultural technical training, extension services, knowledge of TOT, rice production and vegetable production for high market demands and contract farming. The participation of farmers and their representatives is very supportive for the LCB teamwork to study and develop action plans in response to the real needs of producer farmers in the future.

2.25. MTCP2NIA, FOs in network and MTR team met with IFAD country representative, SDC and field visit



On 25 May 2016, CFAP as the National Implementing Agency of the Medium Term Cooperation Program phase ii (MTCP2) in collaboration with FOs/ACs as the Advisory Committee Members and FOs/ACs in network had facilitated and hosted a visit of the MTR team to meet with relevant partners and stakeholders from their offices to fields. First, the teamwork met with IFAD country representative and SDC to introduce and brief with those development agencies about MTR visits and MTCP2 funds by IFAD, SDC and EU

to support farmers, especially smallholder farmers in South East Asia (SEA), South Asia (SA) and the Pacific. Because MTCP2 is a part of the IFAD country program, therefore it would be good to involve FOs in MTCP2 network in the government projects. According to Meng Sakphouseth, IFAD country representative, IFAD can help linking Apex FOs with other sub(national) committees/working groups involved. He said there are existing and new projects such as TSSD (Tonle Sap), PADEE, ASPIRE and AIMS, however the target people or beneficiaries of these projects would be unregistered groups i.e. small groups, in particular. AIMS would identify operational zones clustered into regions in three provinces i.e. Battambang, Kampong Cham and Takeo. He added that FOs, NGOs and those are interested in implementing of this project can apply for a proposal to Ministry of Commerce (MoC) as MoC is a project executor.

In the same day, MTCP2NIA, FO partners and MTR team met with SDC's representative Mr. Lars Buechler. During a meeting, MTR team leader, Mr. Peter Situ introduced and brief

about MTCP2 and CFAP is NIA in Cambodia. MTCP2 supports farmers' organizations in policy process, linking FOs with national development programs and supporting smallholder farmers in particular. The program also helps building farmers and their organizations more on technical support, value chain, agri-business and linking producers access to market. MTCP2 also advocates claiming a policy to support agriculture and smallholder farmers in IFAD country members. During a meeting MTCP2 NIA and FO partner also shared common issues and challenges such as agricultural techniques, water source, irrigation system, marketing and product processing faced by rural poor farmers in Cambodia to the SDC's representative. He said SDC is very new to Cambodia compare to neighboring countries in the region, however there is a project like Cambodia Horticulture Advancing Income and Nutrition (CHAIN), the project work in vegetables and fruits supporting private and public sector to improve services to farmers to increase sustainable production, however we learned that this project has targeted only four provinces in Cambodia (Kratie, Stung Treng, Preah Vihear and Oddar Meanchey), yet in other provinces. Mr. Lars of SDC representative said we still have times to discuss with each other as his mandate is about 4 years in Cambodia.

In the meanwhile, MTR team visited farmers in Takeo to see their rice milling and Svay Rieng to see animals rearing and vegetable growing of smallholder farmers with value chain process.

2.26. Meeting with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

On 26 May 2016, MTR team in collaboration with NIA and FOs in network to introduce and brief about MTR visits to Cambodia and the MTCP2 funded by IFAD, SDC and EU to support farmers, especially smallholder farmers in South East Asia (SEA), South Asia (SA) and the Pacific. Because MTCP2 is a part of the IFAD country program, therefore it would be good to involve FOs in MTCP2 network in the government projects. Mr. Ouk Saroeurn, Deputy Director of DACP of MAFF welcomed to MTCP2 to support farmers' organizations in Cambodia.

2.27. Participated in National Workshop on vegetable sector policy in Cambodia and off-farm income generation policy



On 27 May 2016, CFAP Cambodia as the MTCP2 NIA was invited by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) to participate in the National Workshop on Vegetable Sector Policy in Cambodia and off-farm income generation policy. According a presentation of the Nuppun Institute for Economic Research, Cambodia could produce vegetable only about 0.42 million tonnes or 44% of domestic production and is highly seasonal, thus lead to insufficient for domestic demand while about 0.93 million tonnes or 56% was

filling by imported vegetable from neighboring countries. The constraints along the value chain have exposed vegetable farmers to four main risks related to market, health, production, and credit. Smallholders perform multiple roles in the value chain of the current vegetable sector in Cambodia. In addition to their main role as producers, smallholders have also involved in trading activities, including as collector or retailers. Due to the lack of agricultural land, the poor landless are usually employed as workers across vegetable value

chain. In some cases, they would also take on the role of vegetable collectors or retailers due to their lack of land to produce vegetables themselves.

The presentation added that smallholders and the poor landless are exposed to four main risks: market risk, health risk, production risk, and credit risk. Market risk is caused by three main factors including price volatility, poor quality control on vegetable inputs, and informal business practice. Health risk mainly derives from the widespread misuse of agro-chemicals during production period. Production risk is associated with climate change which leads to significant increase in exposure to natural disasters, including floods, droughts, pest and diseases. Finally, credit risk is closely linked to the aforementioned risks because these risks provide direct effect on the income flows of vegetable smallholder households and the poor landless. Current policy gaps constitute the root cause of these constraints current policy gaps constitute the root cause of these constraints and risks in vegetable sector.

Vegetable-related policies made in the past three terms of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) have been consistent and can be classified into three broad groups:

- 1. Production-related policy group:** Sub-decree on Social Land Concession (2003), Seed law (2009), Law on Pesticide and Chemical Fertilizer Control (2012), Policy Paper on the Promotion of Paddy Production and Rice Export (2010), Agricultural Strategic Development Plan (2014-2018).
- 2. Supporting service-related policy group:** Strategy for the Improvement of the Agricultural Market Information Service (2006), Agricultural Extension Policy (2015)
- 3. Governance-related policy group:** Sub-decree on Contract Farming (2011), Law on Agricultural Cooperatives (2013), Prakas on the Implementation of Good Agriculture Practice (GAP) Measures on Fresh Fruits and Vegetable Production (2010), Law on Food Safety (at drafting stage as of February 2016). However, policy gaps have remained. These policy gaps arise from both the policy design and the implementation. Specific policies to provide favorable financial products, which include loan and crop insurance, for vegetable smallholders are limited or hardly exist. This consequently makes those smallholders have limited access to loans and totally uninsured against credit risk. Furthermore, only one sub-program – Sub-program 1.4. “Promote Horticultural and Subsidiary Crops Development” of the total 63 sub-programs of the Agricultural Strategic Development Plan 2014-2018 (ASDP) directly addresses vegetable production. Priorities have been given to rice and other non-vegetable sub-sectors.

On the policy implementation, enforcement has been weak or ineffective. For instance, since its promulgation in 2012, the law on Pesticide and Chemical Fertilizer Control is perceived to be ineffectively enforced. Many products of pesticide and chemical fertilizer circulating in the markets have their label or instructions written in foreign languages, which are not in compliance with **articles 23, 26, and 29 of the law**. Unlicensed sellers of fertilizers who were supposed to be trained and to obtain a license, according **articles 34 and 85** of the law are also involved in the business. As a result, misuse of agro-chemicals is widespread; while fake or unauthorized agrochemicals are present in the country, posing critical health risk. Due to the astronomical number of and unorganized Cambodian smallholders, successful formal contract farming hardly exists, albeit the existence of sub-decree on contract farming and agricultural cooperative law. Almost all vegetable farmers have access to price information through traders who intend to report only prices favorable to them, reflecting a limited success or failure of the Strategy for the Improvement of the Agricultural Market Information

Service initiated in 2006. National policies or measures related to vegetable sector, if existing, have not been widely disseminated to smallholders at the community level.

The aforementioned policy loopholes exacerbate the vulnerability and risks faced by vegetable smallholder farmers and consumers; restrain the overall performance of the vegetable value chain, and as a result, leaving market potentials largely untapped.

2.28. Training on leadership to FOs in MTCP2 network



Leadership is indispensable in the context of institutional management and leading from small group to medium and big groups. MTCP2 in Cambodia provided training on leadership to FOs in network in order to enable farmer leaders have better capacity in organizational leading with high responsibility and understanding better on organizational governing structure and added value of FOs as an independent farmers' organization, thus to form duty better within the organizations to serve direct interests of farmer members. The training course has conducted from 30th

May to 3rd June 2016 Phnom Penh, Cambodia by the LCBs.

Objective of the trainings

- To enable skill of leadership and management to farmer organization leaders including leadership and roles and tasks of managers and 'leaders' in local organizations and authorities
- To be able the best use of the resources, skills and motivation of themselves and others in their business

Participants

In total, 65 participants (13 women) attended the training workshops which came from 9 provinces (Takeo, Kampong Speu, Kandal, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Bantey Meanchey provinces). There are leaders of agriculture cooperatives, farmers' organizations and producer groups. The training was separated into two learning groups that first groups taken place on 30-31 May 2016 with participation of 24 persons (3 women) while second group participated by 28 participants (10 women).

Methodology of training

Training was conducted using a learner-centered approach, specifically, Participatory Training Methodologies were utilized, such as small buzz group discussions, plenary presentations and discussion, ice breaking, role play and reflection, recap and bridge from one session to another session, daily reflection and feedback, and participatory planning. The training course started with setting the context of the training and getting to know each other. The activities are essential for enabling free and open participation from the start of the training program. Participants were taken pre- and post-test to identify what they will have gained from this training workshop. Daily and final evaluation which was considered an important tool to collect constructive feedback from participants also conducted.

Activities of training

A training curriculum on leadership to FOs leaders in a membership base style (Self-leading and organizational leading) was conducted under the shared task assignment and FNN was discussed directly with the LCBs with facilitation from CFAP Cambodia for ToR draft development. The course developed into one set of 2 day modules. Each module combined elements of SWOT analysis, five capitals analysis, concept of leadership and management, farmer organization planning development and 7 seven habits of high effective people. The training was separated into two learning groups that first groups taken place on 30-31 May 2016 and 02-03 June 2016 in Phnom Penh. Training was divided 2 days per each course as follows:

Trainer explained participants on concept of 5 capitals of farmer organization including human resource capital, financial capital, physical capital, natural resource capital and social capital. After that participants were invited to reflect their own five capitals critically. 3 participants volunteered to share their personal 5 capital to plenary group. Then, participants continued to discuss about 5 capital of their farmer organizations. The rotation visit to have a look one by one of group discussion results along with questions and answer as well additional explanation/interaction among trainees and trainer were made.

In conclusion, the results of evaluation and observation, the training courses were very useful, and responded to the needs of the participants. They committed to successfully attend the whole training, and to bring this knowledge and skills back to the community group they work with and other partners and stakeholders. The participants were asked to assess the daily sessions by giving feedbacks to the facilitators. They liked very much the group work, role play, case study and summary of key ideas at the end of each session because it allowed them to practice what they had learnt. The results of group work indicated that the participants understood the training topics and could apply them in their work.

However, it was suggested that additional leadership and management training should be organized to enhance and upgrade capacity of leaders of farmer organization related today leadership and management aspects. Overall, the training workshops have been executed very well and finished successfully as planned, although there was a bit of change in methodologies as a result of the daily feedbacks from the participants. These training workshops enabled the participants to apply the knowledge gained, leadership and management skills, and take part actively in discussion and sharing ideas/experiences.

2.29. Participated in the 2nd expanded MTCP2 Regional Steering Committee



From 5-8 June 2016 farmer leaders, farmer representatives from South East Asia, South Asia and the Pacific, inter government officials in LaoPDR and international partners such as IFAD, SDC and EU as well as other international development agencies such as AgriCord, ASEAN Foundation and GROW ASIA came together and participated in the 2nd Expanded MTCP2 Regional Steering Committee Meeting held in Talat, LaoPDR.

The second expanded MTCP2 Regional Steering Committee (RSC) continued from the MTCP phase 1 which participated by national farmers' organizations from SEA and SA. The program phase ii has a period of five year 2013-2018 and expected to end 2019 have structured farmers' organizations from sub(national), regional and international levels. In

phase ii another region i.e. the Pacific has been added with more countries in Asia. There are 17 countries now in Asia i.e. SEA (Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao, Myanmar, Philippine and Vietnam), SA (Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka), the Pacific (Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Salomon Islands, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu), three participants come from farmers' organizations in Cambodia participated in the 2nd expanded Regional Steering Committee (RSC) of the MTCP2 held in Thalat, LaoPDR.

During the RSC meeting farmer leaders and representatives had raised concerns and challenges farmers and their FOs faced, in particular agricultural technical skills, processing, packaging, marketing and service delivering of FOs to farmer members. Key issues on all components (i, ii & iii) in MTCP2 had discussed after MTR visits to the regions. As a result component i is well operated while two other components i.e. ii&iii are something needed to push with more facilitation and support from international development agencies to get the country development agencies and government understood clearly of the MTCP2 additionally to the MTCP2NIA in respective countries included Cambodia to get access to collaboration with their country programs such as IFAD, SDC, EU, Grow Asia and other development agencies. The representatives of farmers' organizations have learned about the recommendations on the Mid Term Review mission conducted by consultants for improvement, lessons learned and feedback. Technical assistance, capacity building, budget, successes and failures as well as experiences of FOs were discussed with partners for solution now and in the coming period. CFAP as NIA of the MTCP2 in Cambodia expressed critical concerns of the sustainability of farmers' organizations.

Due large number of the participants, therefore the organized divided participants into two groups i.e. group 1 visited the rice seed and rice cooperative in Vientiane province and group 2 visited organic fertilizer and vegetable cooperative in Vientiane capital.

2.30. Participated in the election of board members of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF)



On 16 June 2016, CFAP with four other FOs in MTCP2 network (FAEC, FCFD, FNN and FWN) were invited to participate in the election of board members of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF). According to various discussion between representatives of CRF and farmers' organizations with facilitation from the international development agencies, therefore the CRF agreed to provide three slots for representatives of farmers' organizations in Cambodia, so the voice of farmers, in particular smallholder farmers

are expected to hear in public through other meetings, workshops and activities of the CRF. Finally, on 16th June 2016, the election of board members of the CRF from farmers' organizations conducted with participation from farmers' organizations, Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC). Amongst the five FO representatives, three won the election and become a board member of the CRF in second mandate 2016-2020, five years mandates.

2.31. 5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting (NAC)



On 17 June 2016, the Medium Term Cooperation Program phase ii (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized the 5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting (NAC) with participation from FOs as members of the committee in MTCP2 network. The meeting held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There were 21 participants, 03 females participated in the meeting come from 14 FOs in Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Takeo. Seu Rany, chairman of the advisory committee of MTCP2 said that MTCP2

focused on smallholder farmers, agricultural production improvement and access of local produces to market and proper incomes from agriculture. He requested that MTCP2 should have studied/researched on roots of challenges faced by farmers therefore we can find better solution for farmers, so they have to contribute ideas that could help achieving the project. Help farmers' organizations access to organizational sustainability and advocacy for farmers is needed. Achieved results in 2015 and first quarter in 2016 were presented by CFAP's agriculture and advisory officer to the participants included AWPB and the 4th MTCP2 NAC meeting as well. The NIA and NAC discussed about the organizational strengthening for sustainability, strengthen participation of farmers' organizations in policy dialogue and strengthening services of FOs to farmer members. Sok Sotha, CFAP's managing director shared developed news after the 2nd expanded SRC organized in Thlat, LaoPDR from 5-9 June 2016 funded and initiated by IFAD which the organization expressed concerns about organizational sustainability and advised that FOs in MTCP2 network had better have their own staff members who are willing to work for FOs rather than employment of project staff. Annual budget under MTCP2 should be used not more than 80% or remained 20% at the year end. Report has to prepare in English, this would be not easy for those FOs that have limited human resource within their organization. In order to make sure that criteria for registration of FOs in MTCP2 network have committed, therefore the following criteria have agreed amongst the FOs in network. Criteria for selecting of FOs to involve in MTCP2 network was presented base on the following:-

Eligibility criteria for selecting FOs to participate in the programme¹ **(Source IFAD MTCP). article 80.**

- a. Must be national apex organization, regional/international organization, or local organizations with representative structure above the village or district level;
- b. Legitimate and accountable membership based farmers' or rural producers' organization with a majority membership of small holder farmers and /or resource poor rural producers (members and leaders);
- c. Legally recognized, independent, and predominantly rural. Their leadership is composed of men and women who are directly working on the farm or at the very least those who have been truly and duly elected by the farmer-members;
- d. Activities must be only for small farmers and rural development;
- e. Independent from outside interference and;
- f. Multilayer representation;

Annual Working Plan and Budget (AWPB) for a period of 1.5 years presented by finance unit of CFAP as NIA started from 16 June 2015 till 31 December 2016 which activities have shared task assignment with FOs in network for execution under NIA's supervision. The

committees had also discussed on registration of agricultural cooperatives under the laws on agricultural cooperatives, registration procedures and changes of existing logos of previous registration ACs into the same format model designed by MAFF. Anyhow, FOs and ACs should advocate for their farmer members while the role of government is to facilitate FOs getting access to benefits for their farmer members. FNN would organize a workshop to review on profile of FOs and added value of a membership base organization in MTCP2 network in 2016. Loan from the banks was also in the agenda for discussion whether farmers' organizations are available to get access to loan with low interest from the bank, in particular Korean bank that wanted to cooperate with ACs in Cambodia.

2.32. LCBs team to discuss on future project development and action plans



On 17 June 2016 just after closing of the 5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with LCB team took an opportunity to have a brief meeting with some of the board members to further discussion on project proposal development which focused more on critical business plan which developed by the LCB team for farmers' organizations in network to make sure action plans are responsive to the needs of farmers. There were several business action plans have developed by

CFAP as NIA to provide training to farmers' organizations as members and in MTCP2 network. The action plans expected to have disseminated to FOs in MTCP2 network in 2017.

2.33. MTCP2 NIA meets with MAFF



On 23 June 2016, the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) and as the MTCP2 national implementing agency (NIA) with board members met with H.E. Prof. Ty Sokhun, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) accompanying by director/representatives of MAFF's department of agricultural cooperatives, department of agricultural extension and department of registration inline Ministry. During a meeting, we have discussed on challenges farmers' organizations faced,

Added value of FOs, farmer organizations sustainability and also solutions in order to enable producer farmers getting access to sustainability in the future. We also focused on the added value of FOs in Cambodia in particular. We also raised concerns of farmers' organizations registered with MoI and those registered with MAFF/PDAs and the creation of apex union of agricultural cooperatives in the future. Sok Sotha, CFAP's managing director explained that it is more or less the same for those registered with MoI and MAFF; however those registered with MoI are required to commit to the statutes they have presented and keep with MoI while those registered with MAFF are required to follow

almost solely to the conditions stipulated under the laws on agricultural cooperatives. He proposed that FOs led in Cambodia should be provided with slots at the apex union of agricultural cooperatives if there is creation in the future, even though they registered with different Ministries, but they are very relevant in agriculture and agri-business, in particular thus to grant positions are possible.

2.34. Participated in workshop on relevant regulations related to Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives and Marketing for 2016



In response to the invitation of the PDA, on 24 June 2016, representatives of the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) and as the Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii (MTCP2) National Implementing Agency (NIA) participated in the workshop on relevant regulations of the Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives for 2016, the workshop also discussed about enterprising of local produces to market in the current

context of smallholder farmers in Cambodia for better arrangement in response to market demands now and in the future. The workshop held at provincial department of agriculture (PDA) in Svay Rieng participated by relevant parties such as provincial authority, department of agricultural cooperatives of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Inter(national) development agencies and representatives of agricultural cooperatives. The workshop had strengthened the added value of ACs as parts of the FOs in services delivering to farmer members to serve interests of farmer members and for farmer members.

2.35. TA meeting to re-group and provide capacity building to specialized producer group Members



On 27th June 2016, TA meeting with farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network and staff members to discuss action plans on re-grouping and capacity building to specialized producer group members. The meeting aimed to identify extension worker at FOs level to provide on-site technical training to farmer members. On-site technical training is one of the most effective model that train farmers to become professional in term of agricultural technical skill, production planning and economic analysis for smallholder farmers

in particular those who wanted to do farming for profits in the future. Anyway, it takes times from a start to an end of the training as it required a learning-center model and required farmers to participate in all phases of trainings after this re-grouping process. Due limited funding on this program, therefore training modules will be developed/prepared ready by the LCBs team ready for uses in training sessions. The existing staff members and or committee members who used to receive technical trainings so far are expected to strengthen and coach, so they can extend training services to these specialized producer

group members in collaboration with LCBs. There are 100 groups would receive training in July 2016 onward.

2.36. Field visit of CFAP's management to Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperative



Managing director and lead founder of CFAP Cambodia, Sok Sotha visited Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives in Svay Rieng on 29 June 2016 to review activities of the Coops on business initiatives, sale and purchases of produces. The chairwoman of Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperative and also a vice chairperson of Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) expressed the purposes of her coops to increase agri inputs sale to farmer members

regularly, especially rice seeds, veggies seeds, organic fertilizer and some other materials needed by farmer members. She added that the coops did not have sufficient capital to purchase inputs from companies to sell to farmer members while farmer members were poor, when members saved and or putting shares within the coops, then they always expected borrowing back from the coops in bigger amount with longer period, this bring lots of challenges for her coops. The organization could not get access to loan from Banks to run business properly even though there is good business plan, the Banks in Cambodia refer only on land title “collateral”, so it was always slow to develop businesses within coops as well as on time services delivering to farmer members. There were several programmes within her coops such as animal rearing, poultries rearing, vegetable and rice production. She wished to have sufficient capital to run businesses within her coops in the future.

2.37. Participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water



On 30 June 2016 MAFF as the Co-chair of TWG-AW organized a TWG-AW meeting. The Technical Working Groups (TWGs) were established by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in 2004 to serve as coordinating bodies and dialogue mechanisms. They bring together Government, development partners and civil society representatives to support the attainment of national development goals set out in the Rectangular Strategy, NSDP and associated sector, thematic and reform programmes of the Government.



The over-arching objective of the TWGs is to support Government efforts to: (a) implement sector plans and reforms; (b) mobilise and coordinate all resources; and (c) deliver development results in order to manage all resources to the attainment of priorities of national and sector strategies and plans. TWGs therefore play a supporting and facilitating role and are not

intended to substitute for or to duplicate the functions of ministries and agencies. Rather, they are mechanisms for coordination, dialogue and support to implementation of sector programmes and priority reforms. The Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW) is one of 19 TWGs.

