カンボジア王国 バッタンバン農村地域振興開発計画 運営指導(中間評価)調査報告書

平成 21 年 1 月 (2009 年)

独立行政法人 国際協力機構 カンボジア事務所

カン事 JR 09-001

序 文

カンボジア王国政府からの技術協力の要請を受け、2006 年 11 月から技術協力プロジェクト「バッタンバン農村地域振興開発計画」が 3.5 年間の計画で実施されています。

今般、プロジェクトの開始から中間地点にあたることから、活動の進捗状況を確認して評価を行うこと、計画内容や実施体制上の課題等を摘出し、今後のプロジェクト活動をより適切に実施することを目的として、2008年12月11日から23日までの間、当事務所次長村上雄祐を団長とする運営指導(中間評価)調査を実施しました。

本報告書は、同調査団による調査・評価結果を取りまとめたものであり、今後、本 プロジェクトの実施にあたり、広く活用されることを願うものです。

最後に、本調査の実施にあたり、ご協力とご支援を賜りました両国の関係者の皆様 に心から感謝の意を表すとともに、今後の更なるご支援をお願い申し上げます。

平成 21 年 1 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構カンボジア事務所 長米田 一弘

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真



バッタンバン州副知事との協議



村に設置された情報掲示板



プロジェクト C/P へのヒアリング



バッタンバン州農業局 新庁舎



デモファームに設置された情報掲示版

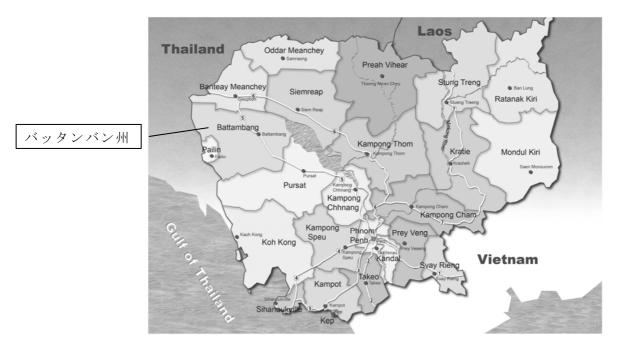


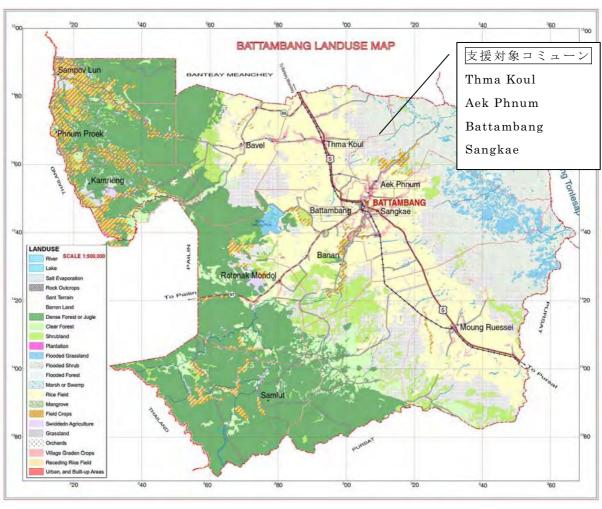
野菜栽培農家の圃場



デモファーム農家へのヒアリング

プロジェクト位置図





略 語 表

AEA	Agro Ecosystem Analisis	農業生態系解析(or 分析)				
BAPEP	Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project	バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画				
BRAND	Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development	バッタンバン農村地域振興開発計画				
C/P	Counterpart Personnel	カウンターパート				
DAALI	Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement	農業農地改良局				
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension	農業普及局				
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	国際連合食糧農業機関				
FFD	Farmers Field Day	ファーマーズ・フィールド・デイ				
JCC	Joint Coordinating Committee	合同調整委員会				
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構				
M/M	Minutes of Meeting	(ミニッツ)協議議事録				
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	農林水産省				
OJT	On-the Job-Training	実務研修 (実践教育)				
PCM	Project Cycle Management	プロジェクト・サイクル・マネージ メント				
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture	州農業局				
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス				
PO	Plan of Operation	(プロジェクト) 活動計画				
R/D	Record of Discussion	討議議事録				
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia	カンボジア王国政府				
TWG-AW	Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water	農業と水 テクニカル・ワーキング・ グループ				

評価結果要約表

I. 案件の概	I. 案件の概要					
国名:カン	ボジア国	案件名:バッタンバン農村地域振興開発計画				
分野:農業	・農村開発	援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト				
所轄部署: JI	ICA カンボジア事務所	協力金額:3億円(事前評価時)				
協力期間	(R/D) : 2006年11月30日~2010	先方関係機関:農林水産省(以下、MAFF)農業				
	年 3 月 31 日	農地改良局(以下、DAALI)、同農業普及局(以				
		下、DAE)、バッタンバン州農業局				

1. 協力の背景

カンボジアでは、コメは最重要農産物であり、農業生産額の43%を占めている。1995年にはコメの自給を達成したものの、全国平均の単収は2.5t前後(2008年)と周辺国に比べて生産性は低い。また、一般に農産物の品質は低く、国際競争力は弱いうえ、国内経済への貢献度は小さい。

農家の生計を向上するには、農業生産の改善・多様化を図り、農家が安定した収入を確保できるようにすることが求められている。しかしながら、農業普及サービスを受けている農家の数は全国で1%に過ぎない。農家への普及を担当する州農業局(Provincial Department of Agriculture:以下、PDA)では、1)農家のニーズ・ポテンシャルを十分把握できていない、2)ニーズ・ポテンシャルを反映した試験・技術開発が進んでいない、3)普及員の育成が遅れている、4)試験部門、普及部門、郡事務所の役割分担が不明確であり、指揮命令系統が混乱している、5)車両燃料費以外の事業予算がほとんどない。

こうした中で、2003 年から 2006 年まで、バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画(以下、BAPEP)が実施された。BAPEP では優良種子生産を核とした稲作営農体系の確立、農民の組織強化等を目指し、バッタンバン州農業局 (PDA) の職員とともに活動を進め、コンピンプイ地区における農業生産性の向上に大きく貢献した。本案件は、BAPEP の成果を踏まえ、PDA による普及システムを強化し、農家への農業普及サービスの充実を図るものである。プロジェクトは 2006 年 11 月 30 日に開始され、2010 年 3 月 31 日に終了する予定である。

2. 協力内容

(1) 上位目標

バッタンバン州のプロジェクト対象郡で、農家の営農体系が改善される。

(2) プロジェクト目標

プロジェクト対象コミューンで、農家に対する農業普及サービスが充実する。

- (3) アウトプット
- 1) 対象コミューンの農業ポテンシャルと農家の普及ニーズに合致した普及計画が策定される。
- 2) 農家のニーズに合致した、普及に適当な改善された農業技術・手法が開発される。
- 3) 対象コミューンで、農家のニーズに合致した、農業普及活動が実施される。
- 4) 農業生産・流通・政策に関係している組織間の連携が強化される。
- (4) 投入(2008年12月現在)

日本国側

長期専門家 3 人、短期専門家 4 人、機材供与 US\$64,700 相当、ローカルコスト負担 US\$77,822 (2006

年実績)、US\$113,444(2007 年実績)、US\$127,369(2008 年計画)、本邦研修 1 人、タイ・ラオス での技術交換 3 人

カンボジア国側

カウンターパー(以下、C/P) 16人、BAPEPで供与された機材、事務所スペース

Ⅱ.評価調査団の概要

調査者

日本国側

1) 総括/団長:村上雄祐 JICA カンボジア事務所次長

2) 計画管理: Ms. Cheang SIV JICA カンボジア事務所プログラムオフィサー

3) 評価分析: 石坂浩史 アイ・シー・ネット株式会社

カンボジア国側

1) 団長 Mr. Chea Sareth, Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension, MAFF

2) 団員 Mr. Prak Cheattho, Deputy Director, Department of Agronomy and Agricultural

Land Improvement, MAFF

3) 団員 Mr. Kheng Yasith, Official, Monitoring and Evaluation Office, Department of

Planning and Statistics, MAFF

評価期間:2008年12月11日~12月23日 評価種類:中間評価

Ⅲ. 評価結果の概要

1. 実績

(1)アウトプット1「対象コミューンの農業ポテンシャルと農家の普及ニーズに合致した普及計画が策定される」

プロジェクト終了までに、成果1が達成される可能性は高い。指標の達成状況は次のとおり。

- 1) 4 つの対象コミューンに共通の普及計画の役割を果たすアクションプランが 2007 年 7 月までに 策定された。
- 2) コミューンごとの普及計画は策定されていない。しかし、コミューンごとに普及活動の優先分野を特定している。
- (2)アウトプット 2「農家のニーズに合致した、普及に適当な改善された農業技術・手法が開発される」

プロジェクト終了までに、成果2が達成される可能性は非常に高い。指標の達成状況は次のとおり。

- 1) 種子の塩水撰に関する技術情報テキストが作成された。
- 2) 2007年には、4つのデモ農場が設置・運営され、データが収集された。
- 3) 2008年には、19のデモ農場が設置・運営された。
- (3) アウトプット3「対象コミューンで、農家のニーズに合致した、農業普及活動が実施される」 プロジェクト終了までに、成果3が達成される可能性は非常に高い。指標の達成状況は次のと おり。
 - 1) 2007年には、種子の塩水選とファーマーズ・フィールド・デイ(以下、FFD)が4カ所のデモ 農場で実施された。FFDの参加者は1回当たり30人、合計119人である。

- 2) 2008 年には、種子の塩水選が 19 カ所のデモ農場で実施された。参加者は 1 回当たり 14 人、合計 258 人である。
- 3) 2008年には、FFD が 15 カ所のデモ農場で 2 回ずつ実施された。1 回目は、1 カ所当たり 11 人、合計 165人が参加した。2 回目は、1 カ所当たり 9人、合計 142人が参加した。
- 4) 2008年には、対象村と対象コミューンの代表者、デモ農家を集めた現地検討会を4つのコミューンで開催した。合計63人が参加した。
- 5) 2007 年 12 月までに、情報掲示板が 23 の対象村すべてに設置された。2008 年 12 月現在、13 種類の情報が月替わりで掲示されている。
- 6) 掲示された情報に関連して、農家は掲示板と一緒に設置された投書箱に要望を投函している。 2008年12月現在、21件の要望を受領している。
- 7) 掲示された情報に関連して、農家は普及員に電話を入れている。2008 年 12 月現在、39 件の問い合わせや要望を受けている。
- (4) アウトプット 4「農業生産・流通・政策に関係している組織の間の連携が強化される」 プロジェクト終了までに、成果 4 が達成される可能性は高い。指標の達成状況は次のとおり。
 - 1) コミューン投資計画に農業普及計画は反映されていないが、そのための活動は開始している。
 - 2) バッタンバン米振興委員会の格付けシステム小委員会は、格付けシステムの素案を完成させた。
 - 3) バッタンバン米振興委員会の認証システム小委員会は、認証システムの素案を作成し、認証プロセスに合意した。
 - 4) バッタンバン米振興委員会のモニタリング小委員会は、効果的なモニタリングシステムを構築 するための議論を行っている。
 - 5) バッタンバン米振興委員会のサンプル・ロゴ準備小委員会は、ロゴの作成を完了した。
 - 6) プロジェクトの成果は、まだ公式文書に掲載されていない。

