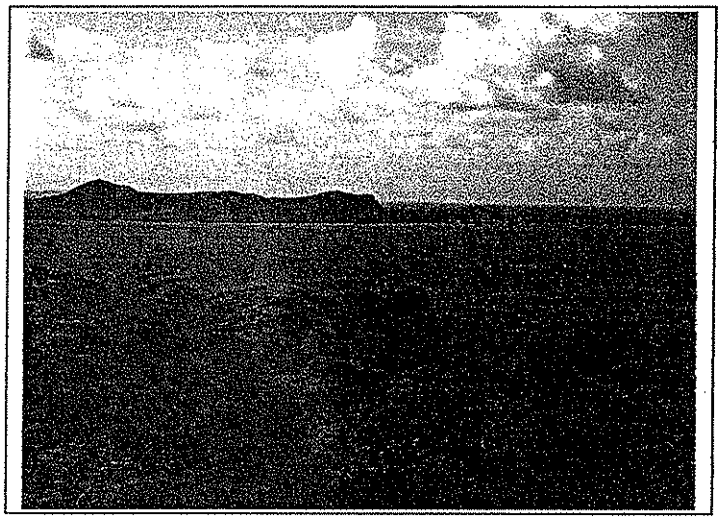
Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP)

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Final Report



March 2006

Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang

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Japan International Cooperation Agency

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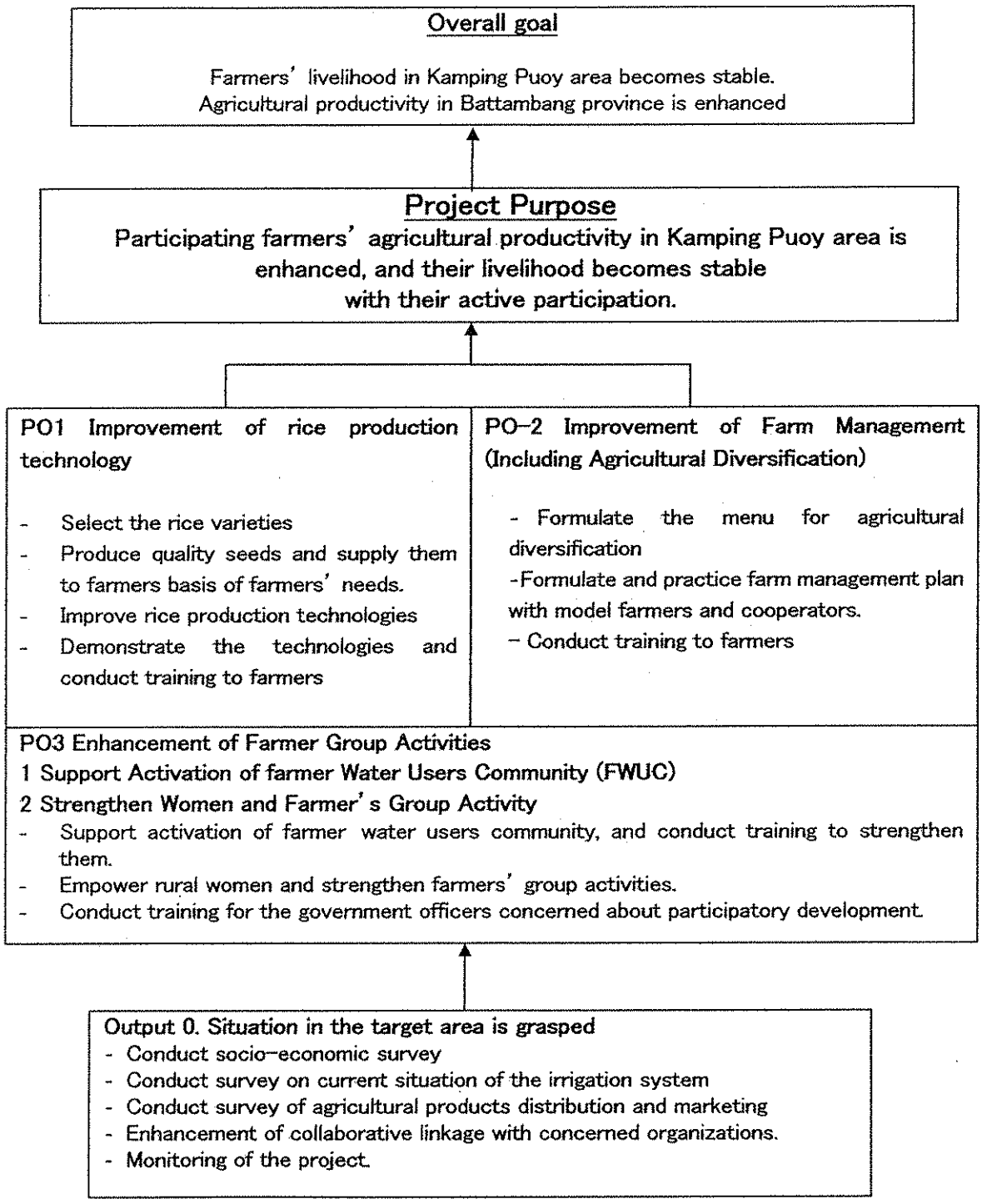
1. Outline of BAPEP

Project Title: Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project
Project Period: 1st April 2003 ~ 31st March 2006
Implementing Agencies: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang (PDAB).
Project Site: Kamping Puoy Area (Banan, Thmor Kol and Battambang District), Battambang Province

2. Project purpose and activities



3. Achievements of project activities

3-1. Rice cultivation techniques improvement

3-1-1 Training on rice cultivation improvement and quality seed dissemination.

- Seed users group training (including seed producers)
  - Number of participants:
    - 19 in 2004 (3 groups)
    - 69 in 2005 (5 groups)

  - Yield improvement of seed user group members.
    - Wet season in 2003 2.88 t/ha (A year before the training started.)
    - Wet season in 2004 4.28 t/ha (The year of the first training.)
    - Wet season in 2005 2.38t/ha (Serious draught year)
    - *In 2005, little rain in July and August and no available irrigation water in the Kamping Puoy reservoir because of draught since October 2004 affected the production.

  - The price of paddy using grated seed was valued 5 % more expensive than normal paddy by a rice miller.

  - Training contents (2005)
    - *May*
      - Appropriate amount of seeding, Characteristics of rice varieties, Cropping calendar of rice varieties
    - *June*
      - Preparation of sawing: seed selection with salt solution, seed soaking and hastening of germination, Seedling observation: Timing for transplanting, Planting density, Paddy field preparation for transplanting, Basal fertilization, Transplanting healthy seedlings, Pest control in seedling bed and paddy field
    - *July and August*
      - Observation after transplanting on tiller number and leaf color, Additional fertilization to top dressing.
    - *September*
      - Observation of length of young panicle to detect timing of topdressing, Fertilization during panicle initiation
    - *October*
      - Observation of heading
      - *November and December*
      - Estimation of harvesting time, Quality of products, Techniques on harvest and post harvest, Yield estimation

- Quality seed dissemination system
  - Quality seed dissemination system was established in 2004.
  - Forming 'quality seed users groups'
  - One or two farmers were selected as grated seed producers in a group.
  - KADC produces and provides register seed to the seed producers.
  - The seed producers grow grated seed to sell it the farmers in the same group.
  - In 2004, the number of seed users was 19 with 3 groups and 4 seed producers.
  - In 2005, the number of seed users increased 69 farmers with 5 groups and 5 seed producers.

- Grated seed production by quality seed producers
  - Produced 1890 kg by 4 seed producers in 2004
  - Sold 1422 kg to the seed users in 2004

3-1-2 Experiment on rice cultivation improvement in KADC

- The data of following experiment data through three years were collected.
  - on appropriate amount of fertilizer use
  - on appropriate planting density.
  - on the effect of different seeding date.
  - on working time with different transplanting methods

3-2 Farm management improvement (Including agricultural diversification)

3-2-1 Farm management guideline

- Contents of guideline

3-2-2 Farmer group training

- Pig raiser groups:
  - 3groups, 21 farmers
  - The trainings were conducted by the staff of Animal Health Office, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang to the one pig raisers group in Ta Ngaen village.
  - Two pig raisers groups were trained by the live stock agents who were trained in their refresh training below.
  - Training Contents: Improvement of raising environment, disease prevention, better feeding and nutrition, visiting successful pig growers
  - After training, they exchange information about technical issues in the group. And they understood the necessity of the vaccine and the support by VLA.
- Chicken raiser groups:
  - 2 groups, 15 farmers
  - The trainings were conducted by the staff of Animal Health Office, PDA to the 2 chicken raisers groups in Krose village and Popel Khae village
  - Contents: Improvement of raising environment, disease prevention, better feeding and nutrition, visiting successful pig and chicken growers
  - After training, they exchange information about technical issues in the group.
- Refresh training of Village Live Stock Agent
  - 10 VLAs
  - Village Live Stock Agent: There is trained farmers on the livestock raising in each village. Their main role is to provide the technical support such as vaccination to the other farmers. However the latest training by the Animal Health Office was done long time ago. In addition, their activities have not been so active for long time. In this situation, a refresh training was conducted by BAPEP.
  - BAPEP consulted an NGO, Agricultural Development Agency (ADA), about training implementation.
  - After the refresh training, two VLAs conducted trainings to their neighboring farmers in their villages.
- Training on peanut cultivation
  - 2 groups (16 farmers)
  - Since 2004, BAPEP has conducted peanut training
  - Contents: Seed selection, straight seeding, planting space, weed control, mulching, organic fertilizer and chemical fertilizer use, soil improvement, pest control, crop rotation, post harvest techniques.
  - In 2005, three farmers in the first group has conducted trial cultivation using new techniques selected by themselves from the last training.
  - The economic analysis was done and discussed with farmers

- Experiment on the peanut cultivation in Bek Chan agricultural station.
  - Experiments on the planting density and fertilization were conducted in the dry season of 2005.
  - The linkage between research and extension activities become stronger than before. The project staff themselves improved their cultivation techniques and knowledge.
  - The training participants were invited to visit the experiment field during the flowering and harvest season. They observed not only the difference between treatments but also the successful cultivation resulting higher yield than farmers field.

- Vegetable cooperators

  - Study tour with the cooperators (5 vegetable farmers and 1 pig raisor) visiting model farmers in Battambang Province.
  - Study tour to learn vegetable cultivation techniques and seed production in Kobal Koh vegetable research center in Kandal Province.
  - Visit to the farmers trained by Kobal Koh center and study on their successful farm management and cultivation techniques.
  - Training on vegetable farm management
  - Instructing to the 5 cooperators
  - Farm management and cultivation planning (5 farmers)
  - Management analysis (2 farmers)
  - Farmer field school on green pepper cultivation to neighboring farmers by cooperator.
  - Demonstration on cultivation techniques to the neighboring farmers by 3 cooperators.
  - Conducting two times of farmer field day in 2 cooperators field.

- Mushroom cultivation trial and demonstration in Bek Chan
  - Cultivation technique was instructed by a JICA senior volunteer who worked on mushroom cultivation improvement in a vocational training center in Battambang.
  - Using those techniques, BAPEP staff has been conducting a cultivation trial before introducing the techniques to the farmers in Kamping Puoy since December 2005.
  - Two times of FFD were conducted.

3-3 Farmer Water Users Community (FWUC) enhancement

3-3-1 Understanding the FWUC situation

- Understanding the FWUC situation from baseline survey result and interview to the members of the FWUC and sub committees.
- Understanding issue and needs conducting meetings among FWUC committee members and sub committees members.

3-3-2 Irrigation management in 2005

- Study tour to the Prey Nup in Sihonukbill city by the members of FWUC committee and sub-committee.

  - Learn from experiences of FWUC activities in other area
  - Analyze the issues and needs of Kamping Puoy FWUC.
  - Prepare the FWUC annual action plan for 2005

- Water delivery planning
  - In June 2004, FWUC had a workshop in terms of water delivery and water management system. Efficient water delivery method and monitoring system were discussed and they decided a system of rotation delivery dividing into two areas of Kamping Puoy irrigation system.

- Water delivery and monitoring

- From July 2004, FWUC started to delivery irrigation water. The members of FWUC committee managed the gate control and monitoring the water flow condition during all wet season. Even rainfall was little less than 1000mm, rice production in Kamping Puoy irrigation system was better than the last year.

- Irrigation service fee collection
  - December 2004, the purpose and methods of irrigation service fee collection was decided based on the result of the water delivery in the wet season. The fee was 20000 Riel(US$5) / ha and the period of the fee collection and committee members studied about accountant techniques.
- Water management model area:
  - Selecting two model areas (M7-4 : 37.50ha、M17 : 43.34ha) in the Kamping Puoy irrigation system, farm ditch construction was implemented to obtain more efficient water delivery. In March 2004, BAPEP conducted the area survey to prepare a paddy map of the model areas. Then the rout and size of farm ditch was designed and discussed on its adequacy with farmer water users community members. In April, the farmers started the construction of farm ditch. By the end of August 2005, 78 % of the construction was completed successfully. In the wet season of 2004, many farmers in the model area were benefited by their farm ditch and most of them experienced easier water intake and recognized its effectiveness. In addition, 86% of the farmers in those model areas paid the irrigation service fee. It is much higher accomplishment than 49% completion of the payment in the whole FWUC. They understand the importance of irrigation facility maintenance and it is expected for the sustainable water management.

- Improvement of information sharing and delivery in the FWUC
  - It is one of the most important issue that the information such as events, FWUC regular, water delivery plan and the other decision matters of the FWUC meeting should be shared and delivered to the all members of FWUC. Information board setting in the all 12 subcommittees and information delivery car use were helped in disseminating the information.

- Annual plan preparation for 2005
  - Based on the evaluation of wet season activities in 2004, the FWUC discussed on the next year's annual activities and budget plan. Those activities were prioritized by the members.

- Strengthen the linkage between FWUC and local authority for the sustainable FWUC management.

3-3-3 Irrigation management in 2005

- The irrigation service fee (ISF) collection:
  - ISF collection started in January 2005. By the end of February, 47 % of farmers have paid completely. When the FWUC get ISF, they should have higher responsibility for transparent budget administration. The committee members have learned it and improved their management system. For example, they opened the bank account. They also study the accounting techniques.

- Study tour: In March 2005, the FWUC committee and sub-committee members participated a study tour to the other FWUC in Baray in Siem Riap.
  - Firstly, the Kamping Puoy FWUC members were impressed by Baray FWUC's accurate accounting report. On the other hand, it stimulated them that Baray FWUC has done paddy field survey in their irrigation beneficiary area. The value of ISF is decided based on the land size from the survey.

- Simple paddy field survey by the committee members.
  - Learning from the Baray's experience and water management model area(M7-4 and M17) in Kamping Puoy, the other sub- committees has requested to conduct field survey. In March 2005, the survey was done at M19 by FWUC with technical support by the staff of Provincial Department of Water Resource and Meteorology and BAPEP.

- Improvement of accounting system
  - In April 2005, it was recognized that the sub-committee members did not have enough ability for the accounting work such as recording the account after the ISF collection and expenditure the cost for

the collection. BAPEP has conducted training on the accounting techniques.

- Water delivery in 2005 wet season:
  - Because of the rain shortage since October 2004, the water in Kamping Puoy is dried up. Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology decided not to deliver irrigation water in 2005 wet season. Thus, the ISF collection will not be done for this season.

3-3-4 Irrigation management in 2006

- Dry season irrigation water delivery: FWUC has decided the water delivery for the dry season cultivation in 2006. The water provision is planed for 1000 ha out of 2850 ha of beneficially area to keep enough water for wet season water delivery. From the middle of February, it started.

3-3-5 Improvement of irrigation facility.

- Near the M9 gate of main canal, a check structure was constructed in March 2004.
  - The subcommittees of M7 and M9 requested the check structure construction in order to rise up the water level for easier water intake to their secondary canal. Those subcommittees and BAPEP decided to shared the cost of construction and it was successfully completed.
  - Water intake to not only the secondary canal but also the tertiary canal became much easier than before。 Especially the farmers in the water management model area M7-4 succeeded to intake irrigation water using farm ditch to the all paddy field more efficiently.

- Rehabilitation of 4 km of the agricultural road along the main canal in March 2004.
  - Especially in the rainy season, the road condition was very difficult for the preventing the car from passing and Provincial Department of Water Resource requested the rehabilitation. In addition, this road is very important for the project activities.
  - The rehabilitation completed in March 2004 and FWUC is trying to maintain good condition as long as possible.

- The M17 check structure trial
  - Using soil bags, M17 sub committee decide to settle the tentative check structure to examine the effect for water intake.

3-4 Women group activation

3-4-1 Guide lines

- Process of group forming toward empowering rural women (CD)
- Recipes of food processing

3-4-2 Women's group activities:

- In the Kamping Puoy area, BAPEP has formed totally 10 groups in 10 villages. Learning food processing was selected as an entry activity for the groups. The participants have been trained on not only the processing techniques but also group management and leadership. It is expected that the group members experience the organizational activities and develop it based on their needs and resources. In the future, these experienced personnel will be the basic and important resource for the rural development.

- The process of group forming:
  - In the beginning of 2004, BAPEP conducted food processing demonstration in 10 villages. Announcement about the event was previously disseminated and interested people gathered. After the first demonstration, groups were formed by the person who would like to continue to learn more about food processing techniques. In the beginning, BAPEP staff

instructed food processing techniques. At the same time, she has tried to facilitate the participants to discuss on their needs for further learning, action plan preparation, budget and material raise by themselves.

- The continuous group activities and enhancement:

  - All 10 groups regularly obtain the meeting and processing activities.
  - It is observed that some members started to have leadership during the activities and they have experienced many discussion and decision making for their issues and needs. The members can prepare action plan by themselves and come up with some solution when they have problems.
  - Necessary budget are prepared by members sharing the cost for the activities.
  - Training of trainer: The leaders from each group have joined the training for the leaders. New processing and packaging techniques were transferred to the leaders during the training and they bring those information to their group conducting study meetings.
  - Food processing contest: In April 2005, food processing contest took place inviting commune chiefs, village chiefs, staff of Department of Agriculture and department of women affair and NGO related with farmer organization. All women groups prepared their own food and make the presentation about their activities. Their food were evaluated in terms of appearance, taste and quality. It is an important achievement that the women groups activities have been recognized by the other villagers including local authorities.

- Development of women groups:
  - During the training of trainers, some leaders came up with a new activity 'saving group formation' other than food processing. Many leaders were interested in it and brought back this idea to the each group to discuss on members' needs and possibility. BAPEP staff supported to analyze their ability as well as their actual needs.
  - Since the women group formation, the group has developed their basic organizational 3-6 Survey

3-5 Counterpart Training

A number of trainings for counterparts and concerned officers are provided as shown in the ANNEX I.