Each TWG is supported by a Secretariat established by the RGC Ministry/agency hosting the TWG. The overall objective and purpose of the TWG Secretariat is to support the administration of the TWG, to follow up on actions agreed at TWG meetings, to facilitate information management and to represent the TWG in the Partnership and Harmonisation TWG. (*Source TWG-AW*)

Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW) Co-chaired between Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM).

There were two FOs in MTCP2 network have invited to participate in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water meeting and presentation of the joint FAO, OECD UNCDF publication “Adopting a Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy”. The objectives of the meeting are to:-

- (a) Follow up the agreed actions in the last minute of meeting
- (b) Discuss and endorse the template of result framework
- (c) Share the information on the agriculture related issues with all members
- (d) Present the join FAO, OECD, UNCDF publication and in particular the case study findings and recommendations for Cambodia
- (e) Discuss the way forward and next steps of the initiative in Cambodia and
- (f) Explore possible support for the implementation of the recommendations during the second phase of the project

There were several presentations made by speakers come from DGA, MoRAM, Grow Asia, Secretariat of the TWG-AW, SDC/SNV and the CRF with different topics i.e. GDA focused on establishment of sub-working group on agricultural extension, MoWRAM proposed establishment of sub-working on irrigation scheme management, Grow Asia proposed establishment of secretariat for Cambodia partnership for sustainable agriculture, TWG-AW presented on result framework template, SDC/SNV presented on progress of Cambodian horticulture advancing income and nutrition project and CRF presented on engagement for feedbacks for short and long term strategies for rice value chain. CFAP representative agreed that the projects, especially GROW ASIA have structured well which included farmers’ organizations therein; therefore it would involve FOs to benefit directly from the project. So far, it seems very competitive between NGOs and FOs as NGOs always provide direct supports to their individual beneficiaries without cooperation with FOs in operational areas, therefore the added values of FOs in a membership based style were not recognized by farmer members and when the projects finished, then their activities would also be finished. With this regard, farmers and their leaders are very much appreciated if Government, NGOs and development agencies work directly in collaboration with them to achieve common goal together for sustainability and long run of farmers and their organizations in Cambodia.

2.38. CFAP's vice chairwoman participated in annual general meeting and 2nd election of board member of the CRF



On 2 July 2016, CFAP Cambodia representative and FOs in network participated in the Annual General Meeting and 2nd Election of Board Members of the Cambodia Rice Federation in Phnom Penh. This is the first time that CRF decided to involve FOs' representatives at the board level. So far, only traders/Ukha in Cambodia got opportunity to be board members which the purposes of the CRF

aims to development rice sector in Cambodia without participation from farmers' representatives, but they always talk about farmers and in behalf of farmers. As farmers' organizations in Cambodia, we appreciated very much to this decision making that could bring the voice of farmers/producers heard to the public, so they can join share real difficulties, challenges and concerns to private sector and the government directly by themselves.

2.39. 16th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting



On 4th July 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized 16th Executive Committee Meeting at CFAP's central office. There were 23 participants as farmer leaders, 07 females come from 17 FOs/Coops as members in five provinces (Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kampong Thom, Kandal and Siem Reap).

Agenda of the meeting:-

1. Registration of the participants
2. Introduction of the participants
3. Reading results of the 15th CFAP

Executive Committee Meeting

4. Discussion on challenges, needs, solutions and preparation of action plans for 2017-2019 onward
5. Knowledge sharing of board members with others
6. Identification of next CFAP Executive Committee Meeting
7. Closing programme
8. Lunch

The committee had agreed over the results of 15th CFAP Executive Committee meeting read by HR assistant. Action plans for 2017-2019 have agreed by committee members, thus to develop into a project proposal to solve problems faced by smallholder farmers and FOs/Coops as members. Good lessons learned from ASEAN Learning Route of farmers who grow fruit trees in Thailand and farmers who raised pigs in Philippine and market chains.

2.40. Mission to review producer re-grouping in MTCP2 targets



Strengthening of Small specialized producer groups is one of the most important action plans within MTCP2 to ensure that smallholder farmers can continue their farming activities to support the families and sell their products in response to high market demands. Without specialized producer groups, farmers could not set up prices by themselves as recently they do farming with zero or low profits from rural agricultural work, most of them do not include existing labor cost and natural

fertilizer cost collected around their houses and in the villages for their production costs because they rarely prepare business production prior to farming practice. In order to help them understanding well about the purposes of specialized group establishment, therefore CFAP as MTCP2NIA conducted a mission from 11-29 July 2016 to 47FOs/Communities in 5 provinces (Svay Rieng, PreyVeng, Kandal, Kampong Thom and Siem Reap) to review and advise on the purposes and importance of the groups, in particular for knowledge, experiences and information exchanges, influencing market prices and regular market supplies for high market demands and exports in the future. CFAP Cambodia as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) of the Medium Term Cooperation Program (MTCP2) visited and reviewed smallholder producer groups after re-grouping.

2.41. CFAP's vice chairwoman and a grant board member of CRF participated in workshop on Cambodia Rice Policy and election of board members



On 15 July 2016, CFAP's representative Ms. An Sarun had participated in the workshop on Cambodia rice policy organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There were many relevant stakeholders participated in the workshop such as public institutions (government), farmers' organizations, international development agencies, private sector and farmer leaders. That was an opportunity in particular for farmers' federation to participate in the meeting, thus to bring farmers' voice heard to the public and policy makers to prepare policy to support farmers

in Cambodia. Moreover, it was a step forward that woman farmer was encouraged to take higher position at the board of the CRF as multiple stakeholder come from different sectors involved in leadership to serve interests of farmers in Cambodia.

2.42. CFAP's Weekly meeting in conjunction with Extraordinary Meeting



On 05 August 2016, the Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers "CFAP Cambodia" organized its weekly meeting in conjunction with an extraordinary meeting with the boards to review on achieved action plans, preparation for next action plans, challenges faced by smallholder farmers and solution. The meeting participated by 11 participants, 05 Executive Committee, 01 woman and 06 staff members, 03 women. The meeting aimed to review action plans prepared

following with respect that proposed by farmer leaders last 16th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting held 4 July 2016, review on financial challenges of CFAP in 2016 that could limited services to farmer members and FOs/Coops as members and financial solutions for 2016, review on action plans 2017-2019/2020 and financial reporting system for CFAP and FOs/Coops by 2017 onward.

2.43. International Exhibition & Conference on Agriculture, Livestock and Aqua & Fishes



Participation in national platform is one of the key action plans within MTCP2 to involve farmers and their FOs getting access to policy and collaboration with relevant partners in agricultural development. CFAP as MTCP2NIA was invited by the organizers to visit International Exhibition & Conference on Agriculture, Livestock and Aqua & Fisheries in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 9th August 2016. There were many local and foreign companies work on agriculture i.e. from inputs to processing and packaging which are very relevant to farming activities and services of farmers' organizations. The exhibition bring more and close cooperation between FOs and

Agri-Inputs suppliers/Private sector in the future.

2.44. Meeting with apex FOs in Cambodia to find ways forward collaboration in the future



In order to achieve common things of farmers, especially smallholder farmers in Cambodia, therefore networking between FOs and FOs is one of the key mission of CFAP Cambodia has initiated to mobilize close collaboration between farmers' organizations and farmers' organizations to bring strong voice and representation of farmers in Cambodia. As a result five farmers' organizations that have similar mission, vision and goal agreed to sign MoU to collaborate and share common things in the future. The purposes of MoU aims to (1). To support and strengthen the capacity of FOs in network, (2). To mobilize resources to support FOs in

network and (3). To increase farmer members' representation and voices of farmers in Cambodia. The meeting held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia on 10 August 2016, CFAP and CIRD facilitated this meeting.

2.45. CFAP and FOs in network as board members of CRF meet with Cambodian Minister of Commerce



After granting positions for FOs in Cambodia as board members and vice president of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF). On 12 August 2016, CFAP and FNN's representatives were invited by H.E Sok Puthivuth, President of the CRF to have a hearing with H.E. Pan Sorasak, Cambodian Minister of Commerce. The meeting focused mainly on Cambodia rice product registration and Cambodian fragrant rice trademarks with Ministry of Commerce

in the future.

2.46. MTCP2NIA visited new product of small scale farmers in suburb Bavet



Specialized agricultural production is very important for smallholder farmers in Cambodia as it required to sharpen for high market demands now and in the future. Few families in suburb Bavet in Svay Rieng piloted by themselves to grow lemon on their farm land to replace rice of about 10 ha. In order to extend more opportunity for farmers in the community, we wish to see them getting organized producer groups and having registered as agricultural cooperative in the future. Because lemon sell very well on market, not only in Cambodia but also in

ASEAN as a whole. MTCP2NIA represented by Sok Sotha had accompanied by CFAP

agricultural advisor, agri-business officer and chief of agricultural officer in Bavet City on 12 August 2016.

2.47. MTCP2NIA visited FOs in network



On 15 August 2016, CFAP's managing director visited Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives to discuss on small sustainable animal rearing for a year round. Normally in Cambodia smallholder farmers live in rural areas like rearing animal and poultry of at least 1-2 pigs, 5-10 chickens and 1-2 cows/buffalos for household incomes and draught in traditional manner without proper growing techniques and they have lots of problems on animals diseases, therefore it make loss for the household income and sometimes fallen into debt. The meeting

aims to share future action plan and critical business plans of CFAP to support farmer members create small enterprise for poultries and pigs rearing to supply market regularly in a year round. As a result farmer members appreciated to the news as they believe they would not have high risk as before for animal rearing and animal marketing.

2.48. MTCP2NIA and FOs in network as board members of CRF meet with Cambodian Minister of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)



On 16 August 2016, CFAP's representative and as a board member of the Cambodian Rice Federation with FOs in network as board members led by H.E Sok Puthivuth, President of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF) had a hearing with H.E Veng Sakhon, the Cambodian Minister of Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) in Phnom Penh to discuss on Rice Production and Market for farmers in Cambodia. The meeting aimed to have clear trademarks for Cambodia productions, especially fragrant rice to meet quality for

high market demands and exports. The meeting also discussed on rice export from Cambodia to China and Europe in 2017.

2.49. MTCP2NIA visited FOs in network to review on specialized producer groups



On 18 August 2016, beside office work, CFAP's managing director as MTCP2NIA accompanied by agricultural advisor and agri-business officer visited producer group members in Chek Agricultural Cooperatives in Svay Rieng city prior to the strengthening of 100 specialized producer groups in 2016 supported by MTCP2 and funded by IFAD, SDC and the European Union. As a result, smallholder farmers appreciated the ideas as they have realized that establishment of specialized groups could help them getting

access to more opportunity to profit from agriculture. Smallholder farmers also like growing multiple crops as well for household consumption and sell on high market seasons.

2.50. MTCP2NIA visited FOs in network to review on specialized producer groups



On 19 August 2016, just after a meeting to strengthen internal organizational capacity for CFAP staff members to improve capacity on project management, communication with FOs in MTCP2 network and financial management included reporting for MTCP2. MTCP2' project manager and managing director of CFAP accompanied by teamwork members visited two FOs that work closely with smallholder farmers i.e. the family economic development association (FEDA) and Svay Chrum Agricultural Cooperatives. They

were a pre-visit prior to the TV agent to interview them about challenges of farmers' organizations and farmer members in agricultural production, difficulties, marketing and solution. In the same day, we also met with Angkor Certified Accounting group for internal financial review for improvement, especially financial management and reports to ensure that financial staff members are skillful on financial management.

2.51. MTCP2NIA and FOs in network as board members of CRF were invited to participate in a meeting to seek for mechanism to solve challenges on rice export to EU and China



On 19 August 2016, CFAP's representative and as a board member of the Cambodian Rice Federation with two other FOs in network that granted positions as board members and vice president of the CRF participated in a meeting to seek for mechanisms to solve challenges on rice export to EU and China organized by the Cambodia Rice Federation in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Beside discussion of challenges, the participants also discuss of how to solve the market problems for smallholder farmers in Cambodia. Smallholder farmers in Cambodia are not able to manage their produces for export while there are lots of

challenges, not only technical skills but also capital, electricity, processing, packaging, transportation, milling, drying, marketing and export procedures. There are about 90% of farmers live in rural Cambodia grow rice, however rice production in Cambodia depends much on rain fall, therefore farmers could not grow rice in a year round i.e. they grow only one crops in most rice production areas because there is no/very limited water, especially in dry season.

2.52. CFAP as MTCP2NIA provided Interview for TV programme on agriculture



On 20-21 August 2016, CFAP provided interview for a local TV (Bayon Television) on challenges of smallholder farmers in agriculture, pests, diseases, irrigation, market, communication, standard and sustainability of farmers in agriculture. The interview made at Chek agricultural cooperative and Svay Chrum agricultural cooperative with participation from farmer members and representatives of both coops. Getting access of farmers' activities to Media is one of the key action programmes of CFAP Cambodia and also MTCP2 in

Cambodia to bring the voice of farmers heard to the public. Moreover, they could share knowledge, experiences and challenges faced by farmer members, in particular smallholder farmers in the public. The added value of farmers' organizations was also known to get more recognition that farmers and farmers' organizations play important roles to feed people, contribute actively to poverty reduction, solidarity and social economy of the country.

2.53. ToT for Local Capacity Builders (LCBs)



TOT is one of the most important thing and very needed for extension worker, especially farmers' organizations to provide serve directly by themselves to farmer members. Therefore, CFAP provided this ToT training course to FOs in MTCP2 network in order to extend service to farmer members. LCB is coaching them like rain shower to ensure that they can provide services properly to farmer members. We believe in the future they become experts to provide services effectively by themselves to farmer

members and other clients. The training workshop held on 29 August 2016 at CFAP central office.

2.54. CFAP as MTCP2NIA and FOs in network participated in meeting on Accelerating Inclusive Market for Smallholders Project (AIMS)



As a member of the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) co-chaired by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology (WOWRAM), CFAP and FNN were invited by IFAD & Ministry of Finance and Economy (MEF) to participate in the meeting on Accelerating Inclusive Market for Smallholders Project (AIMS) held on 23 August 2016 at MEF in Phnom Penh. The meeting focused mainly on

presentation of draft design report for further inputs collection/recommendation after IFAD officials visited to Cambodia to ensure that the project would be implemented effectively. This participation would bring opportunity for farmers' organizations in MTCP2 network to get access to intervention from the project.

2.55. CFAP as MTCP2NIA participated in meeting with IFAD consultant team and Inauguration Ceremony of Opening SAC.



On 30 August 2016, CFAP Cambodia's representative as MTCP2 NIA participated in two different meetings i.e. with IFAD team at IFAD Cambodia office to further discuss on FOs' activities in Cambodia and Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project (AIMS). In meeting with IFAD consultant team, we shared on background of MTCP2 and its action plans in Cambodia. Moreover, we also shared about networking of Apex FOs in Cambodia to extend collaboration opportunity, knowledge & experiences

exchanges, resources mobilization and representation of farmers' voice at national level through various meetings with five Apex FOs in Cambodia. IFAD consultant team also shared the concept of the AIMS project to FOs' representatives that AIMS aims to bring income for farmers, support value chain and involve relevant stakeholders to work together to achieve common purposes.

In the same day, CFAP were also invited by Svay Rieng Agro-Products Cooperative (SAC) to participate in an Inauguration Ceremony of Opening of SAC Shipping Center in Svay Rieng for market supply in Svay Rieng and in Phnom Penh. SAC is one of the agri products purchasers for packaging and supplying market in Svay Rieng (Special Economic Zone) and in Phnom Penh.

2.56. CFAP and FOs in network as board members of CRF participated in an Executive Committee on Rice Seed and Rice Production



On 2 September 2016, CFAP's representative as MTCP2 NIA with representatives of FCFD and FNN as board members of the Cambodian Rice Federation (CRF) participated in the Executive Committee on Rice Seed and Rice Production organized by CRF in Phnom Penh.

2.57. FOs in collaboration with LCBs provided trainings to specialized producer groups



From 1 September to 30 October 2016, Specific trainings to 100 specialized producer groups in Cambodia conducted. Amongst 100 specialized producer groups in 2016, 47 groups were trained by 17 FOs in 5 provinces in collaboration with LCBs. The specialized producer groups focused on veggies, fruit veggies, animal and poultries. There was limited resources to continue training course to all groups, the remained groups would be trained in 2017. Even though, there was limited budget to execute activities we tried our best to transfer

knowledge to our communities and farmer members to become specialized in crops production, animal rearing and also strengthening of farmer leaders/staff members to extend services properly to farmer members. At the same time, we had also advised smallholder farmers in MTCP2 network in order to continue producing food for household consumption and family incomes through agricultural production.

2.58. CFAP as MTCP2NIA participated in AIMS project wrap-up meeting



On 8 September 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA participated in the wrap-up for IFAD final design mission Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholder (AIMS) Project at Cambodia Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Phnom Penh. There were several projects of IFAD in Cambodia were shared like ASPIRE which involved farmers in business focus, therefore the new project should use existing experiences for project design. As it is relevant, so ASPIRE can complement with AIMS. AIMS focuses on rice seed, veggies, value chain and

supply chain. According to IFAD, AIMS has planned to establish 3HUBs to execute the programme in three different provinces i.e. Batambang, Takeo and Kampong Cham. Representatives of Government, Development agencies and FOs shared common interests, concerns and recommendations. The discussion focused on different such as value chain, grant, loan, capacity building and actions under respective responsibility of partners. It was good news to hear that Rural Development Bank as a Government Bank expressed their appreciation to provide loan to farmers' organization from 2017 onward, so far RDB provided loan to only Rice Mills in Cambodia while FOs were not able to get access to loan with low interest rate from RDB as it required complicated documents and applying procedures.

2.59. CFAP participated in workshop on agricultural development strategy



Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Government officials.

On 9 September 2016, CFAP participated in the consultation workshop on Agricultural Development Strategy for Provincial Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF), Svay Rieng 2016-2020 at PDAFF. The workshop aimed to collect more inputs to improve strong agricultural development strategy in five years period for the provincial department of agriculture forestry and fisheries, Svay Rieng. The workshop participated by ACs, FOs, NGOs, Development partners, Ministry of

2.60. MTCP2NIA and FO in network participated in SRSC SEA, China in Yangon, Myanmar



On 13-18 September 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA and FO as MTCP2 partner (FNN) participated in the SRSC SEA of MTCP2+China in Yangon, Myanmar. According to SRSC/RIA, the first half (2014-2015) of implementation of the Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase two (MTCP2) has been fruitful as well as challenging. There has been a lot of outputs delivered as well as lessons learned. There

were also weaknesses and challenges which needs to be addressed not only for improving project implementation but more importantly for strengthening the capacities of FOs in Asia-Pacific region to be the best channel of services for small-scale farmers particularly for their members as well as credible voice in advocating for pro-poor policies and programs. Towards this end, and in the context of the recommendations made by the Mid-Term Review (MTR) process, a follow-up/re-tooling workshop on financial

management, monitoring and evaluation have been identified as one important activity to enhance the capacities of implementing agencies. In addition, mid-project planning covering the remaining project period (2017-2018) including detailed planning for 2017 shall likewise be pursued as basis for a more strategic implementation of the program. The workshop will include input, sharing, discussions and exercises geared towards clearer understanding and appreciation of tools that will aid effective tracking of project resources and delivery of project outputs.

Field visit has been arranged at the end of the workshop as part of the regular feature of SRSC meetings to provide opportunity for FO leaders and partners to gain deeper

understanding and appreciation of the situation, challenges, initiatives and gains of FOs in the host country.

Objectives:

The meeting and retooling / training workshop hopes to:

1. Generate deeper appreciation and clearer understanding of the new/revised tools related to MTCP2/AFOSP 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 and partners based on clearer understanding of roles and functions, use of harmonized project tools and system and most importantly on agreed strategies and approaches towards achieving over-all program goals and objectives.

Expected Outputs:

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

1. Review and finalize the consolidated 5 year Qualitative Target based on MTCP2/AFOSP logframe and consensus on strategies /approaches to achieve the over-all target.
2. Finalize indicative target for the remaining project period 2017-2018 including a detailed 2017 work plan and budget incorporating the agreed thrust ,MTR mission recommendations and action points from regional trainings on seeds and rural women.
3. Clarified revised guidelines and standard operating procedures related to project coordination and implementation of activities at all levels – national, sub-regional, regional based on 2014 and 2015 lessons particularly on the following areas:
 - 3.1. Monitoring and Evaluation (revised reporting format including new time-lines for submission)
 - 3.2. Knowledge Management
 - 3.3. Financial Management
4. Determine common roadmap on key program strategies and policy dialogues focusing on improving economic services to members particularly through:
 - 4.1. Climate resilient production technology
 - 4.2. Value chain on priority commodity
 - 4.3. Community managed Seeds system including policy actions
 - 4.4. Reform in legal framework on Agricultural Cooperative and Registration of Farmers' organization
5. Identify key areas for technical support and common sub-regional events
6. Deepened understanding and appreciation of FOs initiatives in Myanmar through field visit.

Participants:

Expected participants includes:

A. NIA (NIA Project Coordinator, NIA Finance Staff, NIA staff for M&E and KM, FO leader from the national Steering Committee).

B. RIA: (RIA Project Coordinators-AFA and LVC, Finance Manager, M&E consultant, KM Officer)

C. Country: Cambodia, Indonesia, LaoPDR, Myanmar, Philippine, Vietnam and China

2.61. MTCP2NIA and FOs in network as board members of CRF were invited to participate in 2nd CRF board meeting in second mandate

On 20 September 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA and as a board member of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF) participated in the 2nd CRF's board meeting, second mandate. The workshop held at CRF's office in Phnom Penh. This is an important opportunity for FOs' representatives that CRF granted position as board members and vice president as decision making body to participate in and discuss on action plans and relevant issues on rice production that involve farmers, especially smallholder farmers in Cambodia.

2.62. MTCP2NIA was invited by Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC) to participate in workshop to discuss on agricultural information



Economic Council (SNEC) in Phnom Penh.

