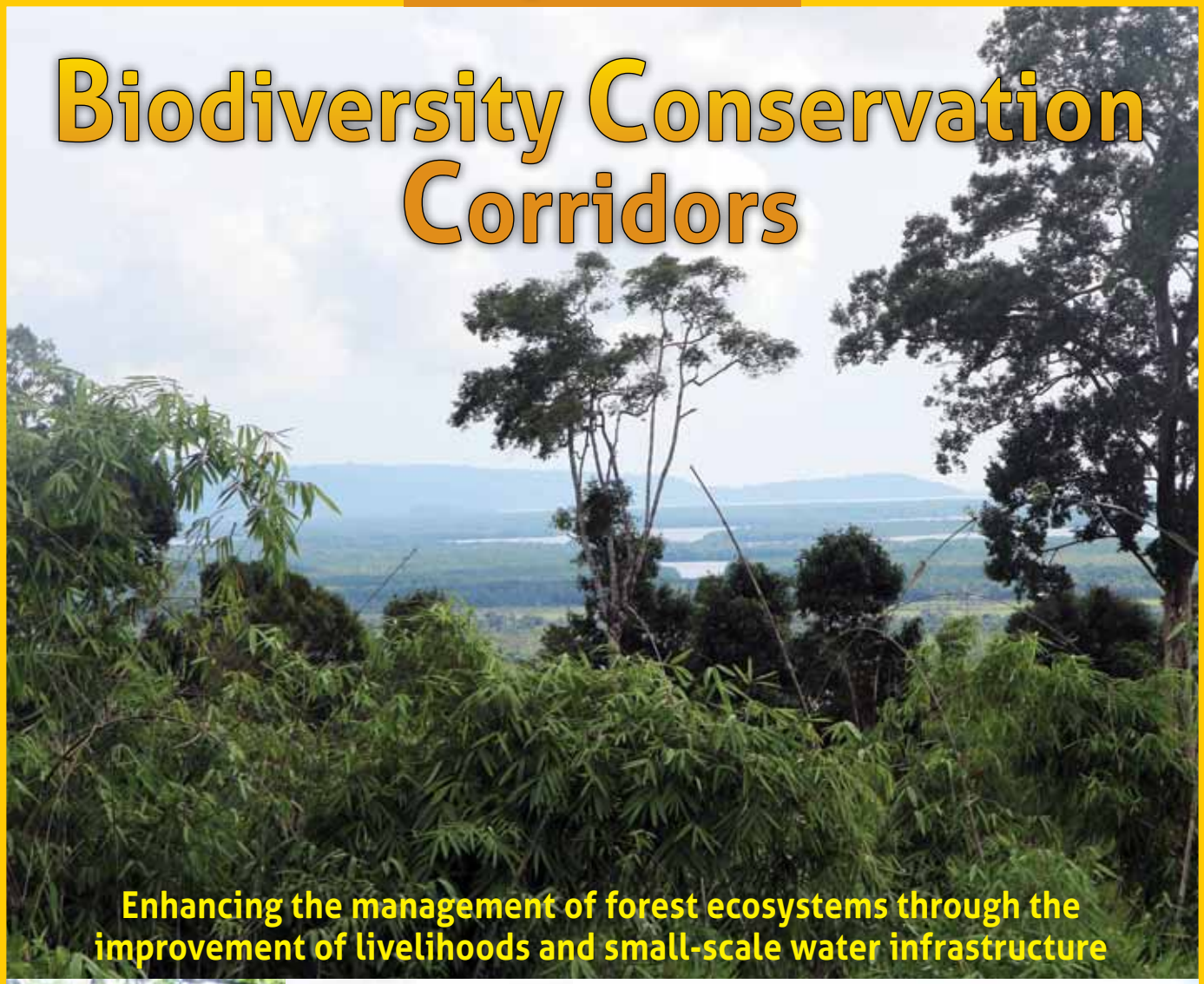
Project Brief

Biodiversity Conservation Corridors



Enhancing the management of forest ecosystems through the improvement of livelihoods and small-scale water infrastructure

Background: Biodiversity Corridors Project (BCC)[1]

The Biodiversity Conservation Corridors (BCC) Project follows on from the GMS Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Initiative (BCCI) pilot phase endorsed by the GMS Summit of Leaders in 2005 in Kunming and implemented between 2006-2009 in Koh Kong's Cardamom Mountains Biodiversity Landscape and the Eastern Plains Landscape of Mondulkiri under the ADB regional technical assistance (RETA 6289). In Koh Kong province, the Project will maintain and consolidate forest ecosystem connectivity between the Central and Southern Cardamom Protected Forests, linking Botum Sakor National Park, the Peam Kasop Wildlife Sanctuary (WS) and the Dong Peng multiple use area to the corridor. In Mondulkiri province, the Project will link core areas of Mondulkiri Protected Forest (PF) with Phnom Prich WS and Seima PF in the South and with Lomphat WS in the North West and the transboundary area to Yok Don National Park in Viet Nam to the East.

ADB approved a $19 million grant financed from its Asian Development Fund (ADF) Special Funds Resources for the Greater Mekong Subregion Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project - Cambodia component on 10 December 2010. The Project became effective on 23 March 2011. The Project completion date is 31 March 2019 and the Project closing date is 30 September 2019. The long-term impact of the Project is climate resilient sustainable forest ecosystems benefiting local livelihoods. The Project outcome is sustainably managed biodiversity corridors in Cambodia. The Project has four outputs: (i) institutions and communities strengthened for biodiversity corridor management; (ii) biodiversity corridors restored, protected and maintained; (iii) livelihood improvement and small-scale infrastructure support in target villages; and (iv) project management and support services provided.