3-6 Survey

3-6-1 Socio-economic survey in target area (Baseline survey)

- Short term expert: Ms. Hattori Tomoko (Rural Socio-Economy), 1, April, 2003 - 26, September,2003

3-6-2 Market survey

- Short term expert : Mr. Tanioka Kiyoshi Marketing, 15, Jun, 2003 - 13, July, 2003

3-6-3 Survey on Kamping Puoy irrigation system

- Short term expert : Mr. Kanaya Tomohiro (Irrigation) , 16, August, 2003- 6, September, 2003

3-6-4.Survey on Kamping Puoy irrigation system and delivery canal design in the model areas

- Short term expert : Mr. Kodama Masayuki (Irrigation) , 14, February, 2004 - 8, April, 2004

3-6-5.Survey on social impact assessment

- Short term expert : Ms. Itagaki Keiko (Social Impact Assessment), 14, February, 2006- 6, March, 2006

3-7. Seminar

3-7-1 Workshop on Producing Profitable Rice (19th March 2004)

The purpose: to exchange views on the situation of Cambodian rice industry from production to marketing and to discuss on demanded future activities of the industry with participation of all stakeholders, namely government organization, farmers, research institute, rice seed propagators, rice millers, NGOs, finance institutions, donors, etc.

3-7-2 International Year of Rice 2004 in Battambang (November 18, 2004)

The purpose: to share the ideas and information on rice production improvement and other agricultural development between concerned organizations such as the Government, NGOs, private business and international aid organizations, and farmers in Battambang as members of Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network (BARN) in sharing the celebration event of the "IYR" in 2004.on rice production

Activities in the seminar: To show different types of rice varieties suitable in Battambang and evaluate their performance in the demonstration field of Bek Chan Experiment Station, to exchange views on future rice production, to discuss on demanded future activities of the rice industry with participation of all stakeholders based on the discussions on the seminar on "Producing Profitable Rice" in March 2004 and to have presentations by some government officials who attended agricultural training program in Japan.

3-7-3 Social impact Assessment (from February 14 to March 06, 2006)

The purpose: to grasp both positive and negative changes brought about by BAPEP in the livelihood of the participating farmers and to draw out the lessons to be learned from the experiences of BAPEP.

Through their participation in BAPEP, livelihood conditions of the participating farmers have been improved.

3-8. BARN meeting

The Battambang Agricultural and Rural Network (BARN) head by the Provincial Governor is formulated by concerned organizations working in Battambang. The function of BARN is to exchange and to share information for consistent and harmonized activities in agriculture and rural sector. The BARN activities consist of the general meeting, management committee and two technical working group on rice quality improvement and farmer organization.

3-9. Support to University students

BAPEP has trained 3 students of Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia and 6 students of Prek Reap National School of Agriculture to learn agricultural activities such as rice production for 8 students and food processing for 1 student.

3-10. Collaborative activities with Universities

During the technical exchange (study tour) to Surin Province in Thailand in February 2005, Rjamangala University of Technology (RMUTI) Surin Campus supported all arrangement and coordination for the program. At the same time, RMUTI suggested a cooperation activities between Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang (PDAB) and RMUTI. BAPEP has supported the communication and coordination between those two parties. And finally, RMUTI and PDAB concluded a ''Memorandum of Agreement between Rajamangala University of Technology Isan Surin, Thailand and Provincial Department of Agriculture Battambang, Cambodia. The memorandum includes a) promotion of cooperation program, b) The development of projects and programs in specific areas of mutual interest, for PDAB and RMUTI Surin staffs, and concerned people, c) The development of formal award short training courses of mutual interest, d) The development of formal award courses in bachelor degree level to master degree level for PDAB staffs, e)The development of formal award practical course for RMUTI Surin students in Battambang.

University of Tokyo and Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang agreed on joint research activities in Battambang Province. The first experiment was conducted in Bek Chan Agricultural Station in wet season 2005. The research result was presented in a meeting at PDA on 20 February 2006.

4. Outcomes:

- Outcomes from the activities: Technical guideline, training manual, experiment report, etc)

	Outcome		BAPEP	PDA	JICA
0	PO0:Baseline survey, cooperation with other organizations, events	- *Socio-economic survey report		E	E/P
		- Seminar report on Profitable Rice Production and International Year of Rice.	E/P	E	E
		- Report on marketing survey	E/P	E	E
		- BARN minutes	E	E	E
	Impact assessment	- Impact assessment report and presentation material	E/P	E/P	E
1	PO1 Rice cultivation techniques improvement	- Technical guideline on rice cultivation included in Farm management guideline			
		- Report on training for seed user groups	E/P	E	E
		- Result on experiment and yield survey.	E/P	E	E
2	PO2 Farm management improvement (Agricultural diversification)	- Farm management guideline	E/P	E/P	E/P
		- Report on the various trainings (Pig, VLA, Peanut, Chicken, Vegetable) and trial cultivation (peanut)	E/P	E	E
3.1	PO3-1 FWUC enhancement	- Prepared documentation (Regulation, official document format, ISF result)	E	E	E
		- Model area's field survey and farm ditch design	E	E	E
		- Report on FWUC study tour	E/P	E	E
3.2	PO3-2 Women group activation	- Menu of food processing	E/P	E/P	E/P
		- Video manual on group forming and development	CD	CD	CD
4	Counterpart staff training	- Report on each counterpart training ① Mr. Chhim Vachira (report and presentation) ② Mr. In Sovanmony (presentation) ③ Mr. Khath Borin (presentation) ④ Mr. Nou Tithia(report and presentation)	E/P	E	*E
		- Study tour to Thailand (Report and presentation)	E/P	E	E
		- Study tour to the Philippines (Report and presentation)	E/P	E	E
5	Publicity	- Newsletter 'Battambang no Daichikara' (in Japanese)	E	E	E
		- Calendar	E/P	E/P	E
		- Project homepage	E	E	E
		- Video on BAPEP activity.	CD	CD	CD
		- Management result of Bek Chan and KADC	E/P	E/P	E
6	Monthly report and monitoring report	- Japanese experts' monthly reports	*E	N	E
		- Monitoring reports	*E	N	E
7	Mission reports	- Advisory missions' reports and joint evaluation report	P	P	N

5. Project Design Matrix (PDM)

The project PDM for BAPEP was drafted during the preparatory study team. The PDM was reviewed and signed at the implementation. The second revision was made when the first advisory mission in November 2003, and approved by the Joint Coordinating Committee. The third revision was made when the second advisory mission in August 2004 and approved by the JCC. The final PDM is attached in ANNEX II.

6. Inputs

Inputs such as Japanese experts (long term and short term), equipment, project operation cost, building and facility construction and rehabilitation are listed in ANNEX III.

7. Plan of operation and result

Project activities are implemented based on the plan of operation, and the result is attached in ANNEX IV.

8. BAPEP activities' achievement: Outputs and indicators

Outputs	0-1.Outcome of the surveys and assessment
0. Situation in the target area is grasped.	1-1. A system of village level quality seed grower – user group is established.
1. Rice production technology is improved	1-2. Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members.
2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification)	2-1 Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators.
	2-2 Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants.
3. Activities by farmers' groups are promoted	3-1. Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15.
	3-2. More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.

8-1 Achievement of outputs through each activity.

- Some parts of outputs were significantly recognized through examining the objectively verifiable indicators below during the BAPEP evaluation study in August 2005.

(0-1)Outcome of the surveys and assessment
(1-1) A system of village level quality seed grower – user group is established.
(2-1) Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators.
(3-1) Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15.
(3-2) More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.

- The following indicators could not be verified during the evaluation study for the reasons explained below.

(1-2) Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members.
'' The project has not yet prepared technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies. At the time of evaluation, the Project is analyzing the results collected from the member farmers through questionnaire survey regarding rice cropping technologies introduced to them in 2004. It is expected that the Project prepare technical guidelines by its termination based on the results of this analysis. ''

(2-2) Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants.
'' Menu of diversification of farming system has not been prepared by the Project. The main reason was that it was difficult to find advanced farmers who can be the cooperators to try their farming systems to be diversified..... ..... The project has conducted the trainings to not only the cooperators but also other farmers in their respective villages, on diversification of farming systems. It is however not yet know how well it has been accepted by them. This should be grasped by the follow – up survey.''

- At the end of project, those indicators can also be examined

(1-2). Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members.

✧ Cultivation techniques introduced during the farmer trainings were organized and shown as ''technical guidelines on rice cultivation" learning from the result the results of farmers cultivation with those techniques and various experiments in Kamping Puoy Agricultural Development Center and Bek Chan Agricultural Station. The technical guidelines are introduced as a part of ''Farm Management Guideline" and ''Cropping Calendar provided to all quality seed user group members.

✧ Cultivation techniques in the guideline introduced during the farmer training were used by almost all members of the seed user groups. The BAPEP obtained following figures from farmer interview.

- Seed user using seed from Project 88.9%
- Cleaning seed by using salt and water 89.9%
- Soaking seed 8-24 hours 80%
- Making nursery by bed 76%
- Plowing in deep from 15-20 cm 11%
- Basal application of fertilizer 84%
- Fertilizer application 30days after transplant 75%
- Observation of panicle initiation 82%
- Applying fertilizer panicle heading 2cm 82%
- Observation on Flowering date 50%
- Observation on percentage of maturity stage before harvesting 80-90% 88.9%
- Harvesting after 50% of flowering date (28-30days) 71%
- Printing rice variety's name on rice bag 79%

(2-2) Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants.

✧ Menu of diversification was prepared as a '' Farm Management Guideline". It was prepared based on analysis of the farmers' farm management information, market information in Battambang and technical information.

✧ The diversified agricultural activities were promoted through various trainings. The farmers answered during the impact assessment about utilization of the techniques learned in the trainings like following table. More than 80 % of training participants; Peanut, Pig are currently using the techniques learned from the trainings. The participants to vegetable FFS and Chicken raiser group training who currently using the techniques slightly fall below 80% due to recent completion of the training.

Group	% of respondents who answer YES			
	Vegeta-ble FFS	Peanut grower	Pig raiser	Chicken raiser
Currently utilizing the learning	**66.7**	**88.9**	**94.1**	**75.0**

Resource: Presentation on SIA (Social Impact Assessment) by Ms. Itagaki Keiko

8-2 Achievement of the project purpose

Project Purpose Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation.	1 Yield of quality seed user group members reaches over 80 % of the yield in KADC and rice qualities of 80 % of quality seed user group members are evaluated as quality rice. 2 More than 50 % of FFS participants are better off.

- During the BAPEP evaluation study, it was considered that the Project has achieved its target in terms of yield and quality in 2004. At the same time the study team suggested that the result of 2005 should also considered at the time of project termination.

(1) Yield and rice quality in 2005

- In 2005, most farmers' yield fall below 80 % of KADC's one. The main reason was that serious draught in 2005 wet seasons attacked farmers' field however KADC could keep irrigating in its field pumping water through the season.

Year	varieties	Farmers	KADC	Farmers/ KADC%
2005	Pkarumdoul	2.46t / ha	4.03t / ha	58.56 %
2005	Riang Chey	2.14t / ha	4.65t / ha	46.02 %
2005	Sen Pidao	2.46t / ha	3.58t / ha	68.71 %
2004	Pkarumdoul	3.96t / ha	3.13t / ha	126.5%
2004	Rieang Chey	4.55t / ha	4.51t / ha	100.88%

- According to the rice field assessment in 2005 wet season, more than 80 % of faremrs' rice products using quality seed were evaluated as high quality. The result of assessment is shown below.

Varieties	Cultivation	Number of famrer	Passed %
Pkarumdoul	Transplant	27	97.36%
Pkarumdoul	Direct-seedling	23	82.6%
Riang Chey	Transplant	3	100°
Riang Chey	Direct-seedling	2	50%
Sen Pidao	Transplant	3	100%

(2) Livelihood

2. More than 50% of FFS participants are better off.

During the Project evaluation, the above indicators were discussed as ''the Project has been conducting trainings to the farmers (FFS participants), aiming to improve their farming practices, and eventually make their livelihoods better and stable. At the time of evaluation, however, there was no numerical data available to assess the livelihood aspects, since an impact assessment study is scheduled to be conducted by the Project at the very end of the Project period."

At the end of the project, the impact assessment concluded as followings
(1) Positive impacts on the livelihood of participating farmers were generally confirmed in terms of enhancement, partially of financial and physical capitals, and largely of human and social capitals.
(2) If their continuous endeavors could properly be supported by those who are relevant and concerned, more tangible impacts would be assumed in the future.
(3) Degree or extent of impacts were observed to vary among different groups of participating farmers, attributes for which should be examined in terms of the characteristics of the members, the way in which the activities were carried out, and appropriateness of approaches for intervention.

2. Changes in agricultural activities

2-1 Paddy production

- Due to the scarcity of water in wet season 2005, more than 40% of the respondents had less yield.
- But more than 60% could still obtain increased income from paddy.
- As to the production techniques, seed availability, and appropriate fertilizer application, more than 60% find improvement.
- More members of FWUG and Seed user/producer group find improvement in paddy production. In FGD, they could differentiate the positive impacts of new techniques from the adverse effects of weather conditions.

2-2. Upland crop production

- As only about 30% of the respondents cultivate upland crops, there are not significant

changes observed as a whole.

- Exceptionally, the peanut growers find notably positive changes in their production. They also refer to the merits of reduced production cost in FGD, due to the less amount of seeds used, and less labor requirements for weeding by introducing new techniques.
- Despite of the FFS training by BAPEP, vegetable grower group could not improve much in upland crop production. In FGD, it was shared that some member tried the techniques after the FFS but failed.

2-3. Livestock production

- About 60% of the respondents find no or negative changes in terms of livestock production during BAPEP period.
- The pig raiser group members enjoy positive changes. It was shared in FGD that they could observe faster growth and more weight of the pigs they raise, and that their piggy can be sold at higher price as they are given vaccination.
- Although the chicken raiser group participated in training by BAPEP, only nominal impact is observed. Many of the participants of FGD confessed that they have not applied what they have learned.

2-4. Irrigation management

- The 88% answer that more water is available.
- The 95% find that the information delivery by FWUC / FWUG has been improved.
- The 68% think that they have better operation and maintenance activities.
- Although more than 60% of FWUC/FWUG members see improvement in their annual planning and financial transparency, rest of the respondents do not clearly realize the change.
- In FGD with FWUC leaders, officials and group leaders expressed their appreciation on BAPAP facilitation in check dam, structure and canal repair. They recognized the increased participation of farmers in maintenance work as well as in terms of ISF collection. However, they shared the necessity of further involvement and more active participation of member farmers in irrigation management.

3. Changes in social and personal life

3-1. Knowledge and skills

This aspect is considered as most important change occurred through their participation in BAPEP by many participants of FGD.

- Those who find improvement or increase in terms of;

(1) knowledge and skills on farming : 74%
(2) knowledge on organizational activities: 73%
(3) knowledge on government agricultural policy: 66%

- Those who find no or even negative change in terms of;

(1) business-related knowledge and skills: 62%
(2) knowledge on marketing of their produce: 47%
(3) financial management skills: 41%

3-2. Communication and mobility

- Majority of the respondents realize the increase in;

(1) Contact with government officials: 77%
(2) Communication with people in the same village: 72%
(3) Access to agricultural information: 81%
(4) Access to other information related to daily life: 69%

- In FGD, the participants shared that their neighbors ask what they have learned from BAPEP, and that some are also interested to join training if there would be another opportunity.
- In FGD, some participating farmers reported that their activities are recognized and encouraged by the commune or village authorities.

3-3. Confidence and self-esteem

- In FGD, some groups expressed changes in their social status:

(1) Seed users / producers regard themselves as leading

farmers in the locality.

(2) Pig raisers felt that other people in the community regard them as advanced farmers to consult with.

- Members of the many groups also shared in FGD that they have gained confidence in what they have learned through participation in BAPEP activities, and they can surely teach other people if they are asked to.
- Majority of the members of vegetable FFS and chicken raiser are not as confident as the members of the other groups. They are not sure about what they have learned and may not be able to teach the others even if they are asked.

9. Good practice and lessons learned in BAPEP

(1)Introduction of a partial self-accounting system for sustainability

Battambang Provincial Department of Agriculture has operated three agricultural experiment stations as production farms without having substantial verification experiment or adaptation tests due to limited allocation of operation funds from the ministry. On the other hand, the accounting system is not clear and no report on income and expenses has been made. BAPEP has supported Bek Chan Agricultural Station and newly opened Komping Puoy Agricultural Development Center. At the beginning, a partial self-accounting system was introduced for the expenses of its operation by utilizing income from seed production and paddy production. In addition, with a help of an accounting staff of the agronomy office, a transparent accounting was done. BAPEP provide some inputs to meet the cost of verification tests or demonstrations that are not profitable. There was a small cash flow problem, but its management has been improved and planning ability was highly improved.

(2)Guarantee of ownership of FWUC by sharing cost for facility improvements

BAPEP identified many problems on irrigation facilities through facility inventory survey, interviews and discussions with farmers, and farmers requested for improvements. BAPEP proposed cost sharing about 10% for facility improvements such as concrete pipe installation for turn-outs, check structure, and main canal rehabilitation. By asking some costs to farmers, they don't ask unnecessary or low priority activities, and their ownership was assured by having responsibility of operation and maintenance.

(3)Involvement of local authorities to newly established FWUC

When irrigation system is operated, FWUC is commonly established. However, the boundaries of irrigation zone of lateral canals are not consistent with village administrative boundaries without exceptions. There are very few villagers who understand the functions of FWUC when it is started. It is not so easy to build the capacity of FWUC by supporting its officials and members. It is essential to involve local authorities such as village chiefs or commune chiefs especially for conflict solving or conflict prevention. If village development committee is functional, it is easy to promote irrigated agriculture activities by sharing information on development plans and budget.

(4) Extension of market oriented cultivation technology

Extension of cultivation technology is usually emphasized on production. A very limited number of farmers satisfy with increased production only if the amount of production is far below than their self consumption. Marketing is critically important if there is an extra production or cash crop. Recommendation of crops should pay more attention to market evaluation. BAPEP, for example, facilitated farmers and rice millers when farmer select rice varieties by sharing market information.

(5) Grasping training needs and selection of participants

There is a variation of levels of production needs when introducing crop diversification to rice based farming system zones. Most farmers have high interests in paddy production, and fewer farmers have interests on other crops. On the other hand, technical information providers such as subject matter specialist or extension workers have less experience or accumulated data on other crops. Thus they may be forced to depend on some pilot farmers. It is necessary to conduct precise needs assessment, and there is a need to change training mode for interest-based farmers. It may be essential to conduct introductory training course of farmer field day to screen need-based farmers among unknown participants.

(6) Coordination among concerned agencies by networking

Farmers problems are complex and multi disciplinary issues, and it is difficult to handle those problems with single agency. Thus it should be tackled by coordinating multiple agencies. However, it might be not possible to have coordination by a leading agency as we usually observe sectionalism. BAPEP facilitated to organize and operate Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network (BARN) with a initiative of Provincial Department of Agriculture, and it coordinated their activities by sharing information.