On 21 September 2016, CFAP's representatives and as MTCP2 NIA participated in workshop to discuss on agricultural information such as productivity, cropping calendar, harvesting calendar and rice mills in Cambodia. This workshop aimed to minimize information gap between producers and relevant stakeholders. The workshop organized by Supreme National

2.63. Study visit of FOs in MTCP2 network



District, Kampong Chhnang Province on September 23, 2016. The visitors got opportunity to study and exchange directly from the centre on rice seed production, policy of government to support rice seed production, registration and marketing rice seed to market etc. There were 36 farmer leaders, 7 females come from 34Fos/Coops, 9 provinces participated in the study visit.

Capacity building for staff members and leaders of farmers' organizations is very crucial for institutional development for sustainability. In this regard, with financial support from MTCP2 project CFAP Cambodia and FNN have shared task and responsibility to execute action plans funded by MTCP2-AFOSP organized an exposure visit for farmers' leader in network to visit best practical and successful communities of Local Agriculture Research and Extension Centre in Rolear Phear

1. Objectives

- Feasible study/learning on successful experiences of mobilization development resources of rice seed with farmers
- To learn how they produce rice seed qualitatively for sale
- To know how they market rice seed clients
- And,
-

2. Expected results

- Visitors will be exposed with best practical and successful experiences of organizing, leading and managing of LAREC
- Visitors will be able to apply and develop their farmer organization when they return home (form farmer produce rice seed)
- Visitors will learn about good cooperation with local authority and relevant partners in terms of community development; and
- Visitors get aware of government policy to support smallholder farmers to produce rice seed for sale
- Visitors will be able to extend and replicate their learning experiences to members in their communities.

2.64. 17th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting

On 28 September 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 17th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting. The meeting focused on current needs of farmers' organizations and cooperatives as member forward sustainability in the future, those are business plan, agribusiness, capital, FOs' strengthening, membership payment fee and some other relevant issues.

2.65. TA discussion with PDAFF, Svay Rieng prior to World Food Day Celebration



On 7 October 2016, Sok Sotha, managing director of CFAP Cambodia and as MTCP2 project manager participated in the consultation meeting to celebrate the World Food Day 2016 that took place in Svay Rieng. The meeting held at provincial department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries (PDAFF) in Svay Rieng. The World Food Day this year under the theme of "climate is changing, food and agriculture must too". CFAP Cambodia as MTCP2NIA, FOs in network as well as companies got opportunity to have one booth to show products during the WFD.



2.66. MTCP2 Cambodia hosted a study visit of FO come from Myanmar

On 7 October 2016, MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with FO in network (FNN) hosted a study visit of Myanmar farmers' organizations (AFFM) to Cambodia. We have exchanged experiences with our counterpart colleagues/farmer leaders around development of farmers'

organizations, difficulties, challenges and solution. The AFFM Myanmar team also visited FOs as members in Svay Rieng after visiting CFAP's office. The same methodology made to visit FNN.

2.67. MTCP2 Cambodia organized workshop to share knowledge on ACs and Laws on ACs



On 6-7 October 2016, MTCP2 Cambodia organized a workshop to share knowledge on agricultural cooperatives and laws on agricultural cooperatives among farmers' organizations in network in Cambodia. Organized in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. There were 54 participants, 9 females come from 36FOs/Coops, 11 provinces.

Objective

- FOs leaders and representatives got understanding about law on agricultural cooperatives.
- Farmers and farmer leaders got opportunity to learn experiences on cooperatives model, challenges and difficulties for improvement from other cooperative leaders and experts.
- To enable FOs leaders to get to know the procedures on organizational registration under the new law on cooperatives,
- And,

2.68. Meeting with Delegation of European Union to Cambodia



On 11 October 2016, delegates come from CFAP Cambodia, AsiaDhhra, ASEAN Foundation, FLYFLY and FNN had a meeting with the Minister Counsellor, Head of Cooperation and Mission to ASEAN and Counsellor Head of Cooperation of the Delegation of the European Union to the Kingdom of Cambodia at the European Union in Phnom Penh. After briefing of the delegates to the EU delegation on respective programmes such as Farmer Fighting Poverty (FFP), International Research Institute (IRI) of

AsiaDhhra by Ms. Marlene Destreza Ramires, Secretary General, MTCP2 and FOs involvement in Cambodia of CFAP Cambodia by Mr. Sok Sotha, managing director, programmes to support farmers' organizations in the region, policy development that contribute to support FOs and ASEAN Community Promotion of ASEAN FOUNDATION by Mrs. Elaine Tan, Executive Director and brief introduction of FLYFLY by Mr. Rin Po and FNN by Mr. Seu Rany.

In the meeting, CFAP as MTCP2NIA also shared with EU delegates that CFAP has initiated to minimize gap between FOs and FOs in Cambodia and it is the first time of history for FOs, especially Apex FOs to collaborate. So far, they work like NGOs to extend services to farmers and or beneficiaries through donor's support respectively, only exchange visits and study tours have organized to learn from each other, yet close cooperation to share common things.

FOs' representatives also shared our challenges and concerns of farmers and farmers' organizations on organizational sustainability while FOs are not very strong in term of finance to provide services to farmer members. They also expressed their concerns not only market for fragrant rice, but also quality to meet high market demands. Farmers and

farmers' organizations are not capable to purchase paddy rice from farmer members because they lack of capital and depended much on traders with low price.

EU delegation to ASEAN and Cambodia shared programmes of the EU in ASEAN and also in Cambodia to support agricultural sector such as irrigation, market information, infrastructure, postharvest, fisheries, livestock and capacity building. Moreover, EU also supported on advocacy, networking and strategic framework in collaboration with Cambodia Government. EU delegation to Cambodia said that she will make sure with governments that partners will involve in development programmes.

2.69. CFAP participated in pre-meeting of the DPs at FAO of the United Nations in Phnom Penh



On 12 October 2016, board and head of management of CFAP participated in a pre-meeting of the TWGAW DPs at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, office in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. There were two sub-working groups were proposed i.e. Extension and Irrigation, after discussion the participants as members of the TWGAW agreed to participate in sub-working on extension. The sub-working groups should have involved relevant stakeholders.

2.70. CFAP participated in meeting of the TWGAW



October 14, 2016 CFAP represented by managing director Sok Sotha had participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) held at Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Phnom Penh. The Technical Working Groups (TWGs) established by the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) in 2004 to serve as coordinating bodies and dialogue mechanisms. With the support of a Secretariat, they bring together Government, development partners and

civil society representatives to support the attainment of national development goals set out in the Rectangular Strategy, NSDP and associated sector, thematic and reform program of the Government.

2.71. CFAP participated in World Food Day 2016



On 16 October 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA represented by managing director Sok Sotha had participated in the World Food Day 2016 under the theme "Climate is changing, Food and agriculture must too". CFAP also joined to present members' products at the fair with other companies too. There were about 600 participants come from FOs' representatives, local and internal development agencies, UN agencies, private sector, provincial authorities, district authorities and government participated in the important event. The WFD was presided

over by **Her Excellency Men Sam An** Cambodia Deputy Prime Minister of Cambodia.

2.72. CFAP participated in Consultation Workshop on Preparation of Accelerating Inclusive Market for Smallholders Project



On 19 October 2016 CFAP as MTCP2NIA participated in Consultation Workshop on Preparation of Accelerating Inclusive Market for Smallholders Project in Phnom Penh. The workshop aimed to get more inputs from relevant stakeholders to ensure that the project is intervened effectively in the context of Cambodia. We hope farmers' organizations in our network would be involved.

Accelerating Inclusive Markets for Smallholders Project

Many of the 4.3 million people who have moved out of poverty in Cambodia are still vulnerable, and agricultural growth has stalled. It needs to be stimulated through intensification, diversification and commercialization. This project aims to increase returns from farming for smallholders, including young people, through efficient public-sector investment. It will work to develop five high-value product value chains covering crops and livestock and increase private investment in them.

Using IFAD's public-private-producer partnership (4Ps) model, the project will develop and promote links among buyers, producers and service providers. It will give priority to innovation in local value chains, especially through a value chain innovation fund, which will provide direct financial support to stimulate private investment. The initiative will initially partner with three major microfinance institutions, recognizing the importance of significantly increased financing for farmers, agricultural cooperatives, agribusinesses and service providers. *Source: IFAD*

2.73. The USAID team visited CFAP Cambodia



members in Cambodia. Since the agriculture digital technology is new for CFAP, therefore the organization needs times for study whether it is necessarily needed now for farmer members in Cambodia.

On 31 October 2016 CFAP Cambodia hosted a meeting with USAID teamwork working on digital technology and agriculture come from Washington DC to discuss on apex farmers' organization like CFAP to provide agriculture extension services to farmer members and farmers in general, thus to enhance via digital tools. During a meeting, sok sotha, managing director of CFAP shared common issues, background, challenges, opportunity and services/programme of CFAP provides to farmers and FOs as members and non-

2.74. CFAP participated in National Seminar on Protection and Promotion of Geographical Indications (GI) in Cambodia



On 01 November 2016, Sok Sotha, managing director and Chhuon Sarin, chairman of CFAP Cambodia were invited to participate in the National Seminar on the protection and promotion of Geographical Indications (GI) in Cambodia organized by Ministry of Commerce (MoC), FAO, AFD and EU held at MoC. There are two GI products have identified and certificated in Cambodia i.e. Kampot Pepper and Kampong Speu palm sugar, Kampot Pepper however has been awarded



a certification from the European Union. CFAP's representatives were also invited to join in a reception and trade fair at the EU delegation, office in Phnom Penh Cambodia.

country new GI regulation and launching of full Registration system for national and foreign GI in Cambodia.

According to the organizers, this event is held to deepen the public understanding of the Geographical Indications (GI) protection system and to promote GI as an important value-added instrument for the food and agriculture sectors. The event would also celebrate the validation of the

The strong and often complex links between the local environment and human know from which GI results, provides a quality guarantee for consumers seeking high quality, traceable and traditional products. GIs are also important for local producers, helping them to make

the switch from quantitative to qualitative strategies and increase opportunities in existing and new markets. GIs also present important benefits for rural development, tourism, biodiversity and the preservation of cultural heritage, which will be emphasized during the event by a large panel of speakers from the public and private sectors involved in GI developments in Cambodia. During this event the audience would also be able to exchange ideas and perspectives on the benefits and challenges faced by GI stake-holders, including producers, consumers and policy makers. This event should also help to initiate the interest for new GI applications in Cambodia.

Participants come from a wide range of profiles such as food and agriculture as well Geographical Indication or potential GI stake-holders involved in the promotion of rural agricultural development, including import and export, hospitality businesses, university researchers, NGO, FOs, International organizations and journalists.

2.75. Apex FOs networking



On 11 November 2016 CFAP as MTCP2 NIA represented by managing director and vice chairman participated in discussion on collaboration among the five farmers' organizations led in Kingdom of Cambodia organized in Phnom Penh. As a result, the five FOs had reviewed and revised the draft MoU and agreed unanimously over the draft articles within the MoU, the FOs' representatives have to send their respective organizational databases which

required by the MoU such as vision, mission, goal, objectives and value to the hosted organization (FAEC) and expected to sign soon.

2.76. FOs Institutional Positioning Training Workshop



On 17-18 November 2016, CFAP Cambodia as the National Implementing Agency of the Medium Term Cooperation Programme in collaboration with Farmer and Nature Net organized a two day training workshop on Institutional Strengthening for farmers' organizations in network. We aimed to enable farmers and their leaders to understand well about added value of farmers' organizations (FOs) as key food producers to feed people and their responsibility with farmer members and the society. This training course organized in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. There were 42 participants as farmer leaders, 08 women participated in the important training workshop.

2.77. Participation in GROW ASIA and TWGAW Meetings

In the morning on 21 November 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA and FOs in network participated in the first General Meeting of the Cambodia Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture co-organized by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and GROW ASIA. The meeting focused on programmes of GROW ASIA to support agriculture in Cambodia i.e. Cassava, Coconut, Palm sugar, Pepper, Rice and Vegetables. It was positive sign and step forward for farmers and farmers' organizations in Cambodia that GROW ASIA has involved FOs in their Cambodia Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture (CPSA) Coordination Structure.

In the afternoon of the same day, we also participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW) co-organized by Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM). The key objectives of TWG-AW meeting would be to review CSDG indicators pertaining to definitions, method of computation, and target and baseline by year of each indicator.

2.78. Training Workshop on Strategic Approach and Action Plans



On 23-24 November 2016, Training workshop on Strategic Approach and Action Plans. Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. The training workshop organized by AVSF and participated by the five Apex FOs in network. There were 38 participants as FOs leaders/representatives, 09 women participated in the meeting. There were five key subjects had discussed during the workshop i.e. (1). Paddy rice price, (2). policy to support agricultural land uses, (3). Improve agricultural extension services, (4). Credit for

agricultural production must be low and not complicated, (5). Improve access of smallholder farmers access to water source/irrigation. Moreover, the workshop also discussed on marker for paddy rice both local and international targets, rice processing, packaging and sales.

MAIN SUBJECTS AIMS AS FOLLOW:-

Subject 1: State guarantee on minimum price of paddy rice for farmers: farmers can sell paddy rice with the minimum price guaranteed to state when they cannot find another market or they can sell to any other markets with higher price than the minimum price guaranteed (if they can find).

Subject 2: A clearer policy and implementation framework on agricultural land use:

1). a big portion of agricultural land are not used because it was bought by non-farmers for speculation purpose, to limit this non-productive action state need to impose higher tax on unused land in agricultural production zone.

2). To promote family agriculture, state need to impose tax on big farm land (e.g. from 20 ha) owned by private company and use the money from this tax to support small scale farmers (mainly on irrigation and production and post-harvest technology).

Subject 3: Improve agricultural extension service to farmers at village level: currently farmers at grassroots level could not find appropriate service on time when they face

problem in agriculture production. State need to improve the current agriculture extension service to enable farmers to have extension worker at village level.

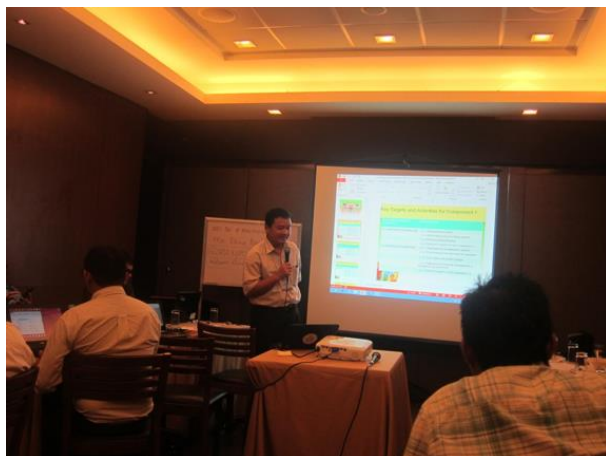
Subject 4: State need to create a favorable environment and condition for MFI and Bank to enable them to have a specific credit scheme for agricultural production with low interest rate (6% per year).

Subject 5: Improve access of small-scale farmers to irrigation: State needs to invest more on development of small-scale irrigation scheme such as community canal; community pond and reservoir (allowing to collect natural rain fall water or flood water). These kinds of scheme can be better controlled and managed by small-scale farmers community for a longer run and efficiently used. Better water access is the key factor ensuring a better competitiveness of Cambodian agriculture, particularly for horticulture sector.

Subject 6: Market for Cambodian agricultural products:

- Measurement (SPS, Quota, ...) to be taken by the government in order to decrease the huge amount of rice, vegetables and meat importated from neighboring countries (dumping off)
- Increase FO's capacity in rice storage (financial and technical support)
- Finding more opportunities for export markets
- Develop and promot Phka Rumduol brand among the 5 fedearitions and their networks to add more value to this 3 sucessive years rewarded rice variety of Cambodia.

2.79. Participation in AFOSP-MTCP2 SRSC & ASEAN COOPERATIVES BUSINESS FORUM



On 28 November 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA represented by Sok Sotha, managing director and FOs led in network (FNN and FWN) represented by chairpersons and accompanying by staff members participated in the AFOSP-MTCP2 Sub-Regional Steering Committee for South East Asia+China that took place in Manila, Philippines. The AFOSP-MTCP2 aimed to:

1. *Provide venue for NIAs to share their 2017 Annual workplan and budget with particular focus on the commodity plan, women and youth activities and responses to MTR recommendations.*
 2. *Generate comments and suggestions from fellow NIAs and other partners towards enhancing the plan.*
 3. *Identify areas for cooperation with other partners both at the country and regional level*
- After a meeting, we were invited to have a welcomed and reception dinner by the organizers.

According to advanced invitations, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA and FOs in network (FNN and FWN) also participated in the 6th ASEAN COOPERATIVE BUSINESS FORUM held from 29 to 30 November 2016 at the Novotel Araneta Center, Quezon City, Philippine. Participants come from Government, Ambassadors, International delegates, Development agencies, Private sector and many other relevant stakeholders participated in the forum. FOs and Companies got opportunity to show their produces in a small trade fair organized in front of the venue of the forum. The purposes of the forum are as follow:-

2016 ASEAN COOPERATIVE BUSINESS FORUM (ACBF) **“Enhancing ASEAN Economic Collaboration through Cooperatives”**

Rationale:

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) reflects ASEAN’s vision for an inclusive growth. Along this effort, ASEAN commits to “promote agricultural cooperatives as a means to empower and enhance market of agricultural products, to build a network mechanism linking agricultural cooperatives, and to fulfill the purpose of agricultural cooperatives for the benefit of farmers in the region”.



The role of cooperatives has been recognized as one of the key drivers for sustainable rural development both at the local, regional and global level. Through farmers’ cooperatives, small producers can pool their assets and competencies to overcome market barriers and other constraints such as lack of access to natural resources and lack of voice in decision-making. It enables small-farmers to have access to

credit and input sources, compete collectively and effectively through value-adding processing, facilitating access to technical assistance and other support services.

In recognition of the valuable role of cooperatives particularly of the agricultural cooperatives, the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA) of the Republic of the

Philippines, in cooperation with the ASEAN Center for Agricultural Cooperative (ACEDAC) and the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Agricultural Cooperative (ASWGAC) and in partnership with ASEAN Farmers’ Organization Support Program (AFOSP) implemented by Asian Farmers’ Organization for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA) and La Via Campesina (LVC), together with other regional CSOs and agri-agencies (AsiaDHRRA, CSA and WeEFFECT) and local/national Cooperative partners (FPSDC, Nutriwealth) will host the 6th ASEAN Cooperative Business Forum (ACBF) to provide opportunity for learning exchange and cooperation towards enhancing ASEAN Economic Collaboration through Cooperatives. International partners (ICA/NEDAC, __, etc) to share their good practices that will inspire and widen options for ASEAN stakeholders.

The 6th ACBF will bring together various government agencies working on Cooperative Development, Co-op and farmer leaders, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Development partners and other stakeholders to discuss key challenges as well as opportunities for regional cooperation among Cooperatives towards an inclusive regional integration process within the context of ASEAN Economic Community framework. ACBF hopes to showcase agricultural products and services through a Co-op Trade Fair Exhibition through insightful presentation of cases and dynamic discussions which can serve as recommendations to ASWGAC towards drafting an ASEAN Roadmap on Agricultural

Cooperative towards inclusive, sustainable and equitable ASEAN Community building and broadly on contributing to the vision of building a caring and sharing ASEAN community.

Objectives:

The 6th ACBF hopes to achieve the following objectives:

1. Address the challenges and opportunities in building an ASEAN Economic community framed within the principles of Social Solidarity Economy with particular attention on agricultural cooperatives;
2. Establish a more open and dynamic system of knowledge sharing and networking for the benefit of the ASEAN community, its leaders, partners and stakeholders particularly the small-scale women, men and young farmers;
3. Provide opportunities that will enable agricultural cooperatives, micro, small and medium enterprises to participate, benefit and prosper in the ASEAN economic community;
4. Cultivate and advance stronger and more progressive partnerships and solidarity among ASEAN participating countries, and with other global partners;
5. Showcase products and services from cooperatives through the conduct of the Cooperative Trade Fair Exhibit.
6. Generate inputs and recommendations for ASEAN Working Group on Agricultural Cooperative (ASWGAC) towards the formulation of ASEAN Roadmap on Agricultural Cooperatives; and
7. Identify key action points towards cross-country coop-to-coop collaboration as well as other areas for cooperation among stakeholders

2.80. Workshop to review FOs Profiles in MTCP2-AFOSP network



29-30 November 2016, the Medium Term Cooperation Programme Phase ii (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized a training workshop to review FOs Profiles and organizational management capacity facilitated by a Local Capacity Builder (LCB) and FO as partner (FNN) in collaboration with FOs in network. There were 24 participants as farmer leaders, 03 females come from 20FOs/Coops in 8 provinces/municipalities (Svay Rieng, Kampong Thom, Kandal, Prey Veng, Takeo, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong

Cham and Phnom Penh).

1. Introduction

Consultation workshop with Farmer Organizations (FOs) in Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase II (MTCP2) on specific issues and concerns illustrated that national working group members and FOs in network faced some constraints and challenges such as organizational independency, functioning of organizational working and governing structure, respective role and responsibility of farmer members and staff members and committee members as well as board members in decision making within farmers' organizations in the context of Cambodia are needed to strengthen. Strategic planning, general assembly, board meeting play significant roles in overwhelming farmer organizations, and directing them to do the right jobs. Up to date information within farmers' organizations include regular reports.

Therefore, this workshop provides opportunity for FO leaders and their representatives to review the performance, achievements, challenges and lessons learned, program and management goals outlined in strategy plan. It is expected that 22 FO leaders will participate in the two days consultation workshop.

2. Objectives of the workshop

The specific objectives of the training workshop are as follows:

- Review farmer organizations' profiles, including leadership, management, up to date information and reporting.
- Identify key strategic answers and process of developing strategic plan.

The review process will be guided by the following questions:

1. To what extent did FO achieve the key objectives it has set out in strategy plan and or action plan? What helped/hindered achievements?
2. To what extent did FO follow the strategic process it has proposed in Strategy plan and or action plan? What has it innovated along the way?
3. What progress was made in reaching out the key population targets (youth and women) FO set out in strategy plan and or action plan? What were the challenges?
4. What progress has been made in management (meeting, general assembly, resources mobilization, collective activities, and benefit sharing)?
5. What were the strengths and challenges of the FO structure (leadership and governance) to support program and its growth ambitions?
6. To what extent does FOs face challenges in financial and narrative report regularly?
7. To what extent that FOs could not extend services directly to farmer members?
8. Why farmer members could not pay annual membership fee regularly?
9. What were some of the major challenges experienced? What could have been done differently?
10. What are some of the key lessons learnt and recommendations for development and implementation of Strategy Plan?