Additional co-financing has been made available from the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) sources to augment activities in the Greater Mekong Subregion Cambodia Biodiversity Conservation Corridor (BCC) Project that will promote climate resilient agriculture, forestry, water supply and coastal resources in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces. The PPCR additional financing will strengthen climate resilience of the communities in the ongoing BCC Project and ensure sustainability of its investments.

Main thrust of current ADB BCC support

The ADB Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) project is expected to (i) empower communities to manage their forest resources through demarcation of boundaries, forest management planning, and achieving legal approvals for Community Forests (CFs) or Community Protected Areas (CPAs); (ii) restore

[1] Project Administration Manual, 2015

The Ministry of Environment (MOE) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) are the Executing Agencies (EAs) of the project, MAFF and MOE have established the Project Implementation Units at the central and provincial levels.

The PPCR Additional Financing will strengthen the climate adaptation measures of the BCC Project by benefiting a further 4,300 households with diversified livelihood assets and/or income generating opportunities by 2022. The project beneficiaries' adaptive capacity to tackle climate change impacts is enhanced through specific interventions under output 3 "livelihoods improved and small–scale infrastructure support provided", including (i) climate resilient irrigation and system of rice intensification (SRI) techniques; (ii) rainwater harvesting ponds with climate resilient high value crop productivity, and (iii) bioengineered sea barriers reducing salt water intrusion and adoption of saline-resistant crops; and (iv) ecosystem-based adaptation.

With these proposed interventions, the PPCR additional Financing will improve BCC project beneficiaries coping capacities, reduce vulnerabilities and increase climate resilience of the communities.

habitat and degraded forest lands by planting native tree species and agroforestry that incorporates improved sources of non-timber forest products; (iii) improve livelihoods and income-enhancing small scale infrastructure; and (iv) generate short-term employment to project households through project activities.

The intended impact of the Project is climate resilient, sustainable, forest ecosystems that provide income and employment to project households in the biodiversity corridors of Cambodia. The intended outcome is sustainably managed biodiversity corridors in Cambodia.

The outputs are (i) communities are empowered to manage their forest resources, (ii) forest cover and habitat in biodiversity corridors is protected and restored, and ecosystem services protected and maintained, (iii) livelihoods improved and income small-scale infrastructure support provided in target communes, and (iv) project management and support services are operational (*Project Administration Manual, 2015*).

The design of the Cambodia BCC Project takes a multi-purpose, sustainable, biodiversity landscapes approach. The Project covers 22 communes (12 in Mondulkiri and 10 in Koh Kong) located across 10 districts with a total population of approximately 68,048 (2008 census) in both provinces and households numbering just over 14,000. The Project in both Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces is predominantly in mountainous areas covered with protected forests, national parks, and wildlife sanctuaries. An estimated 2,600 households will benefit from the Project with diversified livelihood assets and/or incomegenerating opportunities, of which about 25% are indigenous peoples of Mondulkiri largely from the Phnong group, and 50% are women (*Project Administration Manual , 2015*).

SCOPE of the components that IIRR and CEDAC is involved in

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC) as a joint venture was selected to conduct capacity building for System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Drought and Salinity Resistant Crops. The objective of this assignment is to improve agriculture production, water conservation, family nutrition, and marketing of agricultural products for target groups. This will increase community incomes and build their resilience to climate change. The target areas are located in Mondulkiri and Koh Kong provinces.

The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) and Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC) as a joint venture, was also selected to conduct training, monitoring, and coaching of Communities to implement BCC Village Development Funds (VDF), a component of GMS-BCC project, which contributes to achieving Output 3 of the BCC Project: livelihoods and infrastructure in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri province.

IIRR and CEDAC is involved in this project to improve agricultural production, water conservation, family nutrition, and marketing of agricultural products for

The Project IIRR and CEDAC are implementing specific activities under output 3 "livelihoods improved and small-scale infrastructure support provided" covers 22 communes in Mondulkiri and Koh Kong provinces in Cambodia. The Ministry of Environment (MoE) and Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) are the executing agencies of the Project and have established Project Implementation Units (PIUs) in each agency.

target groups. This will increase community incomes and build their resilience to climate change (*Technical proposal submission form, 2017*).

IIRR and CEDAC joint support role to the Biodiversity Conservation Corridors Project

- Conduct secondary data research to identify best practices of SRI, salinity-resistant and drought resilient crop production, crop value chain development and water user groups (WUGs) operation and management in Cambodia.

- Prepare training modules and materials based on the identified best practices. These will be used in the trainings for the target villagers/farmers and development workers and for infant and family nutrition education.

- Provide adequate technical training and support on the identified agriculture techniques to the target villagers (including key farmers) and community development workers.

Technical Training and support

1) **SRI training of 60 key farmers/households.** These farmers will act as community experts who will further spread the knowledge to at least 1000 farmers in KaohNheaek district of Mondulkiri.

2) **Climate resilient home garden and drought resilient crop training** to at least 2000 households who will be provided with 40 rainwater harvesting ponds in Mondulkiri and Koh Kong. The crops to be introduced for home garden are high nutrient crops.

3) **Climate and salinity-resistant non rice crops training** will be provided to at least 400 households in Koh Kong.

4) **Infant and family nutrition training** that links back to the home garden products, rainwater harvesting ponds and horticulture production will be provided to at least 2000 households.

5) **Training to WUGs on rainwater harvesting ponds and irrigation systems** to help ensure efficient water use and sustainable operations and maintenance facilities.
   - Conduct demonstration farms/plots (demo-farm/plot) that acts as examples. Here villagers will learn about climate resilient rice and other crop production, including home gardens. The demonstration will include:

a) At least five demo-plots for SRI in Kaoh Nheaek district of Mondulkiri.
b) At least three pond demo-plots for salinity-resilient non-rice crop in each village in Andoung Tuek and Kandaol communes in Koh Kong.