(7)Strong pipe between MAFF and PDA

It is necessary to have strong support from MAFF in terms of clear direction, information flow and budget allocation is an agricultural project is conducted in rural areas. To draw attention of MAFF, it is necessary to provide project information to the central office from PDA. BAPEP tried to have presentations in Technical Working Group on Agriculture and Water, or Food Security Forum under CARD. In addition, visual presentation is very effective to produce video tapes or Power Point Presentation materials with pictures.

(8) Utilization of socio-economic survey

Baseline survey can be dune by hiring consultants, but the implementer of the project have better chances to understand the target area if they are involved in the survey like BAPEP did. BAPEP also conducted social impact assessment even the cooperation period was only three years. It allowed the project to come up with quantitative results of impact with detailed analysis. It might be more useful than ordinary monitoring forms if we conduct such survey, and it could give us more implications for future projects.

10. Minute of Joint Coordinating Committees

10-1 JCC during the first advisory mission on 25, November, 2003
(See the attached printed paper)

10-2 JCC during the second advisory mission on 9. August, 2004.
(See the attached printed paper)

10-3JCC during the joint evaluation mission on 4, August, 2005.
(See the attached printed paper)

Counterpart Training (ANNEX I)
Training in Japan and technical exchange

No.	Name of Counterpart	Present Post	Training in Japan		Technical Exchange	
			Name of Training Course	Duration	Name of Training Course	Duration
1	Mr. Pen Vuth	Director DAALI, MAFF Project Director			Study tour to the Philippines on irrigated agriculture	17 May 2005-26 May 2005
2	Mr. Luot Phoung	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Co-Director				
3	Mr. Cheam Chan Sophorn	Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Co-Director				
4	Mr. Seang Chhourth	Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Manager			Study tour to the Philippines on irrigated agriculture	17 May 2005-26 May 2005
5	Mr. Chhim Vachira	Chief of Agronomy Office (PDA) First Deputy Project Manger	Integrated agriculture and rural development through the participation of local farmers II	22 Jun 2004 - 1 Aug 2004	Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005
6	Mr. Khath Borin	Chief of Komping Puoy Agricultural Development Center (PDA) Second Deputy Project Manger, Cultivation/ Extention	Rice seed production technology	25 Aug 2004 – 13 Oct 2004	Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production Study tour to the Philippines on irrigated agriculture	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005 17 May 2005-26 May 2005
7	Mr. In Sovanmony	Deputy Chief of Agronomy Office (PDA), Chief of Bek Chan Agricultural Station Farm Management	Joint training program in rural development	17 Oct 2004 – 20 Nov 2004	Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005
8	Mr. Nou Tithia	Staff of Agronomy Office (PDA) Farm Management	Vegetable cultivation and experiment methodology	10 May 2005 – 23 Jul 2005	Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23, Feb, 2005-26, Feb, 2005
9	Mr. Tang Say Keath	Deputy Chief of Extension Office (PDA) Cultivation／Extention			Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005

10	Mr. Seang Heng	Staff of Bek Chang Agriculture Station (PDA) Cultivation／Extention			Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005
11	Ms Vy Saven	Staff of Extension Office (PDA) Farmers' Organization ／ Participatory Development			Study tour to Surin Province, Thailand on technology development and extension for irrigated agriculture and diversification of agricultural production	23 Feb 2005-26 Feb 2005
12	Mr. Touch Samnang	Staff of Irrigated Agriculture Office (PDWRAM) Farmers' Organization ／ Participatory Development			Study tour to the Philippines on irrigated agriculture	17 May 2005-26 May 2005
13	Mr. Thong Phala	Vice Chief of Administration Office (PDWRAM) Farmers' Organization／ Participatory Development				

Participants to Technical Exchange to the Philippines on irrigated agriculture (except BAPEP counterpart staff)

14	Mr. Rith Saran	Chief of Farmer Water User Community – Kamping Puoy.	23 Feb. 2005-26 Feb. 2005
15	Mr. Hong Kimsan	Deputy Director, Provincial Dept. of Water Resource and Meteorology- Battambang	23 Feb. 2005-26 Feb. 2005
16	Mr. Khay Soda	Chief of Irrigated Agriculture Office, PDWRAM- Battambang	23 Feb. 2005-26 Feb. 2005
17	Mr. Chhea Bunrith	Deputy Director , Dept. of Planning and International Cooperation, MOWRAM	23 Feb. 2005-26 Feb. 2005
18	Mr. Keo Sovathapheap	Deputy Chief, Office of Farmer Water Users Community Development, Dept. of Irrigated Agriculture, MOWRAM	23 Feb. 2005-26 Feb. 2005

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title: Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP)
Target Area: Kamping Puoy Area (10 villages)
Implementing organization: MAFF and PDAFF

Project Period: 3 years from April 1, 2003
Target Group: Farmers in Kamping Puoy Area (including landless farmers)
Approved by Joint Coordinating Committee Version 3 , August 9, 2004

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATOR	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTION
Overall goal -Farmers' livelihood in Kamping Puoy area becomes stable. -Agricultural productivity in Battambang province is enhanced.	Increased rice production in the area		
Project Purpose Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation.	1 Yield of quality seed user group members reaches over 80 % of the yield in KADC and rice qualities of 80 % of quality seed user group members are evaluated as quality rice. 2 More than 50 % of FFS participants are better off.	-Periodical monitoring survey -Evaluation survey	- The government is continuously stable. - The agricultural policies of the government do not conflict with the project - Serious flood or drought does not take place in Battambang province.
Outputs 0. Situation in the target area is grasped. 1. Rice production technology is improved 2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification) 3. Activities by farmers' groups are promoted	0-1.Outcome of the surveys and assessment 1-1. A system of village level quality seed grower – user group is established. 1-2. Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members. 2-1 Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators. 2-2 Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants. 3-1. Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15. 3-2. More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.	-Surveys and assessment report -Periodical monitoring survey -Evaluation survey	- There are no significant changes in supply-demand balance and prices of agricultural products. - There is no significant hike in purchase prices of agricultural inputs. - There is no significant Irrigation water shortage.

Activities	Inputs	
0-1 Conduct socio-economic survey 0-2 Conduct survey on current situation of the irrigation system 0-3 Conduct survey of agricultural products distribution and marketing 0-4 Enhancement of collaborative linkage with concerned organizations. 0-5 Monitoring of the Project. 1-1 Select the varieties of rice on the basis of farmers' needs. 1-2 Produce quality seeds of selected rice and supply them to farmers. 1-3 Improve rice production technologies (including double cropping, water management, post-harvest techniques) 1-4 Demonstrate the improved rice production technologies in the paddy fields and conduct the training to disseminate them to participating farmers 2-1 Formulate the menu for agricultural diversification (introduction of non-rice crops, small scale aquaculture, animal husbandry) 2-2 Formulate and practice farm management plan with model farmers and cooperators. 2-3 Conduct the training to disseminate farming models 3-1 Support activation of farmer water users community, and conduct the training to strengthen them 3-2 Empower rural women and strengthen farmers' group activities. 3-3 Conduct the training for the government officers concerned about participatory development.	**1. Japanese side** - Long-term experts (4 persons) Chief Advisor/ Farm management Coordinator/Training Cultivation/ Extension Farmers organization/Participatory development (Some of the specialized fields will be shared among the four experts.) - Short-term experts - Equipment - C/P training - A part of local cost **2. Cambodian side** - C/P (at least 6 persons), extension workers, administrative staff Agricultural station and its farm - Office space, training facilities - Running expenses	- C/P and extension workers who the Project has trained are continuously stationed for the Project. - Serious flood or drought does not take place in the Target Area. - Enough water resources are reserved for the irrigation beneficiary area.. - CARDI produces breeder and foundation seeds continuously. - Rural credit programs are available in the Target Area. **Preconditions** -Coordination between the Japanese government and the related donors such as FAO, is made to mutually understand the project purpose and activities

5. Plan of operation and result (Excel file)

Progress report PO-0

Plan of Operation						Progress of Activities		Suggestions for future activities	Achievement (%)
0. Situation in the target area is grasped.		Implementation, FY			Officer in charge	Detailed Implemented Activities	Output		
Major category	Activities	2003	2004	2005					
0-1 Conduct socio-economic survey	0-1-1 Preliminary interview to key informants				All staff	Interview was conducted to village chiefs and other key informants.	The results were utilized for questionnaire.		100
	0-1-2 Preparation of questionnaire format and pretest				All staff	Questionnaire was parepared and pretested.	Questionnaire was reviewed according to the pretest results.		100
	0-1-3 Interviwing village households				All staff	319 households were interviewed.	Interview results of 284 households were collected.		100
	0-1-4 Date encoding, analysis and report writing				All staff	All data were encoded and analized.	A baseline report was published.		100
0-2 Conduct survey on current situation of the irrigation system	0-2-1 Survey of irrigation facilities				Phala Somnang	Irrigation facilities were surveyed and facility improvement was recommended.	A check structure was constructed by cost sharing. A trial land size survey was done by FWUC.	FWUC include facility improvement in their annual plan, and implementation	100
	0-2-2 Survey on water management system				Somnang	Water distribution was planned. Two water management model sites were selected.	Water was delivered according to the plan and monitored. Water flow was improved by having farm ditches.	Water distribution may be revised for improvement, especially for dry season.	100
0-3 Conduct survey of agricultural products distribution and marketing	0-3-1 Survey of rice marketing				Vachira, Borin, Sovanmony, Thitia	Market study was conducted for market potential.	Rice standard was identified for better marketting.	Market matching may be improved in PO-1.	100
	0-3-2 Survey on agri-business potential				Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	Market study was conducted for market potential. Market price was re-surveyed.	Some farm products were recommended for production.	Access of farmers to the markets should be improved by providing more information.	100
0-4 Enhancement of collaborative linkage with concerned organizations.	0-4-1 Supporting Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network				Chhoeruth, Vachira	BARN general meetings were conducted 3 times. Two technical committees were formed for discussion.	NGO s actively participated in BARN and the importance of BARN is recognized.	Coordination should be enhanced with more participating organizations.	70
	0-4-2 Strengthen research, development and extension linkage				Chhoeruth, Vachira	Some research findings were fedback to farmers.	Counterparts recognized the importance of research and extention linkages. A seminar on direct seedeing research with University of Tokyo was held by inviting extension staffs.	Research and extension linkage should be controlled by PDA.	60
0-5 Monitoring of the Project.	0-5-1 Monitoring of impact at farmers' level				All staff	Reactions of farmers were monitored by sections. Impact Assessment was conducted., and reported in Battambang.	Monitoring results were fedback to activities. Impact assessment results were reported in Battambang.	Impanct assessment should be conducted in the 3rd year.	100
	0-5-2 Monitoring of the Project management by Steering Committee and Joint Coordinating Committee				Chhoeruth, Vachira	6 steering committees and 3JCC were conducted.	Meeting results were fedback to activities.	Committees are continued.	100
Sustainability	(0-1) The initial survey was completed.								
	(0-2) The initial survey was completed.								
	(0-3) The initial survey was completed.								
	(0-4) BARN activites should be generated by the initiative of the province. PDA should act on the strengthening as an organization.								
	(0-5) N/A								

Achievement of the Project Activities

Progress report PO-1

Plan of Operation						Progress of Activities		achievement (%)
1.Rice production technology is improved		Implementation			Officer in charge	Detailed Implementated Activities	Output	
Major category	Activities	2003	2004	2005				
1-1Select the varieties of rice on the basis of farmer needs	1-1-1Collect available varieties	■			Mr.Kath Borin	Local varieties from neighbor farmers were collected. Promising varieties from CARDI were collected. (June 2004)	13of local varieties and 16 of CARDI breeded varieties were collected	100%
	1-1-2 Demonstration of good varieties	■	■	■	Kath Borin/Sing Heng	Varieties were demonstrated in wet season in 2003, dry season and wet season in 2004 and dry season in 2005.	3 years data of Growth and yield are accumulated.	100%
	1-1-3 Survey on cultivated varieties in target area	■			Kath Borin/Sing Heng	Cultivated varieties in the target area were investigated in the base line survey in August 2003.	Locally cultivated varieties were figured out.	100%
	1-1-4Field meeting to select good varieties	■	■	■	Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Demonstration fields of 1-1-2 were opened to farmers. Fair was carried out and a debriefing session on the investigation results were carried out to inform farmers about varieties.	3 varieties: Phka Rumdoul, Riang Chey, Senpidao were selected by good seed user farmers.	100%
	1-1-5cultivation of selected good varieties by participate farmer		■	■	Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Cultivation was conducted by the good seed user farmer group in wet season in 2004 and 2005.	Cultivation of selected varieties ware conducted by 18 out of 19 participants in 2004 and 46 out of 69 farmer in 2005.	100%
1-2Produce quality seed of selected rice and supply them to farmer	1-2-1Improve production of quality seed in KADC	■	■	■	Kath Borin/Sing Heng	Seed production was conducted in wet season in 2003, wet and dry seasons in 2004 and wet season in 2005	harvest seed at wet season in 2003, wet and dry seasons in 2004 and wet season in2005	100%
	1-2-2Survey on seed supply situation in the target area	■			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Circumstances on seed supply in the target area were investigated in March 2004.	Investigation results were put together for the reference to select a target area forming a good seed user group, and its seed circulation system.	100%
	1-2-3Improve of good seed production by farmer level		■	■	Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	OJT on seed production for the farmers selected from the good seed user farmers was carried out from June 2004 (4person) and 2005 (6person(4 person continue from 2004 and 2person newly selected in 2005)).	All seed grower passed the inspection in 2004. All seed grower passed the inspection except 2 person fail to produce quality seed becouse of drout damage.	100%
1-3Improve rice production skills (including double cropping, water management, post-harvest techniques)	1-3-1Survey on rice cultivation system in the target area	■	■		Kath Borin/Than Senkieth/Sing Heng	Yield of approximately 30 farmers was investigated when harvesting wet season crops in 2003. Investigation on cultivation was also conducted.	Data on current situation of rice cultivation technology were obtained.	100%
	1-3-2Experiments on rice cultivation	■	■	■	Kath Borin/Sing Heng	Fertilizer application and cultivation density experiment were conducted in wet season 2003, dry season 2004, wet season 2004, dry season 2005. and wet season 2005	Growth and yield data on cultivation experiment were obtained. Collecting 3-year data for improving cultivation technology.	100%

(including double cropping, water management, post-harvest techniques)	1-3-5Establish standard of double cropping system in target area (Make cultivation Calendar)			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Based on CARDI recommended technology, results from the variety demonstration fields and test fields, a tentative cultivation guide line was compiled. Implementation situation of the participant farmers were monitored.	Data on implementation situation of the farmers were obtained. Compiling a simple cultivation guide line for the farmers based on investigation results. And making cultivation calendar based on the gidline.	100%
1-4Demonstration on improved cultivation techniques	1-4-1Demonstration on improved cultivation techniques			Kath Borin/Sing Heng/Tang Senkhiet	In wet season 2003, dry and wet seasons of 2004 and 2005. cultivation based on cultivation standards was conducted in KADC. In 1-3-4 FFS, model cultivation was carried out by the model farmers selected fro participant farmers.	Cultivation by the model farmers were observed at FFS by paticipant farmer.	100%
	1-4-2Survey extension system in target area			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Documents on extension activities were collected.	Several training materials on extension activities were collected and utilized in 1-3-4 activities.	100%
	1-4-3Select target farmer group			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Starting from May 2004, participant farmers for the good seed users group were recruited.	19 participants in 2004, and 51 new participants in 2005 were obtained.	100%
	1-3-4 Training in Farmer's field school			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Rice cultivation techniques was instructed to the participant farmers in the good seed users group at FFS in 2004 and 2005.	Certificates were given to the 19 out of 19 participants in 2004 and 31 out of 50 participants.	100%
	1-4-5Farmers practice in their fields			Kath Borin/Than Senkieth	Participant farmers in the good seed used group cultivated good seeds in 2004 and 2005. Field assessment on purity was practiced	Number of farmers who practiced cultivation using good seed was 18 in 2004 and 46 in 2005 as shown in 1-1-5. Avarage yield of farmer was PRD:3.96t/ha and RC:4.55 in 2004 and PRD2.37t/ha, RC:2.14t/ha and SPD:2.64t /ha in 2005. 58 field was evaluated as high purity rice by field assessment in 2005.	100%

Sustainability	1-1 At present, participant farmers select varieties on their own decision and it is highly likely that the varieties are adopted sustainably. In the future, the needs for the adopted varieties may change due to the change in external factor conditions. In such a case, in order to reflect farmers' needs to the seed production system, enhancing the farmers group, and maintaining sustainability of the activities of the registered seed production organization such as KADC are necessary.
	1-2 Technically, seed production by KADC is expected to be conducted by C/P with their initiatives. However, it is necessary to secure the budget of the agricultural department to pay allowance for the KADC staff. In order to continue sustainable seed production for the good seed user group members, enhancement of the group and development of the market of the good quality rice grown from the good seeds are necesarry.
	1-3 At the present stage, C/P can take initiative to conduct variety demanstration and investigation on variety characters technically. It is necessary to secure the budget to pay the cost of variety exhibition including allowances for staff. Same things are necessary regarding the cultivation tests.
	1-4 In order to maintain the extension system of FFS, which allocates agricultural department staff as instructors, it is necessary for the agricultural bureau to secure the budget for salaries. In order to transfer technologies among farmers in the farmers group, it is necesarry to enhance the group and secure the market.

Achievement of the Project Activities

Progress report PO-2

Plan of Operation				Progress of Activities		Achievement (%)
2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved. (including crop diversification)		Implementation	Officer in charge	Detailed Implementated Activities	Output	
Major category	Activities	2003 2004 2005				
2-1 Formulate the menu for agricultura diversification (introduction of non-rice crops, small scale aquaculture, animal husbandary	2-1-1 Examine crop diversification potential		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2003 July, Market study was conducted for market potential. Interview was done in the villages. Germination test was	Village characteristics on crops were identified. Some seeds with defects were identified.	90
	2-1-2 Study on profitability of diversified farm production		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 March,profitability was examined for rice, peanut and mung bean. Seminar was conduoted for produoing profitable	High labor cost was identified. High risk of mung bean production was identified.	90
	2-1-3 Formulate alternative farm production activities		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 January, cropping pattern was identified for several items.	Cropping calendar was made for selected crops. Farm management guideline was made.	90
2-2 Formulate and practice farm management plan with model farmes and cooperators.	2-2-1 Selection of model farmers and cooperators		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 February, 5 cooperators were selected in the first year and 1 more cooperator was added in the 2nd year.	1 cooperator has condunted FFS as a farmer instructor. One farmer cooperated for trial.	90
	2-2-2 Conduct visioning workshops with model farmers		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 March, 1 Visioning workshop was conducted after field visit.	Every cooperator came up with annual plan.	80
	2-2-3 Improvement of home gardens of model farmers		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2005 February, no good home garden model was not identified.	Home garden requires water resources for dry season.	10
	2-2-4 Impovenent of secondary crop production		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	Dry season peanut was tried in Bek Chan Station.	Peanut production is demonstrated.	90
	2-2-5 Improvement of animal and poultry production		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia, OAHP	In 2004 July, Conducted 1 pig group training and 2 chicken group trainings with OAHP, 2 pig training was conducted by	Some farmers introduced techniques after field visits. Follow up activities were	80
	2-2-6 Trainers' training of cooperators		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia, OAHP	In 2004 September, conduoted trainings for Village Livestock Agents with a NGO.	Two VLA started group training for naighboring farmers.	70
2-3 Conduct the trainings to disseminate farming models	2-3-1 Selection of participating farmers		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	Participating farmers for trainings were selected.	Standard selection method was formed. Some participants were selected for FFD.	90
	2-3-2 Excahange visit of farmers		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 December, Exchange visits to model farmers were conducted.	Larning by seeing is found to be effeotive. Four times FFD were conducted.	90
	2-3-3 Conduct field days and Farmers Field School (FFS)		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 October,1 FFS was conducted on sweet pepper production.	Participating farmers obtained practical skill of compost making and nutural pestioide. FFD were	60
	2-3-4 Monitoring and improvement of farm management of participating		Vachira, Sovanmony, Thitia	In 2004 November, monitoring of group activity is conducted for pig raisers.	The group try to improve pig feed. Follow up activities were conducted.	70
Sustainability	(2-1) As one of important functions of Bek Chan Station, verification experiments will be continued. There is no technical difficulties to conduct experiments, but there may be difficulties to pay for labor cost due to extra care for experiments.					
	(2-2)There is a significant shortage of irrigation water and it is difficult to recommend seconday crops on large area for dry seasons. Other activities as small scale vegetable cultivation can be followed up by counterparts. It may be too early to be hundled by farmers' groups themselves.					
	(2-3)Training activities may not be continued unless PDA assures the fund for trainings.					