After having analyzed the past work of FOs and its emerging trends, the following strategic questions will be answered in the process of strategy development:

- **Thematic focus:** What are the key thematic focus areas and strategic goals that will guide FO's work in its next phase? Should FO expand its programs, focus on fewer areas or maintain the current program?
- **Population targets:** Who should be strategic targets that will enable FO to attain bigger impact on poverty reduction? Should FO narrow/broaden its focus or remain the same?
- **Organizational implications:** what is the organizational structure that FO needs capable to deliver to the chosen areas and effectively support programs, and affected communities?
- **Systems and procedures:** What organizational systems and procedures (human, financial, technological, learning and documentation, communication) will be needed to support and competently implement the new strategy?
- **Sustainability:** What is the current status of FO's sustainability and what must it do for the future? What lessons can be learned from FO past efforts of sustainability and what it does in the coming years?

- **Evidence of change and learning effectiveness:** How could FO make its monitoring, evaluation, learning and documentation effective to learn and track evidence of change?
- **Partnership and networking:** What relationship or working arrangement (new and existing) should FO seek to strengthen/build with partners to attain greater impact?
- **Image and visibility:** How should FO communicate effectively to ensure appropriate visibility? How can FO positively project its image to the public, donors and peer organizations?

Sustainability in the broader sense includes the following:

- **Vision and mission:** When these stand the rest of time - remaining relevant, broad and realistic
- **Program sustainability:** Program is strategic, long-term, innovative and relevant with long-term orientation of members, management and funding
- **Committee members:** Having capacity to attract and keep motivated and competent committee members
- **Financial:** FO is financially self-sustaining when it has a reserve fund, diverse sources of funding, moves from small to medium and larger funding, and able to cover core cost
- **Governance and leadership:** Clearly defined roles and responsibilities, governance and leadership upholds accountability and transparency and committed to serve as a model of good governance
- **FO Sustainability:** FO is rooted in systems and procedures that are functioning. It is respected and competitive among its peers

3. Proposed Methodology

It is suggested that the training workshop will be conducted for two days and followed consecutive processes as below:

- Each FO will be asked to present on their organizational strategic plan and key accomplishment, and lessons learned.
- FOs' profiles have reviewed by the NIA to all participants
- Template will be prepared by a training workshop facilitator and given to all FOs' leaders/representatives to fill.
- Reflection on FOs and strategic plan and or action plan will be conducted and/or directed.

4. Participants

- 22 FOs representatives/leaders come from 22 FOs/Coops in 11 provinces (CFAP: 10 participants, FNN: 9 participants, FACE: 2 participants, and FWN : 1 participant).
- Total: 26 participants, including two trainers and two staff

5. Venue

- Sunway Hotel

6. Date

- 29 -30 November 2016

2.81. MTCP2 Cambodia 6th National Advisory Committee Meeting



On 8 December 2016, Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) as a Medium Term Cooperation Programme "MTCP2" National Implementing Agency (NIA) organized 6th National Advisory Committee Meeting in collaboration with FOs in MTCP2 network in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. The NAC aimed to share and update progress activities of MTCP2 in Cambodia, review on MTR recommendations and actions in next reporting period and AWPB for 2017 onward. There were 20 participants as farmer leaders and senior staff members, 07 women participated in the NAC meeting.

2.82. 18th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting



On 8 December 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 18th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting in Phnom Penh. The meeting focused on review of results of 17th Executive Committee Meeting, review on business action plan, production cost calculation for smallholder farmers and review on CANVAS Business Model. New membership application in 2016, HR and Accounting Manuals, Annual Membership Payment Fee and Next 19th CFAP Executive Committee Meeting. There were 13 participants/farmer leaders, 05 women come from 06 FOs/Coops in 02 provinces. Due time constraints, only chairman, vice chairpersons and head of management had agreed by the board to participate in the meeting to discuss key issues above prior to the 5th CFAP General Assembly that would take place on 9th December 2016, just one day after.

2.83. 5th CFAP General Assembly



On 9th December 2016, CFAP Cambodia organized the 5th CFAP General Assembly (GA) participated by 49 farmer leaders, 12 females come from 26 farmers' associations and cooperatives in 8 provinces. The GA held in Cambodiana Hotel, Phnom Penh Kingdom of Cambodia. The General Assembly had reviewed on achieved results in 2016, recommended on executed activities for improvement, reviewed on annual membership subscription fee, reviewed on challenges faced by farmer members and FOs/Coops as members.

Communication with relevant stakeholders of CFAP at national and international levels. The

5th CFAP GA also amended internal principles of CFAP's accounting manual in response to current country political and economic situation in Cambodia. There were seven cooperatives come from six provinces (Svay Rieng, Kampong Cham, Tboung Khmum, Siem Reap, Kampot and Kep) applied for a membership of CFAP in 2016, so currently CFAP has 26 FOs/Coops as members in nine provinces in Cambodia. In conclusion, farmers' associations/coops as members need capacity building on new agricultural technical skills, certification of their produces, capital (grant and loan with low interest rate) to buy produces from farmer members for storage and sale, enterprising of local produces to market, processing, packaging and market supply. Financial reporting system at CFAP and FOs/Coops as member now requested. Smallholder farmers need getting access to water (lake, river and canal) for agriculture in a year round. Increasing of agricultural production, rice seed and rice feed getting access to quality with high market demands, organizational financial sustainability and long term strategic action plan.

The agenda of the GA is as follow:-



សហព័ន្ធសមាគមកសិករកម្ពុជា
Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers
CFAP Cambodia

5th CFAP General Assembly

9 DECEMBER 2016

0730-0830	Registration
0830-0845	Introduction of the programme
0845-0850	National antheme
0850-0905	Welcomed remarks by Mr. Chhuon Sarin, chairman (BoD)
0905-0925	Presentation by Mr. Sok Sotha, managing director
	-Questions and Plenary discussion
0925-0945	Presentation by Meas Sovanthy, achieved results of MTCP2
	-Questions and Plenary discussion
0945-1000	Group photo
1000-1015	Coffee break
1015-1035	Presentation by Ms. Mao Pinh, Financial Report 2015-2016
	-Questions and Plenary discussion
1035-1055	Presentation by Ms. Hong Sreyleak, brief presentation on achieved results of the 4th GA
1055-1115	Presentation by Mr. Lim Nou, chairman of Trapang Russey Cooperarive, Kampong Thom province.
1115-1135	Presentation by Mr. Vann Ean, Siem Reap Meanchey Melon Association, Siem Reap province.
1135-1155	Presentation by Ms. Mao Sitha, Svay Rieng Agro-Products Cooperative (SAC), Svay Rieng
1155-1215	Presentation by Mr. Prak Leak, Phumyoeung Agricultural Cooperative, Prey Veng

1215-1345	Lunch break
1345-1415	Review on staff and financial guidelines by Mr. Sok Sotha
1415-1445	Review on annual membership subscription fee by Ms. Hab Chenda
1445-1500	Discussion on initiative to deposit shares with CFAP Cambodia by Mr. Sok Sotha
1500-1600	Review on production plan, business plan, investment cost calculation and CANVAS business model by Mr. Sok Sotha
1600-1615	Discuss on partnership development with development agencies and financial institutions for grant and loan
1615-1700	Questions and Plenary discussion
1700-1730	Strategic Business Plan 2016-2021
1730-1745	Conclusion
1745-1800	Closing

(Details, see separate report)

2.84. Training workshop on Value Chain



Prior to organize the workshop on value chain, there was a study/research conducted by International Institute of Rural Reconstruction from 25 November to 6 December 2016 to collect databases from 12 villages, across 5 communes, in 4 districts of four provinces (Kandal, Kampong Thom, Svay Rieng and Takeo). On 18 December 2016, the Medium Term

Cooperation Programme (MTCP2) in Cambodia organized a training workshop on value chain facilitated by a Local Capacity Builder (LCB) International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and FO as partner (FNN) in collaboration with FOs as national working group members (NWG), the training workshop conducted after a study/research. The workshop held in Phnom Penh, Kingdom of Cambodia. There were 27 participants as farmer leaders, 06 women participated in the training workshop. Four major agricultural productions have studied i.e. rice, veggies, chicken and pig.

Objectives

Provide workshop on integrated value chain development to leaders and representatives of farmer organizations in MTCP2 network. The specific learning objectives of the workshop would be determined after a needs assessment and case study process.

Outputs

- Case studies and needs assessment report based on the information gathered during the field work. Value chain analysis report on rice, vegetable, pig, and chicken in target groups of MTCP ii documented
- Recommended workshop design and modules based on the field assessment conducted
- Detailed session facilitation guides with handouts that participants can use during the workshop
- Workshop conducted at national level and aimed at sharing experiences and best practice of integrated value chain development

- Workshop report with recommendations on how the integrated value chain development knowledge and skills can be best introduced to farmers by participants.
- Business Planning Model for farmers' organizations has developed for FOs' participants e.g. how FO runs small shop or business within their organization. Format form have developed ready for use at FOs include production chain, product processing/packaging, trade fair and registration of GI product and Certification.
- CANVAS Business Model have presented during the workshop

Brief results of study/research of the value chain as follow:-

i. Rice Production

Rice production is the main agricultural activity of the families in the studied villages. It was found that 100% of the number of families in the studied villages in Kampong Thom, Takeo and Svay Rieng are rice based farming families, they all applied the wet season rice production. At the same time, only 13 out of 320 families (4%) in the studied village of Kandal province carried out the wet season rice production while other 96% applied the dry season rice production – please see Table 1 for detail.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF RICE BASED FARMING FAMILIES IN THE STUDIED VILLAGES

Provinces	# of rice based farming families per studied village	# of wet season rice production families per studied village	# of dry season rice production families per studied village
Kandal	320	13	307
Kampong Thom	180	180	0
Takeo	178	178	0
Svay Rieng	262	262	0
Average	235	158	77

Based on the interview with the village chief, it was able to estimate that approximately 52% of the total village land is rice field. At the family level, each interviewed farmer family has about 1 ha on average, the maximum is 2 ha and minimum is 0.35 ha.

TABLE 2: RICE FIELD SIZE PER STUDIED VILLAGES BY PROVINCE (HA)

Provinces	Total village land (ha)	Total rice field (ha)	Total wet season rice field (ha)	Total dry season rice field (ha)
Kandal	1825	774	4	770
Kampong Thom	477	319	283	0
Takeo	81	53	53	0
Svay Rieng	337	270	270	0
Average	680	354	153	193

The average rice yield of the wet season rice production in the studied villages (classified by province) was **1.86 t/ha** while the dry season rice production in Kandal province provided **4.25 t/ha** on average (please see Table 3). According to the FGD, the interviewed farmer family harvested a total of 1434 kg per year on average, while the maximum harvest was 3501 kg and the minimum was 434 kg (please see table 4 below).

TABLE 3: AVERAGE RICE YIELD BY PROVINCE (T/HA)

Provinces	Average yield of wet season rice production (t/ha)	Average yield of dry season rice production (t/ha)
Kandal	2	4.25
Kampong Thom	1.37	0
Takeo	2.07	0
Svay Rieng	2.025	0

TABLE 4: TOTAL RICE HARVEST PER FAMILY PER YEAR (KG/FAMILY/YEAR)

Provinces	Average of total rice harvest per family per year (kg/family/year)	Max of total rice harvest per family per year (kg/family/year)	Min of total rice harvest per family per year (kg/family/year)
Kampong Thom	3000	4500	500
Kandal	1300	6000	800
Svay Rieng	N/A	N/A	N/A
Takeo	2.5	4	3
Average	1434	3501	434

About 72% of the total number of families in each studied village experienced rice shortage, most of them lacked of rice from 1 to 3 months throughout the year.

TABLE 5: FAMILY RICE SHORTAGE IN THE STUDIED PROVINCE

Provinces	# of families per studied village	# of families experienced rice shortage	Duration of rice shortage			
			Between 1-3 months	Between 3-6 months	Between 6-12 months	All year round
Kandal	583	483	230	123	32	99
Kampong Thom	182	151	57	34	48	12
Takeo	187	81	45	19	15	9
Svay Rieng	293	177	77	59	16	26
Average	311	223	102	59	28	36

Rice market

a) Rice product flow

Rice are sold to different value chain actors such as rice collectors, rice mills as well as agricultural cooperatives. The rice collectors purchased rice from the famers, then sold either to local rice mills or export for selling to Vietnamese traders. Some farmers also directly sold their rice to local rice mills.

It was found that the farmers mostly sold their rice to collectors, then the collectors mostly sold their collected rice to Vietnamese traders. However, it is good sign that farmers also sold their rice to Agricultural Cooperatives existed in their community, meaning that the agricultural cooperative is now playing role in the rice value chain.

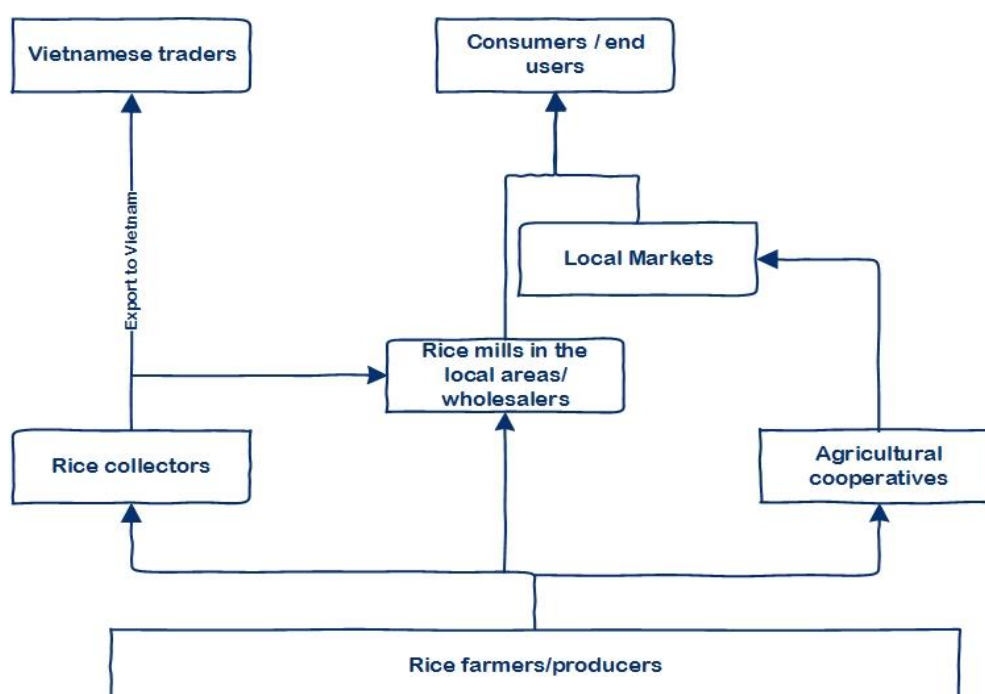


DIAGRAM 1: RICE PRODUCT FLOW

b) Supply

The interviewed village chiefs reported that approximately 29% of the total families in the studied village produced rice for selling. Through the farmer household interview, on average, each interviewed farmer family produced 1808 kg per year. According to the interview with village chief and FGDs, average quantity of rice sold ranged from 1027 kg to 1233 kg per family per year. The maximum quantity of rice sold was 3500 kg and the minimum was 466 kg per family per year.

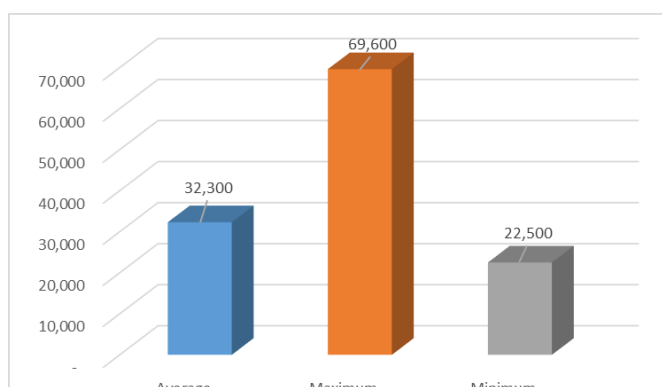
TABLE 6: # OF FAMILIES PRODUCED RICE FOR SELLING IN THE STUDIED VILLAGES

Provinces	# of total families per studied village	# of families who produced rice for selling per studied village	Quantity of rice produced per family for selling (kg/family/year)
Kandal	583	307	2250
Kampong Thom	182	35	600
Takeo	187	11	507
Svay Rieng	293	10	750
Average	311	90	1027

Through the FGD, it was reported majority of the rice was sold to local collectors. For instance, the interviewed farmers in Kandal province only sold their rice to collectors. In Kampong Thom, the interviewed farmers sold 80% of their rice to collectors and other 20% directly to consumers. It was special in Takeo province because the interviewed farmers were from rice producer group, therefore, 70% of their rice sold to CEDAC and other 30% to collectors.

c) Demand

As earlier mentioned, collectors play very important role to collect paddy rice from farmers to distribute to other actors along the value chain, especially the collected rice were exported to Vietnam. Based on the interview with the collectors, one collector collected about 32 tons per



GRAPH 1: QUANTITY OF RICE COLLECTED BY ONE COLLECTOR (KG)

season, maximum was 69 tons and minimum was about 22.5

tons. However, it is difficult to estimate the total quantity of rice needed in the whole studied area while the number of total collectors was not discovered.

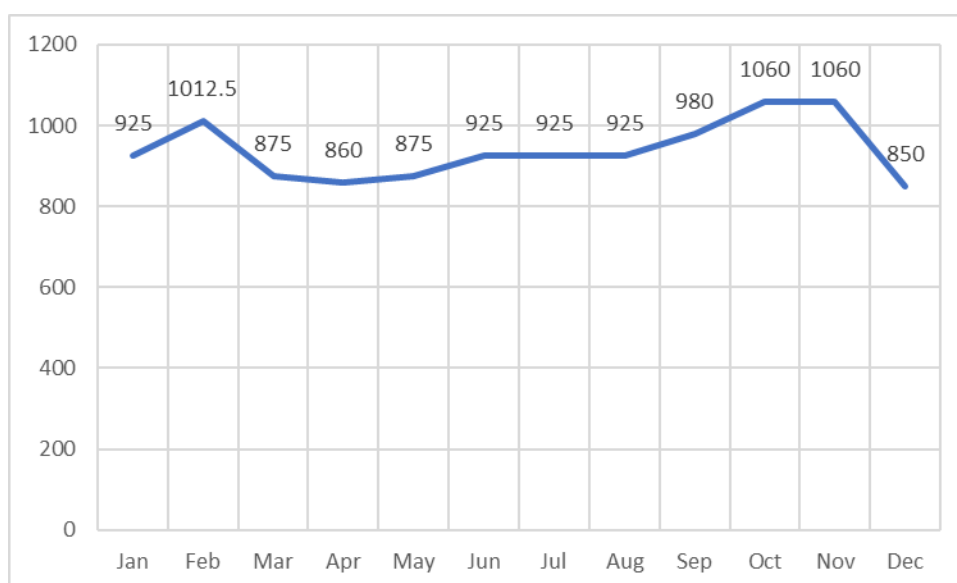
Based on the interview with retailers, it was able to estimate that one retailer need about 296 kg of white rice to sell per day. On average, there were about 4 retailers in a studied market, therefore $296 \text{ kg} \times 4 \text{ retailers per market} = 1184 \text{ kg per day}$ or approximately 432 tons per year.

d) Price trend

Through the interview with the farmers, it was found that they did not have influence to negotiate the price with buyers. Normally, the price is given by collectors or traders. The price was fluctuated based on market demand. The farmers also noticed that if they have bigger quantity of rice, then it would be easier for them to negotiate with the price with collectors or traders. Members of rice producer groups / cooperatives could receive better price / stable price for their product.

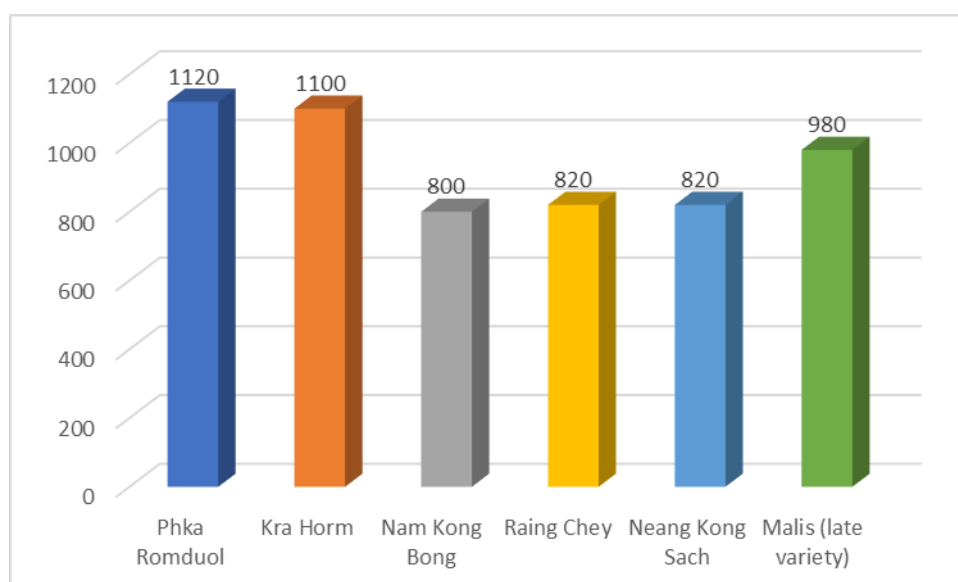
There were at least 8 different rice varieties being used by the interviewed farmers such as Phka Romduol, Kra Horm, Nam Kong Bong, Raing Chey, Neang Kong Sach, Damneub Neang Nuon, Sbai Monkul and Malis (late variety). During the FGD, it was reported that Damneub Neang Nuon could get the price of 3000 riels/kg every month throughout the year. ***Phka Romduol is the fragrant variety that received higher price compared to other varieties.*** Through the individual farmer interview, 50% of them raised that their rice can compete in the market because their rice is good quality and met consumer satisfaction.