2. 評価結果の要約

(1) 妥当性

プロジェクトの妥当性は高い。プロジェクト目標と上位目標はカンボジア国の農業政策や日本国の 援助方針に合致している。プロジェクトが実施している活動は、対象地域の農家のニーズに合致して いる。対象の4コミューンは、農業普及サービスに対する需要が高く、他ドナーによる活動とも重複 していないため、対象地域選定の妥当性は高い。

プロジェクトのアプローチは適切である。PDA の農業普及室、農業農地改良室、郡農業事務所の職員が協働して、農業技術や普及手法を開発・改善していくというプロジェクト計画時のコンセプトは、プロジェクトの枠内では機能している。特に、郡農業事務所の普及員は、プロジェクトの普及活動にとって不可欠な存在となっている。PDA 以外の地域の関係者とも連携を進めるというプロジェクト計画時のコンセプトは、プロジェクト目標の達成に貢献している。知事や副知事等の州行政関係者や精米業者との連携は、バッタンバン米振興委員会の設立という結果に結びついていて、これにより対象地域で生産されるコメの流通を促進する効果が見込まれる。

(2) 有効性

プロジェクトの有効性は高い。プロジェクト目標の達成の見込みは高い。対象地域の農家はすでに、 プロジェクト活動によってよりよい農業普及サービスの提供を受けている。ニーズ調査の実施、デモ 農場やFFDの実施、情報掲示板の活用等を含むプロジェクトのアプローチは効果的である。

導入技術は簡単な上、効果的で低コストであり、プロジェクトが導入した技術は農家に受け入れられている。デモ農家 1 世帯当たりの稲作関係のプロジェクトの投入は US\$30~40 程度で、デモ農家は、プロジェクトが導入した種子の塩水選、適正播種量、施肥等の技術は効果的であると述べている。

プロジェクトが推進するバッタンバン・ブランド米が商品化される可能性は高い。バッタンバン米 振興委員会が州知事令により発足し、4つ小委員会が、州行政関係者、PDA、関係政府機関、精米業 者の参加により運営されている。多くの精米業者や農家は、ブランド米として流通させる予定のバッ タンバン州で生産されている香り米の潜在的商品価値が高いことを理解している。

(3) 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は高い。成果の達成状況は適切である。ほとんどの活動は計画どおり実施されている。プロジェクトは、BAPEPの成果や教訓を活用する等して効率的に活動を進めている。

日本人専門家の派遣人数、期間、タイミング、分野は妥当である。プロジェクト当初には、バッタンバンの農業や PDA の事情に明るい BAPEP の元専門家が派遣されたため、プロジェクトの立ち上げがスムーズだった。C/P の数は妥当である。PDA の職員の能力をみると、その職位や専門分野も適切な選任だったといえる。各郡の農業事務所の普及員1人を C/P としたことは、特にフィールドにおける活動の円滑な実施に貢献している。

機材の種類、数、供与タイミングはおおむね妥当である。しかし、試験場での種子生産を目的に購入した一部の機材は、ベクチャン試験場が閉鎖されたため、現在は有効活用されておらず、機材配備計画を検討することが望まれる。プロジェクト開始当初、旧プロジェクト事務所にパーティションを設置する等、若干の事務所整備を行ったが、2008 年 11 月に PDA 庁舎が移転した。プロジェクト開始当初は州事務所の移転予定が知らされていなかったため、これらの整備が 2 年ほどしか活用されなかった。

農家に対する投入については、農家1世帯当たりの投入量は少ないが、プロジェクトの投入がなくても導入技術を活用し続けるという農家のコメントから、投入に比べて便益が大きいことが推測できるので妥当といえる。

(4) インパクト

上位目標の達成を期待させる兆候はある。プロジェクトが導入した技術は、すでに一部の農家に定着している。多くのデモ農家は、周囲の農家よりも良好な収量を記録している。ha 当たり 3.9t というこの地域の平均の 2 倍近い収量も報告されている。導入技術が広く定着すれば、コメの単位面積当たりの収量が増加する可能性は非常に高い。普及員は、プロジェクトが実施する研修を受講し、デモ農場や FFD の実施を通して、普及サービスの実践経験を積んでいる。こうした普及員が所属する郡農業事務所では、対象コミューン以外のコミューンにおいても、他のプロジェクト等で活動する際に、本プロジェクトの成果を適用すると考えられる。FFD には多くの農家が参加していて、そうした農家が技術を実践し、それを見た別の農家がまねをするといった形で、農家間の普及が起きることが期待できる。予期せぬインパクトは、これまでに正負とも観察されていない。

(5) 自立発展性

導入された技術の自立発展性は高い。プロジェクトが導入している技術は、簡単で効果的である。 普及員を含む C/P は技術を難なく吸収している。農家にとっても、技術的・資金的にも困難な技術で はない。一般に、新しい技術に対して懐疑的な農家も多いと考えられているが、プロジェクトの導入 した技術を実践したデモ農家の多くは、収量が向上する等の目に見えた成果を上げているため、保守 的な農家も導入技術をいずれは実践するようになる可能性は高い。

財政、組織の面では、MAFF と PDA の能力は、プロジェクトが構築している農業普及システムを維持・発展するのに十分ではない。MAFF と PDA は、プロジェクト終了後も農業普及サービスを継続するための予算を確保できておらず、事業はドナー支援に大きく依存している。しかしながら、農業と水テクニカル・ワーキング・グループ(Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water:以下、TWG-AW)を中心に進められている農業と水中期戦略策定により、今後は本戦略に基づいて政府並びにドナーとも優先的に予算が配分される見込みは高い。なお、同戦略を構成するプログラムの一つとして、農業普及・研究・教育プログラムの策定が進められる予定となっている。

3. 効果発現に貢献した要因

プロジェクトは農業の生産面だけでなく、生産したコメの流通面についても取り組んでいる。精米 業者のような市場関係や地域振興を担う副知事らも参加して、バッタンバン・ブランド米を振興しよ うという動きが活発化している。こうした動きは、農家にとって、コメの流通環境を改善する効果が 期待される。

PDA の既存の人材、特に、郡農業事務所の普及員を効果的に活用している。普及員の積極活用により、農家の圃場での展示や技術移転を広範に行うことができている。知事や副知事は、農業やバッタンバン米の振興に熱心である。プロジェクトは有能な支援スタッフを確保・活用し、日本人専門家と C/P の間の言語障壁を克服している。多くの C/P は英語を理解しないため、支援スタッフが行っている翻訳や通訳は、円滑な運営に大きく貢献している。

4. 問題点及び問題を惹起した要因

効果発現を妨げる大きな要因はない。

5. 結論

プロジェクトの妥当性、有効性、効率性は高く、プロジェクトのデザインは適切である。実施プロセスにも大きな問題はなく、大きな遅れもなく活動は実施されている。終了までにプロジェクト目標が達成される可能性は高い。導入技術の自立発展性は高い。財政・組織面では、現状のMAFFとPDAの能力は、プロジェクトが構築している農業普及システムを維持するに十分ではないが、上位目標の達成を期待させる兆候はある。

6. 提言

(1) 合同調整委員会(Joint Coordinating Committee:以下、JCC)への提言 プロジェクトは、プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(以下、PDM)の変更を提案した。こ の変更は、基本的に記載内容をより明確にするための文言整理、活動内容の明確化、プロジェクトの効果をより正確に測ることを目的としているため、妥当である。したがって、JCC はこの変更案を承認すべきである。同様に、プロジェクトは活動計画(以下、PO)の変更案を作成し、JCC はそれを承認すべきである。

(2) プロジェクトへの提言

効果とインパクトの向上

次に述べる点について、実施を検討すべきである。

- 1) デモ農場の数を増加する。
- 2) 現在1村に1カ所の情報掲示板の数を増加する。
- 3) 所長や普及員を含む郡農業事務所の職員を、もっと多くプロジェクトに取り込む。
- 4) デモ農場を実施する際は、プロジェクトは市場で好まれる香り米品種を栽培することの便益をデモ農家に説明し、そうした品種の栽培を推奨すべきである。

自立発展性の向上

プロジェクトは、PDM と PO に規定された活動を継続すべきである。特に、アウトプット 4 に 規定されている活動は重要である。

コミュニケーションの向上

- 1) PDA 局長は、もっとプロジェクトに関与するべきである。多くのプロジェクト関係者は、重要な決定事項に関して局長と相談できない、あるいは承認をもらえないといったことで苦労している。
- 2) プロジェクトは、メンバー全員にプロジェクトの全体像を理解させるべきである。一部の C/P は、計画を完全に把握していない。

(3) カンボジア農林水産省とバッタンバン州農業局への提言

MAFF と PDA は、必要な資金を確保するよう努力すべきである。PDA の責任者は、少なくともプロジェクト対象郡をカバーする普及活動の予算案を作成し、MAFF、州投資資金の管理者、ドナーといった資金源に提出すべきである。MAFF は、農業普及について、政策の強化とアクションプランの策定を進め、政府やドナーに対して、農業普及分野に対する予算配分を要求するための根拠を強化すべきである。MAFF は、プロジェクト対象地域のコメの生産量と品質を向上させるために、民間部門やドナーと協力して、この種子の生産・認証・流通体制を改善する必要がある。

Summary of Evaluation

I. Outline of th	e Project	
Country: Camb	oodia	Project title: Battambang Rural Area Nurture and
		Development Project
Issue/Sector: A	griculture and Rural Development	Cooperation scheme: Technical cooperation
Division in cha	rge: JICA Cambodia Office	Total cost: 300,000,000 Yen (Preliminary
		Evaluation)
Period of	(R/D) : November 30, 2006 \sim	Partner Country's Implementing Organization:
Cooperation	March 31, 2010	Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land
		Improvement (DAALI) and Department of
		Agricultural Extension (DAE) , Ministry of
		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); and
		Battambang Provincial Department of Agriculture
		(PDA)

1. Background of the project

Rice is the most important agricultural product in Cambodia. It makes up 43% of the value-added in agriculture. In 1995, Cambodia has become self-sufficient in rice production. Still, there are many constraints. The average yield of rice is low, standing at 2.5 tons per hectare (2008), the quality of rice tend be substandard and lack competitiveness in the international market, and rice contribute little to the national economy.