Achievement of the Project Activities

Progress report PO-3

Plan of Operation						Progress of Activities		Achievement
3. Activities by farmer's group are promoted		Fiscal Year			Officials in charge	Detailed Implemented Activities	Output	
Major category	Activities	2003	2004	2005				(%)
3-1 Support activation of farmer water users community	3-1-1 Water distribution planning and monitoring water flows				PDWRAM, Mr.Somnang	Water deliver plan in wet season 2004 implemented. Monitoring water management in 16FWUG conducted. Water distribution plan of dry season 2006 prepared. Workshops on cultivation & water distribution schedule. Monitoring water flow & land preparation.	Water received easier based on the plan. Conflict among farmers reduced. 701 ha planned (in 16FWUG) as area of 2006 dry season cultivation and the water delivered according to the plan.	70
	3-1-2 Rehabilitation and maintenance of irrigation facilities (1st year by cost sharing, 2nd & 3rd year autonomously by FWUC budget)				PDWRAM, Mr.Somnang, Mr.Phala	M7/9 check structure (farmers contribution 10%,870$), Setting 103 concrete pipes(9FWUG), Construction of M17 soil check. repair embankment of main canal(M3-M11). Bush clearing along main canal, secondary canals, tertiary (WFP) canals and farm ditches. Proposals of repair/maintenance work by FWUG prepared and finalized as annual plan.	Convenience of intake water improved, maintenance of canals became easier.Those results led activation of FWUC. FWUC/G with members implemented bush clearing 87% before starting water distribution in dry season.	100
	3-1-3 Development of model area M17, M7-4				PDWRAM, Mr.Somnang	Map&Inventory prepared (M7-4: 37.5ha, M17:52.07ha), construction of farm ditches(6FD+4FD, total length 4.5km completed), guiding maintenance and water management by group. FD group leaders and the members repaired farm ditches and tertiary (FWP) canals and the members cultivate dry season rice 2006.	The importance of farm ditch and the management by group was understood and implemented. ISF collection successfully implemented. Many of them can get enough water smoothly.	78
	3-1-4 Strengthen transparency of FWUC accounting system				Mr.Somnang, Mr.Phala	Annual action plan Y.2005(2973$), OJT of implementation of the plan and finance. ISF collection of wet season 2004 implemented. Area measurement for better ISF collection was conducted by FWUC/FWUG/PDWRAM in M19-1. FWUC made accounting reports (trimester, annual). Workshop on annual plan Y.2006. FWUC made the rules on incentives for ISF collectors. ISF payment of FWUG officials.	Transparancy of FWUC plan& accounting improved. ISF record in 14FWUG and accounting report of FWUC prepared(4,600$,46%). Inventory of M19-1 was prepared. The accounting reports was submitted to org. concerned (PDWRAM, Commune, FWUG, FAO/GVC). Annual budget plans prepared by all FWUG (action plan). 2004 ISF payment of officials completed 92% of 25 unpaid. Agreement by cultivators on full amount of ISF payment for dry season	80
	3-1-5 Strengthen good linkage in information distribution system				Mr.Phala, Mr.Somnang,	Setting 12 information boards by cost sharing, Strengthening collaboration with local authority, study tour(Prey Nup, Baray). PDWRAM conduct monthly meeting with FWUC. Participation by PDWRAM/ Commune to meetings held by FWUC in KPP area. Decision / information were spread by information board. 1st deputy of N2-9 in Poy Svay village was elected.	Collaboration for information delivery/organizational management is gradually constructed. Good cooperation/ support by PDWRAM. FWUC activities could be known by stakeholders. N2-9 has 4 officials (1 in PSV and 3 in KPC) and it makes their coordination with FWUC/ members easier.	70
	3-1-6 Dissemination internal regulation of FWUC				Mr.Phala, Mr.Somnang	Examining critical issues of regulation, poster dissemination, OJT for problem shooting. Files on rules & formats of administration work prepared and disseminated to FWUC/FWUG.	Patrol committee formulated by cooperation with local authority to prevent from illegal action. FWUC / FWUG can utilize the formats for more autonomous & transparent administration work.	70
3-2 Empower Rural women and strengthen farmer's group activities	3-2-1 Support women/ youth to get knowledge and technique on agricultural food processing				Mrs.Saven, Mr.Sovanomony	monthly training 99 times(10villages x 8 people=80 target people), Training for trainers (TOT) 7 times(2 leaders/village), Food processing contest conducted. Interviewed about existing Saving groups and conducted a coordination meeting with CCSF saving activities. Arranged food processing	Participants could (1)apply the technique and knowledge for their family consumption or (2)selling, (3)share the technique with neighbors. 10 members from 3 villages(OPM, TKR, TMY) attended the meeting with CCSF and 5 of them started the saving activities.	80

	3-2-1 Formulate women group and develop leadership to strengthen social safety net in rural area				Mrs.Saven,	Identifying potential leaders and formulateing group through monthly meeting, Participatory action planning. Strengthen linkage between groups. - The 7th Training for trainers (TOT) times on food processing, exchanged experiences from village to village. Conducted study tour to Pursat province. Edited recipe book of food processing with lessons achieved by experiences in KPP and disseminated it to leaders.	Leaders identified in each village and further activation of group activity expected by the members. - Leaders in each village were identified clearly and the relationship among leaders strengthened. Participants of study tour could teach other members in each village about banana chips. Some of them could sell it (OPM, TKR). Leaders are expected to utilize the books to remind their knowledge and by themselves and teach others on food processing.	70
3-3 training for officers concerned about participatory development	3-3-1 OJT for CP, 3-3-2 Making teaching material (video) on facilitation skill				Mrs.Saven, Mr.Somnang, Mr.Phala	OJT through activities in PO3-1 and PO3-2. Recording the process by video taking. Made video (DVD) on introducing 'Facilitation Process of Group Forming' as a training material for participatory development and introduced it at the seminar (of Impact Assessment).	Facilitation skill of CPs improved. The importance of facilitation and the activities implemented by BAPEP could be recognized by NGOs and concerned departments in Battambang Province.	100
Sustainability	(3-1) Organizational strengthening in FWUC/FWUG has been done smoothly but gradually. The ability of organizational management, accounting, water delivering in FWUC, however, are still unstable and weak because of less experiences through OJT so far (because of draughts in 2005) as mentioned above. Daily OJT at least for 2 more seasons under cooperation with PDWRAM & SPFS/FAO is highly needed for sustainable management of FWUC.							
	(3-2) Small scale food processing activities can be sustained by members in each village because all of the activities have been done based on participant's capacity of skill, finance and management. Besides, Promotion of the activity to local authority also was done through contest etc. to be recognized/supported by local community. But regular visit and facilitation is still needed to realize their further needs such as 'formulate women's cooperatives', 'saving group' or 'bigger marketing of proccessed food by group' because the ability, needs and purpose are still not uniform among members and leaders.							
	(3-3) Mainly implemented for CP in charge of farmer organization through On the Job Training(OJT). The both CPs learnt by doing about the appropriate attitude against farmers, semi-structured interview and management of participatory workshop. Flexibility in the way of solving problem, adequate time management and much more facilitation skills, however, have not been experienced enough. More experiences for them are needed. Utilization of teaching material(video) is supportive for CP to spread their method to other officials.							

Inputs list: Japanese experts (long term and short term), counterpart training, equipment, project operation cost, building and facility construction and rehabilitation.

Dispatch of Japanese Experts

Long-term Japanese Experts

No.	Name of Expert	Field	Period of Assignment						
			From	To	Remarks	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Mr Tokida Kunihiro	Chief Advisor/Farm Management	1, April, 2003	31, March, 2006		———	———	———	———
2	Mr Kojima Nobuki	Cultivation/Extention	1, April, 2003	31, March, 2006		———	———	———	———
3	Ms Oguni Kazuko	Farmers' Organization/Participatory Developm	9. September, 2003	31, March, 2006			———	———	———
4	Mr Hamano Mitsuru	Coordinator/Training	1, April, 2003	31, March, 2006		———	———	———	———

Short-term Japanese Experts

No.	Name		Field	Period of Assignment						
				From	To	Remarks	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Ms	Hattori Tomoko	Rural Socio-Economy	1, April, 2003	26, September,2003		—			
2	Mr	Tanioka Kiyoshi	Marketing	15, Jun, 2003	13, July, 2003		–			
3	Mr	Kanaya Tomohiro	Irrigation	16, August, 2003	6, September, 2003		–			
4	Mr	Kodama Masayuki	Irrigation	14, February, 2004	8, April, 2004			—		
5	Mr	Yoshii Kenichiro	Farm Management	20,September, 2004	31, March, 2006				——	——
6	Mr	Itagaki Keiko	Social Impact Assessment	14, February, 2006	6, March, 2006					–

Assignment of Counterpart and Training in Japan

Note: In case a counterpart's employment is temporary, enter "*" in Remarks

No.	Name of Counterpart	Field	Present Post Post at assignment time	Remarks	Period of Assignment						Training in Japan		
					From	To	2003	2004	2005	2006	Year	Name of Training Course	Duration
1	Mr. Pen Vuth		Director DAALI, MAFF Project Director		2003. April	2006. March							
2	Mr. Luot Phoung		Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Co-Director		2003. April	2005. April							
3	Mr. Cheam Chan Sophorn		Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Co-Director		2005. April	2006. March							
4	Mr. Seang Chhourth		Deputy Director of Provincial Department of Agriculture, Battambang Project Manager		2003. April	2006. March							
5	Mr. Chhim Vachira		Chief of Agronomy Office (PDA) First Deputy Project Manger		2003. April	2006. March					2004	Integrated agriculture and rural development through the participation of local farmers II	1.5 month
6	Mr. Khath Borin		Chief of Komping Puoy Agricultural Development Center (PDA) Second Deputy Project Manger, Cultivation/ Extention		2003. April	2006. March					2004	Rice seed production technology	1.4 month
7	Mr. In Sovanmony		Deputy Chief of Agronomy Office (PDA) Chief of Bek Chan Agricultural Station Farm Management		2003. April	2006. March					2004	Joint training program in rural development	1.2 month
8	Mr. Nou Tithia		Staff of Agronomy Office (PDA) Farm Management		2003. August	2006. March					2005	Vegetable cultivation and experiment methodology	2.5 month
9	Mr. TangSay Keath		Deputy Chief of Extension Office (PDA) Cultivation / Extention		2003. April	2006. March							
10	Mr. Seang Heng		Staff of Bek Chang Agriculture Station (PDA) Cultivation / Extention		2003. April	2006. March							
11	Ms. Vy Saven		Staff of Extension Office (PDA) Farmers' Organization / Participatory Development		2003. April	2006. March							
12	Mr. Touch Samnang		Staff of Irrigated Agriculture Office (PDWRAM) Farmers' Organization / Participatory Development		2004. March	2006. March							
13	Mr. Thong Phala		Vice Chief of Administration Office (PDWRAM) Farmers' Organization / Participatory Development		2003. August	2006. March							

Provision of Equipment by Japanese Side

Note:

R/P:Route of Procurement : E: Techinical equipment from Japan、J:Equipment for Expert、L:Equipment of local activities

D: Equipment under the facility construction

Frequency of Use : A: Always - B: Often - C: Sometimes

Condition : A:Good, B: Fair, C: Bad

Equipments budget type in reference No: Expert Equipment(A)、Grant Equipment(B)、Local Equipment(C)、Facility construction(D)

Place of storage: Beck Chang(B) / Farm management(F), P/C (P), Agronomy(A), Farmers Organization(O), Meeting Room(M), Dormitory (D), Garage1-4(G1,G2,G3,G4), Storage1-2 (S1,S2), Ground Floor (GF), Training Room (T)

: Komping Puoy(K)/Office1-2 (O1, O2), Storage1-3(S1,S2,S3), Kitchen(K), Training Room (T),

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	C	001	3	4	18	White Board 1.2*2.4	Thailand		L	1	$19.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	002	3	4	18	White Board 1.2*1.8	Thailand		L	1	$15.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	003	3	4	18	White Board 1.2*1.8	Thailand		L	1	$15.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	004	3	4	12	Regulator	Taiwan	LIKOG	L	1	$35.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	005	3	4	30	Book Shelve(1 Set)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$130.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	006	3	4	30	Fan	HATARI	HT9661	L	1	$30.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	007	3	4	30	Fan	HATARI	HT9661	L	1	$30.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	008	3	5	6	15 Drams Cabinet	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$72.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	009	3	5	6	Cabinet Locker (L)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$78.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	010	3	5	7	FAX/TEL	Sharp	FO-1530	L	1	$260.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	011	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	012	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	013	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	014	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	015	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	016	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	017	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	018	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	019	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	020	3	5	12	Chair			L	1	$12.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	021	3	5	12	Office Desk 1.6*0.7			L	1	$150.00		B	C	A	A	
03	C	022	3	5	12	Office Desk 1.2*0.6			L	1	$100.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	023	3	5	12	Office Desk 1.2*0.6			L	1	$100.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	024	3	5	12	Office Desk 1.2*0.6			L	1	$100.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	025	3	5	12	Office Desk 1.2*0.6			L	1	$100.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	026	3	5	12	Regulator 2000W	Taiwan	LIKOG	L	1	$33.00		B	-	A	C	Broken/Disposed
03	C	027	3	5	12	Regulator 1500W	Taiwan	LIKOG	L	1	$27.00		B	-	A	C	Broken/Disposed

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	C	028	3	5	12	Regulator 1500W	Taiwan	LIKOG KA 1AS5	L	1	$27.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	029	3	5	12	Regulator 1500W	LIKOG/JAPAN	SC 1500W	L	1	$27.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	030	3	5	16	Book Shelve (1 Set)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$130.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	031	3	5	16	Book Shelve Glass/wood	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	032	3	5	16	Book Shelve Glass/wood	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	033	3	5	16	Return desk	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$45.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	034	3	5	16	Return desk	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$45.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	035	3	5	16	Return desk	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$45.00		B	F	A	A	
03	A	036	3	5	15	IBM note book computer ThinkpadR32	IBM	Think Pad R32 2658	J	1		¥262,000	B	O	A	A	
03	A	037	3	5	15	Printer PSC2150	HP	PSC2150	J	1		¥44,200	B	—	A	C	Repairment
03	A	038	3	5	15	Office Professional	Microsoft	Office XP Professional	J	1		¥71,000	B	O	A	A	
03	A	039	3	5	15	Transformer CTR-0150W	Chuuri	CTR-0150W	J	1		¥19,000	B	O	C	A	
03	A	040	3	5	15	IBM note book computer ThinkpadR32	IBM	Think Pad R32 2658	J	1		¥265,000	B	F	A	A	
03	A	041	3	5	15	Portable Printer	Canon	BJ-M40	J	1		¥47,800	B	A	A	A	
03	A	042	3	5	15	Office Professional	Microsoft	Office XP Professional	J	1		¥71,000	B	F	A	A	
03	A	043	3	5	15	Transformer CTR-0150W	Chuuri	CTR-0150W	J	1		¥24,000	B	A	C	A	
03	A	044	3	5	15	Electronic Balance	A&D Co. Ltd	EK-600H	J	1		¥93,400	B	A	C	A	
03	A	045	3	5	15	Moisture tester	Kett Japan	AC08299	J	1		¥205,800	B	A	C	A	
03	A	046	3	5	15	Color Chart	FUJIHIRA	Color chart(Rice)	J	1		¥25,000	B	A	A	A	
03	A	047	3	5	15	Grain Sample Divider	Fuji Kinzoku	Kinbunkei	J	1		¥189,000	B	A	C	A	
03	A	048	3	5	15	Hydrometer	○Waka 若		J	1		¥42,580	B	A	C	A	
03	A	049	3	5	15	IBM note book computer ThinkpadR32	IBM	Think Pad R32 2658	J	1		¥259,800	B	A	A	A	
03	A	050	3	5	15	Printer PSC2150	HP	PSC2150	J	1		¥43,000	B	P	A	A	
03	A	051	3	5	15	Office Professional	Microsoft	Office XP Professional	J	1		¥68,000	B	A	A	A	
03	A	052	3	5	15	Transformer CTR-0150W	Chuuri	CTR-0150W	J	1		¥23,000	B	A	C	A	
03	A	053	3	5	15	Cassette Tape Recorder	AIWA	TP-S70	J	1		¥5,500	B	A	B	A	
03	A	054	3	5	15	Cassette Tape Recorder	AIWA	TP-S70	J	1		¥5,500	B	A	B	A	
03	A	055	3	5	15	IBM desk top computer ThinkPad Net Vista	IBM	Net Vista A30p 8311-48J	J	1		¥140,000	B	P	A	A	
03	A	056	3	5	15	Printer PSC2150	HP	PSC2150	J	1		¥45,000	B	–	A	C	Broken/Disposed
03	A	057	3	5	15	Office Professional	Microsoft	Office XP Professional	J	1		¥69,600	B	P	A	A	
03	A	058	3	5	15	DVD-RAM/RW Drive	IBM	22P-6970	J	1		¥44,000	B	P	A	A	