6) **Value chain and crop gross margin analysis** with at least 50 crops (fruit trees, vegetables, herbs, spices and other crops). This must include 10 drought-resistant crops and 10 salinity-resilient non-rice crops that have production and market in the target communities.

7) **Training and support to potential households/ farmer groups on agriculture-based business development**. This includes product branding, collective marketing and networking to potential market outlets.

8) **Establish rainwater harvesting ponds, efficient irrigation systems and proper operation and maintenance induction for WUGs.**

Implementation Approach Highlights

The following methodologies are proposed to implement the assignment activities:

1. Conduct feasibility study on rice and non –rice crop production

The study will aim to research rice and non-rice crop production and sustainable farming methods tailored to various locations and ecosystem.

The study will focus on extending SRI, identification of potential crops for growing in target area, irrigation schemes, livelihood assets and activities, vulnerability and coping strategies, policies, institutions and processes of promoting rice and non-rice crops.

Value-chain study will be undertaken to identify promising crops for each province.

2. Developing capacity for provincial project implementation units and farmers on system of rice intensification and drought- and salinity-resistant crops

2.1 Conducting a participatory training needs assessment

a) *Training needs assessment for farmers (focus groups)*
The joint venture will conduct a farmer assessment to find required skills in order to develop a training manual that includes relevant topics.

b) *Training needs assessment for Provincial Government Line Departments (PGLD) staff*
The team will conduct a systematic training needs assessment to identify appropriate topics to be covered during training delivery.

The assessment will be done in cooperation with provincial project implementation units (PPIUs), and will involve checking a list of key competencies needed in promoting SRI techniques, drought- and salinity- resistant horticulture, community business, nutrition education, and water user groups. Its aim would be devised a capacity building plan consisting of inputs and methods of training workshops as well as mentoring and coaching strategies for target households.

2.2 Designing training curriculum and materials

Training curriculum and materials will be designed based on the result of the pre-training needs assessment. Power points and simple handouts will be translated into the local language for PGLD staff and farmers.

2.3 Organizing training workshops on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and Horticulture Production

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI): SRI practices have been widely tested in Cambodia and the best practices are known. What is needed is a multi-location testing to develop local adaptations to Mondulkiri agro-climatic conditions. In Mondulkiri a small landscape approach will be pursued so that agro-ecologies (such as rainfed rice, upland rice and irrigated rice) can be planted in their most suitable ecosystems to ensure maximum yield. SRI practices actually do work in these different agro-ecological settings and will be

tried out in target villages. Crop yield can also be increased by including other post rice crops such as legumes (namely mungbean, pigeon pea and cowpea) in SRI farms. This is one way of leveraging the nutrition contributions of these SRI agricultural systems in drier the post-rice months of the year. Standard SRI practices will be followed for lowland rice. For upland, rice line planting (25 cm row) and within rows will be introduced.

Horticulture: Villages in these two provinces have the potential to develop climate-smart, multi-story, diversified fruit tree orchards in small spaces (250-500 sq meters) around homes and ponds. These can be considered "high" value crops (market potential, nutrition sensitive and of special relevance to women. These diversified systems will feature 10-12 different kinds of crops (fruit trees with under canopy, 3-5 kinds of roots and tuber crops and vines like black pepper) in order to reduce temperatures (a lower 2-3 degrees temperature is envisaged in these climate-smart systems). Such diverse systems are also a risk-management strategy. Special efforts will be made to introduce only high quality source of fruit trees so that these could eventually serve as mother trees (to support a future tree nursery program). Green manuring using shrubs such as *Cassia siamea* and *Gliricidia sepium* will be featured (introduced first as nurse trees and eventually serving as both shelter belts/bioshields and green manure sources).

The areas around rainwater harvesting systems will be used for planting shrubs, fruit trees, fish-feed (e.g. drumstick seeds) and tropical leaf nutrition. IIRR's approach to bio-intensive gardens will also be used, which focus on creating efficient, climate resilient gardens with a low carbon footprint. Short cycle fisheries will be introduced (three months to five months Tilapia cultivation) in ponds that dry up during summer months.

In saline areas of Koh Kong province, IIRR will promote crops that tolerate these conditions such as tomato, eggplant, spinach, sweet potato

and cassava. These will include local cultivars of saline tolerant varieties as well as those sources from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and the Cambodian Agriculture Research Stations (CARS). Vegetable production in saline areas will use bio-intensive approaches using specific bed preparation practices designed to control the effects of salinity and use of organic matter and proper watering methods to reduce salt impacts.

Expected results of the project are as follows:

- ***Around 1,000 farmer families adopted SRI techniques.***
- ***At least 2,000 farmer families adopted crop gardening techniques and drought-resilient crop growing***
- ***Climate resilient crop production techniques introduced to at least 400 farmer families.***

2.4 Farmer Promoters: Local champions for transformation.

The project will also identify and select 120 farmer promoters (FPs) (at least 50% of them female) from among the cooperating farmers after 6 months of the project being implemented. They would be selected based on their current expertise, as well as their interest in further support and training. FPs would become focal points in their communities and would provide training and follow-up support to household beneficiaries to ensure continued and shared learning in the community. ***Each FP would train and monitor around 30 farmers. There would be 60 FPs for promoting horticulture production and farmer producer groups, and additional 60 FPs for promoting SRI. Each FP would train other cooperating farmers for 6 training sessions.*** The FPs would then be trained to serve as front line workers within their own communities. In addition to learning climate-smart agriculture, FPs will be given a Training of Trainers (ToTs) course to further develop their technical knowledge and training skills. After receiving the ToT course, the FPs would then be able to directly train the other beneficiaries in the community.