On the other hand, in order to improve the livelihood of farmers and to enable them access to stable income, improvement and diversification of agriculture is necessary. However, only one percent of the farmers in the country receive agricultural extension service. The provincial agricultural departments, which are entrusted with the responsibility of providing extension services, are facing many constraints such as: 1) the needs and potentials of farmers are not well understood; 2) research and development that reflects the needs and potentials is lacking; 3) capacity of extension workers is insufficient; 4) the responsibilities of the experiment and extension offices, and district offices are unclear and coherent command structure is lacking; and 5) apart from fuel expense, there is very little budget for implementation of projects.

Against such background, Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP) was implemented from 2003 to 2006. BAPEP aimed at establishing a rice-based farming system centered on production of high quality rice seeds and strengthening of farmers organization with Battambang PDA staff as counterparts, and successfully enhanced agricultural productivity in Kamping Puoy Area. Building on the experience of BAPEP, this project aims at strengthening the agricultural extension system of PDA so that better service is delivered to farmers. The project commenced on November 30, 2006 and is expected to close on March 31, 2010.

2. Project Overview

(1) Overall Goal

Farming system of farmers in the target districts in Battambang Province is improved.

(2) Project Purpose

Agricultural service delivery to farmers is enhanced in the target communes.

(3) Outputs

- 1) Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes.
- 2) Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers.
- Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the target communes according to the needs of farmers.
- 4) Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, marketing and policies is enhanced.

(4) Inputs (as of December 2008)

Japanese side

Long-term experts: 3; Short-term experts: 4; Equipment: US\$ 64,700 equivalent; Local cost: US\$ 77,822 (2006, actual), US\$ 113,444 (2007, actual), and US\$ 127,369 (2008, planned); Training: 1 participant on training in Japan and 3 participants on technical exchange in Thailand and Laos.

Cambodian side

Counterparts: 16; Equipment: provision of equipment procured by BAPEP; Provision of office space.

II. Evaluation Team

Members	Japanese team
of	1) Team Leader: Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI, Senior Representative, JICA Cambodia Office
Evaluation	2) Planning Management: Ms. Cheang SIV, Program Officer, JICA Cambodia Office
Team	3) Evaluation and Analysis: Mr. Hirofumi ISHIZAKA, IC Net Limited
	<u>Cambodian team</u>
	1) Team Leader: Mr. Chea Sareth, Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension,
	MAFF
	2) Member: Mr. Prak Cheattho, Deputy Director, Department of Agronomy and Agricultural
	Land Improvement, MAFF
	3) Member: Mr. Kheng Yasith, Official, Monitoring and Evaluation Office, Department of
	Planning and Statistics, MAFF

Evaluation Period: December 11, 2008 \sim December 23, 2008 Type of Evaluation: Mid-term

III. Results of Evaluation

1. Achievement

(1) Output 1: "Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes"

The probability of Output 1 being achieved by the end of the project is very high. Indicators of Output 1 are partly achieved: 1) The Action Plan which acts as the common extension plan for the four target communes was developed by July 2007; 2) No individual extension plan for each commune has been developed to date. However, the project has already identified priority areas for extension activities for each commune.

(2) Output 2: "Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers"

The probability of Output 2 being achieved by the end of the project is very high. Indicators of Output 2 are partly achieved: **1)** Technical bulletin on salt water seed selection has been produced; **2)** In 2007, four demonstration farms were established and managed, and data have been obtained; **3)** In 2008, 19 demonstration farms were established and managed.

(3) Output 3: "Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the target communes according to the needs of farmers"

The probability of Output 3 being achieved by the end of the project is very high. Indicators of Output 3 are close to full achievement: 1) In 2007, salt water seed selection and Farmers Field Day (FFDs) were carried out in four demonstration farms. The number of participants in FFDs was 119 in total and the average was 30; 2) In 2008, salt water seed selection was conducted in 19 demonstration farms. The number of participants was 258 in total and the average was 14; 3) In 2008, FFDs were conducted twice each in 15 demonstration farms. In the first session a total of 165 or average of 11 farmers participated. In the second session, a total of 142 or average of nine farmers participated; 4) In 2008, another set of field days gathering relevant village chiefs, commune council members and demonstration farmers were held in the four target communes. The number of participants totaled to 63; 5) Information boards have been set up in the 23 target villages by December 2007. As of December 2008, 13 sets of information have been posted on a monthly basis; 6) Some farmers have reacted by posting requests to the project through the attached request boxes. As of December 2008, 21 requests have been received; 7) Some farmers have telephoned extension workers to convey their requests or to enquire on the information posted. As of December 2008, 39 phone calls have been received.

(4) Output 4: "Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, marketing and policies is enhanced"

The probability of Output 4 being achieved by the end of the project is high. Indicators of Output 4 are partly achieved: 1) Agricultural extension plans have not been reflected in the commune investment plans yet. The project has started to work on this subject; 2) The sub-committee on grading system has already agreed on the initial draft of the grading system; 3) The Certification Sub-committee has already drafted and agreed on the certification procedures; 4) The Monitoring Sub-committee is holding discussions to establish an effective monitoring system; 5) The Sample and Logo Preparation Sub-committee has already created the logo; 6) Achievements of the project are yet to be cited in official documents.

2. Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The relevance of the project is high. The Project Purpose and Overall Goal are relevant to the agricultural policies of Cambodia and aid policies of Japan. The activities conducted by the project are relevant to the needs of the farmers in the target area. The four communes selected are appropriate as the demand for better agricultural extension service is high and there is no duplication of activities by other donors.

The approach of the project is sound. The project concept of making officers from Agronomy Office, Extension Office and the four District Offices of PDA to collaborate in order to develop and improve agricultural techniques and extension methods is functioning. Particularly, the counterparts from the District Offices, who are basically extension workers, are playing an integral role in the extension activities of the project. The project concept of enhancing collaboration with parties outside PDA is proving effective for achieving the project purpose. The involvement of the provincial authority and rice millers have resulted in the formation of Battambang Rice Promotion Committee, which is expected to enhance the marketing environment of rice produced in the project area.

(2) Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project is high. The likelihood of the project being able to achieve the Project Purpose is high. The project is already providing better extension service to the target farmers. The project activities which include needs survey, planning, conducting demo-farms and FFDs, and providing information through information boards is effective.

The techniques introduced by the project are generally well accepted by the farmers involved. The techniques are simple and effective. The costs involved are low. The input provided to the farmers by the project is only US\$ 30-40 per demonstration farmer. The demonstration farmers have indicated that salt water seed selection, reduced seed rate and fertilizing techniques introduced by the project are producing positive results.

The probability of Battambang Brand Rice being marketed is high. Battambang Rice Promotion Committee has been established with participation of rice millers, PDA and provincial authority. It has four sub-committees working on grading, certification and monitoring system, and creation of logo. Rice millers and many farmers understand the market potential of aroma rice, which is intended to be marketed as Brand Rice.

(3) Efficiency

The efficiency of the project is high. Achievement levels of the Outputs are adequate. Most activities are carried out as scheduled. The project is utilizing the outputs of BAPEP and is also building on the lessons learned from BAPEP, which is enhancing the efficiency of the project.

The technical field, and dispatch timing and length of Japanese experts are appropriate. The initial start up was smooth due to dispatch of experts who were familiar with Battambang and PDA through experience with BAPEP. The number, technical field and position of counterparts assigned are appropriate. Assigning of at least one extension worker from each district is contributing particularly to the smooth implementation of activities in the field.

The type, number, and provision timing of equipments is generally appropriate although several equipment, which were intended for seed production at the experiment stations, are not well utilized because activities on seed production is now very limited due partly to the closure of Bek Chang Experiment Station. It is necessary to revise the plan to relocate the equipment. Some of the investments made in improvement of the project office at the beginning; however, relocation of the PDA office was conducted in November 2008.

The inputs being provided to the farmers are reasonable as the amount is small and the benefits will most likely outweigh the costs of the inputs according to the comments made by the demonstration farmers who expressed that they will continue to practice the techniques conveyed by the project even without external support.

(4) Impact

There are indications to expect that the overall goal may be attained. The techniques introduced by the project are already accepted by some farmers. If the techniques introduced by the project spread, the yield of rice per unit area is very likely to increase. Many demonstration farmers are experiencing better yield than their fellow farmers and yields of up to 3.9 tons per hectare have been reported. Extension workers have been trained by the project and have gained experience through conducting demonstration farms and FFDs, and may apply what they have acquired to farmers outside the target communes. Many farmers have participated in FFDs and the techniques introduced may be disseminated from farmer to farmer. No significant unexpected positive impacts have been observed. No negative impacts have been observed.

(5) Sustainability

Sustainability of technical skills being introduced is high. The skills being introduced by the project are simple and effective. They are easily absorbed by the counterparts and extension workers. Similarly, though it may be difficult to persuade many farmers to quickly adopt the skills, as the techniques are proving effective in the farmers' fields, it is likely that many farmers will eventually follow suit.

Financially and institutionally, the capacity of MAFF and PDA is not strong enough to ensure sustainability of the agricultural extension system being established by the project. MAFF and PDA are not able to secure budget for such activities at the moment. MAFF and PDA rely heavily on assistance of donors. However, the Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW) was developed by TWG-AW and approved by MAFF and MOWRAM in 2006. Agricultural extension system is identified as one of the major components of SAW, thus it is expected that donor funds and national budget would be preferentially allocated for the related activities.

3. Factors enabling the realization of positive effects

The project is successfully utilizing the existing resources of PDA, in particular the district extension workers. Active involvement of extension workers is enabling the project to conduct extensive demonstration and training in the field. The provincial authority is very enthusiastic about promoting agriculture and Battambang Brand Rice. The translation and interpretation provided by competent support staff is contributing greatly to the smooth communication between Japanese experts and Cambodian personnel as many counterparts do not understand English,

4. Factors obstructing the realization of positive effects

There is no major obstructing factor.