Reference No			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	A	059	3	5	15	Transformer CTR-0150W	Chuuri	CTR-0150W	J	1		¥22,000	B	P	C	A	
03	A	060	3	5	15	Cassette Tape Recorder	AIWA	TP-S70	J	1		¥7,000	B	P	B	A	
03	A	061	3	5	15	Cassette Tape Recorder	AIWA	TP-S71	J	1		¥7,000	B	P	B	A	
03	A	062	3	5	15	Digital Camera	Matsushita	DMC-FI	J	1		¥56,000	B	F	A	A	
03	A	063	3	5	15	Digital Camera	Matsushita	DMC-FI	J	1		¥56,000	B	F	A	A	
03	A	064	3	5	15	Digital Video Camera	Victor	GR-DVX6K	J	1		¥108,000	B	P	A	A	
03	A	065	3	5	15	IBM 15inch LCD monitor	IBM	T560 6656-HG2	J	1		¥73,500	B	P	A	A	
03	C	066	3	5	20	UPS	POWERSUN	PS 1200	L	1	$83.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	067	3	5	20	Yaphone (Internet Telephone)	RFC Dis. Pte, Ltd	100-4001	L	1	$25.00		B	P	C	A	
03	A	068	3	5	16	Pot, 30pcs (10Boxs)			J	10		¥154,000	B	P	A	-	Expendable
03	C	069	3	5	28	UPS	POWERSUN	PS 1200	L	1	$83.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	070	3	5	30	ADSL Lauter	China	HPD748	L	1	$154.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	071	3	6	19	Air picture	USA	6381-A1-302	L	1	$252.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	072	3	8	6	Office Desk	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$45.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	073	3	8	11	Generator small			L	1	$280.00		K	S1	B	A	
03	C	074	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	075	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	076	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	077	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	078	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	079	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	080	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$100.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	081	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$70.00		B	F	A	A	
04	C	082	3	8	18	Office desk			L	1	$70.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	083	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	084	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	085	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	086	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	087	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	088	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	F	A	A	
03	C	089	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	090	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	091	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	092	3	8	18	Office chair (wood)			L	1	$15.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	093	3	9	13	Pick up track Silver	FORD	UR02EA 4x4 Double Cab	L	1	$19,500.00		B	G3	A	A	
03	B	094	3	9	13	Pick up track Red	FORD	UR02EA 4x4 Double Cab	L	1	$19,500.00		B	G1	A	A	

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	B	095	3	9	13	Pick up track White	FORD	UM88EAB 4x2 Double Cab	L	1	$12,500.00		B	G2	A	A	
03	B	096	3	9	9	Motorbike DT 125A	YAMAHA	3TT-132335	L	1	$3,000.00		B	S1	C	A	
03	B	097	3	9	9	Motorbike DT 125B	YAMAHA	3TT-132351	L	1	$3,000.00		B	S1	C	A	
03	B	098	3	9	9	Motorbike DT 125C	YAMAHA	3TT-132321	L	1	$3,000.00		B	S1	C	A	
03	B	099	3	9	15	Motorbike Suzuki D	SUZUKI	FD-110XCSD	L	1	$940.00		B	S1	C	A	
03	B	100	3	9	15	Motorbike Suzuki E	SUZUKI	FD-110XCSD	L	1	$940.00		B	S1	C	A	
03	B	101	3	8	8	Copy Machine	FUJI XEROX	VIVACE-340	L	1	$4,854.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	102	3	8	28	Desk top PC(DVD RW)	IBM	68241SA KHPF69A	L	1	$1,001.50		B	O	A	A	
03	B	103	3	8	28	Desk top PC(DVD ROM)	IBM	68241SA KHPF75X	L	1	$1,001.50		B	O	A	A	
03	B	104	3	8	8	Microsoft Office Professional	Microsoft Corp.	X08-84836	L	1	$390.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	105	3	8	8	Microsoft Office Professional	Microsoft Corp.	X08-84836	L	1	$390.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	106	3	8	28	Printer	Hewlett-packard	IEEE-1284-B	L	1	$135.00		B	F	A	A	
03	B	107	3	8	28	Printer	Hewlett-packard	IEEE-1284-B	L	1	$135.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	108	3	9	22	Generator: 18KW	KUBOTA	KJ-T180VX	L	1	$7,112.50		K	S2	A	A	
03	B	109	3	9	23	Generator: 23KW	KUBOTA	KJ-T230FX	L	1	$9,937.50		B	S1	A	A	
03	B	110	3	8	28	Pomp	KAWASAKI	FG-230	L	1	$211.50		K	S1	A	A	
03	B	111	3	8	22	Sprayer		LS-30	L	1	$327.00		K	S1	A	A	
03	B	112	3	8	28	Refrigerator	Sharp	SJ-K21P	L	1	$305.00		B	A	A	A	
03	B	113	3	8	28	Refrigerator	Sharp	SJ-K21P	L	1	$305.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	114	3	9	23	OHP	Da-Lite USA	G-200-LC	L	1	$297.00		B	M	C	A	
03	B	115	3	9	23	LCD Projector	Sony	VPL-CS6	L	1	$1,660.98		B	P	B	A	
03	B	116	3	8	28	Screen for Projector	Consul-USA	Draper	L	1	$180.00		B	M	B	A	
03	B	117	3	8	28	TV	Sharp	21B-S10	L	1	$220.00		B	M	B	A	
03	B	118	3	8	28	Video	Sharp	VC-A50	L	1	$98.00		B	M	B	A	
03	B	119	3	9	23	Speaker	Alesis	Monitor One MK2	L	1	$159.00		B	P	B	A	
03	B	120	3	9	23	Speaker	Alesis	Monitor One MK2	L	1	$159.00		B	P	B	A	
03	B	121	3	9	11	Microphone	AARON	AR2100	L	1	$55.00		B	P	B	A	
03	B	122	3	9	11	Microphone	AARON	AR2100	L	1	$55.00		B	P	B	A	
03	B	123	3	9	23	Amplifier	Alesis	RA300	L	1	$318.00		B	P	B	A	
03	A	124	3	9	12	Rap top PC	Hewlett-packard	Compaq nx9010	J	1	$1,650.00		B	O	A	A	
03	A	125	3	9	12	Microsoft Office Professional	Microsoft Corp.	X08-84836	J	1	$390.00		B	P	A	A	
03	A	126	3	9	12	Adobe Acrobat 6.0 Win	Adobe		J	1	$345.00		B	P	A	A	
03	D	127	3	9	10	Bed:2Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	128	3	9	10	Bed:2Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	129	3	9	10	Bed:2Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	D	130	3	9	10	Bed:2Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	131	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	132	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	133	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	134	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	135	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	136	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	137	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	138	3	9	10	Bed:1Floor			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	139	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	140	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	141	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	142	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	A	A	A	
03	D	143	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	144	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	P	A	A	
03	D	145	3	9	10	Office Desk			L	1	-		B	O	A	A	
03	D	146	3	9	10	Office Desk											
03	D	147	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	148	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	149	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	150	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	151	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	152	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	153	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	154	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	155	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	156	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	157	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	158	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	

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ar	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	D	159	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	160	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	161	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	D	162	3	9	10	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	-		B	D	A	A	
03	C	163	3	10	20	UPS (600VA)	POWERSUN	03090820143	L	1	$38.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	164	3	10	20	UPS (600VA)	Prolink	QC PASSED 06	L	1	$38.00		B	O	B	A	
03	C	165	3	10	15	Helmet	Thailand	Space Crown	L	1	$15.00		B	P	B	A	
03	C	166	3	10	15	Helmet	Thailand	Space Crown	L	1	$15.00		B	P	B	A	
03	C	167	3	10	15	Helmet	Thailand	Space Crown	L	1	$15.00		B	P	B	A	
03	C	168	3	10	15	Helmet	Thailand	Space Crown	L	1	$15.00		B	P	B	A	
03	C	169	3	10	15	Helmet			L	1	$170.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	170	3	10	15	Meeting Table	SHANHO	SH-126A	L	1	$91.12		B	GF	A	A	
03	C	171	3	10	15	Pump (Office)			L	1	$10.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	172	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	173	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	174	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	175	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	176	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	177	3	10	15	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	A	A	A	
03	C	178	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	179	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	180	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	181	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	182	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$10.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	183	3	10	27	Chair (Wood)			L	1	$40.00		K	T	B	A	
03	C	184	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$40.00		K	T	B	A	
03	C	185	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$40.00		K	T	B	A	
03	C	186	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$40.00		K	T	B	A	
03	C	187	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$40.00		B	A	B	A	
03	C	188	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$40.00		K	T	B	A	
03	C	189	3	10	27	Meeting Table			L	1	$145.00		B	O	A	A	
03	C	190	3	10	27	Book Shelve(Steel, 1set)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$15.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	191	3	10	27	Book Shelve(Wood)	Rattan shop	Rattan bookshelf	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	192	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1							

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ar	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
3	C	193	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
3	C	194	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	195	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	196	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	197	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	198	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	199	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	200	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	201	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	202	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	203	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	204	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	205	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	206	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	207	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	208	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	209	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	210	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	211	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	212	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	213	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	214	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	C	215	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	216	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	217	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	218	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	219	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	220	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	221	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	222	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	223	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	224	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	225	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	226	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	227	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	228	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	229	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	230	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	231	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	232	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	233	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	234	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	235	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	236	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	

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ar	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
3	C	237	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
)3	C	238	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
)3	C	239	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
)3	C	240	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
)3	C	241	3	11	12	Plastic Chair	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.15		K	T	B	A	
03	C	242	3	11	12	Audio Mixer	AVIS, Japan	DS-2002	L	1	$32.00		B	P	B	A	
03	A	243	3	5	15	Aneroid Barometer	ISUZU SEI, Co Ltd	30490057	J	1			B	P	B	A	
03	C	244	3	12	3	Electric Tester	Taiwan	20802311	L	1	$40.00		B	P	B	A	
03	C	245	3	12	9	Cabinet Locker (L)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$85.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	246	3	12	15	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	247	3	12	15	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	248	3	12	15	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	249	3	12	15	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	250	4	1	27	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	623387	L	1	$55.00		B	A	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	251	4	1	27	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	623385	L	1	$55.00		B	O	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	252	4	1	27	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	623388	L	1	$55.00		B	F	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	253	4	1	27	Airconditioner (outside)	Sharp	MUH-K203	L	1	$95.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	254	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	255	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	256	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	257	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	258	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	259	4	1	27	Meeting Table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	260	4	2	29	Electric Dril	Makita, Japan	HP 1500	L	1	$52.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	261	4	2	29	Brower	Makita, Japan	UB 1100	L	1	$53.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	262	4	2	0	Electric saw (Jig)	Makita, Japan	4323	L	1	$72.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	263	4	2	1	Grainder	Makita, Japan	9015B	L	1	$105.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	264	4	2	2	Electric saw (Circula)	Makita, Japan	5806B	L	1	$89.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	265	4	2	3	Amprifier	KSH, Cambodia	DS-2003	L	1	$45.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	266	4	2	4	Sound system (Mobile)	SONY	WM-999	L	1	$55.95		K	T	A	A	
03	C	267	4	2	5	Speaker (KADC)	Cambodia	OBOM	L	1	$95.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	268	4	2	6	Air complesser	Taiwan	CYVS51	L	1	$140.00		B	S	A	A	
03	C	269	4	2	7	TV 29 inch (KADC)	AKIRA, Japan	CT 29XG9MKL	L	1	$350.00		K	T	A	A	
03	C	270	4	2	8	Speaker for computer	NANSIN, China	S-630	L	1	$8.00		B	P	A	A	

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ar	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
3	C	271	4	2	9	TV cabinet (KADC)			L	1	$115.00		K	T	A	A	
3	C	272	4	2	10	Video deck (BC)			L	1	$125.00		B	M	A	A	
3	C	273	4	3	11	Pump for well (KADC)	Italy		L	1	$180.00		K	K	A	A	
3	C	274	4	3	12	Book shelve (Glass)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	F	A	A	
3	C	275	4	3	13	Ten key pad	MC China	JME-3330	L	1	$30.00		B	P	A	A	
3	C	276	4	3	14	Rap top PC 2	Hewlett-packard	Compaq nx9010	L	1	$1,359.00		B	P	A	A	
3	C	277	4	3	15	Desk top PC 3	Hewlett-packard	SGH 40902YD	L	1	$820.00		B	O	A	A	
3	C	278	4	3	16	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
3	C	279	4	3	17	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	280	4	3	18	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	281	4	3	19	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	282	4	3	20	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	283	4	3	21	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	284	4	3	22	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	285	4	3	23	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	286	4	3	24	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	287	4	3	25	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	288	4	3	26	Microsoft front page	Microsoft Corp.	X09-55178	L	1	$262.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	289	4	3	27	Book Shelve(Grass)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	290	4	3	28	shelves)			L	1	$105.00		K	S	A	A	
03	C	291	4	3	29	shelves)			L	1	$100.00		K	S	A	A	
03	C	292	4	3	31	Microsoft Office XP	Microsoft Corp.	X08-48124	L	1	$420.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	293	4	3	31	Microsoft Office XP	Microsoft Corp.	340180-002	L	1	$420.00		B	P	A	A	
03	B	294	4	3	31	One box car (White)	Toyaota	JTCFF719241013920	L	1	$24,980.00		B	G4	A	A	
03	C	295	4	3	31	WS-FTP Pro	IPSWITCH	WS-00334057	L	1	$150.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	296	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	297	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	298	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	299	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	300	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	301	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	302	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	T	A	A	
03	C	303	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	304	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	305	4	3	31	Meeting table	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$65.00		B	M	A	A	
03	C	306	4	3	31	Cabinet (Grass)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	307	4	3	31	Cabinet (Grass)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		K	02	A	A	
03	C	308	4	3	31	Cabinet	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$80.00		K	02	A	A	
03	C	309	4	3	31	Cabinet small, Book shelve	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$77.00		B	F	A	A	

eferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
ear	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	C	310	4	3	31	Money box	China	Super Stone SS-S2	L	1	$60.00		B	P	A	A	
03	C	311	4	3	31	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	0001153403	L	1	$54.00		B	P	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	312	4	3	31	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	0001153364	L	1	$54.00		B	P	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	313	4	3	31	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	0001153355	L	1	$54.00		B	P	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	314	4	3	31	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	0001153409	L	1	$54.00		B	P	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	315	4	3	31	Norton Antivirus	Symantec Corp.	0001153370	L	1	$54.00		B	P	A	A	Expired/disposed
03	C	316	4	3	31	Engine pump (BC)	Honda, Thailand	WB 30XT	L	1	$259.00		B	S2	A	A	
03	C	317	4	3	31	Equipment shelve (BC)			L	1	$150.00		B	S2	A	A	
03	C	318	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	319	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	320	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	321	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	322	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	323	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	324	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	325	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	326	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	327	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	328	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	329	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	330	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	331	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	332	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	C	333	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	334	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	335	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	336	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	337	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	338	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	339	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	340	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	341	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	342	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	343	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	344	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	345	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	346	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	347	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	348	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	349	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	350	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	351	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	352	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	353	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	354	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	

ferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
ar	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
3	C	355	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
3	C	356	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	357	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	358	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	359	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	360	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	361	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	362	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	363	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	364	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	365	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	366	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
03	C	367	4	3	31	Plastic chairs	HiepThanh Plastic	N300	L	1	$2.45		B	T	B	A	
04	C	369	4	4	20	Cabinet	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$75.00		B	P	A	A	
04	C	370	4	4	20	Cabinet	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$75.00		K	02	A	A	
04	C	371	4	4	27	Mony Box	China	Super Stone SS-S2	L	1	$60.00		B	P	A	A	
04	C	372	4	6	12	Computer soft(Adobe Photoshop)	Adobe Sys. Incor	90045973	L	1	$80.00		B	P	A	A	
04	C	373	4	6	30	Engine (Hand tractor)			L	1	$228.00		K	S1	A	A	
03	B	374	4	6	28	Quadrat Sampling Thresher		190-C/OMM	E	1		¥680,000	K	S1	A	A	
03	B	375	4	6	28	Hot Air Circulating Oven	Sunaka.., Co Ltd	0-80FS	E	1		¥520,000	B	GF	B	A	
03	B	376	4	6	28	Desiccator		AG-0027-040	E	1		¥13,000	B	A	B	A	
03	B	377	4	6	28	Desiccator		AG-0027-041	E	1		¥13,000	B	A	B	A	
03	B	378	4	6	28	Desiccator		AG-0027-042	E	1		¥13,000	B	A	B	A	
04	C	379	4	8	20	Engine and Alternator	SHENGHAI, China	S1100N	L	1	$485.00		B	GF	B	A	
04	C	380	4	9	15	Book shelve	Thailand	Lecco	L	1	$120.00		B	A	A	A	
04	C	381	4	9	16	UPS	POWERSUN	UPS04021300663	L	1	$60.00		B	A	A	A	

ReferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
Year	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
04	C	382	4	9	16	UPS	POWERSUN	UPS04021300662	L	1	$60.00		B	F	B	A	
04	C	383	4	11	29	Cleaner			L	1	$80.00		K	S1	A	A	
04	C	384	5	1	27	Blower	Makita		L	1	$190.00		K	S1	A	A	
04	C	385	5	1	27	Regulater 2000W	HANSHIN	2005	L	1	$47.00		B	F	A	A	
04	C	386	5	1	27	Regulater 2000W	HANSHIN	2005	L	1	$47.00		B	P	A	A	
04	C	387	4	3	31	Adobe Photoshop Elements2.0	Adobe Sys. Incor	90045958	E	1		-	B	P	A	A	
04	C	388	4	3	31	IBM Home page bilder	IBM	C26PBJA/C26PCJA	E	1		-	B	P	C	A	
04	A	389	3	5	15	Adobe Premiere 6.5 Japanese	Adobe Sys. Incor	90039589/90040158	L	1		¥75000	B	P	C	A	
04	C	390	4	3	31	Adobe Acrobat 6.0 Japanese	Adobe Sys. Incor	90043078	L	1		-	B	P	A	A	
04	C	391	5	2	1	Printer H/P 3744	Hewlett-packard	TH4C0120RF	L	1	$60.00		B	F	A	A	
04	C	392	5	2	10	Office desk (Lecco)	Lecco	Lecco	L	1	$45.00		B	P	A	A	
04	C	393	5	2	28	Printer H/P 3744	Hewlett-packard		L	1	$70.00		B	0	-	C	Broken/Disposed
04	C	394	5	2	16	Regulater 2000W	HANSHIN	2005	L	1	$47.00		B	P	A	A	
04	A	395	3	5	15	Tape Meager(50m)	KDS	TL13-50	J	1		¥14,320	B	A	A	A	
04	A	396	3	5	15	Desital Vdieo Camera tripod	SLIK	Grand Master Sport II	J	1		¥26,000	B	P	A	A	
04	A	397	3	5	15	Degital camera tripod	SLIK	Sprint Pro GM	J	1		¥8,200	B	P	A	A	
04	A	398	3	5	15	a set of tool	KTC	SK3303+SK3303S	J	1		¥85,500	B	F	A	A	
04	A	399	3	5	15	The growing rice plant	NOUBUNKYO		J	1		¥9,800	B	A	A	A	
04	A	400	3	5	15	Science of the rice plant Vol. One	NOUBUNKYO		J	1		¥27,610	B	A	A	A	
04	A	401	3	5	15	Science of the rice plant Vol. Two	NOUBUNKYO		J	1		¥52,381	B	A	A	A	
04	A	402	3	5	15	Science of the rice plant Vol. Three	NOUBUNKYO		J	1		¥42,857	B	A	A	A	
04	A	403	3	5	15	Science of the rice plant Supplementaly volume	NOUBUNKYO		J	1		¥9,524	B	A	A	A	
04	A	404	3	5	15	Fertilization of rice in japan	Japan FAO association		J	1		¥1,100	B	A	A	A	
03	D	405				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A189E/AH-A24	D	1	-		B	M	A	A	
03	D	406				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		B	P	A	A	
03	D	407				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		B	F	A	A	
03	D	408				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		B	0	A	A	
03	D	409				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		B	A	A	A	
03	D	410				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		K	T	C	A	
03	D	411				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12	D	1	-		K	T	C	A	

eferenceNo			Date of Arrival			Description				Amount	Price		Place of storage		Frequency of Use	Condition	Remarks
ear	Type	No	Year	Month	Day	Item	Maker/ Model	Model Number	R/P		USD	JPY	Office	Room			
03	D	412				Air Conditioner	Sharp	AH-A07BV/AH-A12F	D	1	-		K	T	C	A	
04	A	413				Carbonizer	Kansai Corperation	SMG-500	J	1	reference price	¥200,000	B	S1	A	A	Transported equippment