Below is the trend of rice price throughout the year. It was seen that the price of rice increased in the beginning of harvesting season in October and November, then decreased in December at the end of the harvesting season, please see Graph 2.



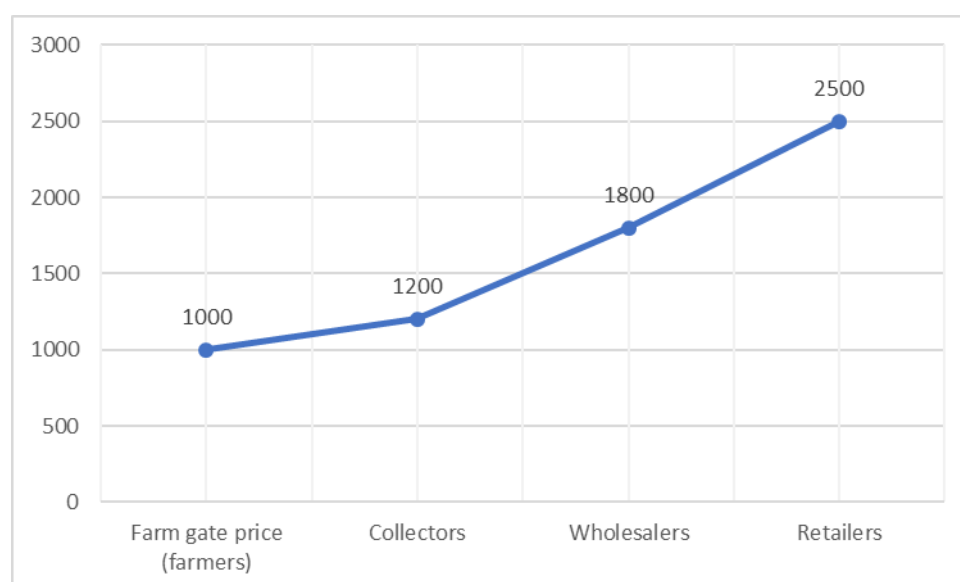
GRAPH 2: PRICE TREND OF RICE (RIELS/KG)

Among different rice varieties, the interviewed farmers could get high price for Phkar Romduol variety compared to other varieties they produced for selling. In addition, based on consumers' preference / satisfaction, rice retailers at local markets identified three varieties that have good market demand, including Phkar Romduol, Phkar Nghey, Neang Ming. There were 2 main reasons to make these varieties popular among consumers: 1) good quality (soft rice, fragrant...) and 2) good price.



GRAPH 3: FARM GATE PRICE OF DIFFERENT RICE VARIETIES (RIELS/KG)

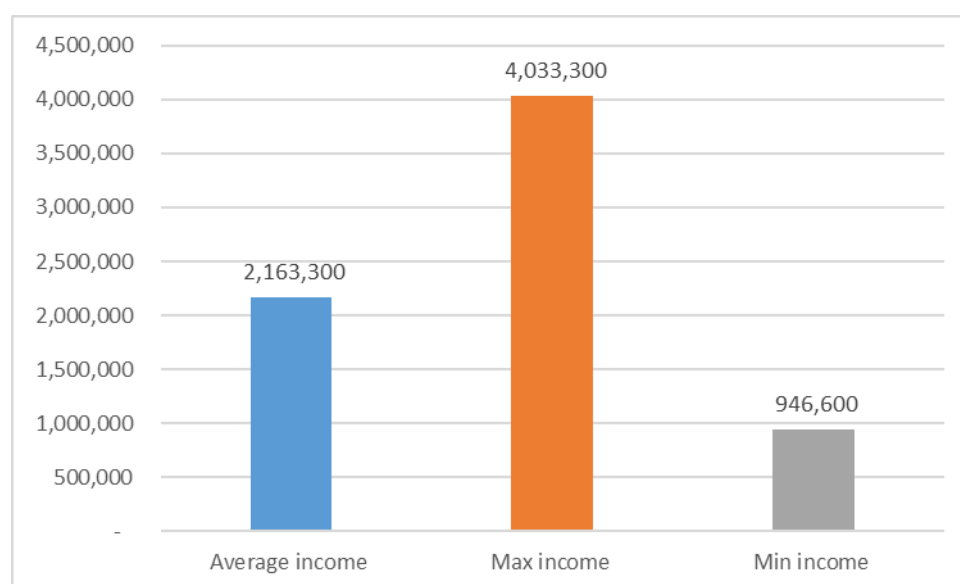
Based on the data collected, the value is added from one actor to another actor along the value chain. It was able to estimate that the average price of rice sold from farmers to collector was 1000 riels/kg (farm gate price), then collectors add 200 riels/kg for their profit.



GRAPH 4: PRICE ADDITION ACROSS DIFFERENT ACTORS

e) Household Income from rice

It was noticed that about 57% to 68% of the total rice harvest were sold to make additional income for the family. Through the farmer household interview, it was found that the interviewed farmers made an income of 2.16 million riels per year from selling rice, the maximum income was about 4 million riels and the minimum was 0.94 million riels.



GRAPH 5: FAMILY INCOME FROM RICE

f) SWOT of rice production and market

Through the data collection from the farmer individual interview and FGD, it was able to see that there are some strengths in relation to improved rice production and market. Building upon the existing rice producer groups would be an advantage in the targeted provinces that already have these existing groups.

The interviewed farmers raised some concerns related to production techniques, especially integrated pest management as well as the practices that enable them to adapt to climate change (e.g. drought, poor soil fertility...).

TABLE 7: SWOT OF RICE PRODUCTION AND MARKET

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing of rice producer group Using recording book Farmers know how to apply production techniques Having good seed Using local fertilizer / resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water irrigation system, drought Lack of labour Lack of production tools/equipment Still using external agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizer) Lack of market
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support from existing NGOs/Institutions Good market demand of rice seed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low market price / unstable market price / high fluctuation of market price, which highly depend on collectors/traders Poor soil fertility Unfavourable climate condition (e.g. drought, insect infestation...) High cost is needed to hire labour

Below is the list of major problems selected by the interviewed farmers. They also provided some proposed solutions for that particular problem. Mostly, they raised about market issues.

TABLE 8: PROBLEM AND PROPOSED MARKET SOLUTION

Problems related to rice market	Proposed solution from the community
High fluctuation of market price	Negotiate the market price in advance before reaching the selling agreement
Lack of capital	Borrow money from saving group / cooperative, Create collective selling groups
Some kinds of rice were difficult to sell	Create collective selling group
Low market price	Create collective selling group Carry out other income generation activities to diversify income sources through application of crop production, livestock husbandry
Difficult to find good collectors	Contact / identify good collectors in village, commune as well as ask for advice from provincial department of agriculture, forestry and fisheries,

g) Investment capital needed for rice production

It was estimated that 25% of the total interviewed farmers needed more capital for improving / expanding their rice production. On average, they needed about 200 USD to 5000 USD to spend on agricultural inputs. Sources of investment capital could be from the interviewed farmers themselves (own money), borrowing from relatives and MFIs/Banks.

ii. Vegetable production

According to the FGD, it was found that 107 out of 311 total families (34%) in the studied village grow vegetables. At least 24 types of vegetables were reported being planted by the interviewed farmers such as yard long bean, pumpkin, wax gourd, bitter gourd, tomato, water convolvulus, papaya, pineapple, cucumber, lemongrass, bottle gourd, radish, eggplant, mustard green, amaranth, etc. In the dry season, there were more numbers of farmers grew vegetables than the wet season – please see Table 9 below for more detail. The number of interviewed farmers who grew vegetables in both dry and wet season was about 3.5% of the total families in the studied village.

TABLE 9: NUMBER OF VEGETABLE FARMERS IN WET AND DRY SEASON

	# of families	%
Average of total families in the studied village	311	100
# of vegetable farmers in the studied village	107	34
# of vegetable farmers in the dry season	51	16
# of vegetable farmers in the wet season	17	5

It was found that the interviewed farmer families in Kampong Thom and Takeo provinces have bigger land for growing vegetables compared to Kandal and Svay Rieng provinces.

TABLE 10: VEGETABLE CULTIVATED LAND

Provinces	Vegetable cultivated land per studied village (ha)	Average of vegetable cultivated land per family (a) – Note: 100 a = 1 ha
Kandal	1	1
Kampong Thom	18	13
Takeo	3	14
Svay Rieng	2	5
Average	6	8

Vegetable market

a) Vegetable product flow

In general, vegetables are produced by farmers for family consumption and selling if surplus. The vegetables were distributed to many other value chain actors through different channels. Normally, the interviewed farmers sold their vegetables to collectors, at the same time, some quantity of vegetables were sold to neighboring families / consumers in their villages.

Among the interviewed farmers, there were some members of existing producer groups. Those farmers sold their vegetables to Shops (e.g. CEDAC's shops...) for continue selling to consumers in Phnom Penh.

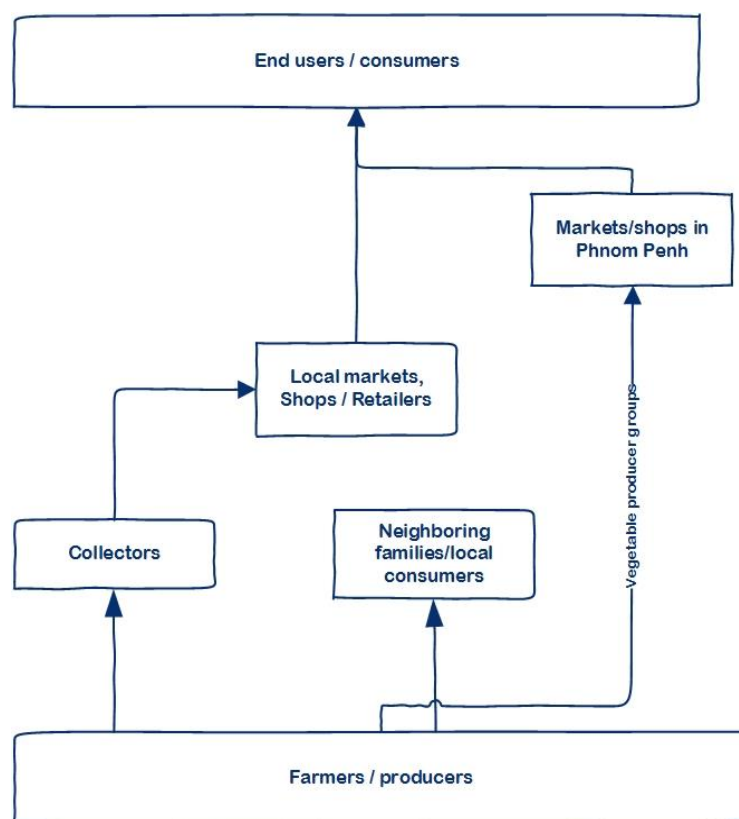


DIAGRAM 2: VEGETABLE PRODUCT FLOW

b) Supply

In general, the vegetable products from the studied villages did not produce adequately for the market demand. Therefore, imported vegetables from other areas / neighboring countries to fill up the domestic demand. On average, the percentage of interviewed farmers who grow vegetables for selling ranged from 9% to 11.5% of the total families in the studied village. According to the interview with village chiefs, there were 29 families (about 9%) per studied village could produce vegetables for selling, while the FGD indicated that 11.5% produced vegetables for selling. Among the studied provinces, Kampong Thom has the highest number of farmers who produced vegetables for selling.

TABLE 11: AVERAGE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PRODUCED VEGETABLES FOR SELLING IN THE STUDIED VILLAGE

Provinces	# of families who produced vegetables for selling in the studied villages
Kandal	5
Kampong Thom	83
Takeo	3
Svay Rieng	19
Average	29

The vegetables were collected and sold at local markets (commune, district and provincial markets) as well as brought by collectors or middlemen to sell at markets in Phnom Penh.

c) Demand

Through the interview with retailers, the interviewed retailers needed about 200 to 300 kg of vegetables for selling per day. actually, different types of vegetables are needed in order to meet consumers' demand. In general, local vegetables produced by the farmers did not have adequate supply, mostly available in the rainy season when there is available of rainwater, then shortage in the dry season. During the dry season, more vegetables are imported from neighboring countries (e.g. Vietnam). **These are the vegetables imported from Vietnam: Bunching onion, bitter gourd, cabbage, radish, onion, Chinese cabbage, chili, French bean, etc.**

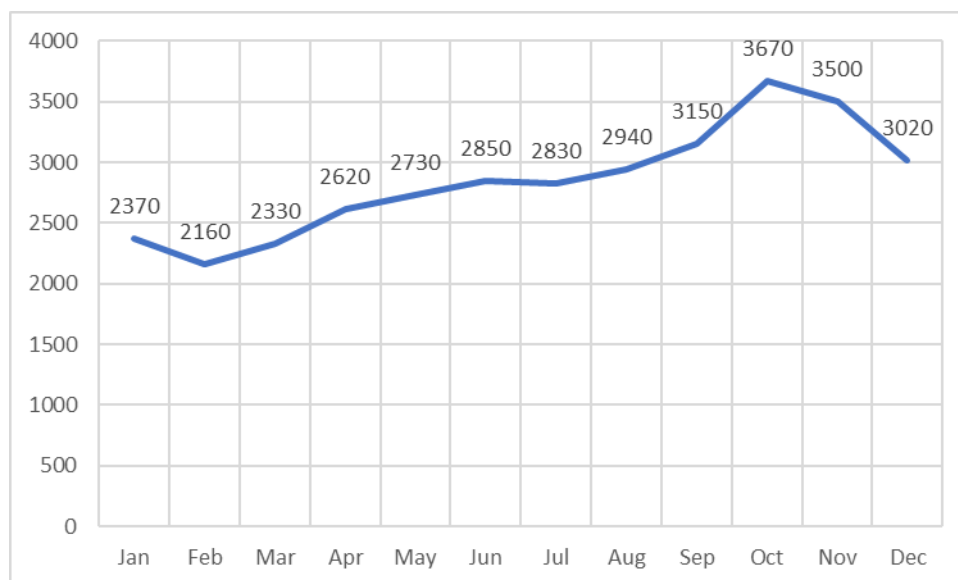
TABLE 12: QUANTITY OF VEGETABLES NEEDED BY A RETAILER PER DAY (KG)

Vegetables	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Water convolvulus (Chinese variety)	10	20	1
Round eggplant	100	200	50
Eggplant	100	200	50
Cucumber	50	75	25
Wax gourd	35	50	20
Ridge gourd	35	50	15
Chili	3	5	1
Pumpkin	20	40	10
Spey Kranagn	20	40	15
Pet sai	25	30	10
Bok Choy	25	30	10
Bunching onion	15	25	8

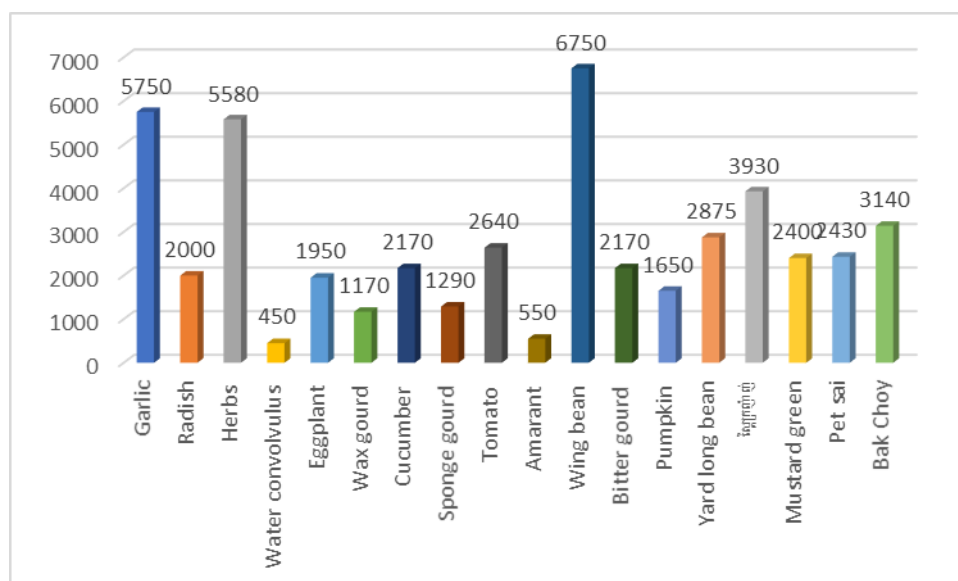
In general, all kinds of vegetables have high market demand. However, through the interview with retailers, it was found that they are easy to sell if they have diversified vegetables for consumers. These are the high demand vegetables listed by the retailers: spey kranagn, cucumber, papaya, bunching onion, pet sai, carrot, yard long bean, Chinese cabbage, cabbage, lemon, herb, Khmer water convolvulus, Chinese water convolvulus, banana flower, lemongrass, potato, ridge gourd, wax gourd, eggplant, round eggplant, onion, tomato, sprout bean, chili, garlic and red garlic.

d) Price trend

It was found that the price of vegetables increased during the peak rainy season in October and November. Meaning that most of the farmers could not grow vegetables in this period of time, therefore there is a shortage of vegetables for market supply, and this is the reason why the price increased. The interviewed farmers informed that they are difficult to grow vegetables in October – November due to having more rains resulted in water logging.



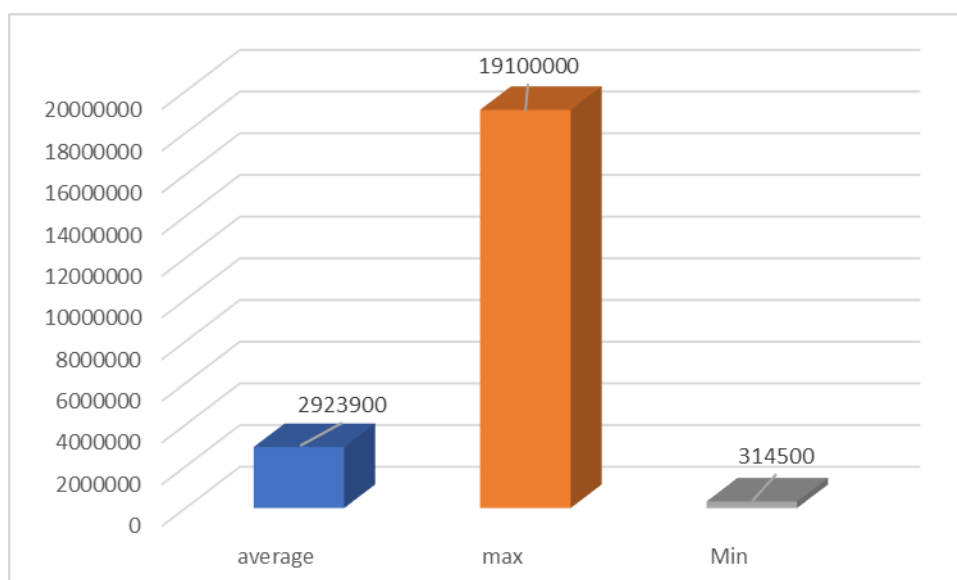
GRAPH 6: AVERAGE PRICE TREND OF VEGETABLES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR (RIELS/KG)



GRAPH 7: AVERAGE PRICE OF VEGETABLES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR (RIELS/KG)

e) Household income from vegetables

Through the individual farmer interview, it indicated that the interviewed farmer earned a total income of about 2.9 million riels per family per year on average from the selling of their vegetables. The farmers with better access to water sources and irrigation can apply their vegetable production in a longer timeframe, then they also can make higher income compared to farmers with shortage of water.



**GRAPH 8: INCOME FROM SELLING VEGETABLES PER FAMILY PER YEAR
(RIELS/FAMILY/YEAR)**

f) Problems and solutions

Through the interview with farmers, there were some main problems in vegetable production and market. At the production side, the farmers still lack of appropriate techniques to deal with poor soil fertility, water shortage, and especially pest management (please see Table 13). The

Table 14 indicates issues / problems related to market activities faced by the farmers. Normally, they raised two main problems: 1) fluctuation of market price and 2) limited investment capital.

TABLE 13: PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS ON VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

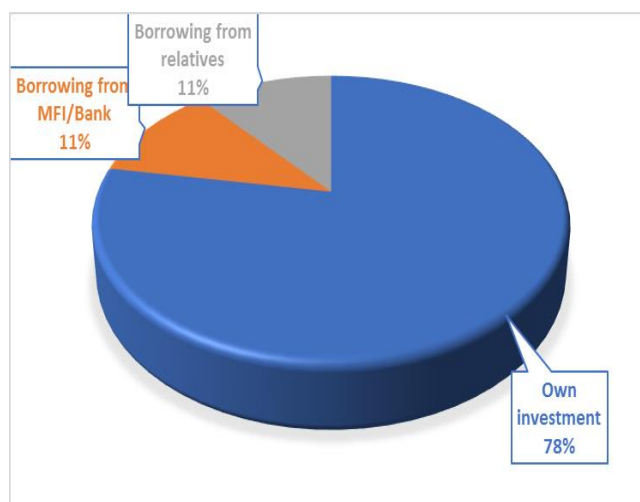
Problems	Proposed solution
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small cultivated land • Poor soil fertility • Lack of water • Limited knowledge of vegetable production • Pest and disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply crop diversification • Need more land for growing vegetables that could access to soil testing and soil improvement • Dig pond to store water • Expand livestock production • Use appropriate chemical pesticide

TABLE 14: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS ON VEGETABLE MARKET

Problems	Proposed solutions
Lack of capital, financial access	Improved access to financial service
Limited knowledge and skill in post-harvest management	Improved skills and knowledge of post-harvest management, especially during the transportation
Fluctuation of market price	No solution yet

g) Investment capital needed for vegetable production

It was found that 9 out of 16 interviewed farmers (approximately 56%) wanted to expand their agricultural production and they needed more capital for the investment.



GRAPH 9: SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR EXPANDING VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

iii. Chicken production

Through the interview with the village chief, 86% of the total families in the studied villages raised chicken. Chicken raising is easy to apply and the poor families also can adopt this practice. It was reported that mostly women family members are normally involved. The interviewed farmers used their local feed / resources (e.g. rice bran mixed with other available feed) to feed the chickens.