SRI, Horticulture and Business development specialists would provide general training to FPs on facilitation skills, use of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, presentation and report writing skills. They would also prepare a work plan that FPs could use to facilitate their own trainings to beneficiaries.

2.5 Establishing Farmer-Led Demonstration

An overall goal would be for the villages where IIRR and CEDAC are involved in is to turn them into climate-smart villages (CSV) where action research is done on scale and proof of concept

sites (with supporting evidence) are developed. These ideas might eventually be scaled up in other sites supported by ADB and its partners. The project puts a lot of emphasis on farmer participatory action research to develop each farmer's innovative capacity and to develop new techniques. In order to ensure the quality of the model farms (demonstration farms) and get reliable data, the horticulture and SRI specialists and field trainers would conduct regular field visits to provide follow-up advice to key farmers in conducting field demonstrations, and to monitor and assist farmers in documentation of field experiments.

The action will achieve expected results as follows:

- ***At least 5 potential farmers in Kaoh Nheak district conducted SRI demonstration and documented best practice***
- ***At least three demonstration plots or 120 demonstration plots surrounded by living hedges established for each pond established***
- ***At least one demonstration plot or 20 demonstration plots in the target villages in Andoung Tuek and Kandaol communes established.***

2.6 Establishing of Rice and Non-Rice Crop Production and Business Mechanisms

The activity's purpose is to support rice, vegetable, and fruit tree producers and involve key actors to establish their collective marketing network at district level. This network will help its members to develop business plans, marketing strategies, processing technologies, and search for long term business partners/buyers to support them in negotiations. The network would also provide opportunities to connect with key partners in the value chain (collectors, buyers, processers, input suppliers and consumers).

Training of farmer groups on establishing farmer producer groups: The main purpose of the activity is to ensure that the farmer groups are able to undertake joint selling of their product as well as a joint purchase of commodities and supplies.

It is anticipated that one producer group of 15 members shall be established and strengthened in the target village. It is expected that at least 6 producer groups (3 producer groups in each province) will benefit from 10 meetings-events, and then established. In addition to this, at least two trade fairs will be conducted. It is noted that the producer groups will be linked to existing rice mill cooperatives established by CEDAC in Mondulkiri and linked to existing producer networks established by IIRR in Koh Kong.

The producer groups of both target provinces will be linked with community development fund and savings and credit groups[1] of community forestry and community protected area so that they can have access to finance from the communities.

2.7 Promoting Nutritional Education

Following practical trainings on efficient farming, household nutrition specialist and commune health center staff would provide nutritional training to FPs and existing Village Health Support Groups (VHSGs) in the 13 villages using the training materials developed for the project. There would be 120 FPs (around 60 female) and 36 VHSG volunteers targeted, and training would be set out in three separate sessions. Training and education will include how to distinguish food groups, the effects of malnutrition, the composition of a healthy diet and cooking demonstrations.

[1] The community development fund and savings and credit groups are being set up (and capacitated) via another project managed by CEDAC and IIRR.

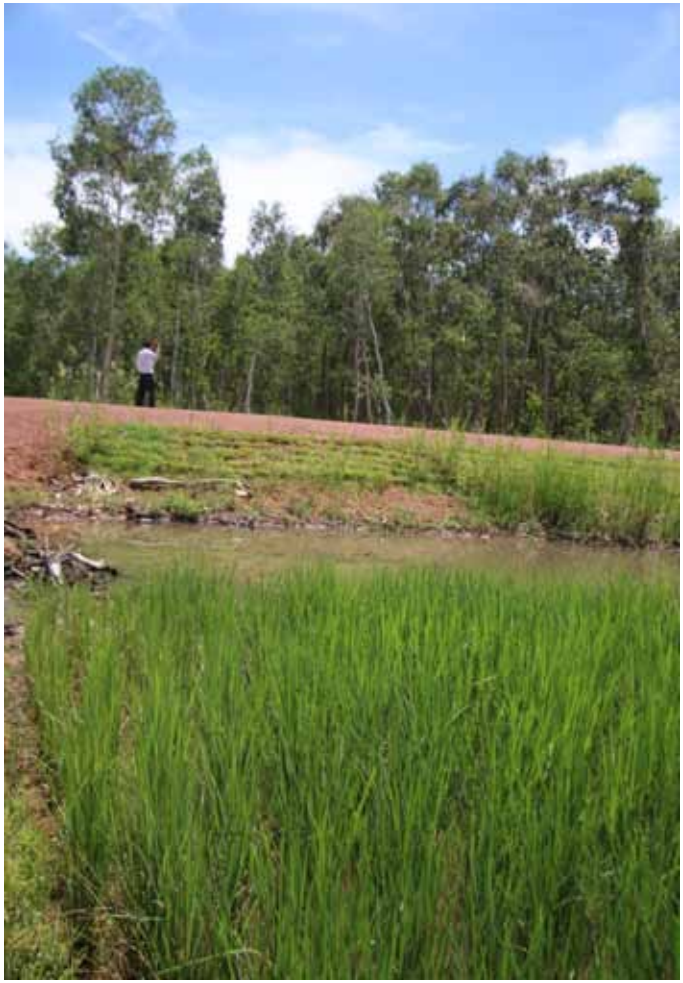
Micro nutrient campaign, another activity for this strategy, would be conducted by FPs and VHSGs with support from village chiefs. The objective of this campaign is to provide vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 in beneficiary households with micro-nutrient supplements to reduce deficiencies. On the campaign day the FPs and VHSGs with facilitation from local authorities will gather beneficiaries and other villagers at a convenient place (pagoda or school) where the FPs, VHSGs and household nutrition specialist would conduct an awareness session. At the same time IEC materials posters on micronutrient and banners will be displayed in the villages, and leaflets will be distributed to beneficiaries.