5. Conclusions

The relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project are high. The project design is sound. There is no major problem in the implementation process and the project is being implemented without major delays. It is likely that the project purpose will be achieved by the end of the project period. Sustainability of technical skills being introduced is high. However, at current, financially and institutionally, the capacity of MAFF and PDA is not strong enough to ensure sustainability of the agricultural extension system being established by the project. Still there are indications to expect that the overall goal may be attained.

6. Recommendations

(1) Recommendation to the Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)

The project has made proposal for minor changes to the Project Design Matrix (PDM). The proposed changes are rational as they are basically aimed at clarifying and refining the project activities, and capturing the effects of the project more precisely. Therefore, the JCC should approve the proposal. In relation to the above, the project should modify the Plan of Operation (PO) accordingly and the JCC should approve the modification to the PO as well.

(2) Recommendation to the project

Enhancement of effects and impacts

The following issues may be considered for implementation:

- 1) The demonstration farms may be expanded;
- 2) The number of information board per village may be increased;
- 3) Involvement of district extension workers including the chief of district office may be extended.
- 4) The project should inform the demonstration farmers on the benefits of growing varieties favoured by the market, i.e. aroma rice varieties, and encourage them to grow such varieties.

Enhancement of sustainability

The project should continue its activities defined in the PDM and PO. In particular, implementation of activities listed in Output 4 is important.

Communication

- 1) The Director of PDA should pay more attention to the project. Many project members are experiencing difficulties in consulting and obtaining decisions on important issues regarding the project.
- 2) The project should try to ensure all project members understand the overall picture of the project. Some counterparts do not seem to fully understand the project plan.

(3) Recommendation to MAFF and PDA

PDA and MAFF must make efforts to secure funding. The PDA administrators should at least draft a budget proposal for extension activities covering the project districts and submit it to financing sources including MAFF, Provincial Investment Fund and donors. MAFF should enhance policies and develop action plans on agricultural extension so that it has strong grounds for requesting allocation of budget to the government and

assistance to the donors. MAFF will need to work with development partners and the private sector to enhance the production, certification and circulation of high quality rice seeds, in order to boost production and quality of rice in the project area, and in the country.

第1章 調査の概要

1-1 プロジェクトの背景・経緯

カンボジア国においてコメは最重要農産物であり、農業生産額の43%を占めている。同国では、1995年からコメの自給を達成したものの、全国平均の単収は2.5t/ha前後(2008年)と周辺国に比べて生産性は低い。また、一般に品質も低く、国際競争力は弱い上、国内経済への貢献度は小さい。このため、カンボジア国政府は高品質米の生産増加を目指して、優良水稲種子の利用拡大を図る標準化や検定制度、流通使用規制等を盛り込んだ新規の「種子法」の草案を作成した。さらに、農林水産省(以下、MAFF)はドナーの支援を得て、優良水稲種子を増産し、コメの生産技術向上を図ろうとしているが、優良水稲種子はいまだ十分に普及していない。旱魃被害を軽減するために、栽培期間の短い品種への切り替えも検討されている。

他方、農家の生計を向上するには、農業生産の多様化を図り、農家が安定した収入を確保できるようにすることが求められている。このため、MAFFはドナーの支援を得て、一部の地域で農業ポテンシャルを分析し、地域に適した農業技術を普及させる取り組みを進めている。しかしながら、こうした農業普及サービスを受けている農家の数は全国で1%に過ぎず、農家への普及を担当する州農業局(以下、PDA)では、1)農家のニーズ・ポテンシャルを十分把握できていない、2)ニーズ・ポテンシャルを反映した試験・技術開発が進んでいない、3)普及員の育成が遅れている、4)試験部門、普及部門、郡事務所の役割分担が不明確であり、指揮命令系統が混乱している、5)車両燃料費以外の事業予算がほとんどない。そうしたことが、十分な普及サービスを農家に提供できない要因になっている。

こうした中、2003 年から 2006 年まで、バッタンバン農業生産性強化計画(以下、BAPEP) が実施された。BAPEP では、優良種子生産を核とした稲作営農体系の確立、農民の組織強化などを目指し、カウンターパート(以下、C/P) として育成した PDA の職員とともに主に技術面から活動を進め、バッタンバン州コンピンプイ地区における農業生産性の向上に大きく貢献した。

カンボジア国政府は、BAPEPの成果を踏まえ、バッタンバン州 13 郡のうち、特に稲作による営農体系が中心である 8 郡に対し更に普及・拡大することを目指し、日本国に対し、本技術協力プロジェクト案件を要請した。これを受けて、独立行政法人国際協力機構(以下、JICA)は、事前評価調査を実施し、プロジェクト支援地域の 4 郡(1 コミューンずつ、計 4 コミューン)を選定、2006 年 11 月 30 日に討議議事録(以下、R/D)が署名された。本プロジェクトは、PDA と郡農業事務所による普及システムを強化し、農家への農業普及サービスの充実を図ることを目的として、2006 年 11 月 30 日から 2010 年 3 月 31 日までの予定で実施されている。

1-2 調査の経緯と目的

JICA は、2007 年 6 月にプロジェクト運営指導調査を実施し、本プロジェクトの進捗確認が行われた。その後、2007 年 12 月のプロジェクト合同調整委員会(以下、JCC)においてプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス(Project Design Matrix:以下、PDM)の見直し、活動計画(Plan of Operation:以下、PO)の策定が行われ、現在この PDM 及び POに基づいてプロジェクト活動が実施されている(2007 年 12 月に改訂した PDM を PDM バージョン 2 とする)。

今般、プロジェクト実施の中間段階に当たることから、以下の3点を目的とし、運営指導(中間評価)調査を実施した。

- (1) プロジェクトの進捗を確認し、プロジェクトの当初計画とその実績、実施プロセス、評価 5 項目の確認を行う。
- (2) 上記結果をカンボジア国側と合同で合同評価報告書を取りまとめる。
- (3) カンボジア国関係者と協議を行い、プロジェクト実施上の課題を抽出、その対応策を検討する。

1-3 調査団の構成

合同評価調査団には、表1と表2に示した日本国側3人、カンボジア国側3人の計6人が参加した。

表1 日本国側メンバー

役割	氏名	所属
総括/団長	村上雄祐	JICA カンボジア事務所次長
計画管理	Ms. Cheang SIV	JICA カンボジア事務所プログラムオフィサー
評価分析	石坂浩史	アイ・シー・ネット株式会社

表 2 カンボジア国側メンバー

役割	氏名	所属	
団長	Mr. Chea Sareth	Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension,	
凹文		MAFF	
団員	Mr. Prak Cheattho	Deputy Director, Department of Agronomy and	
		Agricultural Land Improvement, MAFF	
団員	Mr. Kheng Yasith	Official, Monitoring and Evaluation Office, Department of	
		Planning and Statistics, MAFF	

1-4 調査期間

調査期間は、2008 年 12 月 11 日から 12 月 23 日までの 13 日間である。調査期間の活動概要は、付属資料 2 合同評価報告書 (Joint Mid-term Evaluation Report) の Annex 1: Schedule of evaluation: December 2008 のとおりである。

1-5 プロジェクトの基本計画概要

プロジェクトの基本計画は以下のとおり。詳細は、付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Annex 2: Revised PDM proposed for approval by JCC のとおりである。

【上位目標】

バッタンバン州のプロジェクト対象郡で、農家の営農体系が改善される。

【プロジェクト目標】

プロジェクト対象コミューンで、農家に対する農業普及サービスが充実する。

【アウトプット】

- 1. 対象コミューンの農業ポテンシャルと農家の普及ニーズに合致した普及計画が策定される。
- 2. 農家のニーズに合致した、普及に適当な改善された農業技術・手法が開発される。
- 3. 対象コミューンで、農家のニーズに合致した、農業普及活動が実施される。
- 4. 農業生産・流通・政策に関係している組織の間の連携が強化される。

【対象地域】

バッタンバン州バッタンバン郡、サンカエ郡、エクプノム郡、トモコール郡から1コミューンずつの4コミューンが対象で、その農民は約36,000人。

第2章 中間評価の方法

2-1 合同評価

中間評価は「改訂版 JICA 事業評価ガイドライン」に基づき、プロジェクト・サイクル・マネジメント(Project Cycle Management:以下、PCM)手法で用いられる PDM を活用して行った。評価実施にあたって、日本国側とカンボジア国側からなる合同評価調査団を結成した。調査団は、プロジェクトの実績の確認、実施プロセスの把握、評価 5 項目 1 に基づく評価を行い、その結果を合同評価報告書にまとめた。

2-2 調査手順

まず、PDM の記載内容と事前評価調査報告書をもとに評価デザインを検討し、評価グリッドを作成した。これに基づき質問票を作成し、プロジェクト関係者に配布するとともに、プロジェクトの実績が分かる報告書や成果品、各種データの提出を求めた。その後、PDM バージョン 2 (以下、PDM2) の内容を検討したが、2-3 で後述するように変更が必要だったため、以後、改訂した PDM バージョン 3 (以下、PDM3) を基に調査を進めた。続いて、プロジェクトから提出された各種資料を分析し、主として実績の確認を行った。回収した質問票の分析、プロジェクト関係者へのインタビュー、農家へのインタビューを含む現地踏査を行い、評価グリッドの設問に対する回答を一つ一つ埋めていった。質問票は日本人専門家 3 人、C/P 9 人から回収した。インタビューは日本人専門家 3 人、C/P 11 人を対象とした。現地踏査については、対象 4 コミューンすべてに出向き、農家 6 戸と精米業者 1 社から聞き取りを行った。こうした作業を通して、プロジェクトの実施プロセスを把握し、評価 5 項目に基づく評価に必要なデータを整理した。

これを受け、日本国側が合同評価報告書案を作成し、カンボジア国側と内容を検討した。 カンボジア国側の意見を踏まえて同報告書案を修正し、プロジェクト関係者に事実誤認が ないかを確認した。その後、合同評価報告書最終案を JCC において説明し、承認を得た。

2-3 PDM の改訂

中間評価に先立ち、PDM2 がプロジェクトの目的を十分反映した妥当なものかを検討した。その結果、PDM2 に大きな変更は必要ないという結論に至った。しかし、活動内容と目標をより明確にするために、活動の要約、上位目標・プロジェクト目標・アウトプットの指標の一部を変更することにした。中間評価はこの変更を反映した改訂版 PDM3 に基づき実施した(付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Annex 2: Revised PDM proposed for approval by JCC を参照)。