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHO RAISED CHICKEN IN THE STUDIED VILLAGE

Provinces	# of families per studied village	# of families who raised chickens	# of families who made income from chicken
Kampong Thom	182	144	97
Kandal	583	500	85
Svay Rieng	293	261	202
Takeo	187	172	145
Average	311	269	132
		86%	49%

Chicken market

a) Chicken product flow

Chickens that raised by the interviewed farmers were distributed in three channels. Some chickens were sold to neighboring families/consumers inside their village/community. Most of the time, chickens were sold to (village) collector who come from houses to houses, from villages to villages, to buy chickens from farmers. It was reported some farmers also brought their chickens to sell directly at market but it is not common.

The collectors played important roles to collect chickens from farmers for supplying to retailers at markets. Some collectors also sold their chickens to local restaurant that order to buy chickens from them. It is to note that the local restaurants also purchase chickens

from retailers at the markets. Additionally, there were some companies sell hybrid chickens to retailers at local markets and restaurant 2-3 times per week (PIN, 2015).

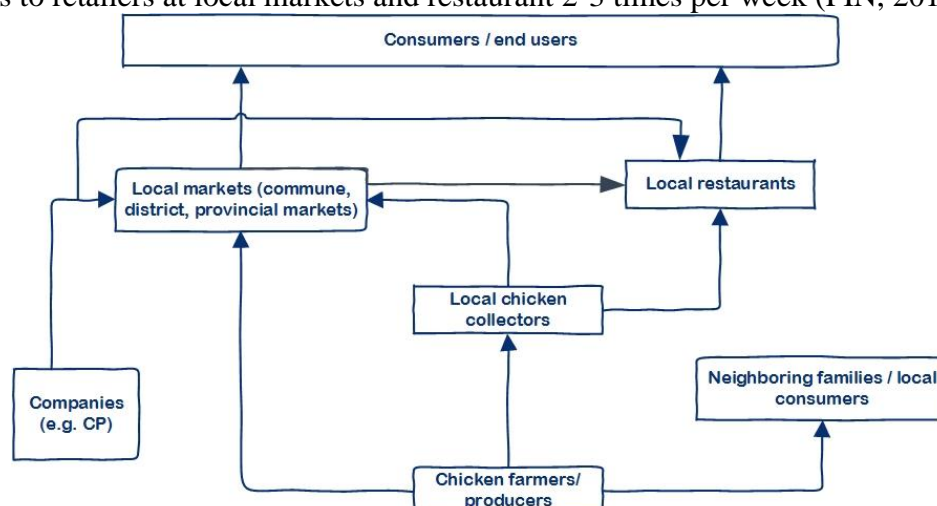


DIAGRAM 3: CHICKEN PRODUCT FLOW

b) Supply

Chicken raising is conducted all year round. Therefore, the supply of the chicken from the interviewed farmers conducted throughout the year. About 69% of the total families in the studied village sold chickens (local breed) to make family's incomes. The quantity of chicken sold ranged from 12 kg to 133 kg per family per year, 47 kg per family per year on average.

c) Demand

Local chicken breeds have good market demand as its quality is better than other breeds, for instance the chicken from commercial company. Taste and quality of local breed is much better that is why consumers like to buy the local breed. However, the low-income families, they prefer to buy chickens (from company) because the price is much cheaper compared to the local breed.

In general, the chicken collectors collect chickens from farmers every day. At the same time, some collectors mentioned that they collected 10-20 times per month. Their main method of transportation is by motorbike. Each time, they collect about 20-30 live chickens from 1- 6 villages. The collectors normally collect the local breed chickens while the companies supply hybrid chickens to local markets.

The collectors need to buy more local chickens from farmers. **The supply of local chicken from farmers does not meet the market demand** especially during the peak season. Through the interview with the collectors, they need to buy additional chicken of 20-50 chickens each time.

Through the interview with retailers, each **retailer needed about 40 kg of chicken** to sell per day. In addition, there were about 15 retailers per market, therefore 40 kg/retailer x 15 retailers per market = **600 kg of chicken is needed per day in a studied market**. This is included the local breed produced by farmers and the hybrid chickens sold by the company. PIN study found that hybrid chicken make up between 70-80% of total sales in major retail markets at the provincial level.

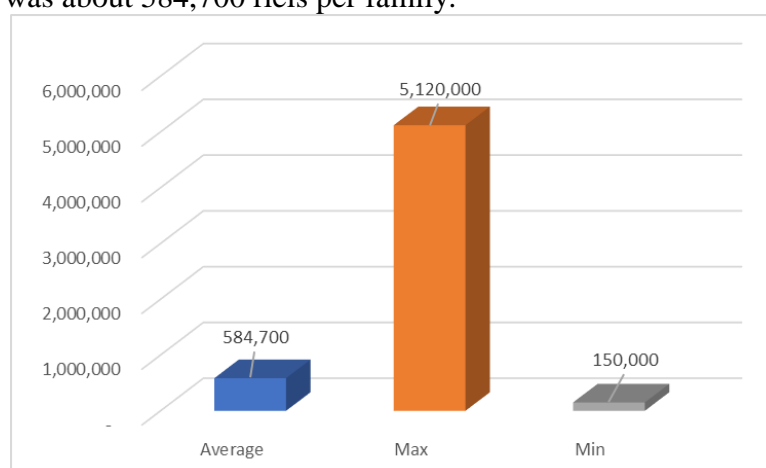
It is to note that high demand of chicken is during the Chinese New Year (February), Khmer New Year (April) and Pchum Ben Day (September). During the seasons of having more substitute food, the demand of chicken decreased. For example, when fish harvesting season, the chicken demand for consumption decreased because consumers may consume fishes instead of chickens during that period of time.

d) Price trend

The price of local chicken varied from **15,000 riels/kg to 20,000 riels/kg** depended on seasonal market demand. The price goes up during special occasions such as the Khmer New Year, Chinese New Year, Pchum Ben festival. At the same time, the price of other breeds (from commercialized company) ranged from **8000 riels to 13000 riels** per kilogram.

e) Household Income from Chickens

Through the interview with farmers, it was able to estimate that the average annual income from chickens was about 584,700 riels per family.



GRAPH 10: INCOME FROM CHICKENS PER FAMILY PER YEAR (RIELS/FAMILY/YEAR)

f) Problems and solutions

There were some technical issues and market related issues raised by the respondents. The farmers raised about limited knowledge of chicken raising techniques, especially disease prevention and treatment. For the market side, the farmers raised about receiving low price for their product and more importantly they do not have sufficient power to negotiate the price with collectors – so the price is given by the collectors.

TABLE 16: SWOT OF CHICKEN PRODUCTS AND MARKET

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing chicken producer groups Sharing of knowledge and techniques among farmers Farmers can access to market information / market price from farmer to farmer Farmers know about chicken raising techniques, know how to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capital Lack of technical knowledge in chicken raising production. This results high mortality rate. Lack of sustainable chicken producer groups Lack of access to good breed
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many chicken collectors There is support from NGOs/projects Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries High market demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable climate condition / high temperature Chicken price fixed by collectors/traders and it is unstable price Chicken can be stolen Disease infection / high mortality rate

TABLE 17: PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS ON CHICKEN MARKET

Problem	Proposed solution
Fluctuation of market price	Contact with chicken collectors and negotiate the price with them to have verbal agreement in advance before selling
Price of chicken goes down when having much fishes	No solution (farmers should prepare a proper production plan to fit the market demand) or look for new market demands
Lack of collectors	Improve communication with different buyers or to establish FO collectors at FO level
Quality of chickens (underweight and looking unhealthy)	Improved production practices and caring of the chickens

g) Investment capital needed for chicken production

Through the individual farmer interview, 13 out of 15 interviewed farmers (approximately 87%) would like to expand their chicken production, meaning that they need more capital for the investment. All of them would manage to use their own money for the investment, therefore they don't need to borrow additional money from MFIs/Banks. In addition, 1 out of 13 farmers raised that he also could borrow money from his relatives. The interviewed farmers indicated they need about 1.42 million riels for the investment, max was 8 million riels and minimum was 100,000 riels.

iv. Pig production

According to the interview with the village chief, about 8.68% of the total number of families in the studied village raised pigs. Normally, the poor families are difficult to raise pigs because pigs normally need more feed and start-up capital if compared to chickens.

TABLE 18: # OF FAMILIES WHO RAISED PIGS IN THE STUDIED VILLAGE

Provinces	# of families per studied village	# of families who raised pigs	# of families who made income from pig
Kampong Thom	182	16	16
Kandal	583	10	10
Svay Rieng	293	45	45
Takeo	187	38	38
Average	311	27	27

Pig market

a) Pig product flow

Mostly, pigs are mostly sold from farmers to collectors. Sometimes, pigs were sold by farmers to neighboring families or local consumers in the community or even brought to sell at markets. The same to other commodities, collectors play very important role in the chain. Collectors collected pigs from farmers, then sold them to slaughter houses. It is special for pig value chain as there is another actor called “Slaughter house”. The slaughter houses then distributed pig meats to local markets as well as bring pigs to markets in Phnom Penh.

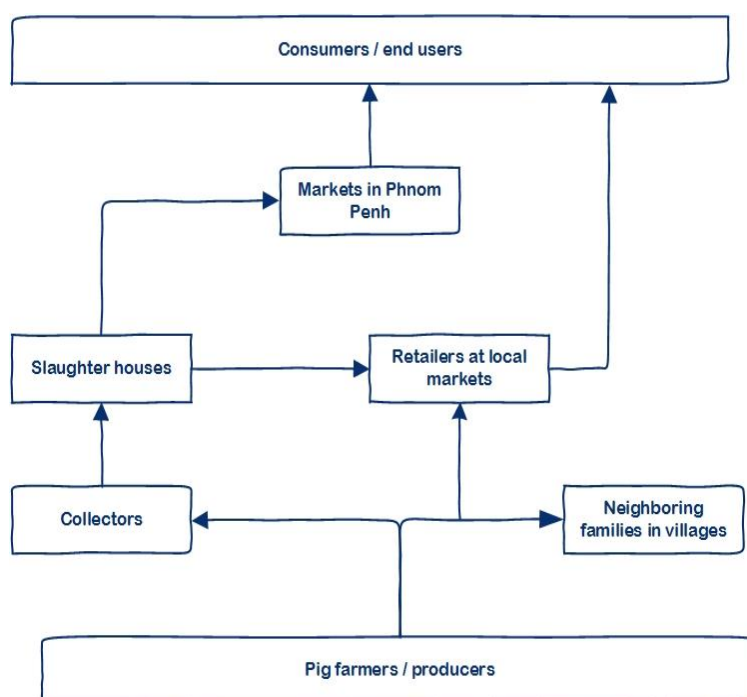


DIAGRAM 4: PIG PRODUCT FLOW

b) Supply

As earlier mentioned, pig production needs higher investment if compared to chicken raising. Only the farmers who have better financial capacity can raise pigs. The number of pigs raised per interviewed family ranged from **8 to 30 pigs**. Total weight of pig produced per year ranged from 300 kg to 3,000 kg per family or **820 kg** on average. It is able to estimate that total pig produced per village is 27 families x 820 kg = **22,140 kg**.

c) Demand

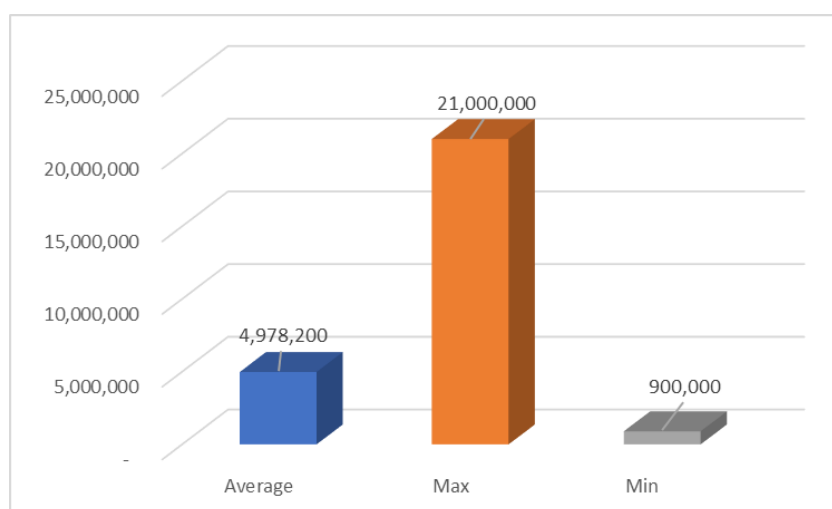
The local pigs do not meet the market demand. Through the interview with retailers, on average, they need about **100 kg** of pig for selling a day. There were about 21 retailers per market, therefore the total quantity of pig need is 21 retailers / market x 100 kg per market = **2100 kg** per market per day. There are different kinds of pig breeds and consumers buy all of those breeds for their consumption. However, the local breed normally has a bit high demand because consumers think that local breed are feed with local feed and did not use much external feed from market as they are not sure whether the market feed is good or not good for human health.

d) Price trend

The price of alive pig (farm gate price) ranged from 7000 riels/kg to 7500 riels/kg. During the high demand season, the price could go up to 8500 riels/kg. The retailers raised that there is more competition between local pigs and the pig from commercial companies. Many pigs (from companies) are imported to sell at market with lower price.

e) Household income from pigs

As earlier mentioned, only 8.68% of the total families in the studied village could make income from selling pigs. Based on the individual farmer interview, the average income from selling pigs was about 4.9 million riels per family per year.



GRAPH 11: INCOME FROM PIGS PER FAMILY PER YEAR (RIELS/FAMILY/YEAR)

a) Problems and solutions

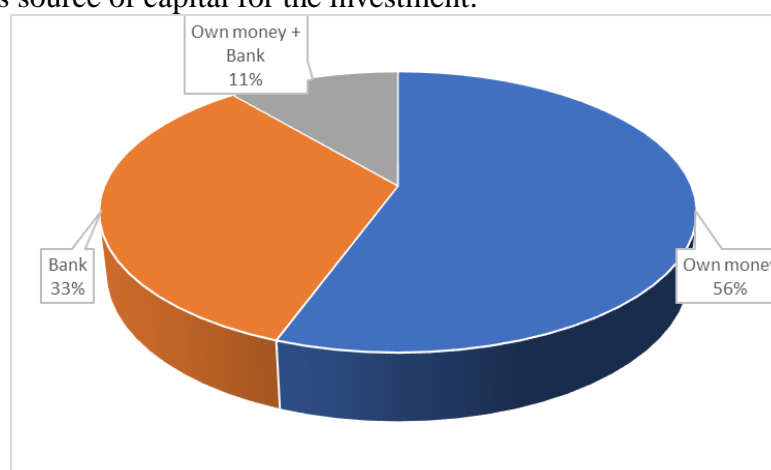
Technical knowledge of pig raising technique as well as limited number of pig produce groups were raised as the weakness or problems encountered by farmers in pig production and market. Some interviewed farmers raised about limited access to good piglets (for raising), high disease infection rate but no effective solution (prevention and treatment). Furthermore, the interviewed farmers raised about competition of other pig breeds imported by companies – this results in reducing the price of the local breed.

TABLE 19: SWOT OF PIG PRODUCTS AND MARKET

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having good breed • Can produce own feed • There are existing materials for raising pigs • Existing of pig producer groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical technique • Lack of access to good breed • Piglets are not so good • Lack of producer groups
Opportunity	Threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are government institutions, NGOs providing support to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High fluctuation of market price • Price is fixed by collectors/traders • Imported pigs decreased price of local pigs. • Disease infection / outbreak

b) Investment capital needed for pig production

Through the individual farmer interview, 9 out of 13 interviewed farmers interested to expand pig production, and they need additional capital for the investment. The interviewed farmers expected to use their own money, borrowing from relatives or MFIs/Banks as source of capital for the investment.

**GRAPH 12: SOURCES OF INVESTMENT CAPITAL FOR PIG PRODUCTION**

2.85. ToT on Database Collection and Interview Methodology



Capacity building is one of the most important programmes within CFAP Cambodia as well as MTCP2Cambodia, especially the capacity building for farmers' organizations to become professional in services providing directly qualitatively to farmer members by themselves in the future, now requested. The ToT facilitated by CFAP Cambodia as MTCP2NIA to provide training to CFAP staff members and volunteer students come from Svay Rieng University on Databases collection from FOs in network at visited

target areas as well as Interview methodology and Reporting. The LCBs team was explained well about MTCP2 and growth of farmers' organizations and added value of farmers' organizations for farmer members as well as the meaning of FOs as a membership base organization. Moreover, organizational governing structure, organizational composition, organizational services, FOs culture and situation of FOs were presented to new LCBs team for their knowledge base prior to meeting with farmer leaders. The LCB team shared into 3 working groups to visit different target provinces in MTCP2 operational areas. There were 10 LCB members, 4 females. The training held on 19 December 2016.

In the afternoon of the same day, CFAP delegates also had a meeting with director of provincial department of agriculture forestry and fisheries (PDAFF) to review completion processes of the Agricultural Cooperatives registration, organizational integration where there is existing AC and ways forward General Assembly of new ACs.

2.86. FOs Registration as Agricultural Cooperatives

In order to enable smallholder farmers to get more benefits from the laws on agricultural cooperatives, therefore registration of FOs/ACs under the laws is supportive for smallholder farmers as they can get access to close cooperation with organizations and government institutions that work with smallholder farmers. The FOs/Coops would also have diversified incomes and organizational strengthening for the organizations as well while FOs are not very strong in term of organizational financial sustainability, starting capital and institutional capacity. On the other hand, the law on agricultural cooperatives was not known well to majority of farmers and people in public in Cambodia, even if the laws on agricultural cooperatives were enacted by the Cambodian National Assembly (CNA) since May 2013, therefore they are not able to get full access to benefit from this law to serve interests of farmer members.

To facilitate FOs getting access to registration and involvement in Law on Agricultural Cooperatives (LoAC) could enable farmers to share knowledge and experiences on the LoAC and its way of working, challenges and difficulties that farmers faced under this Law to other farmers in network and relevant stakeholders include local authorities, so they may have ideas for request the national assembly to amend the laws to serve better interest of farmers, especially smallholder farmers who represent about 80% of the total population in Cambodia. MTCP2 NIA can also bring voices of farmers directly to the laws makers to find any solutions that can help farmers properly prior to the full execution of the LoAC which is applicable based on actual capacity of farmers in Cambodia now and in the future. Based on our understanding while working with farmers and their organizations directly, we could

evaluate that there is still big gap between the LoAC and actual knowledge, understanding and the capacity of farmers and the public.

In 2016, there were 6 Agricultural Cooperatives had registered in two provinces i.e. five ACs in Svay Rieng and 1AC in Kampong Cham. The Agricultural Cooperatives are follow:-

1. Krous Agricultural Cooperatives
2. Cheas Russey Rong Roeurng Agricultural Cooperatives
3. Tornh Thlork Reakchamroeun Agricultural Cooperatives
4. Kaksekor Thnort Thmey Agricultural Cooperatives
5. Peam Metrey Agricultural Development Cooperatives
6. Moolthann Yoeung Agricultural Development Cooperatives

2.87. NIA visits to FOs in MTCP2 network and affiliated network for 2016 in Cambodia under the Medium Term Cooperation Programme MTCP Phase 2.



MTCP2NIA visit is one of the M&E tools to review and update organizational status for improvement in the future. According to reports of all three teams, there were 45FOs in 14 provinces excluded CFAP had visited by the LCBs. 418 farmer leaders, 156 women met during the visits had taken from 19-28 December 2016. The visits aimed to:-

1. Strengthen existing FOs in network
2. Review FOs services to farmer members and challenges faced

by FOs and farmers and vice versa.

3. Explore new national FOs to participate in MTCP2 National Working Group Members/network.
4. To explore collaboration with development agencies in operational areas
5. Dissemination of MTCP2 programme to all committee members and farmer members
6. Follow up activities of FOs involved in the project (MTCP2)

2.88. Food Processing Training

In response to requests of farmer members to provide training on food processing and packaging, therefore CFAP as the MTCP2NIA had discussed with RUA technical team to provide training to farmer leaders and staff members. Additionally, the programme aimed to involve students who study in major agriculture and rural development from Svay Rieng University to participate in training course as well. The activity of ToT training was conducted by the RUA technical team in collaboration with CFAP LCBs staff members.

Base on previous discussion between RUA expert team and CFAP team, so the teams agreed to prepare work plan of ToT training activities for community leader with facilitation from CFAP team. After several meetings, the work plan and training modules were developed and prepared for lecturing. All the activities were facilitated by the CFAP coordinator(s).

RUA team had discussed with CFAP coordinator to understand the priority group to implement the training on food processing with farmer leaders, staff members and students. Training materials are prepared and provided to CFAP coordinator. The action plans/training started from 25 December 2016 onward, Food processing and packaging

necessarily needed for farmers' organizations as service providers and especially smallholder farmers. Farmers are not only producers, but also processors and collective market suppliers. Cambodian Farmers Association Federation of Agricultural Producers (CFAP Cambodia) as MTCP2NIA initiated and participated actively in local economic promoting for sustainability and value added. This action plan supported by MTCP2. Please help encouraging smallholder farmers in Cambodia. There were 126 farmer leaders, staff members and students come from Svay Rieng University, 49 females come from 50 farmers' organizations (FOs)+ in 11 provinces in Cambodia participated in this very important training courses. Amongst 126 trainees, there were 15 trainees were students come from Svay Rieng University in Cambodia.

2.89. 5th MTCP2 National Farmers' Forum Consultation Workshop



On 30 December 2016, CFAP as MTCP2 NIA in collaboration with FOs in network organized the 5th National Farmers Forum in Siem Reap, Kingdom of Cambodia. The NFF presided over by H.E Rath Virak, member of Council for Agricultural and Rural Development and Advisor to Ministry of Environment. There were 60 participants, 10 females come from FOs in MTCP2 network (KampongThom province, Kep province, Kampot province, Kampong Cham province, Kandal province, Kampong Chhnang province, PreahVihear

province, PreyVeng province, BanteayMeanchey province, Phnom Penh City, Siem Reap province, Svay Rieng province, Takeo province and Thbounng Khum province) and non-MTCP2 network, representatives of provincial department of agriculture forestry and fisheries (PDAFF) in Siem Reap and NGO/development agencies and University. The NFF enhanced institutional and human capacities of farmers' organizations in Cambodia to research, extension, education, economic initiatives, communications and market access knowledge sharing tools and innovations in agricultural development, value chain for sustainable natural resource management, food security and incomes of smallholder farmers in Cambodia.