2.8 Forming and Strengthening Water User Groups (WUGs)

2.8.1 Establishing and Strengthening Water User groups (Community Pond)

It is expected that 13 community pond user groups of 260 members established in 13 target villages. The groups will play significant roles in managing 40 rainwater harvesting ponds. Each village will establish a WUG. The members of the WUG must be representative of the entire community and thus must contain both men and women. The better off the minorities and the poorest will all be represented. Water User Group Specialists will facilitate communities to elect WUGs and establish rules and regulations as well as roles and responsibilities. The WUGs will have specific tasks and will need significant capacity building if they are to function well. The functions of the WUGs will be to develop village action plans, mobilize resources, discuss and set the user rules, develop cost projections for maintenance and implement maintenance plans.

2.8.2 Establishing and Strengthening Water User Groups (*Sea Dyke and Dam*).



At the end of the project, it is expected that:

- ***A water user group of a scheme in Srae Chrey (a sub-village of Nang Buo village in Nang Khi Lik commune of Mondulkiri province established. Around 500 SRI farmers will be members of the water user group.***
- ***Two water user groups of around 400 households established at sea dyke in Ta Meakh village, and in Ta Ok and Prateal villages, Andoung Tuek commune, and in Kandaol commune of Koh Kong province.***

2.9 Information and Communication Management

Within the project life, IIRR and CEDAC would aim that by the end of year 2018, the project results, logos and roles of the Asian Development Bank and Project Implementation Units will be known as an established leader and "go-to" institutions for its expertise in scalable, evidence-based approaches to promote SRI, and drought and salinity crops among the rural poor in Koh Kong and Mondulkiri provinces.

3.0 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

The project will use a systematic monitoring and quality control to ensure that the project is implemented successfully.

4.0 Sustainability

IIRR and CEDAC would identify amongst the beneficiary households those who are most motivated, enthusiastic, and interested in the

project. Those who are identified will become pioneers who will provide peer to peer training and extension services to other beneficiaries and villagers so that beneficiaries have someone close to whom they can ask questions when needed. Gender, Food and Nutrition Security, Social Enterprise, Farmer Water User Community and climate change adaptation will be complementarily introduced in all stages of project implementation.

The project will work in close collaboration with Ministry of Environment (MoE), Forestry Administration, Provincial Department of Environment, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF). District Officers (DOs) and the Commune Councils will also be strongly involved in the implementation of project activities.