以下に PDM の変更箇所とその理由を説明する²。

2-3-1 上位目標の指標

プロジェクトの農産物バリューチェーン³の中で、生産と流通の両プロセスに関する

¹ 評価 5 項目は妥当性、有効性、効率性、インパクト、自立発展性で、改訂版 JICA 事業評価ガイドラインの 41 ページと 81 ページに解説がある。

² PDM は英語版が正式。ここで示す和文は仮訳である。

活動のインパクトをとらえるために、上位目標の指標3つのうち1つを、表3のように変更した。変更後、上位目標の3つの指標のうち、2つは生産プロセス、1つは流通プロセスを代表する指標となる。

表 3 上位目標の指標の変更

変更前	変更後
2) プロジェクト対象郡で、改良技術を適用する農家が増加し続ける。	2) バッタンバン産のコメが、バッタンバン・ブランド米として流通する。

2-3-2 プロジェクト目標の指標

プロジェクト目標の指標を表 4 のように変更した。1 番目の指標は、農産物バリューチェーンの生産プロセスに関する取り組みの効果を表し、その文言を整理した。2 番目の指標は、バリューチェーンの流通プロセスに関する取り組みの効果を表す。しかし、この指標は上位目標の指標としては適切であるが、「農家に対する農業普及サービスが充実する」というプロジェクト目標の指標としては不適切なため置き換えた。

表 4 プロジェクト目標の指標の変更

変更前	変更後
1) ワークショップ、セミナー、ファーマー	1) プロジェクトが実施するワークショップ、
ズ・フィールド・デイ(以下、FFD)に参	セミナー、FFD に参加した農家のうち過半
加した農家のうち過半数が種子の塩水選、	数が、以下の改良技術から少なくとも1つ
適正播種量、野菜苗といった改良技術を適	を適用する。
用する。	a)種子の塩水選
	b) 適正播種量
	c)野菜苗
	d) プロジェクトが紹介したその他の技術
2) バッタンバン産のコメがブランド米と識	2) コメの流通環境が改善される。
別される。	2-1) 最終 FFD に参加した農家の過半数が
	バッタンバン・ブランド米を認識して
	いる。
	2-2) 少なくとも 5 つの精米業者がバッタン
	バン・ブランド米出荷業者として認定
	される。

2-3-3 アウトプットの指標

アウトプットの指標を表 5 のように変更した。指標 1-2) は、意味を明確にするため 文言を整理した。アウトプット 2 に関しては、活動実態をふまえてより具体的な指標である指標 2-2) を追加した。指標 3-1) は整理が悪いため 2 つに分割し、文言を整理した。指標 4-2)は、アウトプット 4 のバッタンバン・ブランド米に関する活動実態に合わせて 4 つに分割した。

表 5 アウトプットの指標の変更

変更前	変更後
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³ 農産物の生産から消費までの一連のプロセスの連鎖を指す。

- 1-2) 普及計画をモニタリング・評価・改善 する。
- 2-2) は該当なし
- 3-1) プロジェクト対象 23 村で、少なくとも 1 村あたり 1 カ所のデモ農場が運営さ れる。
 - 3-1-1) 対象コミューンの各村で、少なくと も1カ所のデモ農場を運営する。
 - 3-1-2) 掲示板を通じて、定期的に情報提供 が行われる。
- 4-2) バッタンバン・ブランド米の格付け・ 識別メカニズムが確立する。
- 4-3) プロジェクトの成果が公式文書に掲載 される。

- 1-2) 普及活動のモニタリング・評価結果に 基づき、普及計画が改善される。
- プロジェクト対象 23 村で、少なくとも 1村あたり1カ所のデモ農場が設置・運 営される。
- 3-1) プロジェクト対象 23 村すべてで、FFD といったデモ農場を活用した普及活動 が行われる。
- 3-2) プロジェクト対象 23 村すべてで、情報 掲示板を通じて情報が定期的に農家に 提供され、農家からも収集される。
- 4-2) バッタンバン・ブランド米の格付けシ ステムが確立する。
- 4-3) バッタンバン・ブランド米の認証シス テムが確立する。 4-4) バッタンバン・ブランド米のモニタリ
- ングシステムが確立する。
- 4-5) バッタンバン・ブランド米のロゴが作 成される。
- 4-6) プロジェクトの成果が公式文書に掲載 される。

2-3-4 活動

活動の要約を表のように変更した。活動 3-1 は、不要な活動であるため削除した(変 更後の通し番号は繰り上がる)。活動 3-2 は、研修対象者を明確にするために変更した。 活動 3-3 は、意味を明確にするために文言を整理した。活動 3-4 と 3-5 は、実際の活動 は分離して実施していないため合体した。活動 3-8 は、意味を明確にするために文言を 整理した。

表 6 活動の要約の変更

変更前

- 3-1 カウンターパート州農業局機関と所属職 員の役割を明確にし、能力向上が必要な 分野を調べる。
- 3-2 職員研修計画を策定し、必要な研修を実 施する。
- 3-3 農家を対象に、農業技術・経営に関する 研修・指導・情報提供を、情報掲示板を 通じて行う。農家の要望・意見を把握し、 応える。
- 3-4 農家を対象に、優良種子を利用した稲作 に関する研修・指導を行う。 3-5 農家に対して、優良種子の利用と供給を
- 促進する。
- 3-6 農家を対象に、稲以外の作物の栽培に関 する研修・指導を行う。
- 3-7 必要に応じて、農家を対象に、家畜飼育 や水産養殖に関する研修・指導を行う。
- 3-8 農家グループによる生産、収穫後処理、 食物加工、流通に関して研修・指導・促 進・支援を行い、農家同士の情報交換を 活発化させる。
- 3-9 農家の研修後の実践状況をモニタリング し、実施した普及活動に関するフィード

変更後 削除

- 3-1 普及員の研修計画を策定し、研修を実施 する。
- 3-2 情報掲示板を通じて、農家に改良農業技 術・経営に関する情報を提供する。付属 の目安箱を通じて農家の要望・意見を把 握し、応える。
- 3-3 農家に優良種子の利用を含む稲作に関す る研修・指導を行う。

(変更前の 3-5 は 3-4 と合体して上記の活動 とした)

- 3-4 農家を対象に、稲以外の作物の栽培に関 する研修・指導を行う。
- 3-5 必要に応じて、農家を対象に、家畜飼育 や水産養殖に関する研修・指導を行う。
- 3-6農家グループの活動、生産、収穫後処理、 食物加工、流通に関する研修・指導・支 援を行い、農家間の情報交換を促進する。
- 3-7 農家の研修後の実践状況をモニタリング

バックを得る。提起された課題について、研究開発に反映するために、州農業 局の関係機関に報告する。 し、実施した普及活動に関するフィード バックを得る。提起された課題について、 研究開発に反映するために、州農業局の 関係機関に報告する。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 投入実績4

3-1-1 日本国側の投入

これまでに、3人の長期専門家と4人の短期専門家が投入された。長期専門家の専門分野は、チーフアドバイザー/農民組織/普及、栽培、営農/業務調整である。専門家の派遣実績詳細は、付属資料2合同評価報告書(英文)のAnnex 3: Assignment of Japanese experts を参照。

日本国側が供与した機材の総額は US\$64,700 に達する。供与機材リストは、付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Annex 5: List of equipment provided by Japanese side を参照。日本国側が負担した施設改修を含む活動費は表7に示すように、2006年度は US\$77,822、2007年度は US\$113,444 を拠出した。 2008年度の予算計画は US\$127,369 である。

表 7 日本側が負担した活動費

区分	年 度			合 計
区分	2006	2007	2008 注 1	合 計
事務所・試験場改修費	35,442		_	35,442
活動費	42,380	113,444	127,369	283,193
合 計	77,822	113,444	127,369	318,635

(注1:計画金額)

単位: US\$

日本国側が負担して、1人の C/P が本邦研修に参加した。ほかに、3人の C/P がタイ、ラオスでの技術交換研修に参加した(研修参加者リストは、付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Table 6: List of overseas training conducted を参照。

3-1-2 カンボジア国側の投入

カンボジア国側は、付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Annex 4: List of Cambodian counterparts に示したように、現在 16 人の C/P を配置している。また、カンボジア国側は BAPEP で供与された機材を、本プロジェクトに提供している(付属資料 2 合同評価報告書(英文)の Annex 6: List of equipment provided by Cambodian side を参照)。

3-2 アウトプットの達成度

アウトプット1の達成状況は、表8のとおり。アウトプット1「対象コミューンの農業ポテンシャルと農家の普及ニーズに合致した普及計画が策定される」の指標は、部分的に達成されている。プロジェクト終了までに、アウトプット1が達成される可能性は高い。

アウトプット1の活動は、計画どおり実施されている。アグロ・エコシステム・アナ

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^{4 2008} 年 12 月までの投入実績について説明する。

リシス(以下、AEA)報告書とプロジェクトが新たに収集した情報を基に、対象地域の農家のニーズやポテンシャルが特定された。その結果に基づき、対象 4 コミューンでの普及活動を包括的に表すプロジェクトのアクションプラン⁵が策定された。

プロジェクトでは、精米業者の調査も実施した。これは後にバッタンバン・ブランド 米の振興という取り組みにつながっている。

今後は、コミューンごとの農業普及計画を策定し、プロジェクトの普及活動と農家の 反応のモニタリングを行いながら普及計画を改善していく必要がある。

表 8 アウトプット1の達成状況

指標 1-1) すべてのプロジェクト対 象コミューンについて、 農業普及計画が策定され る。 1-2) 普及活動のモニタリン グ・評価結果に基づき、 普及計画が改善される。

3-2-2 アウトプット2

アウトプット2の達成状況は、表9のとおり。アウトプット2「農家のニーズに合致した、普及に適当な改善された農業技術・手法が開発される」の指標は、部分的に達成されている。プロジェクト終了までに、アウトプット2が達成される可能性は非常に高い。

表9 アウトプット2の達成状況

指標
2-1) 改良された、稲作をベー • ガイドラインは作成されていない。
スとした営農体系ガイド • 種子の塩水選に関する技術情報テキストが作成され
ラインが作成される。 た。
2-2)プロジェクト対象 23 村で、
少なくとも 1 村あたり 1 カ ┃・ 2007 年には、4 つのデモ農場が設置・運営され、5
所のデモ農場が設置・運営 ータが収集された。
◆ 2008 年には、19 のデモ農場が設置・運営された。

アウトプット 2 の活動は、計画どおり実施されている。試験活動は普及活動を兼ねて、 農家の圃場を利用したデモ農場を中心に実施されている。その理由は、普及サービスの 向上という観点から、デモ農場の設置・運営により多くの資源を投入することが効果的 であり、バッタンバン州農業局事務所の移転に伴いベクチャン試験場が閉鎖され、残る ボングリアン試験場は水管理が難しいため、試験場での試験環境が整わなくなったとい うことがある。このため、プロジェクトは、試験場での試験活動の比重を下げ、23 の 対象村すべてにデモ農場を設置することを目標に掲げ、2008 年は 19 村にデモ農場を設 置した。