Local Cost Implementation by Japanese Side

No.	Category	Budgetary Year			Amount USD	Amount JPY
		FY.2003 US$	FY.2004 US$	FY.2005 *US$ (Planed)*		
1	General Budget	$81,840.32	$73,904.98	*$72,358.00*	$228,103.30	¥24,888,351
2	Reserch and C/P Training					
	1)Baseline survey	$5,578.86			$5,578.86	¥608,709
	2)Counterpart Training in Japan		3CP/4months	1CP/2.5month		-
	3)Techinical Exchange			*$17,800.00* (10day×9人)	$17,800.00	¥1,942,158
3	Equipments				-	-
	1) Procurement in Cambodia (Grant aid equipment)	$116,667.48			$116,667.48	¥12,729,589
	2) Procurement in Japan (Grant aid equipment)	$10,553.00			$10,553.00	¥1,151,438
	3) Carried by Experts	$30,508.98			$30,508.98	¥3,328,835
4	Construction and Renovation				-	-
	1) Project office rehabilitation and construction				-	-
	Bekchan station rehabilitation I	$15,833.68			$15,833.68	¥1,727,613
	KADC rehabilitation	$38,575.00			$38,575.00	¥4,208,918
	Bekchan station rehabilitation II	$19,921.00			$19,921.00	¥2,173,580
	KADC seed storage and compost house construction	$4,900.71			$4,900.71	¥534,716
	KADC well construction	$1,300.00			$1,300.00	¥141,843
	2) Check structure construction	$7,834.50			$7,834.50	¥854,822
	3) Field survey	$3,393.00			$3,393.00	¥370,210
	4) Agricultural road rehabilitation		$9,983.00		$9,983.00	¥1,089,245
5	Experts				-	-
	1)Long term	4experts/43men*months	experts/48men*months	*4experts/48men*months*	-	-
	2)Short term	4experts/9.5men*months		*2 experts/7men*months*	-	-
Total		$336,906.53	$83,887.98	$90,158.00	$510,952.51	¥55,750,029

US1$ = ¥109.11(2005年6月分統制レート)

Allocation of Budget by Cambodian Side

(The data should be ***June, 2005***

Expenditure by Cambodian Government

No.	Description		FY.2003	FY.2004	FY.2005	Total
1	Technical Equipment for Staff		0	0	0	0
2	Custom Fee for Imported Equipment		0	0	0	0
3	Counterpart allocation: management class		3CP/36months	3CP/36months	4CP/48months	
	Counterpart allocation: technical staff (permanent)		9CP/89months	8CP/96months	7CP/84months	
	Counterpart allocation: technical staff (part time)			1CP/4.8months	1CP/4.8months	
4	Rice and rice seed production expenditure	Riel	No Data	7,654,060	2,106,000	
	Kamping Puoy Agricultural Development Center	USD		$1,865.93	$513.41	$2,379.34
	Bek Chan Agricultural Station	Riel	No Data	No Data		
		USD				
5	Electoricity (Bekchan Station)	Riel	14,586,464	23,228,737	10,939,260	48,754,461
	Agronomy office and extension office	USD	$3,555.94	$5,662.78	$2,666.81	$11,885.53
6	Water	Riel	No Data	2,004,800	646,800	2,651,600
	Agronomy office and extension office	USD		$488.74	$157.68	$646.42
	Total Expenditure USD		$3,555.94	$8,017.45	$3,337.90	$14,911.29

US$1=4,102 Cambodian Riel

MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN THE PROJECT CONSULTATION TEAM AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE BATTAMBANG AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Project Consultation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr.TOSHIFUMI EGUSA, to the Kingdom of Cambodia from November 18 to25, 2003 for the purpose of the formulation of Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation of "the Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") as well as discussing the major issues related to the implementation of the Project.

During its stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Team carried out field observation and had a series of discussions on the Project with the authorities concerned of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the various issues related to the smooth implementation of the Project.

As a result, the Team and Cambodian authorities concerned agreed to report to their respective governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Phnom Penh, November 25, 2003

TOSHIFUMI EGUSA
Leader,
Project Consultation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency,
Japan

H.E. TENG LAO
Under Secretary of State,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
Kingdom of Cambodia

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

1 Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO)

PDM and PO are regarded as essential tools for monitoring and evaluating the Project through the Project term.

Based on the result of activities in the first stage (conducting the socio-economic survey), PDM is modified and PO are worked out in discussion between Cambodian side and Japanese side.

1-1 PDM

The modification of PDM aims to clarify each activity of the Project, retaining the direction of the Project and the contents of the Project activities.

The major points of modifications are stated below. The modified PDM is attached as Annex 1.

(1) Target area

In the present PDM, target area is described as 23villages. This is because 23villages cover the existing rehabilitated area (2850ha:700ha rehabilitated by APS, 1200ha rehabilitated by APS, 950ha rehabilitated by Japanese Grant Aid) and proposed area (2200ha rehabilitated by APS).

It is described in Minutes of Meeting signed on December 20, 2002, that "if there is no funding support to rehabilitate the north canal area (2200ha) of the Komping Puoy irrigation system by Italian government, the Project activities will be limited and concentrated in the existing irrigated area."

At this moment, rehabilitation for 2200ha is still not started. Therefore both sides agreed that target area was modified from 23villages to 10 villages which cover the existing rehabilitated area (2850ha).

(2) Indicators of PDM and number of participating farmers

Both sides agreed that objectively verifiable indicators would be clearly set with numeric data and the expected number of participating farmers would be described by May 2004 on the basis of project activities including experiment, survey and monitoring.

1-2 Plan of Operation (PO)

PO is worked out as the detailed schedule of activities described in PDM. It is attached as Annex 2-1 to Annex 2-4

2 Cambodian initiative

As mentioned in the Minutes of Meeting signed on December 20, 2002, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF) in Battambang should take the initiative in carrying out the Project.

After the first stage of the Project in which the survey activities had been conducting for 6 months, the Project team will start the full-dress activities in the second stage of the Project. From now on, more positive and continuous initiative by the Cambodian side is strongly required for the smooth and successful implementation of the Project.

In this regard, both sides agreed the points below.

2-1 Assignment of Project Director and Members of Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC)

Though 7 months has passed since the Project started, it is to be deplored that Project Director and partial members of JCC are not still assigned by Cambodian side. The assignment of Project Director and JCC members should be completed within one month after formulation of new Royal Government and will be reported to the JICA Cambodia office.

2-2 Coordination between PDAFF and Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM)

It is PDAFF which functions as the Project implementation organization in the provincial level.

However, it might be difficult for the Project to achieve the purpose without the positive involvement of PDWRAM in consideration of activities on strengthening Farmers Water Users Communities and on improving water management system.

From this view point, PDAFF recognized the positive cooperation and sharing related information to the Project activities between PDAFF and PDWRAM were indispensable for the successful Project, and PDAFF would more positively coordinate with PDWRAM during the Project term and both actively work on farmers' issues in the target area.

2-3 Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network (BARN)

According to the Minutes of Meeting signed of December 20, 2002, BARN was formed, and its first meeting was held on November 21, among institutions concerned under the initiative of PDAFF. It is highly appreciated that the Institutions involved in

the agricultural development in the Battambang province shared the views and experiences in BARN. In order to conduct effective and efficient activities of the Project, it is crucial to share information among those institutions.

In this regard, BARN meeting will be held at least twice a year under the responsibility of PDAFF, and will be continued during and after the Project term.

3 Operation cost

MAFF stated officially to include the Project operation cost in the budget of 2003 as described in the Minutes of Meeting signed December 20, 2002. However the budget for this Project is not allocated by Cambodian government in 2003.

In this connection, MAFF gave the Japanese side a definite promise to obtain even the part of the budget necessary for smooth Project operation from Ministry of Economy and Finance, being aware of the ownership of the Project.

Annex1; Project Design Matrix (PDM)
Annex2-1 to 2-4; Plan of Operation (PO)

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Annex 1

Project Title: Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP)
Target Area: Komping Puoy Area (10 villages)
Implementing organization: MAFF and PDAFF

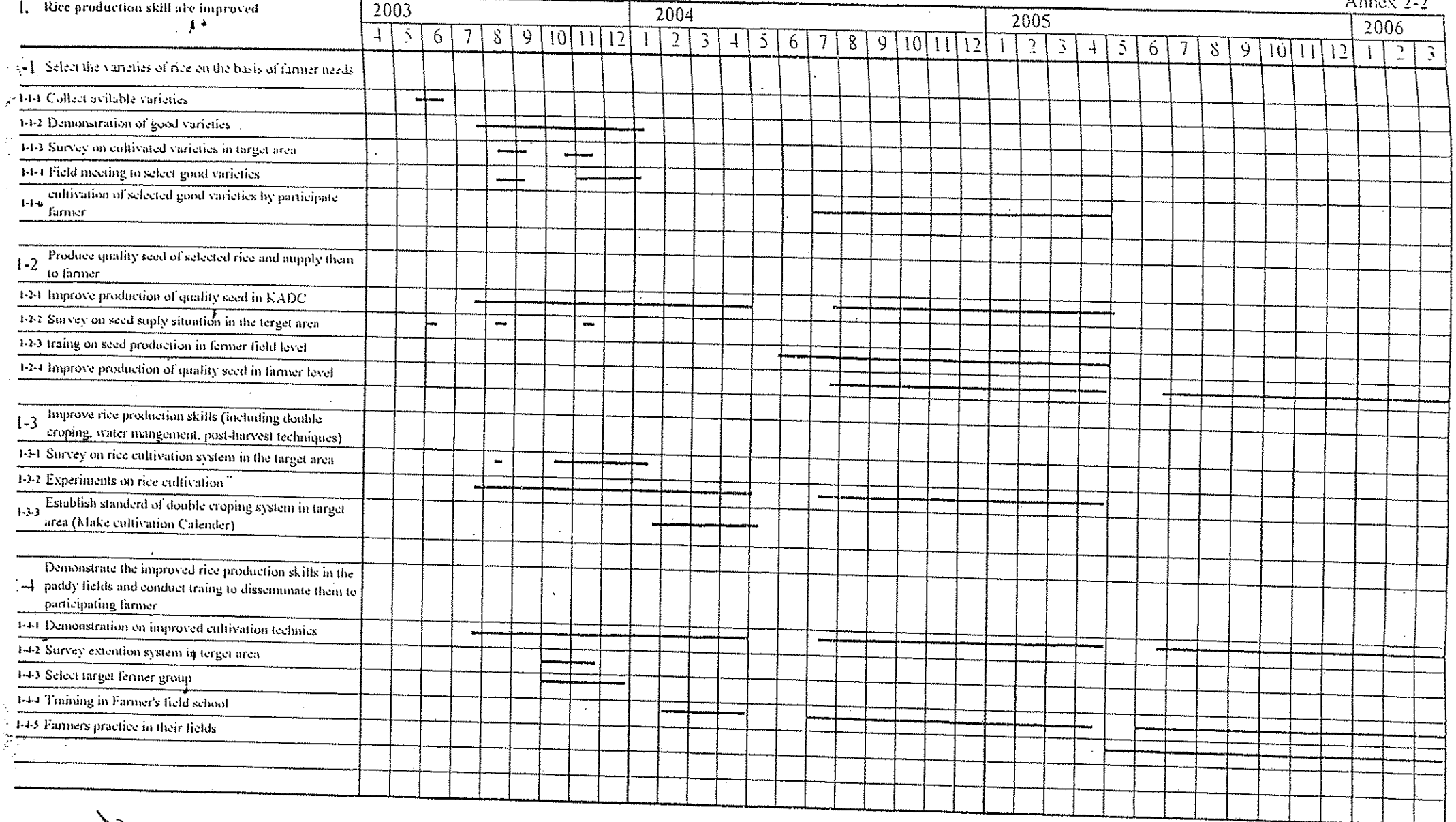
Project Period: 3 years from April 1, 2003
Target Group: Farmers in Komping Puoy Area (including landless farmers)
Version 2 authorized by the Joint Coordinating Committee November25, 2003

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall goal Farmers' livelihood in Komping Puoy area becomes stable. Agricultural productivity in Battambang province is enhanced.	Increased rice production in the area		
Project Purpose Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Komping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation.	1 Rice yield of Participating farmers increases from X t/ha to Y t/ha. 2 Rice qualities of Participating farmers 3 Number of participating farmers with diversified of agricultural products.	Periodical monitoring survey Evaluation survey	- The government is continuously stable. - The agricultural policies of the government do not conflict with the project. -Serious flood or drought does not take place in Battambang province.
Outputs 0. Situation in the target area is grasped. 1. Rice production technology is improved. 2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification) 3. Activities by farmers' groups are promoted.	0-1.Outcome of the surveys and assessment 1-1. Volume of quality rice seeds supplied to the Area is increased to A tons. 1-2. Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used. 2-1. A menu of diversification of farming systems is used. 2-2. Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used. 3-1. The trained farmer leaders (farmer trainers including women) becomes B. 3-2. The number of functioning farmer water users groups becomes C.	Surveys and assessment report Periodical monitoring survey Evaluation survey	- There are no significant changes in supply-demand balance and prices of agricultural products. - There is no significant hike in purchase prices of agricultural inputs. - There is no significant Irrigation water shortage.
Activities 0-1 Conduct socio-economic survey 0-2 Conduct survey on current situation of the irrigation system 0-3 Conduct survey of agricultural products distribution and marketing 0-4 Enhancement of collaborative linkage with concerned organizations. 0-5 Monitoring of the Project. 1-1 Select the varieties of rice on the basis of farmers' needs. 1-2 Produce quality seeds of selected rice and supply them to farmers. 1-3 Improve rice production technologies (including double cropping, water management, post-harvest techniques) 1-4 Demonstrate the improved rice production technologies in the paddy fields and conduct the training to disseminate them to participating farmers 2-1 Formulate the menu for agricultural diversification (introduction of non-rice crops, small scale aquaculture, animal husbandry) 2-2 Formulate and practice farm management plan with model farmers and cooperators. 2-3 Conduct the training to disseminate farming models 3-1 Support activation of farmer water users community, and conduct the training to strengthen them 3-2 Empower rural women and strengthen farmers' group activities 3-3 Conduct the training for the government officers concerned about	**Inputs** **1. Japanese side** - Long-term experts (4 persons) Chief Advisor/ Farm management Coordinator/Training Cultivation/ Extension Farmers organization/Participatory development (Some of the specialized fields will be shared among the four experts.) - Short-term experts - Equipment - C/P training - A part of local cost **2. Cambodian side** - C/P (at least 6 persons), extension workers, administrative staff Agricultural station and its farm - Office space, training facilities - Running expenses		- C/P and extension workers who the Project has trained are continuously stationed for the Project. - Serious flood or drought does not take place in the Target Area. - Enough water resources are reserved for the irrigation beneficiary area. - CARDI produces breeder and foundation seeds continuously. -Rural credit programs are available in the Target Area. **Preconditions** -Coordination between the Japanese government and the related donors such as FAO, is made to mutually understand the project purpose and activities

Annex 2-1

0. Situation in the target area is grasped.		2003												2004												2005												2006		
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
0-1	Conduct socio-economic survey																																				
0-1-1	Preliminary interview to key informants																																				
0-1-2	Preparation of questionnaire format and pretest																																				
0-1-3	Interviwing village households																																				
0-1-4	Date encoding, analysis and report writing																																				
0-2	Conduct survey on current situation of the irrigation system																																				
0-2-1	Survey of irrigation facilities																																				
0-2-2	Survey on water management system																																				
0-3	Conduct survey on agricultural products distribution and marketing																																				
0-3-1	Survey of rice marketing																																				
0-3-2	Survey on agri-business potential																																				
0-4	Enhancement of collaborative linkage with concerned organizations																																				
0-4-1	Supporting Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network																																				
0-4-2	Strengthen research, development and extension linkage																																				
0-5	Monitoring of the Project																																				
0-5-1	Monitoring of impact at farmers' level																																				
0-5-2	Monitoring of the Project management by Steering Committee and Joint Coordinating Committee																																				