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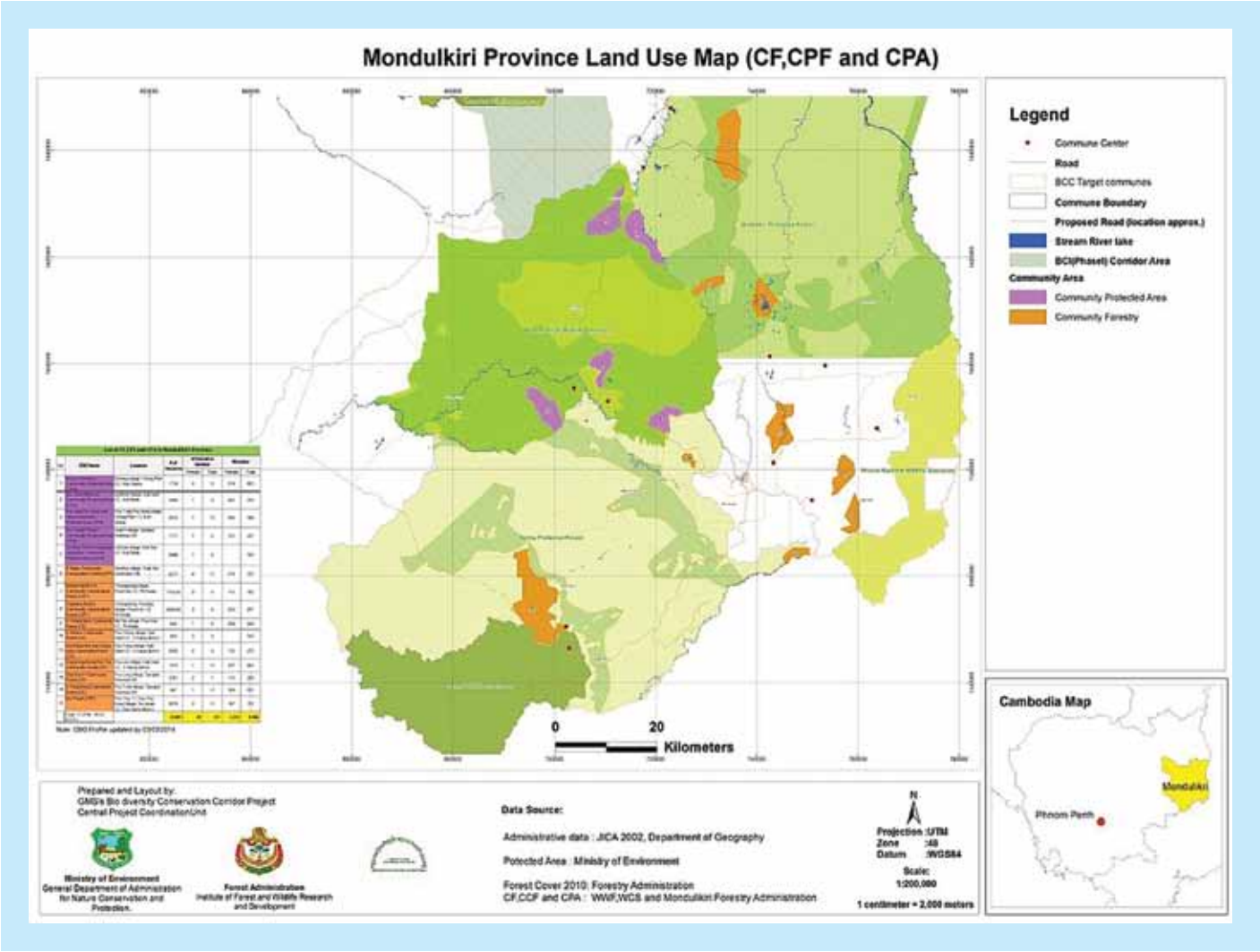
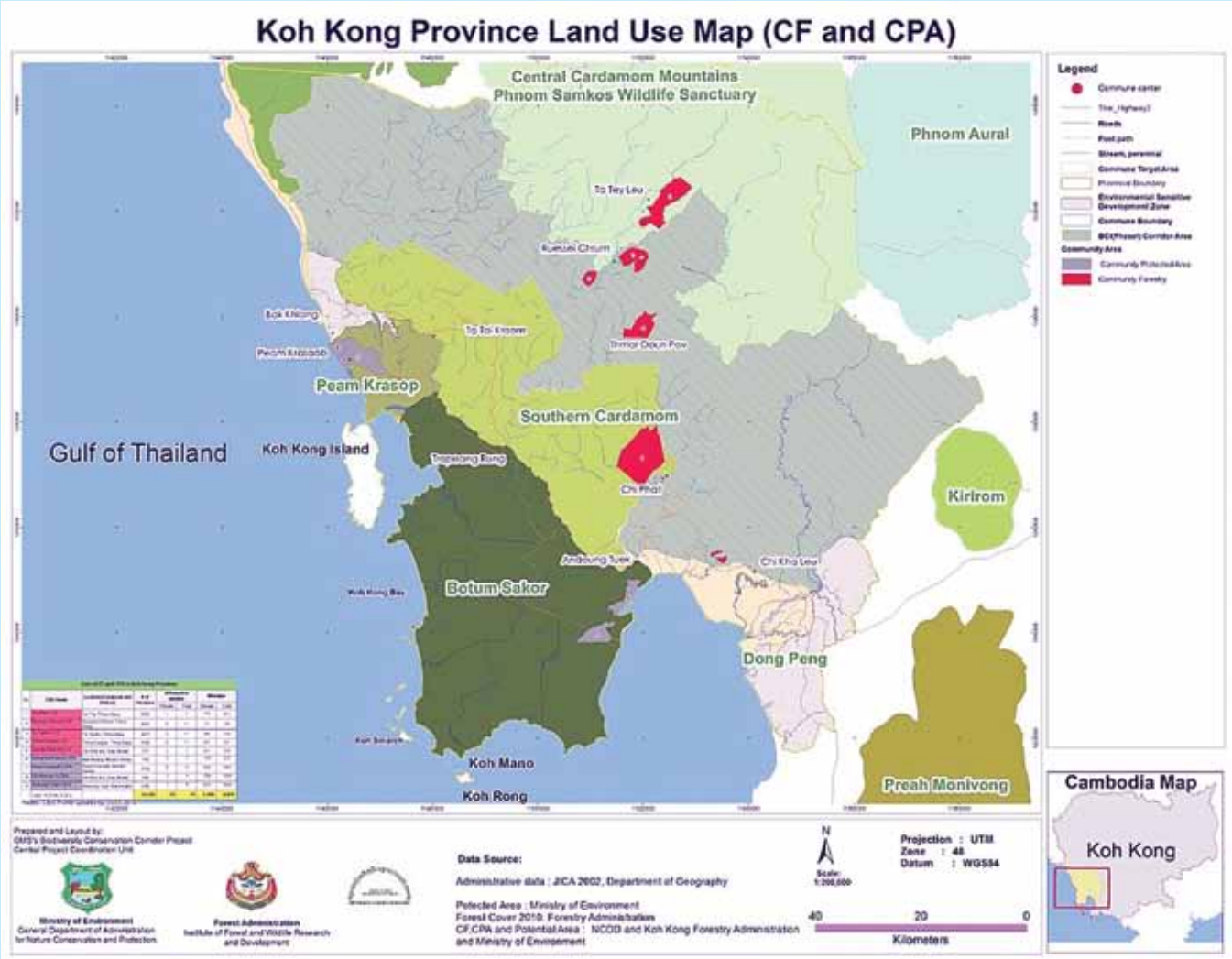
ANNEX 1


Mondulkiri Province Land Use Map (CF,CPF and CPA)
Legend
Commune Center
Road
BCC Target communes
Commune Boundary
Proposed Road (location approx.)
Stream River lake
BCI(Phase I) Corridor Area
Community Area
Community Protected Area
Community Forestry
0
20
Kilometers
Cambodia Map
Mondulkiri
Phnom Penh
Prepared and Layout by:
GMS's Bio diversity Conservation Corridor Project
Central Project Coordination Unit
Ministry of Environment
General Department of Administration for Nature Conservation and Protection.
Forest Administration
Institute of Forest and Wildlife Research and Development
Data Source:
Administrative data : JICA 2002, Department of Geography
Potected Area : Ministry of Environment
Forest Cover 2010: Forestry Administration
CF,CCF and CPA : WWF,WCS and Mondulkiri Forestry Administration
N
Projection :UTM
Zone :48
Datum :WGS84
Scale:
1:200,000
1 centimeter = 2,000 meters

ANNEX 2


Koh Kong Province Land Use Map (CF and CPA)
Central Cardamom Mountains
Phnom Samkos Wildlife Sanctuary
Phnom Aural
Gulf of Thailand
Koh Kong Island
Peam Krasop
Southern Cardamom
Botum Sakor
Kirirom
Dong Peng
Preah Monivong
Koh Mano
Koh Rong
Legend
Cambodia Map
Koh Kong
Data Source:
Administrative data : JICA 2002, Department of Geography
Projection : UTM
Zone : 48
Datum : WGS84
Kilometers

ANNEX 3

Target villages under Community Protected Area (CPA) jurisdiction.