プロジェクトは、試験計画をプロジェクトのアクションプラン⁶にまとめており、種子の塩水選といった試験・普及の対象とすべき優先技術を特定している。また、稲以外

⁵ アクションプランはプロジェクトのほぼ全活動を網羅していて、後述するように試験計画も含む。

⁶ アクションプランは普及計画も含んだプロジェクトの総合的な活動計画である。

の作物については、葉物野菜類の生産と野菜苗の利用を当面の優先テーマにしている。これに関して、プロジェクトでは、39 の野菜パートナー農家を選定・支援している。この他に、第3国専門家の活用によりオレンジ栽培の改善に取り組むことを考えているが、これまでに適当な専門家を確保することができていない。

営農体系ガイドラインの作成については、種子の塩水選に関する技術情報テキストが作成された。プロジェクトでは、こうした成果を活用することによりガイドラインを完成させる予定である。

3-2-3 アウトプット3

アウトプット3の達成状況は、表10のとおり。アウトプット3「対象コミューンで、 農家のニーズに合致した、農業普及活動が実施される」の指標は、ほぼ達成されている。 プロジェクト終了までに、アウトプット3が達成される可能性は非常に高い。

アウトプット3の活動は、計画どおり実施されている。ただし、農家グループに関する活動については、プロジェクト計画時から若干、アプローチを変更している。先に農家をグループ化して支援を行うのではなく、種々の技術に関する情報や研修をまず農家に提供して、それをきっかけに、グループで活動したいと考える農家のグループ活動を支援するというアプローチをとっている。今後も、農家が自主的に形成したグループの活動を支援する方針である。実際には、そうしたグループの1つがスイカ栽培を始めている。

プロジェクトは活動を実施するために、栽培、営農、農家組織の3つのセクションを立ち上げ、日本人専門家と C/P が、種々の活動に従事する体制を構築した。この他に、プロジェクト対象4郡の農業事務所の普及員を1人ずつ C/P としている。本プロジェクトは、C/P だけでなく、対象郡以外の農業事務所の普及員にも、栽培技術、モミの乾燥、種子の品質検査等について研修を行っている。

デモ農場は、2007年に4カ所、2008年に19カ所を設置している。デモ農場では、2007年は1回、2008年は2回、ファーマーズ・フィールド・デイ⁷(以下、FFD)を開催した。他に、種子の塩水選に関する現地研修会や、コミューン長と村長等に活動や導入技術を紹介する現地検討会を開催している。

また、2007 年 12 月までに 23 の対象村すべてに情報掲示板を設置し、毎月、新しい農業技術情報を掲示している。一部の農家は、掲示板に付属する投書箱に投書したり、電話で普及員に連絡したりして、掲示された情報に関する問い合わせや要望を行っている。情報掲示板の数を増やしてほしいという要望もある。しかし、畜産や水産養殖に関する活動は、これまで行われていない。

表 10 アウトプット 3 の達成状況

指標達成状況3-1) プロジェクト対象 23 村すべてで、FFD といったデモ機場を活用した普及活動が行われる。• 2007 年には、種子の塩水選と FFD が 4 カ所のデモ農場で実施された。FFD の参加者は 1 回あたり 30 人、合計 119 人である。
・2008 年には、種子の塩水選が 19 カ所のデモ農場で実

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⁷農家に新しい農業技術を紹介するデモ農場での催し。

施された。参加者は1回当たり14人、合計258人である。

- 2008 年には、FFD が 15 カ所のデモ農場で 2 回ずつ 実施された。1 回目は、1 カ所当たり 11 人、合計 165 人が参加した。2 回目は、1 カ所当たり 9 人、合計 142 人が参加した。
- 2008 年には、対象村と対象コミューンの代表者、デモ農家を集めた現地検討会を 4 つのコミューンで開催した。合計 63 人が参加した。
- 2007 年 12 月までに、情報掲示板が 23 の対象村すべてに設置された。2008 年 12 月現在、13 種類の情報が月替わりで掲示されている。
- が月替わりで掲示されている。 • 掲示された情報に関連して、農家は掲示板と一緒に 設置された目安箱に要望を投函している。2008 年 12 月現在、21 件の要望を受領している。
- 掲示された情報に関連して、農家は普及員に電話を入れている。2008 年 12 月現在、39 件の問い合わせや要望を受けている。

3-2) プロジェクト対象 23 村すべてで、情報掲示板を通じて情報が定期的に農家に提供され農家からも収集される。

3-2-4 アウトプット4

アウトプット 4 の達成状況は、表 11 のとおり。アウトプット 4 「農業生産・流通・政策に関係している組織の間の連携が強化される」の指標は、ほぼ達成されている。プロジェクト終了までに、アウトプット 4 が達成される可能性は高い。

アウトプット4の活動は、計画どおり実施されている。村やコミューンの行政関係者と協議を開始し、今後、農業普及計画を反映したコミューン投資計画が策定されるよう働きかけを強めていく方針である。

表 11 アウトプット 4 の達成状況

指標

- 4-1) すべての対象コミューン が、農業普及計画を反映し たコミューン投資計画を 策定する。
- 4-2) バッタンバン・ブランド 米の格付けシステムが確 立する。
- 4-3) バッタンバン・ブランド 米の認証システムが確立 する。
- 4-4) バッタンバン・ブランド 米のモニタリングシステ ムが確立する。
- 4-5) バッタンバン・ブランド 米のロゴが作成される。
- 4-6) プロジェクトの成果が公 式文書に掲載される。

達成状況

- コミューン投資計画に農業普及計画は反映されていないが、そのための活動は開始している。
- バッタンバン米振興委員会の格付けシステム小委員会は、格付けシステムの素案を完成させた。
- バッタンバン米振興委員会の認証システム小委員会は、認証システムの素案を作成し、認証プロセスに合意した。
- バッタンバン米振興委員会のモニタリング小委員会は、効果的なモニタリングシステムを構築するための議論を行っている。
- バッタンバン米振興委員会のサンプル・ロゴ準備小 委員会は、ロゴの作成を完了した。
- プロジェクトの成果はまだ公式文書に掲載されていない。

流通関係者との連携については、顕著な成果が見られる。プロジェクトは、コメ所バッタンバンとしての産地振興を図るため、バッタンバン州で生産されたコメの流通を促進することを目的としたバッタンバン米振興委員会の設立を支援した。その結果、2008年8月には、バッタンバン州知事令により同委員会が正式に発足し、4つの小委員会(格付けシステム、認証システム、モニタリングシステム、ロゴの作成)が形成された。プロジェクト専門家・C/Pは小委員会のメンバーとして、各システムの素案作り等に取り組んでいる。

3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成見通し

プロジェクト終了までに、プロジェクト目標「プロジェクト対象コミューンで、農家に対する農業普及サービスが充実する」の指標が、達成される見込みは高い。指標達成状況は、表 12 のとおり。プロジェクトが導入した技術に対する農家の受容性は高く、また、3-2-4 で述べたように、州政府としてバッタンバン・ブランド米を確立しようとする動きは活発である。

表 12 プロジェクト目標の達成状況

指標

- 1) プロジェクトが実施するワークショップ、セミナー、FFD に参加した農家のうち過半数が、以下の改良技術から少なくとも1つを適用する。
 - a) 種子塩水選
 - b) 適正播種量
 - c) 野菜苗
 - d) プロジェクトが紹介したその他の技術
- 2) コメの流通環境が改善される。
 - 2-1) 最終 FFD に参加した農家の過半数が、バッタンバン・ブランド米を認識している。
 - 2-2) 少なくとも 5 つの精米業者がバッタンバン・ブランド米出荷業者として認証される。

達成状況

プロジェクトが2008年2月に実施した抽出調査の結果は以下のとおり。

- FFD 参加者の 81%が、プロジェクトが 紹介した技術に大きな関心を寄せてい
- FFD 参加者の 98%が、FFD で学んだ技術を試したいと考えている。
- バッタンバン米振興委員会と 4 つ小委員会が、州行政関係者、州農業局、関係政府機関、精米業者の参加により設立された。
- ブランド米のサンプルが、2008 年 12 月にプノンペンで開催された 1 州 1 品 の催しに出品された。

3-4 実施プロセスに関する特記事項

3-4-1 プロジェクト活動のモニタリング

プロジェクトは適切に運営・管理されているが、改善が望まれる部分も確認された。 プロジェクトの PO とその進捗状況は、週1回のプロジェクト定例会議や、その前後に 行われるセクションごとの会議で共有されている。しかし、プロジェクトはアクション プランを基に活動の進捗管理を行っていたため、PO の中身は1年以上再検討されてい なかった。また、マネージャークラスを除き、C/P の多くは、プロジェクトの全体計画 や予算を把握していないため、一つひとつの活動に対する予算や資源配分が分からない という不満も述べられた。

合同評価調査団のカンボジア国側メンバーは、プロジェクトの対象が広範に及んでいるため、デモ農家や野菜パートナーとして選ばれた全農家を把握できていない等、プロジェクトマネージャーと日本人専門家が、普及員それぞれの活動状況を必ずしも詳細に把握していないことを指摘した。また、プロジェクトが支援する農家について、普及員が必ずしも適切にフォローしていないケースもあることを指摘している。

3-4-2 コミュニケーション

プロジェクト関係者のコミュニケーションには大きな問題はない。C/P 間、日本人専門家とC/P の間も良好であり、週1回の定例会議は計画どおりに開催され、出席率も高い。同会議で出席者は、前の週の活動報告とその週の活動計画を発表する。さらに、セ

クションごとの詳細な打ち合わせもほぼ毎週行われている。

数人の C/P は、農家の実情について普及員を通して知ることができるという点で定例会議は大変有用だと述べている。こうした会議は、プロジェクトが始まる前はほとんど行われていなかったが、役に立っているのでプロジェクト終了後も継続したいとの発言があった。一方、質問票の回答からは、プロジェクトのコミュニケーションは、全般に良好であることが明らかになったが、インタビューを通じて次のような問題があったことが確認された。