Strengthening network between farmers' organizations and farmers' organizations as well as stakeholders (Government, Academy, 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 solutions 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 as well as 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. Enabling smallholder farmers access to market, finance, value chain, knowledge on processing, packaging and water management.
5. Finding strategies to make small producers and their producing organizations sustainable, thus the added value of FOs is known to the public.
6. Linkage agriculture access to policy support sufficiently.

2.90. CFAP's activity to strengthen FOs/Coops to become specialized on services delivering to farmer members



Capacity building is one of the key programmes within CFAP Cambodia, this programme aims to strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers and farmers' organizations to become skillful and professional in technical application and service extension. Smallholder farmers could get access to sustainable farming unless they are well trained from extension workers or local capacity builders, therefore they could earn a living from agriculture properly in the future.

In order to ensure that farmers' associations and cooperatives can continue working with farmer members for long run, CFAP set up a clear strategy to build the capacity of staff members and committee members at FOs/Coops level. So far, there were many training courses had provided to farmer leaders and committee members from agricultural technical training to marketing, financial and organizational management and leadership to enable colleagues at FOs/Coops to provide and extend services directly to farmer members in their respective constituency by themselves. However, not all farmer leaders and staff members could get access to training opportunities as the federation has large number of farmer members in operational areas in Cambodia, therefore new training courses have scaled up and extended accordingly as needed by farmer members.

Networking with relevant stakeholders at national and international levels included FOs, Private sector, Government and Development agencies is another key opportunity to build capacity of CFAP staff members and farmer leaders, thus to create more opportunity to collaborate and exchange knowledge among FOs and FOs and relevant stakeholders, thus to share common issues, challenges and solution in an effective way. CFAP aims to collaborate with those relevant institutions to make farmers in Cambodia strong, not only agricultural production, but also policy involvement to improve the livelihood of farmer members, especially those farmers live in rural areas.

3. ACTIVITIES ANALYSIS

3.1 On results of activities

3.1.1. Activities under CFAP Cambodia

3.1.1.1. CFAP has several key programmes to strengthen farmer members and FOs/Coops as members, the programmes are (1). Capacity building, (2). Agriculture & Technology, (3). Agri-Business, (4). Study/Research, (5). Women & Youth, (6). Savings & Use of a revolving fund, and (7). Organizational Strengthening.

3.1.1. Activities under MTCP2

3.1.1.1. Component 1 has the most significant outputs as this component involved farmers/producers directly in the project intervention, then following by component 2. Farmers got access to capacity building, networking, organizational strengthening, marketing and business oriented for sustainable farming, in particular of smallholder farmers. Researches/studies and policy are something needed urgently by farmers in response to meet changes of smallholder farmers to produces not only for household consumption, but also for sale as household incomes.

3.1.1.2. Actually component 1 has also had the highest cost as there are more specific activities and facilities to support small rural poor farmers at ground level, however some activities like trainings are just for piloting and exactly needed scaling up to other far away operational areas. Most activities use existing organizational resources such as consultants/ trainers in collaboration with FOs in network and local capacity builders (LCBs).

3.1.1.3. Component 2-3 however have the most challenges of difficulty encountered because most FOs in MTCP2 network represent at village, commune/Sangkat (sub-national level). Less FOs represent at national level while their farmers' organizations as members are also not very strong in term of organizational and financial management, however it is a startup approach and in learning by doing methodology. Some FOs do not know what the name of their APEX organization(s) is, but rather know the NGOs that supported them, this is because the well-known of NGOs in Cambodia in the past, therefore it is still picture in their mind while the country has transited this into new working mode of community organizations in Cambodia. Some FOs in network does not have own accounting manuals and or strong internal policies that could make them unclear in term of financial management and reporting, they have also had a very confused roles as members of NGOs or FOs while some NGOs do not want them to be independent in particular local NGOs and local consultants as they have thought that it is too early for FOs/Coops to be independent, but this will make confused to current laws on agricultural cooperative and laws on NGO and ASSOCIATION in Cambodia which required NGO, ASSOCIATION and COOPs to be independent, therefore this needs to solve urgently to avoid any serious affects and conflict of interest to the added value of FOs/Coops in Cambodia. On the other hand, it would affect to the reputation and independency of FOs/Coops that their leaders were elected by farmer members themselves, so the voice and right of farmer members must be respected and valued.

3.2. *On gender concerns*

- 3.2.1. There are 15215hh members, 6665hh members as women (44%) registered as members of CFAP in 2016. Women have increased in high positions at committee and board levels. Migration of young farmers from the villages, however are still increasing while agriculture have not been profited properly. Moreover, it has also increasing of challenges with quick changes of climate.
- 3.2.2. Women and men farmers participated more actively in animals rearing, vegetable production, rice production, food processing and other small scale businesses related to agriculture because these jobs are very common in Cambodia, especially people live in rural areas. Normally, they have few chicken, one or two pigs and or one or two cows/buffalos within the family, however, majority of rural farmers grow animals in traditional manner and took long times than high technology with higher production costs, sometimes took about 7-8 months pig rearing, now it have changed in a slow progress. However, ideas of small and medium enterprises for smallholder farmers are on the way forward and need capacity building, investment and strengthening.
- 3.2.3. Hopefully in the future, rural farmers can change well from traditional practices to new practices with critical business plan development and economic analysis prior to decision making to do farming.
- 3.2.4. Farmers' organizations in Cambodia are not able to get access to loan from local MFIs/Banks as there is no policy to support FOs/Coops for agricultural development from financial institutions in Cambodia. Women, Men and Young farmers now requested loan with low interest rate (5-8%/year) for agriculture.
- 3.2.5. MTCP2 has a total household members of 83476 hh participants, 45903 hh female (55%) participated in the MTCP2 project (database 2016).

3.3. *On program and organizational management*

- 3.3.1. CFAP: The management has to follow entirely to the policy and internal federation's guidelines to ensure that all activities are in the right track and keep flexibility to solve issues/problems with respect to CFAP's policy.
- 3.3.2. MTCP2: The role of NIA/SRIA to mobilizes and unite the FOs are in the right track with respect to the key criteria of the MTCP2 and context of respective FOs nationally and internationally to make sure that they are ready to join in MTCP2 network to get more support from country government(s), development agencies, development partners and relevant stakeholders.
- 3.3.3. BOTH: Responsibility of shared tasks between FO executors have strengthened and improved base on previous experiences.

3.4. On challenges encountered

- 3.4.1. CFAP: Added value of FOs has understood gradually by farmer members and also committee members of the farmers' organizations themselves, however when FOs registered as a member of CFAP, then they always expected something from their membership registration. To solve these problems first the committee members and staff members of FOs, in particular apex FOs like CFAP are required to strengthen their capacity through advisory support and training workshop to share knowledge on the meaning of FOs as a membership base organization and to create businesses as well at FOs level. Because the added value of FOs was not understood well by farmer members, then they play a role like NGOs, and the sustainability of FOs are not foreseeable.
- 3.4.2. Many farmers' organizations are still weak in term of organizational management, financial management and self-financial sustainability, there is even no accounting manual/policy for the organizations, lack of knowledge to develop business plan, marketing plan, production plan and processing/packaging as well. Moreover, agricultural technical experts within their organizations are very limited or zero, insufficient extension service providers within the organizations and there is even no own office(s) for most FOs in Cambodia. This is because there is no/limited incomes of the FOs from their services delivering and need to consider highly now. Businesses at FOs are in urgent needs in the context of Cambodia.
- 3.4.3. Majority of committee members/staff members at FOs at sub-national level work voluntarily without proper incomes /salary for regular office workers. Committee members still play a role like staff members at most FOs during this transition period.
- 3.4.4. 80% of Cambodian people are farmers and live in rural areas, but they could not get access to water, especially in dry season while in rainy season has too much flood that caused them not be able to do agriculture properly. Farmers still depend much on rain fall for agriculture with unexpected results.
- 3.4.5. Temperature is too much hot in growing season, from **March to Mid-July** of the year that caused serious effects of small scale farmers while most of their farming is in old practice. Rain fall even come in **December and January** as normally, it is called a dry season in Cambodia.
- 3.4.6. Farmers faced problems when they produced over market demands, therefore they have to sell produces in low prices otherwise their produces have broken or been throwing away, that's why farmers loss and become in debt finally.
- 3.4.7. MTCP2: MTCP2 is very active, especially the national implementing agency (NIA) has discussed very often with IFAD country representative to seek for collaboration between IFAD and FOs in MTCP2 network in Cambodia. Though, up to this reporting period, there is no FOs in MTCP2 network were collaborated and funded by IFAD country programmes in Cambodia. With this regard, we would alternate the objective to propose IFAD whether they can introduce FOs in MTCP2 network to other development agencies and relevant stakeholders. As a result, IFAD country representative agreed to accept request to introduce MTCP2 to others that may be relevant with farmers' organizations. CFAP became a member TWG-AW in 2015 and in 2016 FNN was also invited to participate in

meetings of TWG-AW accordingly, so there are only two FOs participated in TWG in Cambodia. To participate in TWGs actually the organizations have to cover their participation costs by themselves this would restrict participation from other FOs/Coops as they are still depending much on external support.

3.5. On facilitating factors

- 3.5.1. Existing resources within farmers' organizations included human resource (HR), in particular the capacity of CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) to facilitate the programme(s) with clear understanding the added value of FOs as a membership base style with best understanding of the project concepts like MTCP2 is very helpful to have the project achieved. Due lack of cooperation between FO and FO in Cambodia, therefore CFAP Cambodia has initiated to collaborate with other FOs, now 4FOs are in in-kind network. FOs in MTCP2 network were strengthened on the roles and responsibility of farmer members to FO and vice versa from the participating FOs in MTCP2 Cambodia that work in a membership base style, therefore the voice of farmer members was respected. Good practice was shared in various meetings and workshops at national level by CFAP Cambodia.
- 3.5.2. Budget is something very important to help achieving the prepared action plans, therefore AWPB had prepared well compared to the same period of last year (2015). This would enable the NIA to continue activities with farmers, FOs in network, development agencies, partners, government and relevant stakeholders.
- 3.5.3. Reputation of CFAP as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) is recognized as there was good collaboration with government, development agencies and relevant stakeholders that could contribute to the success of MTCP2 in Cambodia.
- 3.5.4. FOs involvement in national network level have further strengthening and facilitating forward cooperation, thus to minimize gap between FOs and FOs in Cambodia, so they can share experiences, common interests, knowledge and information with each other on time. There are five FOs now in Cambodia agreed to sign MoU for collaboration and national platform creation. It is the fact that CFAP Cambodia plays key roles to initiate cooperation among FOs, thus to immunize gap between FOs and FOs in Cambodia. Thanks, CIRD leader for their support to this initiative and to provide a meeting room for the five FOs to meet and discuss common things and exchanges of purposes forward collaboration.

4. MAJOR ISSUES AND CONCERNS

4.1. Added value of FOs

- 4.1.1. Many farmer members and the public still have very limited understanding of the added value of farmers' organizations as a membership-driven organization.
- 4.1.2. When farmers registered as a member of farmers' organizations then they always expected something from FOs.
- 4.1.3. Many farmer members do not want to pay a membership fee annually to FOs and they always asked why do we have to pay? Compared to agricultural cooperatives (ACs) it is required members to pay an annual membership fee of only once i.e. at the first time when they registered as a member while the federation is required FOs as members to pay for membership fee every year.
- 4.1.4. Questions always asked. Why those NGOs come and work in my villages, they did not require us to pay anything, instead they give something for free? This is a big challenge for FOs that they have faced so far.
- 4.1.5. Capital shares and saving amount were still very little for service delivering to farmer members. When farmer members put capital shares within the organization, they always expected borrowing money back from the organization with bigger amount than the saved money.

4.2. Representation

- 4.2.1. Most farmers' organizations in Cambodia are still small scale, they represent at commune/Sangkat, district and at sub-national level. CFAP is proud of this as the first founding federation of farmers' organization in Cambodia.
- 4.2.2. Some FOs represent at national level in MTCP2 network still depend much on NGOs in term of decision making; therefore they are not fully independent to represent the voice of farmer members and it is required urgently to make sure that they can play a role to represent farmer members by themselves in this transition period.
- 4.2.3. The purposes of cooperation between FOs and FOs in Cambodia will bring added value of FOs and representation of farmer members at the national level, so the voice of smallholder farmers was empowered and heard to the public.

4.3. Human resources

- 4.3.1. Many farmers' organizations in Cambodia do not have sufficient staff members to work permanently at their organizations with self-funding while the organizations still depend much on external support, CFAP is also still on the way forward.
- 4.3.2. Those staff members employed by the project(s) have very limited knowledge and understanding on what does FO-base style mean that's why most FOs in Cambodia are not foreseeable in term of organizational and financial sustainability of their own and it still need times to improve for changes. Most staff members know how, but in NGO style, therefore it restricted to the sustainability of FOs/Coops in Cambodia, so it is required to reformulate and refresh.
- 4.3.3. When staff members expected only external support and funding, then they would leave when there is no projects to support and or when the organization sometime faced financial difficulties, finally the farmers'

organizations face problems in term of human resources within their organizations again and again.

4.3.4. K&M of cause can help but it really takes times to train new people.

4.4. Role confusion and conflict of interests

- 4.4.1. Some farmers' organizations in network represent farmer members, but farmer members said they represent NGOs programme and they do not know FOs. This would lead to a role confusion and conflict of interests between **farmer members** of FOs and **beneficiaries** of NGOs as partner(s) with FOs in the future and it is required urgently to solve the problems. This is because the NGOs take roles of FOs under their project funding without well explanation to farmer members and farmer leaders.
- 4.4.2. It seems that there is a competition between FOs and NGOs that lead to slowdown the growth of FOs, thus it impacted badly to the sustainability of FOs as well as showing bad picture to the public, with this regard the collaboration between FOs and NGOs would be better than working individually.
- 4.4.3. 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 beneficiaries that we could not foresee of their long run. It means after the project finished, then they also finished.
- 4.4.4. Farmers still expected something from their FOs even if they were invited by their own FOs to participate in other meetings or trainings, even in the villages as they are poor.

4.5. Economic initiatives

- 4.5.1. Many farmers' organizations do not have regular businesses/services in place to generate incomes for the organizations.
- 4.5.2. Savings and putting of capital shares within the farmers' organizations happened almost all FOs/ACs in Cambodia, however most FOs have divided dividend back to farmer members almost 100%, so there is no reserved fund and or capital gain within the organizations from year to year when members withdraw capital shares from the FOs, then they always face problems with finance, this needed urgently to develop such strong organizational strategic business plan, financial management and to create a separated internal rules for capital share withdrawals.
- 4.5.3. There is no clear and regular cooperation between farmers' organizations and private sectors and relevant stakeholders include financial institutions (MFIs/Banks).
- 4.5.4. Almost all farmers' organizations are not able to get access to finance and loan with low interest rate (5-6%/Yr) from local commercial banks and or MFIs in Cambodia. Those financial institutions are exactly needed collaterals when there is a loan application and only given to individuals, not in behalf of FOs/Coops that can apply for the FOs loan.
- 4.5.5. No/limited policy to enable and encourage farmers' organizations as a membership organization to get access to loan/finance with zero/low interest rate and free of complicated documents. This would be serious obstacles for farmers' organizations to improve agricultural production in Cambodia.
- 4.5.6. Production capacity is low due to lack of technical and processing and packaging skills.

- 4.5.7. Lack of access to market information,
- 4.5.8. Lack of access to water for farming activities regularly, especially in dry season November to April.
- 4.5.9. Weakness in pest and diseases management, no access to good seeds/fertilizer and agri-inputs.
- 4.5.10. Limited marketing structure from producers to markets and limited capacity to enterprise produces regularly for high market demands.
- 4.5.11. Local produces are not known to traders and other new clients broadly,
- 4.5.12. FOs have limited human resources (staff) to assist members/farmers due to large assistance requirements of farmer members and growth of farmers' organizations in Cambodia.
- 4.5.13. Members still do not pay annual membership fee regularly due to limited services of FOs to members and much expectation of farmer members to their FOs.
- 4.5.14. Most committee members at sub-national FOs still work in a volunteer basis and acted as staff members rather than committee members with no salary support.
- 4.5.15. Most farmer members still prefer individual farming rather than specialized producing in groups due to limited understanding of the added value and benefits of same produces to influent markets and yet feasibility in rural Cambodia on collective sales and purchases.
- 4.5.16. Weak organizational capacity at FOs level, due to no experts in marketing and business development, still limited functioning of business planning, market planning and weak data recording on produced products in response to market demands etc.
- 4.5.17. There is no balance between production costs and produces prices, prices are fluctuation. Generally, production costs are too much expensive compared to neighboring countries i.e. electricity and,
- 4.5.18. Prices for agricultural inputs are high and quality is not guaranteed.

4.6. Resources/Budget

- 4.6.1. CFAP: Due workload with farmers and FOs as members with many requests for capacity building and to create small business at CFAP, therefore the federation had expensed badly to invest on both capacity building and collection point preparation in 2016 and would expect to finish the place arrangement in first semester of 2017, thus to start running business in second semester 2017 to serve interest of farmer members, clients and FOs leaders onward.
- 4.6.2. MTCP2: In 2016, there is lateness of budget transference from SRIA/RIA to NIA for project execution, therefore it caused difficulties for project implementation in Cambodia. Due shared tasks and responsibility with FOs in MTCP2 network, it would also slowdown some action plans in time frame while our partner is new, hopefully this experience would make changed for improvement in 2017.

4.7. KM

- 4.7.1. All executed activities had recorded and documented well for analysis and uses within the organizations.
- 4.7.2. Documents are kept in files, software and hardware.
- 4.7.3. Documents are registered with codes.
- 4.7.4. Videos

5. LESSONS LEARNED

1.1. *Smallholder farmers (Producer Group)*

There were 45FOs visited by CFAP Cambodia, among those 26FOs/Coops were members of CFAP funded by MTCP2-AFOSP-Cambodia. During the visits we could realize that smallholder farmers have changed largely especially for rice production from transplanting to sowing practice in both rainy (May-Oct) and dry season (Nov-Apr), the changes happened since farmers are aging while young farmers leave the villages to find jobs in the city since 2010. We could also learn that rural producer farmers are active in agriculture even though they do farming with much depending on rain fall with high risk. Technical skills for smallholder farmers are limited and they depended much on external support through international development agencies, FOs, LNGOs, INGOs and the Government. Many smallholder farmers live in rural areas could not get access to knowledge on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Organic Farming (OF) and or Geographic Indication (GI), that's why they always faced problems for sale of their produces with low price. There was no contract farming between producers and buyers, no market structure and market chain from farm to fork. Many farmers wanted to increase their agricultural production but they are very reluctant as there is no/limited access to irrigation/water sources and loan with low interest rate for smallholder farmers, especially long term loan that could response to the cycle of their productions in a year round.

Majority of smallholder farmer members could not get access to services delivering from their FOs because they still have limited staff members, on the other hand, the committee members of FOs work instead of staff members and in a volunteer basis within the organizations while some of the apex FOs in network have only few working staff members at their central office, this would limited themselves to provide services to farmer members.

Aging of farmers in rural Cambodia continue increasing from year to year when there is no profits from agriculture while numbers of young farmers leaving from agriculture are increasing drastically, therefore development of proper technologies that could help them are urgently needed to enable them continue doing their farms properly in the future. At the same time, we could also think of profits from agriculture, this would help attracting young farmers to stay with agriculture in the future.

Due changes of agricultural practices, in particular rice production that could stand with climate changes, therefore smallholder farmers now are facing new challenges that's increasing of problems such as new pests threats, drought, rain flood, weeds and high temperature continue rising from 25 to 41 Degree Celsius. Majority of farmer members do not know how the quality of their farm soil is, no access to soil testing they know only common problems happened to their crops such as diseases, powdery mildew, root rottenness, citrus greening and affect from Golden Apple Snail etc.

1.2. FOs

CFAP Cambodia has a total household members of 15215, 6665HHs female led (44%) and the organization is planning to increase 2% annually. Minimizing gap between relevant stakeholders and farmers' organizations (producer associations and coops) in Cambodia is strengthening, in this reporting period there were 4 apex FOs in Cambodia have collaborated and networked while another one was granted a position as board member(s). Through the networking collaboration, FOs in Cambodia could extend more collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as national and international development agencies, private sector and the government.

Because of the poverty, majority of consumers included farmers themselves in Cambodia buy agricultural products and food imported from other countries such as veggies, fruits, meats, live animals, live poultries and grocery elements with cheap price without sanitary and phytosanitary control properly at the border, this not affect to human health, especially the rural poor people for long term period, but also threats to local plants as well in the future. It was funny that the rural poor farmers sometimes decided to have food exchanges mode with high risk by selling of their produces such as chicken, duck and pig with higher prices, then they buy meats with cheap prices back home from market for household consumption without knowing the source clearly.

The FOs/Coops in Cambodia, however have structured from grass-root to sub(national) levels well, however marketing structure and economic initiative is not prepared well. Business is something most farmers' organizations in Cambodia has thought of and attempted to do even though they lack of proper business action plan and capital to invest. They have several services to provide to farmer members such as savings, uses of a revolving fund, agri-credit, putting of capital shares and selling of agri-inputs to farmer members and non-members as well as buy-in and sale out of vegetable and rice from producer members to clients, however they are in very small scale businesses and far to see the financial sustainability of the organizations while capital is very little/limited to have achieved action plans. Now it is needed by farmer members to strengthen businesses at apex FOs in Cambodia, Sok Sotha a lead founder and managing director of CFAP Cambodia has presented the business action plans and purposes to the board to seek for agreement to create a collection point in Svay Rieng as it took long time to think of/prepare i.e. since 2014, and it is mature now to start creating even though it has challenges and financial difficulties. This decision making will response to the real needs of smallholder farmer members in Cambodia as they have requested since 2014. As a result, all the board members appreciated to the proposal and agreed to this initiative. When collection point would run properly, then FOs could start to collect/buy produces from farmer members to sell for CFAP collection point for processing, packaging, sale and supply to high markets in Phnom Penh and export in the future.