No.	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Boeung Kachang	Bak Khlong	Mondul Seima	Koh Kong
2	Chikhor	Chikhor Leu	Sre Ambel	Koh Kong
3	Peam Krasoap 1 (Phum Chas)	Peam Krasoap	Mondul Seima	Koh Kong
4	Prateal	Andaung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong
5	Trapaing Kandal	Chikhor Leu	Sre Ambel	Koh Kong
6	Tani	Chikhor Leu	Sre Ambel	Koh Kong
7	Tameak	Andaung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong
8	Chitres	Andaung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong
9	Ta Ouk	Andaung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong
10	Prey	Andaung Teuk	Botum Sakor	Koh Kong
11	Peam Krasoap-1	Peam Krasoap	Mondul Seima	Koh Kong
12	Chikhlop	Sok San	Koh Nhaek	Mondulkiri
13	Khnheng	Chong Phlas	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri
14	Sre Y	Rumnea	Senmonorum	Mondulkiri
15	Sre Thom Mleung	Sok San	Koh Nhaek	Mondulkiri
16	Pou Hong	Chong Phlas	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri

ANNEX 4

Target villages under Community Forestry (CF) jurisdiction.

No.	Village	Commune	District	Province
1	Prek Chik	Chikhor Leu	Sre Ambel	Koh Kong
2	Trapaing Chheu Trav	Russey Chrum	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
3	Chhouk	Chikhor Leu	Sre Ambel	Koh Kong
4	Koki Chrum	Russey Chrum	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
5	Kandol	Tatay Leu	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
6	Trapaing Khna	Tatay Leu	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
7	Prek Svay	Thmar Daunpov	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
8	Spean Kda	Tatay Leu	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
9	Koh	Thmar Daunpov	Thmar Bang	Koh Kong
10	Pou Tang	Pou Chry	Pichrea Da	Mondulkiri
11	Pou Cha	Sre Prah	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri
12	Pou Loung	Rumnea	Sen Monorum	Mondulkiri
13	Pou Trom	Rumnea	Sen Monorum	Mondulkiri
14	Sre Huy	Sre Huy	Koh Nhek	Mondulkiri
15	Pou Les	Dak Dam	O'Raing	Mondulkiri
16	Pou Treng	Dak Dam	O'Raing	Mondulkiri
17	Pou Chhorp	Dak Dam	O'Raing	Mondulkiri
18	Pou Kong	Sre Prah	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri
19	Ou Chra	Sre Prah	Keo Seima	Mondulkiri
20	Mepay	Pou Chry	Pichrea Da	Mondulkiri
21	Chong Phang	Pou Chry	Pichrea Da	Mondulkiri

ANNEX 5

IIRR and CEDAC roles and engagements (nature of activities and planned support) over the project period.

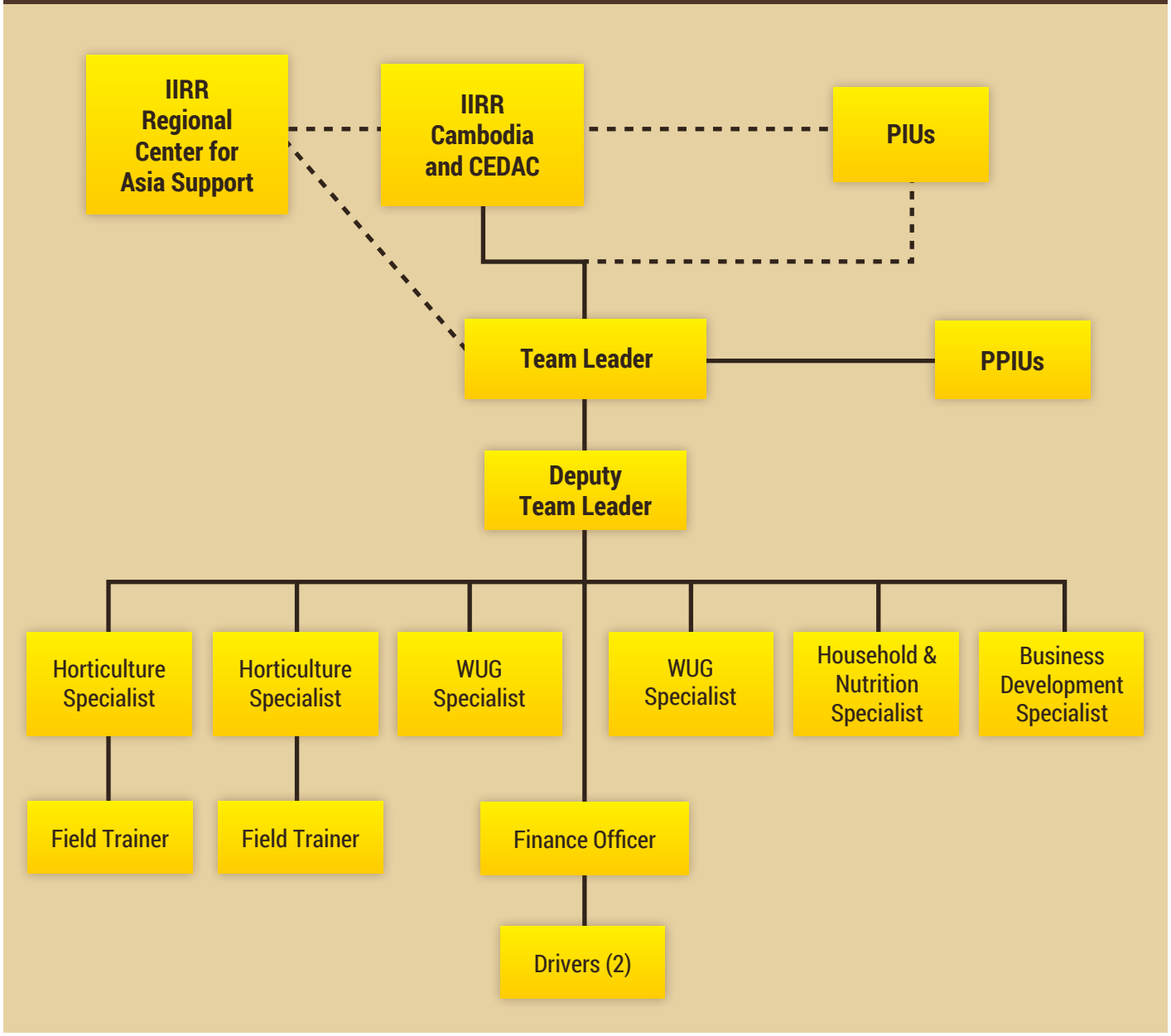
N°	Deliverables 1	Month (2017)					Month (2018)												Month (2019)			Total (Month)
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
D-1	**Deliverable#1:** Mobilization 1. Mobilizing team and organizing inception meeting with PIUs																					0.25
	2. Inception report																					0.25
D-2	**Deliverable#2:** Conducting feasibility study on rice and non –rice crop production. Final analysis report incorporating ADB's and EAs' comments																					1
D-3	**Deliverable#3:** Training plan completed and approved by the EAs and ADB																					
	1. Conducting participatory training needs assessment																					1
	2. Designing training curriculum, materials, training plan, leaflets, posters, banners, video																					2
D-4	**Deliverable#4:** Organizing training workshop on SRI and Horticulture																					
	1. Organizing training workshops on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and training promotions																					33.31
	2. Organizing training workshops on horticulture production and village general meetings																					67.81
	3. Organizing farmer promoter trainings																					2.18