- PDA は新庁舎に移転したが、これに伴い事務所を移動する必要があったプロジェクト関係者に対して、庁舎移転責任者は事前に十分な情報を与えなかった。結果として、プロジェクト事務所は非常に限られた時間で移転することを迫られた。
- プロジェクトダイレクターと他のメンバーとの間のコミュニケーションは、非常に限られており、プロジェクトマネージャーからプロジェクトダイレクターへ文書による定期的な報告はない。特に、プロジェクトダイレクターの1人であるPDA局長は、会議や打ち合わせに出席しない等、話をする機会を作ろうとしないため、プロジェクトメンバーにとって意思疎通が困難になっている。
- 日本人専門家が C/P の技術的見解を軽視することがあった。ある C/P は、日本人専門家が自分の忠告を聞き入れなかったため、種子が発芽しないことがあったと報告している。
- 定例会議では、C/P が報告・発表の主体となっているが、C/P からは、日本人専門家も、特にバッタンバンを離れて活動するような場合については、何をしているか分かるように活動状況を報告すべきだという意見があった。

3-4-3 技術移転

プロジェクトのアクションプランは、農家にとって重要であり、かつプロジェクトメ ンバーが対応可能な活動範囲に絞って計画されている。また、C/P は担当分野の詳細な 活動計画の策定に携わり、農家のニーズ分析、プロジェクトが対応すべき課題の優先順 位付け、試験とデモ農場の計画・実施、FFDの準備・開催、農業技術情報の作成・提供、 流通関係者との連携といった、効果的な農業普及を実現するための活動を実際に行って いる。日本人専門家は、こうした活動を OJT 方式で実施することにより、C/P に技術移 転している。この技術移転の効果は、日本人専門家と C/P 双方が認めている。特に、郡 に配置されている普及員は、プロジェクトの予算と C/P への技術移転により、普及員は 農家の求めるサービスを提供できるようになったと感じている。ある普及員は、このプ ロジェクトで初めて新しい技術を学び、それを実際に農家への普及に活用することがで きたと述べており、現在の活動を誇りに思っている。同普及員によると、以前も別のプ ロジェクトで技術研修等に参加したことはあったが、実際に学んだ技術を農家に教える ことができたのは、このプロジェクトが初めてだという。これはオン・ザ・ジョブ・ト レイニング(以下、OJT)により、より実践的な技術を移転したことの現われといえる。 しかしながら、もっときめ細かな指導が必要と指摘した C/P もいる。例えば、農家組織 セクションの C/P は、情報掲示板に載せる情報の加工方法等について、OJT だけではな く、訓練(研修)を受けたいと要望していた。

第4章 評価結果

4-1 妥当性

本プロジェクトの妥当性は高いと評価した。プロジェクトを取り巻く政策環境は、事前評価調査時から変化はなく、プロジェクトの政策的妥当性は現在も高い。プロジェクトはMAFFの主要課題の一つである農業普及に取り組んでおり、プロジェクト目標と上位目標は、カンボジア国の農業政策や日本国の援助方針に合致している。

プロジェクトが実施している活動は、対象地域の農家のニーズに合致している。主要経済活動は稲作であり、デモ農場、研修、情報掲示板、ブランド米振興といった手段により、稲作技術の改善やコメの流通促進に取り組んでいる。対象の4コミューンは、農業普及サービスに対する需要が高く、他ドナーによる活動とも重複していないため、対象地域選定の妥当性は高い。

また、本プロジェクトは、PDA の農業普及室、農業農地改良室、郡農業事務所の職員が協働して、農業技術や普及手法を開発・改善していくというアプローチを取っている。このプロジェクト計画時のコンセプトは、プロジェクトの枠内では機能しており、そのアプローチは妥当といえる。このような協働は、プロジェクトが始まるまでは、カンボジアでは一般的ではなく、特に郡農業事務所の普及員が普及活動に関わることはほとんどなかった。プロジェクトの活動を通じ、農業普及活動に郡農業事務所の普及員が不可欠な存在であることが認識され始めており、普及員は以前に比べて、格段に有効活用されているといえる。

その他、流通業者等、PDA 以外の地域の関係者とも連携を進めるというプロジェクト 計画時のコンセプトは、プロジェクト目標の達成に貢献している。知事や副知事等の州行 政関係者や精米業者との連携は、バッタンバン米振興委員会の設立という結果に結びつい ていて、これにより対象地域で生産されるコメの流通を促進する効果が見込まれる。

4-2 有効性

プロジェクトの有効性は高いと評価した。上述のとおり、プロジェクト目標達成の見込みは高い。調査団が訪問した対象地域の農家は、プロジェクト活動によって、よりよい農業普及サービスの提供を受けていると答えており、ニーズ調査の実施、デモ農場や FFD の実施、情報掲示板の活用等を含むプロジェクトのアプローチは効果的である。加えて、精米業者等との連携により、コメの流通環境の促進にも取り組んでいる。対象地域の農業を振興するために、農産物バリューチェーンの生産と流通の両面から取り組んでいることになる。

プロジェクトのアプローチは、C/P にほぼ受け入れられ、C/P はそれに基づき活動を実施している。C/P は、農家のニーズを把握し、対応すべきニーズに優先順位を付け、実施すべき普及活動を計画することの重要性を学んだ。PDA の異なる職場の職員間の連携もうまくいっている。特に、州都に勤務する職員と郡農業事務所の普及員との連携が、プロジェクトによって大きく前進した。さらに、郡農業事務所の普及員の能力は、プロジェクトが実施するデモ農場や FFD といった活動によって強化されている。普及員はプロジェ

クトが実施した研修に満足していて、研修で学んだ技術を農家に伝えている。普及員は、 プロジェクトの実施により自分達が農家に対し、以前と比べてよりよい普及サービスを提 供できるようになったと感じている。

プロジェクトが導入した技術は簡単な上、効果的で低コストなため、農家に受け入れられている。デモ農家1世帯当たりのプロジェクトの投入は、US\$30~40程度(稲作の例)である。デモ農家は、プロジェクトが導入した種子の塩水選、適正播種量、施肥等の技術は効果的であると述べており、デモ農家だけでなく、周囲の農家もプロジェクトの紹介した技術は稲の良好な成長につながっていると認めている。複数のデモ農家は、以前より少ない播種量で、以前より多くの収穫を得ているため、導入技術のメリットを実感している。こうした農家は、プロジェクトの支援がなくても、プロジェクトが導入した技術を活用し続けるという。しかしながら、複数の C/P によると、新技術の導入に慎重、あるいは保守的な農家もいて、こうした農家は、プロジェクトが導入した技術が本当によい結果をもたらすかを見極めているようである。野菜栽培については、技術を導入してから日が浅いため結果が出ていないが、ある野菜パートナー農家は、プロジェクトの導入技術は以前のやり方よりも良いと感じている。

プロジェクトでは、農家にとってコメの流通環境が改善されるよう、流通面についても取り組みを進めている。本プロジェクトが推進するバッタンバン・ブランド米が商品化される可能性は高い。バッタンバン米振興委員会と4つの小委員会が、州行政関係者、PDA、関係政府機関、精米業者の参加により設立された。多くの精米業者や農家は、ブランド米として流通させる予定のバッタンバン州で生産されている香り米の、潜在的商品価値が高いことを理解している。バッタンバン・ブランド米は、プノンペンで2008年12月に開催された1州1品にサンプルが出品される等、商品化に向けた準備は急ピッチで進んでいる。さらに、ある大手精米業者は、バッタンバンに精米の品質を向上させるための最終加工施設を建設していて、品質の高いコメの出荷能力が高まると期待される。しかしながら、バッタンバンの精米業者は、高度な乾燥・精米設備を持つタイとベトナムの業者とモミの調達をめぐって競争しているが、タイとベトナムの精米業者は、資金力等からバッタンバンの業者よりも高くモミを買うことができる場合が多い。このため、バッタンバンの精米業者が農家にとって魅力的な価格を提示できない状況が続く場合、バッタンバン・ブランド米を大量に流通させることは難しくなる可能性があり、今後委員会で議論を進めていくことが望まれる。

4-3 効率性

プロジェクトの効率性は高いと評価した。プロジェクトの実績で示したように、アウトプットの達成状況は適切である。ほとんどの活動は計画どおり実施されている。しかし、稲以外の作物の栽培については、オレンジ栽培に取り組む計画があるが、専門家を確保できないために実施が遅れている。コミューン投資計画に、農業普及計画を反映させる取り組みも遅れ気味である。

本プロジェクトでは、栽培技術改良、農家組織育成等、BAPEPの成果やカンボジアで実施されている他案件の教訓を活用して、効率的に活動を進めている。例えば、BAPEPでは種子生産グループ、種子利用グループをそれぞれ育成したが、この経験から目的意識

を共有する組織育成が成功の鍵である、という教訓を得ている。BRANDでも、塩水選の 共同作業を端緒としたグループ育成等、参加者にとってメリットを理解しやすいグループ の育成に努めている。

また、プロジェクトの範囲と予算を考慮すると、日本人専門家の派遣人数、期間、タイミング、分野は妥当である。1人の専門家が専門分野と業務調整、別の1人が専門分野とチーフアドバイザーを兼務することにより、投入は効率化されている。プロジェクト当初には、バッタンバンの農業やPDAの事情に明るいBAPEPの元専門家が派遣されたため、プロジェクトの立ち上げがスムーズだった。対象地域や日本国側投入を含むプロジェクトのスコープを考えると、C/Pの数は妥当である。各郡の農業事務所の普及員1人をC/Pとしたことも適切である。PDAの職員の能力をみると、C/Pの職位や専門分野も適当な選任だったといえる。

一方、機材の種類、数、供与タイミングは、概ね妥当である。PDA は、BAPEP で供与された機材の多くを概ね良好な状態で保管し、本プロジェクトに提供している。試験場での種子生産を目的に購入した一部の機材は、ベクチャン試験場が閉鎖され、現在は有効活用されていないため、機材配置計画を検討することが望まれる。現在、電気代以外のすべての維持費は、日本国側が拠出している。PDA と MAFF の財政状況を踏まえると、維持費だけでなく、ほぼ全活動予算を日本国側が負担していることはやむを得ない。プロジェクト開始当初、旧プロジェクト事務所にパーティションを設置する等、若干の事務所整備を行ったが、2008 年 11 月に PDA 庁舎が移転した。プロジェクト開始当初は、庁舎の移転予定が知らされていなかった(カンボジア国側から日本国側に通知されたのは 2007 年12 月である)ため、これらの整備が 2 年程しか活用されなかった。8

農家に対する投入については、農家1世帯当たりの投入量は少ないが、プロジェクトの 投入がなくても、導入技術を活用し続けるという農家のコメントから、投入に比べて便益 が大きいことが推測できるので妥当といえる。