Through, our study visits to many FOs/Coops in Cambodia, we could realized that most farmers' organizations and apex farmers' organizations in Cambodia do not have sufficient and regular staff members who are skilful in agriculture, water, bookkeeping, financial management, organizational management and leading, soil testing, business action plan development, marketing plan development, communication, advisory support and ToT include reporting in English. Most farmers' organizations still depend much on external support to cover their staffing and or working in a volunteer basis. With this regard, the added value of FOs as a membership base style is exactly needed to further strengthening at all FO levels.

The role and responsibility of farmer members, staff members, committee members and leaders of the farmers' organizations are also required urgently to function. Majority of apex farmers' organizations do not have their own office yet.

1.3. Government

CFAP plays a fair role with high responsibility to work in behalf of CFAP herself and as the National Implementing Agency (NIA) to seek for more collaboration and support from relevant Cambodian Governmental Institutions to introduce about CFAP and project(s) executed by CFAP with members and non-members funded by donors. So far, we met with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) represented by H.E Pro. Ty Sokhun to inform him about CFAP and MTCP2's progress and also looking for collaboration opportunities to involve farmers' organizations in CFAP network where there are projects lead by MAFF at operational areas in the future. We wanted MAFF to grant positions for Apex farmers' organizations registered with other Ministries of the Government such as Ministry of Interior (MoI) at National Union of Agricultural Cooperative in the future. According to him, he also expressed his willingness to involve those real producer farmer organizations in any parts of the projects under government facilitation and, now two FOs in MTCP2 network have involved in TWG-AW, next would be in other Technical Working Groups and Sub-Technical Working Groups as well.

Even though, there is good collaboration between most FOs/Coops and relevant Government Ministries, still there were lack of well understanding from cross-cutting of the Government Ministries where information was not known to local officials at commune/sangkat, district/Khan and province/Municipality.

1.4. Development agencies/Relevant stakeholders

To extend collaboration opportunity and network with relevant stakeholders, Inter(national) development agencies, UN development organizations, private sector and government is one of the key priority of CFAP. CFAP is exploring more opportunity for smallholder farmers in Cambodia through capacity building, enterprising of produces to market and policy that could protect smallholder farmers and rural poor people in Cambodia.

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

6.1. National Level

The added value of farmers' organizations in Cambodia now heard to the public broadly compared to last decade because of the growth of farmers' organizations as a membership base organization in these recent years. Apex FO like CFAP has focused on organizational sustainability through diversification of income sources and services delivering to farmer members funded by donors during this transition period. Through this movement they are able to extend their network to other provinces where there are farmers' organizations. Due challenges and difficulties of farmers and their organizations in term of agricultural techniques, produces processing, packaging, transportation, technology, capital, water and marketing issues, therefore they are finding solutions for themselves by starting first with small scale business within the organizations, even though their capital is small but it would be a good start to connect and structure from farm to market. Collaboration among farmers' organizations and farmers' organizations, farmers' organizations and development agencies and farmers' organizations and government as well as other relevant stakeholders included private sector are necessarily needed. Now there are five apex farmers' organizations/net have agreed to collaborate, at least in-kind collaboration to share common interests, challenges, difficulties, knowledge, experiences and representation at national level.

Smallholder farmers and their organizations got opportunity to access to direct support from donors and development agencies that could help responding to the real needs of farmers, especially smallholder farmers live in rural areas. In order to enable farmers' organizations to work for farmer members, normally when a farmer registered as member of the FOs it is required them to pay for a membership fee annually, however in Cambodia this seems difficult and challenged while members of the agricultural cooperatives (ACs) another type of farmers' organizations in Cambodia registered with MAFF/PDAFF is required to pay for a membership fee of only one time i.e. only at a first start of registration. So it requires clear explanation when there are questions on membership fee from farmer members.

Capacity building is still one of the most important things for farmers' organizations in Cambodia during this transition period, we called "Transition Period" because we have aimed to achieve things through challenges of limited understanding of the added value of FOs by farmer members themselves and the public while farmer members are so poor, therefore they expected something from their participation in as a member of FO(s) while NGOs provided something for them for free. This problem caused from the lack of collaboration between NGOs and farmers' organizations at all levels. Moreover, the projects funded by IFAD and Government (MAFF/MEF) always support new groups at our operational areas that could bring more challenges and confusions the role of apex FOs to farmer members and vice versa. Why? Because farmers thought the projects give things for free while their FOs do not have something for free, except capacity building with small snack and DSA given, therefore the added value of FOs in Cambodia is in high challenges with unclear picture for farmer members.

Majority of FOs in Cambodia, however have limited capacity and experiences in term of economic initiatives and social business driven within the organizations, therefore a self-financial sustainability of the organizations is far to come, but it would be positive sign as many FOs have started small scale businesses already in place even though there is no strong strategic business plan and no/limited access to external support and finance from financial institutions in Cambodia. It is now needed to build good business action plans within the farmers' organizations and keep quiet to do their jobs.

Apex FOs in Cambodia got opportunity to collaborate with other development agencies, private sector and relevant stakeholders to strengthen the capacity of their organizations respectively to become specialized and skilful in term of services extension to farmer members in the future.

The Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) has continued in-kind support to the operation of FOs in Cambodia, 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) and provincial authorities at sub-national level as well as many other relevant public service providers have expressed their welcomes to the project as it supported directly to smallholder farmers through their own farmers' organisations.

6.2. Sub-Regional and Regional Level

Donors always required more documents and tool kits needed by the project at Sub(regional) level for example MTCP2-AFOSP that would lead to difficulties for those apex FOs in Cambodia which they are not strong or limited capacity in term of organizational management in a membership base style, financial management, accounting manuals, organizational independency, communication, limited staff members and reporting in English. However, the tool kits should have been explained clearly by experts/consultants to ensure that FOs have understood well. All issues and concerns have considered carefully with the SMART's process and flexibility to serve the direct interests of farmers, especially smallholder farmers. Knowledge, experiences and challenges have also exchanged fruitfully at Sub(Regional) level through regional and sub-regional consultation workshops and events.

In conclusion, the project(s), especially the Medium Term Cooperation Programme Phase 2 (MTCP2) has served direct interests of farmers, in particular smallholder farmers in MTCP2 country members with respect to the context of respective country and also basic concepts of the programme with farmers' organizations as well.

7. GENDER DISAGGREGATED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

CFAP Cambodia and as NIA of the Medium Term Cooperation Programme with Farmers' Organizations in Asia and the Pacific Region - Phase II

Summary of Activities with Gender Disaggregated Data

Period of activities: 1 January to 31 December 2016

Country: Cambodia

Component	Sub-component	Activity Area	Indicators	Activities	Date	# of Days	Venue	Youth Male Pax	Youth Female Pax	Male Pax	Female Pax
3	3.1.1	Review on collaboration opportunity	4	Meeting to discuss on new program to support smallholder and FOs with ADG	1/4/2016	1	Phnom Penh	4	0	14	3
3	3.1.1	Review on collaboration opportunity	4	Meeting to review on full project development to support FOs in MTCP2 network with ADDA	1/27/2016	1	Siem Reap	2	0	3	1
3	3.1.1	Review on collaboration opportunity	4	Participation in FAFO, Rome Italy	13-18/2/2016	6	Rome, Italy				
3	3.1.1	Participation in agricultural development program	76	Participated in the process of development the medium and long term goal for the Mekong Program VECO	28-29/3/2016	2	Phnom Penh	4	1	15	5
3	3.1.2	FO focus capacity	36F Os	Food processing and packaging	22-31 Dec 2016	6	Svay Rieng	18	12	72	48
3&2	3.1.1 & 2.2	Review on collaboration opportunities & Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	4	Meeting with AGRICORD/Agriterr, IFAD and also participated in the 6 th World Farmers' Organization General Assembly	5/4/2016	1	Livingstone, Zambia	55	26	220	105
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development program	76	Participated in the 5 th Cambodia Rice Forum	24-26/1/2016	3	Phnom Penh	69	71	275	285
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with CIRD to discuss on how FOs led in Cambodia can cooperate in the future	1/27/2016	1	Phnom Penh	3	1	10	4
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting to discuss about activity of the project MTCP2 with FOs in MTCP2 network	2/14/2016	1	Phnom Penh	2	0	3	1

3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participate in Executive Committee meeting of CRF on agricultural production and processing	3/23/2016	1	Phnom Penh	3	0	12	3
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	N/A	Participation in GROW ASIA CPSA workshop	5/4/2016	1	Phnom Penh	21	7	82	26
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	N/A	Participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW)	7/18/2016	1	Phnom Penh	11	8	42	31
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with Sdok Sdom to reflect on success and failures of the organizations	3/22/2016	1	Takeo	1	0	4	1
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with NAS and ACA to discuss on external audit	19-21/4/2016	3	Phnom Penh	0	0	2	0
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with NAS to discuss about progress reports and relevant documents	4/24/2016	1	Phnom Penh	0	0	2	1
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWG-AW)	3/30/2016	1	MAFF, Phnom Penh	16	3	64	11
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	MTCP2 NIA and FO in MTCP2 network met with IFAD KM	4/18/2016	1	Phnom Penh	1	0	4	1
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in the IFAD Portfolio Review and Country Strategic Opportunity Programme (COSOP)	4/21/2016	1	Phnom Penh	24	3	95	13
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in consultation meeting with ADB	5/4/2015	1	Phnom Penh	13	1	50	5
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in the workshop on the Cambodia partnership for sustainable Agriculture organized by MAFF and Grow Asia	5/10/2016	1	Phnom Penh	21	7	82	26
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with NAS to discuss about final audit report 2015 and management letter	5/18/2016	1	Phnom Penh	0	0	2	0
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Discuss on projects to support farmers and FOs under supervision from the Supreme National Economic	5/19/2016	1	Phnom Penh	1	0	4	0

				Council (SNEC)							
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in National Workshop on vegetable sector policy in Cambodia and off-farm income generation policy	5/27/2016	1	Phnom Penh	19	3	75	10
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	N/A	Participated in IFAD AIMS Project discussion at MEF	9/8/2016	1	Phnom Penh	10	2	41	9
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	N/A	Participated in IFAD AIMS Project discussion at MEF	10/19/2016	1	Phnom Penh	17	3	69	11
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Meeting with Chouk Chrey producer group to discuss on success and failures of the group and helping them to register as cooperative with PDA	15-17 May 2016	3	Banteay Meanche y	1	0	6	2
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in the election of board members of the Cambodia Rice Federation (CRF)	6/16/2016	1	Phnom Penh	8	1	30	6
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	MTCP2 NIA meets with MAFF to update MTCP2 activities and looking forward more cooperation in the future	6/23/2016	1	MAFF, Phnom Penh	2	0	7	1
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in workshop on relevant regulations related to Laws on Agricultural Cooperatives and Marketing for 2016	6/24/2016	1	PDA Svay Rieng	26	13	105	53
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in the Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWGAW)	6/30/2016	1	MAFF Phnom Penh	11	2	45	9
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Participated in strategic development capacity for civil society staff members	23-25 Nov 2016	3	Svay Rieng				
3	3.2.1	FO services and involvement in Agricultural Development Programme	N/A	Meeting with Fos to explore collaboration in the future	8/10/2016	1	Phnom Penh	2	1	7	4
3	3.2.1	Participation in agricultural development programme	76	Forum on rice sale and purchase organized by CRF	9/21/2016	1	Phnom Penh	6	1	24	4
3	3.2.2	Collaboration with agricultural	1	FO Profiles, Seeking for collaboration/funding	May-Jun 2016	60	Svay Rieng, Siem	1	1	5	4

		development programme		from development agencies and project proposal development			Reap and Phnom Penh				
3	3.2.2	Collaboration with agricultural development program	76	Participation in implementation of agricultural program. Meeting with farmer leaders to discuss on challenges faced by farmer members and FOs in network	5/23/2016	1	Svay Rieng	3	1	10	4
3	3.2.3	Collaboration with agricultural development programme	2	Participation in strengthening small enterprise on animals production	Aug-Dec 2016	150	Svay Rieng and Takeo	63	114	252	457
3	3.2.4 .1	Monitoring and Evaluation	1	NIA visits to all FOs in MTCP2 NWG members.	20-28 Dec 2016	9	14 Provinces	66	39	262	156
3	3.2.4 .2	Project monitoring by SRIA SIS mission		MTCP2NIA, few FOs in network and MTR team met with IFAD country Representative, SDC and field visit	5/25/2016	1	Phnom Penh	1	0	5	3
3	3.2.4 .2	Project monitoring by SRIA SIS mission		MTR team meets with Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	5/26/2016	1	Phnom Penh	1	0	4	2
3	3.2.4 .2	Project monitoring by SRIA SIS mission		NIA and FOs in network meet with MTR team	5/28/2016	1	Phnom Penh	3	1	10	4
2	2.1	Participation in national platform	N/A	Advocacy Training Workshop	27-28 May 2016	2	Phnom Penh	5	1	19	4
2	2.1	Participation in national platform	5 Times	National Advisory Committee Meeting (NAC)	Jan-Dec 2016	3 Times	Phnom Penh	10	3	38	13
2	2.1	Participation in national platform	1	National Workshop to share knowledge on AC and Dissemination of Cooperative Law	6-7 Oct 2016	2	Phnom Penh	11	2	45	9
2	2.1	Participation in national platform	1	Study visit of FO leaders to research center	22-23 Sep 2016	3	Kampong Chhnang	7	2	29	7
2	2.1.1 & 2.2	Participation in national platform & Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	76	Training on strategic advocacy	23-24 Nov 2016	2	Phnom Penh	7	2	29	9
2	2.1.1 & 2.2	Participation in national platform & Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	76	Meeting with Supreme National Economic Council (SNEC)	3/1/2016	1	Phnom Penh	0	0	4	0

2&3	2.1&3.2.1	Participation in national platform	N/A	Discuss challenges of smallholder farmers in agriculture	7/21/2016	1	Phnom Penh	2	1	7	4
2	2.1.2	Strategic Networking and coordination	4	4th National Advisory Committee (NAC) Meeting of MTCP2	4/20/2016	1	Tonle BasacII, Phnom Penh	2	0	7	3
2	2.1.2	Strategic Networking and coordination	4	5th MTCP2 National Advisory Committee Meeting (NAC)	6/17/2016	1	PNH	5	0	18	3
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	N/A	Participated in the CSO Consultation in Conjunction with the 33rd FAO APRC	4-7/03/2016	4	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	9	3	36	10
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	N/A	Participated in networking development with 5FOs led in Cambodia for cooperation	11/11/2016	1	Phnom Penh	2	1	8	3
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	N/A	Participated in the ASEAN Learning Route on agricultural cooperatives	28-31/3/2016 01-04/4/2016	7	Manila & Batangas, Philippines	7	2	28	8
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform		Participated in the 2 nd expanded MTCP2 Regional Steering Committee	5-8/6/2016	4	Vientiane, Lao				
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform		Participated in National Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWDAW)	10/14/2016	1	Phnom Penh	10	6	39	26
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform		Participated in National Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water (TWDAW)	11/21/2016	1	Phnom Penh	11	6	45	22
2	2.2	Participation in regional and sub-regional platform	N/A	Workshop on Protection and Promotion GI in Cambodia	11/1/2016	1	Phnom Penh	28	11	110	44
1	1.1	Strengthening of FOs and their networks	4	Meeting to review FOs profiles (strategic Planning, General Assembly, Board meeting, FO organizational Growth rating).	11/1/2016	1	Phnom Penh	5	0	21	3
1	1.2	Operational strengthening	100 Gs	Re-grouping and organizing of specialised producer groups at FOs level. Re-grouping and organizing of specialized FOs.	Jun-Sep 2016	60	11 Provinces	40	23	162	93
1	1.2	Operational Strengthening	40FOs	Training on leadership to FOs leaders in a membership base style (Self leading and organizational	May-Jun 2016	4	Phnom Penh	13	3	51	12

				leading).							
1	1.2	Operational Strengthening	10F Os	Registration of FOs under the Law on agricultural cooperatives (10FOs)	Nov-Dec 2016	N/A	2 Provinces	213	188	851	751
1	1.2	Operational Strengthening	50P Gs	ToT to FOs staff/committee members	8/26/2016	1	CFAP	3	1	13	5
1	1.2	Operational Strengthening	100P Gs	Strengthen 100 specialized groups	Aug-Oct 2016	120	5 Provinces	41	66	593	359
1	1.2	Operational Strengthening	15F Os	Value chain and market linkage	Oct-Dec 2016	90	6 Provinces	5	2	21	6
1	1.2.1 .2	Training on leadership to FOs leaders in a membership base style (Self leading and organizational leading).	36	Training on leadership to FOs in MTCP2 network	30-31/5/2016 02-03/6/2016	4	Phnom Penh	13	3	52	13
1	1.2.2	Structuring service functions for members	15	Meeting to discuss on re-grouping and capacity building to specialized producer group members	6/27/2016	1	SVR	4	1	17	5
1-2-3				Farmer members participated in MTCP2 network	Jan-Jun	N/A	N/A	14475	13430	57901	53721
								15437	14079	62158	56442

8. FINANCIAL REPORT WITH ANALYSIS

8.1. Statement of Expenditures (SOE) and Audit

Schedule 4a (*See details in Annexure*)

9. INVENTORY OF POLICY GAINS DUE TO CFAP and MTCP2

(*See details in Annexure*)

10. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS

The programmes of CFAP Cambodia and the Medium Term Cooperation Program Phase ii (MTCP2) in Cambodia has continued its activities complementarily with smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations as members and non-members in network, and relevant stakeholders from grass-root to sub-national, national and international levels. Increasing numbers of farmers' organizations at village, commune/Sangkat, district and province are parts of the FOs/Coops growth in a membership base style in Cambodia which farmer members have driven the organizations of their own, so we need to consider highly to continue this activity. Though, it is necessarily needed capacity building, exchange visits of farmer leaders with those experienced farmers' organizations in a membership base style in developed countries to see how, so that when they came back home they can make changed. At the same time, building the capacity of staff members and committee members, in particular the added value of FOs as a

membership base organizations and ways forward organizational and financial sustainability has to be taken into account and in urgent needs.

Based on our previous and current study visits (December 2016) to 45 FOs/Coops as members and non-members in network, we could realized that most farmers and farmer leaders need further strengthening on raising awareness of the added value of FOs/Coops, thus to reduce much depending on external support. To understand that FOs/Coops do not only represent their farmer members and constituencies but also contribute to economy and organizational financial sustainability for long run, therefore the role of farmer members is to complement to the FOs/Coops as well.

Majority of sub national farmers' organizations as well as some Apex farmers' organizations at national level need further and on time knowledge and capacity to provide services to farmer members. Many FOs need financial management system, functioning of organizational governing structure, internal control system, human resources management and organizational independency. All these components need to be strengthened.

Smallholder farmers still prefer doing farming individually in most of the member constituencies elsewhere in Cambodia that could make them lost to claim power for setting up prices by themselves. With this regards, we would recommend that apex farmers' organizations should consider highly to help facilitating and re-grouping of existing producers/producer group members to become specialized ***“Specialized producer groups”***, thus to identify and focus more on Good Agricultural Practice (GAP), Organic Farming (OF) and Geographical Indication (GI). Based on our experiences with smallholder farmers, we agreed that they seem difficult to apply knowledge due to limited resources such as capital, labour and technology to have achieved the planned goal and it costs them more compared to normal practices. To encourage smallholder farmers take risks for specialized producing, therefore donors and development agencies should focus more support to farmers' organizations directly, so they can extend services directly and effectively to farmer members at their constituencies. Each FO/Coop has to be skillful in term of agricultural techniques, production planning, investment planning, marketing planning, communication, financial management, and organizational management, produces processing / packaging as well as enterprising of their products to market. In response to producing more over a market demand. Moreover SPS and market researches of domestic demands should be made for long term period by Government and relevant stakeholders to ensure that farmers produce safe and healthy food.

Many smallholder farmers could not get access to good agricultural inputs while street markets sometimes sell inputs, especially seeds without quality. There is still lack of close cooperation and better understanding between FOs/Coops and local authorities and relevant stakeholders such as private sector, researchers, development agencies and policy makers. To enable farmers and farmers' organizations getting access to these components, we would suggest that farmers' organizations should keep themselves away from politics (politic free), instead to involve themselves in policy.

To diversify incomes for the farmers' organizations from other sources such as donors, membership fee, training services, and businesses creation at FO/Coop level, however at this moment rural poor farmers in Cambodia are not capable to pay training fees yet, instead external support is needed. The FO/Coop should consider highly to have own office and staff members to work permanently, otherwise there would be conflict of interest and mismanagement within the FO/Coop in the future, and the added value of the farmers' organizations as a membership base style has not foreseen well of the sustainability.

CFAP's working programmes and MTCP2 project are very responsive to the needs of farmers, in particular smallholder farmers currently in Cambodia as it involved farmers and farmers' organizations directly to the project activities from grass-root to sub national, national and international levels. So the voice of farmers heard to the public. Farmers' organizations got opportunity to improve themselves through the project implementation and service delivering to farmer members in a learning by doing mode.

Building the capacity of farmers' organizations to become professional in services delivering to farmer members is in urgent needs, CFAP through her Local Capacity Builder (LCB) has provided various trainings and advisory support to staff and committee members at FO/Coop level, then the FOs/Coops themselves can extend training services and knowledge to farmer members directly by themselves in the future.

Climate change has threatened to smallholder farmer members accordingly in recent years as it was affected seriously to agriculture year to year in Cambodia. Farmers faced high temperature in between 25⁰C to 41⁰C, and even more in some days that could destroy leave vegetable, crops, fruit trees and animals in between **February to Mid-July** annually. Drought, rain flood, shallow lakes, lack of irrigation and no water in dry season from **Nov to April**, now we observed that it has moved to **May** while rainy season has divided from **May to October** in general. Increasing of new pests, diseases and weeds that could increase more challenges and high risks for smallholder farmers in agriculture. These components needed to be well trained for farmer members now and in the future.

Women and men farmers participated actively in the project activities, more than 44% women participation in CFAP's activities while 55% of women participated in MTCP2 while the MTCP2 project expected about 55% of women to participate in the project by 2019, however the figure(s) can be varied, it depends on increasing of farmers annually. Women have changed their thought more compared to last decade i.e. they took a role as leaders within the organizations such as group leader, organizational leader and committee members while in the past they were not interested in high positions and they thought, it was a role of men.

11. ANNEXTURES