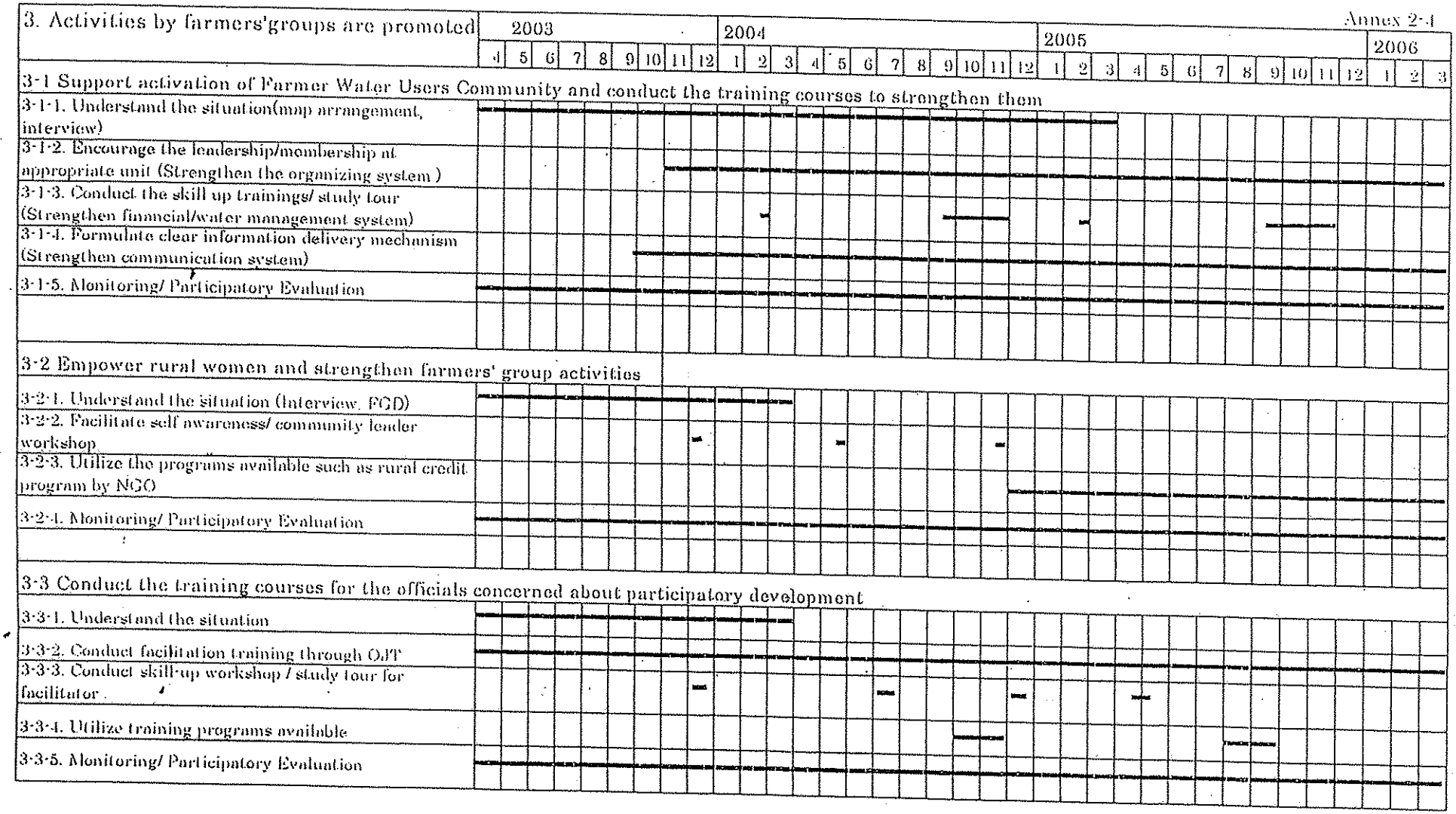
Annex 2-2


I. Rice production skill are improved
2003
2004
2005
2006
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3
I-1 Select the varieties of rice on the basis of farmer needs
I-1-1 Collect avilable varieties
I-1-2 Demonstration of good varieties
I-1-3 Survey on cultivated varieties in target area
I-1-4 Field meeting to select good varieties
I-1-5 cultivation of selected good varieties by participate farmer
I-2 Produce quality seed of selected rice and supply them to farmer
I-2-1 Improve production of quality seed in KADC
I-2-2 Survey on seed suply situation in the terget area
I-2-3 traing on seed production in fermer field level
I-2-4 Improve production of quality seed in farmer level
I-3 Improve rice production skills (including double croping, water mangement, post-harvest techniques)
I-3-1 Survey on rice cultivation system in the target area
I-3-2 Experiments on rice cultivation"
I-3-3 Establish standerd of double croping system in target area (Make cultivation Calender)
I-4 Demonstrate the improved rice production skills in the paddy fields and conduct traing to dissemunate them to participating farmer
I-4-1 Demonstration on improved cultivation technics
I-4-2 Survey extention system in terget area
I-4-3 Select target fermer group
I-4-4 Training in Farmer's field school
I-4-5 Farmers practice in their fields

Annex 2-3

2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification)		2003									2004										2005										2006		
		4	5	6	7	8	9	#	#	#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	#	#	#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	#	#	#	1	2	3
2-1	**Formulate the menu for agricultural diversification (introduction of non-rice crops, small scale aquaculture, animal husbandry)**																																			
2-1-1	Examine crop diversification potential																																			
2-1-2	Study on profitability of diversified farm production																																			
2-1-3	Formulate alternative farm production activities																																			
2-2	**Formulate and practice farm management plan with model farmers and cooperators**																																			
2-2-1	Selection of model farmers and cooperators																																			
2-2-2	Conduct visioning workshops with model farmers and cooperators																																			
2-2-3	Improvement of home gardens of model farmers																																			
2-2-4	Impovement of secondary crop production																																			
2-2-5	Improvement of animal and poultry production																																			
2-2-6	Trainers' training of cooperators																																			
2-3	**Conduct the training to disseminate farming models**																																			
2-3-1	Selection of participating farmers																																			
2-3-2	Excahange visit of farmers																																			
2-3-3	Conduct field days and Farmers Field School (FFS)																																			
2-3-4	Monitoring and improvement of farm management of participating farmers																																			

Annex 2-4


3. Activities by farmers'groups are promoted
2003
2004
2005
2006
4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3
3-1 Support activation of Farmer Water Users Community and conduct the training courses to strengthen them
3-1-1. Understand the situation(map arrangement, interview)
3-1-2. Encourage the leadership/membership at appropriate unit (Strengthen the organizing system)
3-1-3. Conduct the skill up trainings/ study tour (Strengthen financial/water management system)
3-1-4. Formulate clear information delivery mechanism (Strengthen communication system)
3-1-5. Monitoring/ Participatory Evaluation
3-2 Empower rural women and strengthen farmers' group activities
3-2-1. Understand the situation (Interview, FGD)
3-2-2. Facilitate self awareness/ community leader workshop
3-2-3. Utilize the programs available such as rural credit program by NGO
3-2-4. Monitoring/ Participatory Evaluation
3-3 Conduct the training courses for the officials concerned about participatory development
3-3-1. Understand the situation
3-3-2. Conduct facilitation training through OJT
3-3-3. Conduct skill-up workshop / study tour for facilitator
3-3-4. Utilize training programs available
3-3-5. Monitoring/ Participatory Evaluation

付属資料 1

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN THE PROJECT CONSULTATION TEAM AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE BATTAMBANG AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Project Consultation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr.RYUZO NISHIMAKI, to the Kingdom of Cambodia from August 1 to 10, 2004 for the purpose of evaluation of the progress and modification of Project Design Matrix of "the Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") as well as discussing the major issues related to the implementation of the Project.

During its stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Team carried out field observation and had a series of discussions on the Project with the authorities concerned of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the various issues related to the smooth implementation of the Project.

As a result, the Team and Cambodian authorities concerned agreed to report to their respective governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Phnom Penh, August 9, 2004

Mr. RYUZO NISHIMAKI
Leader,
Project Consultation Team,
Japan International Cooperation Agency,
Japan

H.E. TENG LAO
Secretary of State,
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries,
Kingdom of Cambodia

The Attached Document

1 The evaluation of the Project at mid-term stage

The Team conducted the field surveys and interviews with Japanese experts and Counterparts, and also had a series of discussions with the concerned authorities in order to evaluate the progress of the Project at mid-term stage. As the result of the study, the Team confirmed that, (1) considering the regional development, the Project aims to establish the model for stable livelihood with the use of rice production technology and crop diversification. (2) relevance of the Project purpose, efficiency and effectiveness regarding current input and expected output are adequate. In this connection the active involvement of Counterparts are highly appreciated and their continuing efforts are expected.

To achieve a significant output, the Project activities during the latter half of the cooperation period should be focused on some specific points for the sustainability and impact of the Project.

2 Focused activities for sustainability and impact of the Project

(1) Rice production technology

The quality seed grower – user groups are established and Farmers Field Schools (here in after referred to as "FFS") are held. The sustainability is expected by acquisition of tangible profit from the use of the high quality seed so that paddy rice is marketable. By the "Farmer to Farmer Extension System", it is expected that the number of the followers within the group is increased as well as new groups are increased.

(2) Farming practice (crop diversification)

The FFS trainers are selected among cooperators and they instruct other farmers at FFS. It is expected that the outcomes of the practice by successful FFS participants will be disseminated by "Farmer to Farmer Extension System".

(3) Farmer Water Users Community (FWUC)

The outcome of the activities in the two Model Areas is expected to be the showcase to disseminate water management system model in the target area.

(4) Empowerment of rural women

Activities of each women group encourage other women in the village, and more groups are expected to be created

3 Future activity and target

(1) Rice production technique

Target; Village level quality seed grower - user group (approximately 6 groups and total of 40 members)

Activities;

(a) Selection of high quality seed varieties by farmers with marketing information from rice

millers

(b) Promotion of the use of high quality seed by forming user groups

(c) Selection of high quality seed growers among the group members and giving guidance of the seed production technique

(d) Instruction of the rice production technique to the high quality seed users through FFS

(2) Farming practice

Target; Around 12 FFS trainers, FFS participants (approximately 12groups and total of 120 farmers)

Activity;

(a) Continuous support to make the technical guideline of crop diversification

(b) Selection and training of trainers using technical guideline

(c) Mutual visits of FFS participants and interested farmers

(d) Promotion of farmers group (pig farming, chicken farming, etc.)

(e) Training of farmers at FFS how to use the Menus of diversification of farming practice

(3) Farmers organization

<Farmers Water Users Community>

Target; Officials of FWUC and 15 Sub Committees

Activity;

(a) Development of water management models in the two Model Areas with technical guidance

(b) Training of transparent accounting system for 15 Sub Committees

<Empowerment of rural women>

Target; 10 villages

Activity;

(a) Participatory planning of the activities

(b) Strengthening leadership in each women group (Support for self-reliance of women group)

(c) Demonstration of food processing technique

(d) Collection of the village level information

4 Modification of PDM

The indicators of Project purpose and Output are modified as follows (Modified PDM is attached as ANNEX).

(1) Indicators of PROJECT PURPOSE

(a) Yield of quality seed user group members reaches over 80 % of the yield in KADC and. Rice qualities of 80 % of quality seed user group members are evaluated as quality rice.

(b) More than 50 % of FFS participants are better off

(2) Indicator of OUTPUT

(a) Outcome of the surveys and assessment

(b) A system of village level quality seed grower – user group is established.

(c) Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members.

(d) Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators.

(e) Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants.

(f) Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15.

(g) More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.

5 Recommendations

(1) Coordination and collaboration at the Komping Puoy Irrigation System

The continuous collaboration with Provincial Department of Water Resources and Meteorology (PDWRAM) is crucial for the effective and efficient implementation of the Project. There are many donors such as ADB, FAO, WFP operating at Komping Puoy Irrigation System. The activities of the Project should be coordinated by sharing information and having common understanding among concerned government agencies and donors for the development of the area. To do so, stronger collaboration and support from both Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) is needed.

(2) Dissemination of information on the Project activities

In order to enhance agricultural productivity in Battambag Province, good practice of the Project activities should be disseminated through Battambang Agriculture and Rural Network (BARN).

(3) Development of rice seed certification system

In order to sell high quality seed with added value, the certification of the quality by official institution is needed. The establishment of laws regarding rice seed should be promoted, and implementation of inspection and certification of rice seed by official institution is expected.

(4) Recurrent budget of Provincial Department for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFF)

In order to disseminate the outcome of the Project activities to other communities in Battambang Province with sustainability, it is necessary for the PDAFF in Battambang to have appropriate amount of operating cost.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries would secure PDAFF to acquire enough recurrent budget for this purpose.

END

ANNEX Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title: Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP)
Project Period: 3 years from April 1, 2003
Target Area: Komping Puoy Area (10 villages)
Target Group: Farmers in Komping Puoy Area (including landless farmers)
Implementing organization: MAFF and PDAFF
Approved by Joint Coordinating Committee Version 3 , August 9, 2004

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall goal Farmers' livelihood in Komping Puoy area becomes stable. Agricultural productivity in Battambang province is enhanced.	Increased rice production in the area		
Project Purpose Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Komping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation.	1 Yield of quality seed user group members reaches over 80 % of the yield in KADC and rice qualities of 80 % of quality seed user group members are evaluated as quality rice. 2 More than 50 % of FFS participants are better off.	Periodical monitoring survey Evaluation survey	- The government is continuously stable. - The agricultural policies of the government do not conflict with the project - Serious flood or drought does not take place in Battambang province.
Outputs 0. Situation in the target area is grasped. 1. Rice production technology is improved 2. Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification) 3. Activities by farmers' groups are promoted	0-1.Outcome of the surveys and assessment 1-1. A system of village level quality seed grower - user group is established. 1-2. Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members. 2-1 Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators. 2-2 Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80 % of FFS participants. 3-1. Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15. 3-2. More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.	Surveys and assessment report Periodical monitoring survey Evaluation survey	- There are no significant changes in supply-demand balance and prices of agricultural products. - There is no significant hike in purchase prices of agricultural inputs. - There is no significant Irrigation water shortage.
Activities 0-1 Conduct socio-economic survey 0-2 Conduct survey on current situation of the irrigation system 0-3 Conduct survey of agricultural products distribution and marketing 0-4 Enhancement of collaborative linkage with concerned organizations. 0-5 Monitoring of the Project. 1-1 Select the varieties of rice on the basis of farmers' needs. 1-2 Produce quality seeds of selected rice and supply them to farmers. 1-3 Improve rice production technologies (including double cropping, water management, post-harvest techniques) 1-4 Demonstrate the improved rice production technologies in the paddy fields and conduct the training to disseminate them to participating farmers 2-1 Formulate the menu for agricultural diversification (introduction of non-rice crops, small scale aquaculture, animal husbandry) 2-2 Formulate and practice farm management plan with model farmers and cooperators. 2-3 Conduct the training to disseminate farming models 3-1 Support activation of farmer water users community, and conduct the training to strengthen them 3-2 Empower rural women and strengthen farmers' group activities. 4 Conduct the training for the government officers concerned	**Inputs** **1. Japanese side** - Long-term experts (4 persons) Chief Advisor/ Farm management Coordinator/Training Cultivation/ Extension Farmers organization/Participatory development (Some of the specialized fields will be shared among the four experts.) - Short-term experts - Equipment - C/P training - A part of local cost **2. Cambodian side** - C/P (at least 6 persons), extension workers, administrative staff Agricultural station and its farm - Office space, training facilities - Running expenses		- C/P and extension workers who the Project has trained are continuously stationed for the Project. - Serious flood or drought does not take place in the Target Area. - Enough water resources are reserved for the irrigation beneficiary area.. - CARDI produces breeder and foundation seeds continuously. - Rural credit programs are available in the Target Area.
			Preconditions -Coordination between the Japanese government and the related donors such as FAO, is made to mutually understand the project purpose and activities

JOINT EVALUATION REPORT

ON

THE BATTAMBANG AGRICULTURAL

PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT IN CAMBODIA

Phnom Penh, August 4, 2005

Mr. NISHIMAKI Ryuzo
Leader
Japanese Evaluation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan

Mr. CHEA Sareth
Leader
Cambodian Evaluation Team
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries
The Kingdom of Cambodia

CONTENTS

1. Evaluation of the Project

1.1 Objectives of Evaluation

The Evaluation Team for "Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project" has been dispatched for the following purposes:

(1) To conduct a joint study and meeting with the concerned authorities of Cambodian government in order;

a) to gather necessary information to verify the outcomes of the project inputs for the project period (include the expectancy after the project evaluation), and

b) to assess the level of achievement, overall effects and strategies by Five Evaluation Criteria; Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

(2) To discuss the necessity of follow-up cooperation after the termination of the project.

(3) To draw lessons leaned from the project in order to improve the quality of new projects and other ongoing projects.

(4) To compile the joint evaluation report.

(5) To prepare the Minutes of Meeting on the basis of the evaluation report and sign it.

1.2 Methodology

(1) Joint Evaluation

The Project is evaluated by the Cambodian and Japanese team (hereafter referred to as "the Joint Evaluation Team") in accordance with the R/D, the PDM and the PO. The activities included report analysis, field survey, and interview with staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Japanese experts and other concerned personnel in the Project based on the five Evaluation Criteria. The Joint Evaluation Team was composed of 5 members from the Cambodian side and 5 members from the Japanese side who were not involved in the Project activities.

(2) Five Evaluation Criteria

1) Relevance

Relevance refers to the validity of the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in connection with the development policy of the Cambodian government as well as the needs of beneficiaries.

2) Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected benefits of the Project

have been achieved as planned. It also examines whether these benefits have been brought about as a result of the Project.

3) Efficiency

Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process. It examines whether the inputs of the Project have been efficiently converted into outputs.

4) Impact

Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the implementation of the Project, including the extent to which the Overall Goal has been attained.

5) Sustainability

Sustainability refers to the extent to which the Project can be further developed by the Cambodia, and the extent to which the benefits generated by the Project can be sustained under national policies, technology, systems and financial state.

1.3 Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

See ANNEX I

1.4 Schedule of Evaluation

See ANNEX II

2. Outline of the Project

2.1 Background of the Project

Rural area shares about 84% of total population and 90% of poor people, and their livelihood depends on agriculture, which contributes to approximately 40% of the country's GDP. Thus, agricultural development is the key of poverty alleviation and food security, and it is one of the most important areas in its national economy. Rice is the staple food and produced about 43% of total added value among agricultural commodity. The rice planted area in the total planted land shares around 90%, however, cropping is in general done only in wet season, relying heavily on rainwater due to lack of irrigation system. As rice crops depend mostly on the weather, the unit yield per hectare is about 1.9 tons in nationwide average, which is relatively lower than the neighboring countries.

Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) made a request to the Government of Japan for technical assistance to increase the productivity of rice by improving quality seed selection,

breeding, research, fertilization, soil and fertilizer control, pest management, machinery use and water usage and to extend the developed technologies to the farmers.

In response to the request, JICA dispatched a short-term expert to Cambodia for one month from January 2001, and in April the same year, conducted project formulation study. The result of the study recommended the project possibility of having the stronghold at Bek Chan Station and of establishing the quality seed supply system and extending the technologies to farmers at the demonstration farm. Based on the recommendation, JICA dispatched the first preparatory study team to Cambodia for 23 days from January 6, 2002 and the second preparatory study team from May 2 to July 16, 2002.

2.2 Objectives of the Project

The Project Purpose is "participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation". The framework of the Project is shown in the PDM modified in August 2004 (See ANNEX III). The organizational structure for the Project is shown in ANNEX IV.

2.3 Inputs

The inputs to the Project included the followings and their details are shown in ANNEX V to IX.

- Dispatch of Japanese Experts
- Counterpart Assignment and Training in Japan
- Provision of Equipment by Japanese Side
- Local Cost Implementation by Japanese Side
- Allocation of Budget by Cambodian Side

3. Achievements of the Project

3.1 Activities

See ANNEX X

3.2 Outputs

The objectively verifiable indicators and achievements as of July 2005 related to each output are as follows:

Output 0: Situation in the target area is grasped.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

0-1. Outcome of the surveys and assessment

Achievements (as of July 2005)

The situations of the Project area have been grasped well through:

- Baseline survey for 284 farmer households
- Daily communication with quality seed user groups, farm management cooperators, women groups, committee members of water users groups
- FFS and other trainings conducted to farmers

The Project was then able to understand the situations including non-irrigated areas, problems of landless farmers, development potentials of animal husbandry, etc., and to identify the farmers that the Project should target and the approaches the Project should take. As a result, the Project has become farmer-oriented and environment-friendly. Therefore, it is considered highly significant to have this output produced.

Output 1: Rice production technology is improved.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1-1. A system of village level quality seed grower - user group is established.
1-2. Technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies are used by all quality seed user group members.