ANNEX 5... continued

IIRR and CEDAC roles and engagements.. continued

N°	Deliverables 1	Month (2017)					Month (2018)												Month (2019)			Total (Month)
		8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	
	4. Establishing farmer- led demonstration and follow up visit																					4
D-5	**Deliverable#5:** Establishing rice and non-rice crop production and business mechanisms																					
	1. Identifying key stakeholders of rice, vegetable, and fruit tree value chains																					0.5
	2. Conducting consultation meeting with stakeholders																					1
	3. Establishing collective marketing networks and trade fair																					3.5
	4. Establishing farmer producer groups																					2.72
D-6	**Deliverable#6:** Promoting Nutrition Education																					
	1. Training of farmer promoters and Village Health Support Groups																					3
	2. Training of women headed household, pregnant and lactating women																					3
D-7	**Deliverable#7:** Forming and Strengthening Water User Groups (WUGs)																					
	1. Establishing and strengthening water user groups (community pond)																					6.8
	2. Establishing and strengthening water user groups (Sea Dyke, Dam)																					6.8
D-8	**Deliverable#8:** Quarterly, semester and annual reports and meetings with PIUs																					2

Management Structure of IIRR/CEDAC Project Support Team



Team Composition

Dr.Julian F. Gonsalves
Team Leader/Climate Smart Agriculture Specialist, IIRR
juliangonsalves@yahoo.com

Or Thy
Deputy Team Leader/SRI Specialist, IIRR
or.thy@iirr.org

Yim Soksophors
Business Development Specialist, IIRR
yim.soksophors@iirr.org

Huot Sokha
Finance Officer, IIRR
huot.sokha@iirr.org

Vath Von
Field Trainer, IIRR
vath.von@iirr.org

Houn Vichet
Field Trainer, IIRR
hounvichet.93@gmail.com

Sam Vitou
Horticulture Specialist, CEDAC
samvitou@cedac.org.kh

Vong Savoeun
Horticulture Specialist, CEDAC
vongsavoeun@cedac.org.kh

Khim Sophanna
Water User Group Specialist, CEDAC
khimsophanna2016@gmail.com

Seng Sophak
Water User Group Specialist, CEDAC
sophak.seng@gmail.com

Moeu Sokchea
Household Nutrition Specialist, CEDAC
moeusokchea@cedac.org.kh

Tong Chantheang
M&E Officer, CEDAC
chantheangtong@cedac.org.kh

Implementing/Support Team

IIRR
Julian Gonsalves
Or Thy
Yim Soksophors
Huot Sokha
Vath Von
Houn Vichet

CEDAC
Sam Vitou
Vong Savoeun
Khim Sophanna
Seng Sophak
Moeu Sokchea
Tong Chantheang

Research / Compilation / Design
Julian Gonsalves
Yim Soksophors
Celso Amutan

IIRR
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

#A1, St 1986, Sangkat Phnom Penh
Thmey, Khan Sen Sok, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Mobile No.: (855) 12-985-272
E-mail: cambodia@iirr.org/orthy.smt@gmail.com

Website: www.iirr.org

CEDAC
Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture

Address: 91-93, Street B (Borey Piphop Thmey Boeung Chhouk), Kraing Angkrorng Village, Kraing Thnong, Po Senchey, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
Tel: 855-12 447599
E-mail: cedacinfo@cedac.org.kh; www.cedac.org.kh

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