Achievements (as of July 2005)

1-1. Since 'a system' is not objectively verifiable, this indicator is interpreted that quality seeds are produced and used by farmers groups at the village level. The Project established quality seeds production groups in 2004 with 19 farmers (4 farmers were seed producers), and the number of participating farmers increased to 69 (6 are seed producers) in 2005. By the groups, quality seeds have been produced and used by its member farmers, and also used by the neighboring farmers. It can therefore be said that the system has successfully been established.

1-2. The Project has not yet prepared technical guidelines for rice cropping technologies. At the time of evaluation, the Project is analyzing the results collected from the member farmers

through questionnaire survey regarding rice cropping technologies introduced to them in 2004. It is expected that the Project prepare technical guidelines by its termination based on the results of this analysis.

Output 2: Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification).

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

2-1. Technical guidelines for simple farm management are used by over 60% cooperators.
2-2. Menu of diversification of farming system is used by over 80% of FFS participants.

Achievements (as of July 2005)

2-1. The indicator is interpreted that annual farming plans are prepared by the Project for each farm management cooperator. The plans have been prepared for all of 5 cooperators, and they have been used by 3 of them, since the remaining 1 became sick and another one moved to the other areas.

2-2. Menu of diversification of farming system has not been prepared by the Project. The main reason was that it was difficult to find advanced farmers who can be the cooperators to try their farming systems to be diversified. In addition, 2 cooperators had to suspend their roles because of sudden sickness or pregnancy. As a result, there are only 5 cooperators for vegetable and 1 for peanuts productions at the time of evaluation. Besides crop production, there are also 1 group for pig raising and 2 groups for chicken raising trained by the Project.

The Project has conducted the trainings to not only the cooperators but also other farmers and 10 Village Livestock Agents (VLAs), 2 of them trained the farmers in their respective villages, on diversification of farming systems. It is however not yet known how well it has been accepted by them. This should be grasped by the follow-up survey.

Output 3: Activities by farmers' groups are promoted.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

3-1. Transparent accounting system is operated in more than 7 Sub Committees out of 15.
3-2. More than 5 active women groups are developed in 10 villages.

Achievements (as of July 2005)

3-1. The indicator is interpreted that irrigation service fees are collected from water user group farmers and managed well in more than 7 out of 15 groups. The Project has supported and trained Farmer Water User Community (FWUC) for organizational development including water management and financial management. The FWUC was able to deliver irrigation water according to the distribution plan in 2004 wet season. As a result, 46% of the total chargeable irrigation service fees (ISF) were collected, and within the irrigation model areas of the Project, this rate reached as high as 88%. 14 groups are able to keep their ISF accounts with MOWRAM's format. It can therefore be said the Project has achieved its target although ISF collection rate should be improved.

3-2. The Project has facilitated meetings with the villagers to establish and strengthen women groups in all of the 10 villages, and there is now one women group in each village. All of them are regularly holding meetings and conducting activities, with more or less fixed membership. It is therefore considered that the Project has successfully achieved this target concerning the women's groups.

3.3 Project Purpose

The Project Purpose has been set as "participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation." Its objectively verifiable indicators and the achievements as of July 2005 are as follows:

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

1. Yield of quality seed user group members reaches over 80% of the yield in KADC and rice qualities of 80% of quality seed user group members are evaluated as quality rice.

Achievements (as of July 2005)

1-1. Rice Yield

According to the project staff, the following results were obtained:

Year	Yield (ton/ha)	Remarks
2003	2.88	Before the Project
2004	4.28	After the Project. This yield was higher than that of KADC.

(source: average of interview results to 15 quality seed user group members)

Rice Varieties	Ave. Yield (ton/ha)	Max. (ton/ha)	Min. (ton/ha)
Phkarumduol	4.27	5.41	3.10
Raing Chey	4.70	6.27	2.77

(source: average of the results from unit area sampling method on 17 quality seed user group members, conducted in 2004 wet season)

1-2. Rice Quality

The Project has been facilitating to make a contract between the group member farmers and a rice miller to agree that the rice miller buy rice at 5% higher than market price at the time when the farmers can produce 'quality rice'. The detailed standards were set and agreed by them. The result in 2004 was as follows:

- Three farmers sold their rice to the rice miller, but only one farmer was able to sell at 5% higher than market price as agreed. Other two farmers sold it at market price though the rice miller said he bought rice at 5% higher.
- Many other farmers sold rice to neighboring farmers at prices higher than 5%. The neighboring farmers were interested to try the varieties that the group member farmers used.

Assessment

1-1. Rice Yield

It is considered the Project achieved its target in 2004 wet season. However, rice yields of non-group member farmers were also able to reach to 3.8 ton/ha. It is therefore suggested to see the result of 2005 wet season so that the performances of the project may be better assessed.

1-2. Rice Quality

It is considered that the Project has achieved its target to some extent because many farmers were able to produce 'quality rice' and to sell it at higher prices than market. However, it should be considered how and by whom the measurement of the indicator should be done.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

2. More than 50% of FFS participants are better off.

Achievements (as of July 2005)

The Project has been conducting trainings to the farmers (FFS participants), aiming to improve their farming practices, and eventually make their livelihoods better and stable. At the time of evaluation, however, there was no numerical data available to assess the livelihood aspects, since an impact assessment study is scheduled to be conducted by the Project at the very end of the Project period. Nevertheless, it was found out during the evaluation study that many farmers participated in various training conducted by the Project have applied those technologies and enjoyed the newly developed information network, and that some of them have introduced new on- and off-farm activities or improved the existing ones, gaining additional incomes.

Assessment

It is too early to assess until the farmers can obtain the results. While waiting for the impact assessment study, the Team at this stage assumes that, by the end of the Project, not a small number of participating farmers could attain more stable livelihood, not merely in terms of income figures but in terms of wider scope of livelihood strategies to choose from alternative sources of livelihoods, and information and human networks that would contribute to their resistance to external shocks.

3.4 Prospect to achieve the Overall Goals

The Overall Goals of the Project are "agricultural productivity in Battambang province is enhanced" and "farmers' livelihood in Kamping Puoy area becomes stable."

Objectively Verifiable Indicators

Increased rice production in the area

Assessment

At the time of evaluation, it was noted that agricultural productivity (yield) has been enhanced among the 19 quality seed user group members and that the number of the interested farmers have been increased up to 69. The Team recognized it as the spreading effects of the Project's intervention. It is therefore anticipated that the overall goals would be achieved once the appropriate supports by the relevant institutions and policy measures are obtained, though in the longer time frame.

4. Results of the Evaluation

4.1 Relevance

Relevance of the project is assessed based on the following:

(1) Whether the project has been designed and implemented according to development policies and strategies of Cambodia

(2) Whether the project meets the needs of its target groups, and whether the selection of the target groups has been appropriate

(3) Whether the project has been designed and implemented according to Japan's Assistance Policies for Cambodia

(1) Development Policies and Strategies of Cambodia

The Cambodia government has emphasized poverty reduction, enhancement of agricultural sector and improvement of rural livelihoods in its development policies and strategies. The Project aims to enhance agricultural productivity towards improvement of rural livelihoods, and therefore considered as appropriately designed.

(2) Needs of the Target Groups

Based on the baseline survey conducted at the commencement of the Project, the Project grasped the situations as well as the needs of the farmers in the Project area, and made its strategies accordingly. The Project has also been intending to frequently and closely communicate with the farmers during both the planning and implementation stages. The target farmers have been involved intensively through those processes, and therefore it can be said that the Project understands the needs of the farmers well and has made a great effort to meet them. The Project selected its target farmers, intending to distribute the project benefits widely, and has eventually included not only irrigation farmers but also landless farmers and women. The selection of the target groups has therefore been appropriate.

(3) Japan's Assistance Policy

Japan's policy is to provide assistance that contributes to Cambodia's sustained economic growth and poverty reduction, keeping it fully in line with the Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDPII) and Cambodia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). One of four priority-areas of Japan's assistance to Cambodia for the next five years is "realization of sustainable economic growth and a stable society", which is directly related to "agriculture and rural development and the improvement of agricultural productivity." One of the priority areas in the cooperation principles of JICA Cambodia is also agriculture/rural development. The

project has therefore been designed according to Japan's as well as JICA's assistance policies.

4.2 Effectiveness

Effectiveness of the project is assessed based on the following:

(1) Whether the project purpose can be achieved by March 2006

(2) Whether the outputs are enough and effective to achieve the project purpose

(3) Whether the external conditions described in PDM have actually influenced to the project, and whether they have been appropriate to achieve the project purpose

(1) Achievement of the Project Purpose

As mentioned in 3.3, participating farmers' agricultural productivity in the Project area has been enhanced. It is also expected that their livelihood become better and more stable by March 2006. It is however recommended that the Project conduct a field survey on agricultural productivity in 2005 wet season and also an impact survey on the farmers' livelihoods, before its termination, to confirm more precisely how effective the Project is.

(2) Effectiveness of the Outputs

The Project has been planned and implemented, linking the Outputs and the Project Purpose as follows:

Project Purpose: Participating farmers' agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy area is enhanced, and their livelihood becomes stable with their active participation.

Output 1: Rice production technology is improved.

Output 2: Farming practice of participating farmers is improved (including crop diversification).

Output 3: Activities by farmers' groups are promoted.

Output 0: Situation in the target area is grasped.

As shown above, the Project has firstly understood the situations of the target area. The Output 1 and 2 are directly contributing to achieve the Project Purpose; however, the Output 3 is not only to serve to achieve the Project Purpose, but to produce other 2 Outputs as well. Those four Outputs are considered logical to achieve the Project Purpose.

(3) External Conditions

As mentioned in the PDM, one of the external conditions is "there is no significant irrigation water shortage". The Project has actually suffered from lack of irrigation water. Irrigation was conducted only once in 3 years of the project implementation. Since many activities are related to irrigation, the results could have been much better if irrigation water shortage had not happened.

4.3 Efficiency

Efficiency of the project is assessed based on the following:

(1) Whether the outputs have been produced as expected

(2) Whether the activities have been appropriate to produce the outputs

(3) Whether the external conditions described in PDM have been appropriate to produce the outputs

(4) Whether the project inputs have properly supplied to the project (time, quality and quantity)

(1) Outputs

As mentioned in 3.2, the Outputs related to rice production technology and farmers' groups were mostly produced as expected though some Outputs are under process at the time of evaluation. The Output related to farming practice is expected to be produced by the end of the Project period. The results can be obtained through the surveys to be conducted before the Project terminates.

(2) Activities

The Evaluation Team found that there is no missing activity considered essential to produce the expected Outputs. It can be said that the Activities have been logically planned and implemented, and therefore appropriate to produce the Outputs.

(3) External Conditions

The farm management cooperators were selected by the Project since they are important to produce Output 2 (improvement of farming practice). While it was not easy to find cooperators in the Project area, two of them had to suspend their activities suddenly because of sickness or pregnancy. This cannot be controlled by the Project, but it is necessary to consider as one of the risks.

(4) Inputs

Most of the Project inputs were properly supplied, despite of the following incidents that slightly hampered the process of Project implementation:

- The Project director was absent for long time at the beginning of the Project implementation.
- The farmers organization expert arrived at site 5 months later than originally planned.
- The counterparts for farmers organization were not assigned when the Project was started. After assignment, they were suddenly suspended by the order of the PDWRAM for a while.

4.4 Impacts

Impacts of the project are assessed based on the following:

(1) Whether the overall goals of the project can be achieved in near future, and whether they are logically related to the project purpose

(2) Whether the external conditions described in PDM will be appropriate to achieve the overall goals

(3) Positive and negative impacts which the project has brought

(1) Overall Goals

The Overall Goals are logically related to the Project Purpose. At the time of evaluation, it was noted that agricultural productivity (yield) has been enhanced among 19 quality seed user group members and that the number of the interested farmers have been increased up to 69, which the Team recognized as the spreading effects of the Project's intervention. It is therefore anticipated that the overall goals would be achieved once the appropriate supports by the relevant institutions and policy measures would obtained, though in the longer time frame.

(2) External Conditions

All external conditions are considered appropriate to achieve the Overall Goals. In addition, it is essential that KADC continues its activities as the core organization after the Project is terminated.

(3) Positive and negative impacts

The Project has brought the following positive impacts:

- The amount of quality rice seeds produced by the Project reached 1.99 tons, and 1.42 tons were sold among the members.
- The data on rice seed production has been accumulated in the Project. Those data was so far able to be obtained only by CARDI.

- The number of the farmers interested to participate in rice seed production was increased from 19 in 2004 to 69 in 2005.
- The way of technology transfer, which the Project has adopted as FFS training, has been testified and confirmed its effectiveness. This can be applicable to other areas of Cambodia.
- KADC has introduced partial self accounting system through growing and selling quality rice seeds to farmers. It could be a good model for other experimental stations nearby.
- No serious negative impact was recognized.

4.5 Sustainability

Sustainability of the project is assessed based on the following:

(1) Whether policy support can be expected for continuation of the project activities

(2) Whether institutional capacities, including finance and manpower, can be expected for continuation of the project activities

(3) Whether the technologies introduced by the project can be extended further to in and outside of the project area

(4) Whether the project can be locally accepted socially, traditionally and environmentally

(1) Policy Support

Since the Cambodia government intents to promote agricultural and rural development as one of its development priorities, the Project is recognized highly important. It is therefore expected that the Project receive some support, particularly from MAFF.

(2) Institutional Capacities

Although KADC is now generating its own income out of seed and paddy production, it is not enough to cover all of its own activity cost, let alone continuously financing project activities. It is therefore required for external financial sources that include MAFF and donors to provide necessary support for continuing and further expanding the activities. Both Cambodia and Japanese governments are requested to take it into consideration.

(3) Technologies

The technologies that the Project has introduced are simple and farmer-oriented since the Project plans were basically prepared based on the needs of the farmers. The technologies are intended to be transferred from farmer to farmer by establishing a farmer group since the number of government extension workers is generally far to be enough. The technologies and the way to extend them can therefore be sustained by the limited number of the government extension staff and the farmers, and can be extended to other areas.

(4) Social and Other Issues

The Project has conducted baseline survey, communicated the farmers intensively, contacted village chiefs on the selection of trainees, etc. The Project has also intended to include landless farmers and women in the Project not to expand the gaps between those with irrigation and without irrigation. Those considerations are closely related to make the Project socially and traditionally acceptable.

5. Conclusion

Taking all the evaluation results into consideration, it is judged that the Project Purpose can be achieved by the time of its termination. Appropriate measures, however, should be taken to assure the project sustainability by both Cambodian and Japanese governments.

The Project is considered as one of the models for agricultural and rural development in Cambodia and therefore its outcomes should be extended to other areas.

Based on the achievements mentioned above, it is concluded the Project shall be completed on March 31, 2006 as originally planned.

6. Recommendations

The Evaluation Team recommends the Project and related authorities the followings:

(1) The Project should conduct an impact survey by the time of its termination to understand clearly to what extent the Project has improved the farmers' livelihoods. The data obtained through the baseline survey should be used for comparison. In addition, a follow-up survey should also be conducted to grasp to what extent the farmers participated to the trainings on agricultural and farming technologies have adopted them.

(2) The Project aims to strengthen FWUC since it is highly important to manage the irrigation system properly. It should therefore be measured whether FWUC have become strong enough to meet their mandates, not only in terms of ISF collection, but also water management based on the plan prepared by PDWRAM. It is therefore recommended that the Project address to this aspect as well in conducting the remaining activities related to the FWUC.

(3) Taking its significance for Cambodia into consideration, the Project should make further effort to raise its reputation at the central level. Opportunities to make presentation of the Project performances in Phnom Penh for the central government and other donors should therefore be created.

(4) The outcomes of the Project should be extended to other areas after the Project is terminated. In particular, the ways of transferring technologies that the Project has adopted, i.e., FFS and other training methods, could be applicable for similar projects in Cambodia. The authorities concerned, MAFF and PDA, should therefore consider how and to what extent this could be realized. As the first step, the study to grasp the needs of farmers in suitable development areas, situations of government extension staff, potentials of area development, etc. should be conducted.

(5) Since it is necessary to meet high demands of quality seeds in the Project area and there are other experimental stations in Battambang Province, seeds multiplication by those stations should be facilitated by PDA. It has been found that KADC, if managed well, may be financially self-sustained with the profits obtained from growing and selling qualified seeds to farmers. A study should therefore be done whether other stations could as well be sustainable by doing the same.

(6) To make irrigated agriculture successful, the linkages between PDA and PDWRAM, and between MAFF and MOWRAM, should be more strengthened. PDWRAM and MOWRAM should be responsible for making an irrigation water delivery plan, and MAFF and PDA be responsible for its implementation. The organizational linkages and cooperation are highly expected.

(7) The Project has built the capacity of the counterpart personnel in terms of outreach activities as well as experiment in the station. For further development of PDA staff, it is recommended to provide them an opportunity of post graduate education on agriculture.

7. Lessons Learned

The Evaluation Team has found the following lessons learned from the Project:

(1) It has been found that the Project approach to strengthen the linkage between the farmers and markets, particularly rice millers, is effective for enhancing the farmers' livelihoods. One

of the main contributing factors is BARN (Battambang Agricultural and Rural Network) established by the Project. PDA should therefore consider making use of private sector as much as possible in agricultural development.

(2) One of the indicators to measure the achievements of the Project Purpose is whether rice qualities are evaluated as "quality rice". Although this indicator is not objectively verifiable, it could be left to markets for judging it. It means that farmers can get high profits by producing and selling high quality rice to markets if accepted by markets, and it is clearly and directly linked with the Project Purpose. The results can be evaluated based on the opinions of the target farmers.

(3) The Project has many activities closely linked with irrigation water, and it is clearly mentioned in the PDM that "there is no significant irrigation water shortage" to achieve the Project Purpose. It is unfortunate, during three years of the project implementation, irrigation water was available to the fields only at one season due to lack of water in the reservoir. This obviously has limited to make the trainings effective on the betterment of the farmers' life. This gives us one lesson that even if it is an irrigation-based project, it is necessary to include a way in its plan to keep project performance high without irrigation water. For example, the Project could have been better if some activities, such as trainings related to rain-fed rice cultivation, establishment and strengthening of market-oriented groups, etc., had been included.

LIST OF ANNEXES

MINUTES OF MEETING
BETWEEN THE PROJECT CONSULTATION TEAM AND THE AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA ON JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR THE BATTAMBANG AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Project Consultation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), headed by Mr.TOSHIFUMI EGUSA, to the Kingdom of Cambodia from November 18 to25, 2003 for the purpose of the formulation of Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation of "the Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") as well as discussing the major issues related to the implementation of the Project.

During its stay in the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Team carried out field observation and had a series of discussions on the Project with the authorities concerned of the Kingdom of Cambodia in respect of the various issues related to the smooth implementation of the Project.

As a result, the Team and Cambodian authorities concerned agreed to report to their respective governments the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Phnom Penh, November 25, 2003

TOSHIFUMI EGUSA
Leader,
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Japan International Cooperation Agency,
Japan

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