タイとラオスにおける種子の生産と流通に関する技術交換は、C/P に新たな知見を与えた。プロジェクトダイレクターの 1 人は本邦研修に参加したが、日本人専門家によると、他の C/P に適切なフィードバックを行い、プロジェクトの管理に以前より責任を持つようになる等、その後のプロジェクト運営に効果的であったことが確認できた。

4-4 インパクト

上位目標の達成を期待させる兆候はある。この上位目標「バッタンバン州のプロジェクト対象郡で、農家の営農体系が改善される」が達成されると考えられる理由は次のとおり。

● プロジェクトが導入した技術はすでに一部の農家に定着しており、多くのデモ農家は 周囲の農家より良好な収量を記録している。農家によっては、3.9t/ha という、この地 域平均の2倍近い収量も報告されている。これらの結果から、導入技術が広く定着す れば、コメの単位面積当たりの収量が増加する可能性は非常に高い。

^{*} 移転計画が明らかになった 2007 年 12 月以降、JCC 等を通じ、カンボジア国側の責任で速やかに移転作業を行うこと、機材等の移動及びその経費もカンボジア国側で負担できるよう準備をするように申し入れていたが、2008 年 10 月に急遽移転日が確定し、慌しく移転作業が行われた。結果的には電話線確保等の事務所基盤整備を日本国側で一部負担することになった。このため、日本国側からはこれら対応が不誠実であり、遺憾であること、今後改善を求めることを書簡にて MAFF 大臣に提出した。

- 普及員はプロジェクトが実施する研修を受講し、デモ農場や FFD の実施を通して普及サービスの実践経験を積んでいる。こうした普及員が所属する郡農業事務所では、対象コミューン以外のコミューンにおいても、他のプロジェクト等で活動する際に、本プロジェクトの成果を活用すると考えられる。プロジェクト活動により普及員と農家のつながりが強化されつつあるので、プロジェクト終了後も農家が普及員に技術支援を求めるという関係が維持される可能性がある。
- FFD には、多くの農家が参加していて、そうした農家が技術を実践し、それを見た別の農家がまねをするといった形で、農家間の普及が起きることが期待できる。
- バッタンバン・ブランド米の市場が順調に確立されれば、品質の高いモミとそうでないモミとの価格差が広がると考えられるため、農家にとって、プロジェクトが導入した技術を活用するインセンティブとなる。この他、技術を広く普及するために、テレビの利用やガイドラインの配布も計画している。

なお、予期せぬインパクトは、これまでに正負とも観察されていない。

4-5 自立発展性

導入された技術の自立発展性は高いと評価した。プロジェクトが導入している技術は簡単で効果的であり、普及員を含む C/P は技術を難なく吸収している。農家にとっても、技術的・資金的にも困難な技術ではない。一般に、新しい技術に対して懐疑的な農家も多いと考えられているが、プロジェクトが導入した技術を実践したデモ農家の多くは、収量が向上する等の目に見えた成果を上げているため、保守的な農家もいずれはこれ等の技術を実践するようになる可能性は高い。さらに、バッタンバン・ブランド米が確立し、一定品質以上のコメの需要が増加すると、需要に引っ張られる形で導入技術を活用する農家が増えると考えられる。

一方、財政、組織の面では、MAFF と PDA の能力は、プロジェクトが構築している農業普及システムを維持・発展するのに現在は十分ではない。MAFF と PDA には、プロジェクト終了後も農業普及サービスを継続する意思はあるが、現在は、そのための予算を確保できていない。また、それ以前の問題として、カンボジアでは、政府機関は有能な人材が業務に専念できるような報酬を与えていない。職員が満足に生活できるような給料さえ支給できないのである。MAFF と PDA も例外ではなく、これら C/P 機関の事業はドナー支援に大きく依存している。

しかしながら、「農業と水」テクニカル・ワーキング・グループ(以下、TWG-AW)を中心に進められている「農業と水 中期戦略」策定により、今後は、政府並びにドナーとも優先的に予算が配分される見込みは高い。なお、「農業と水 中期戦略」を構成するプログラムの一つとして、農業普及・研究・教育プログラムの策定が国際連合食糧農業機関(以下、FAO)を中心に進められる予定となっている。

また、地方分権化政策の進展により、今後は、州、郡、コミューンレベルに流れる予算が増加すると見込まれる。PDA は郡やコミューン等と連携して、こうした予算を活用して農業普及サービスを提供することができると考えられる。

プロジェクトの活動には、これ等関係機関との連携を強化することが含まれているが、

プロジェクト終了に向け、これ等の活動を推進していく必要がある。特に、自立発展性を 強化するため、前述の農業普及・研究・教育プログラムに本プロジェクトの成果や経験を 反映させること、コミューン等との関係を強化し、コミューン投資計画と農業普及計画の 整合性を図ることが望まれる。

4-6 効果発現に貢献した要因

本プロジェクトでは、農業の生産面だけでなく、生産したコメの流通面についても取り組んでいる。精米業者のような市場関係者や地域振興を担う副知事等も参加して、バッタンバン・ブランド米を振興しようという動きが活発化している。特に、知事や副知事は農業振興に熱心であり、バッタンバン米振興委員会にお墨付きを与える知事令を出している。こうした動きは、農家にとって、コメの流通環境を改善する効果が期待される。

PDA の既存の人材、特に郡農業事務所の普及員を効果的に活用している。普及員の積極活用により、農家の圃場での展示や技術移転を広範に行うことができている。

また、本プロジェクトは、有能な支援スタッフを確保・活用し、日本人専門家と C/P 間の言語障壁を克服している。多くの C/P は英語を理解しないため、支援スタッフが翻訳や通訳を行い、円滑な運営に大きく貢献している。

4-7 効果発現を妨げた要因

効果発現を妨げる大きな要因はない。MAFF と PDA の予算不足、ドナー間の援助方針の不一致と、それによる現場の混乱、プロジェクトの実施期間が 3 年半と短いといった制約があるが、プロジェクトはそれを踏まえて運営されているので、障害とはなっていない。

4-8 結論

プロジェクトの妥当性、有効性、効率性は高く、プロジェクトのデザインは適切である。 実施プロセスにも大きな問題はなく、大きな遅れもなく活動は実施されている。終了まで にプロジェクト目標が達成される可能性は高い。

導入技術の自立発展性は高い。しかし、財政・組織面では、現状の MAFF と PDA の能力は、プロジェクトが構築している農業普及システムを維持するのに十分ではない。それでも、上位目標の達成を期待させる兆候はある。

第5章 提言と教訓

5-1 合同調整委員会 (JCC) への提言

プロジェクトは中間評価調査開始時に、PDM の指標と活動に関して変更を提案した。この変更は、基本的に記載内容をより明確にするための文言整理、活動内容の明確化、プロジェクトの効果をより正確に測ることを目的としているため、妥当である。JCC はこの変更案を承認すべきである⁹。同様に、プロジェクトは PO の変更案をつくり、JCC はそれを承認すべきである。

5-2 プロジェクトへの提言

5-2-1 効果とインパクトの向上

プロジェクトの効果とインパクトをより高めるために、以下に述べるようなことの実施を検討すべきである。なお、現状でもプロジェクト目標の達成見込みは高いと判断されるため、これ等は施策の検討にあたっては、プロジェクトの人的・財政的資源を十分検討して、プロジェクトコストを増加させない範囲で決定すべきである。

- (1) デモ農場の数を増加する。多くのプロジェクト関係者は、デモ農場は顕著な成果を収めていると認識している。その一方、特に郡農業事務所の普及員は、1村当たり1カ所というデモ農場の数は、コミューン内の全農家の関心を引くことはできないため、これを増やすべきと主張している。
- (2) 同様の理由から、現在1村に1カ所の情報掲示板の数を増加する。
- (3) 所長や普及員を含む郡農業事務所の職員を、もっと多くプロジェクトに取り込む。 プロジェクトに携わっている普及員の能力は、プロジェクト活動の実施を通して大きく強化されている。研修の提供であれ、デモ農場や FFD の実施であれ、普及員をプロジェクトに取り込むことは、プロジェクトが導入している技術を広く、長く普及できるようになる可能性が高まるという点で、プロジェクトのインパクトを高める効果が期待できる。郡農業事務所の所長を取り込むことは、郡の行政当局と連携するのに有効と考えられる。
- (4) デモ農場を実施する際は、プロジェクトは市場で好まれる香り米品種を栽培することの便益をデモ農家に説明し、そうした品種の栽培を推奨すべきである。デモ農場での成功は周囲の農家を刺激し、多くの農家が市場で好まれる品種を栽培するようになる。その結果、農家のコメの販売収入が向上することが期待できる。

5-2-2 自立発展性の向上

プロジェクトの正の効果の自立発展性を向上するために、プロジェクトは PDM と PO に規定された活動を継続すべきである。4-5 で述べたとおり、特にアウトプット 4 に規定されている活動は重要であり、MAFF と PDA の、コミューンや州との連携を含む普及活動のための資金確保の取り組みを支援することや、プロジェクトの成果を中央政府

⁹ 合同評価報告書の提出を受け、2008年12月23日に開催されたJCCにおいてPDMとPOの変更が承認された。

関係者やドナーに発表することは、自立発展性の向上に寄与する。また、バッタンバン 米振興委員会の活用を通して、市場メカニズムを活用することも重要である。

5-2-3 コミュニケーションの向上

PDA 局長はもっとプロジェクトに関与するべきである。多くのプロジェクト関係者は、重要な決定事項に関して局長と相談できない、あるいは承認をもらえないといったことで苦労している。PDA 局長はもっとプロジェクトに注意を払い、指導力を発揮すべきである。

プロジェクトは、メンバー全員にプロジェクトの全体像を理解させるべきである。一部の C/P は、計画を完全には把握していない。プロジェクトメンバーは、PO、予定投入量、役割分担等について、明確に把握しているべきである。2008 年 8 月に実施したような内部のワークショップの開催は、問題解決の一助になると思われる。

5-3 カンボジア農林水産省(MAFF)とバッタンバン州農業局(PDA)への提言

MAFF と PDA、特に農業普及分野の責任者は、プロジェクトの成果をもっと注意深く把握・検討し、プロジェクトの正の効果を終了後も維持・発展させるために必要な措置を講じるべきである。MAFF と PDA は必要な資金を確保するよう努力すべきである。PDA の責任者は、少なくともプロジェクト対象郡をカバーする普及活動の予算案を作成し、MAFF、州投資資金の管理者、ドナーといった資金源に提出すべきである。MAFF は、農業普及について、TEG-AW といった政策検討の場を活用する等して、政策の強化とアクションプランの策定を進め、政府やドナーに対して、農業普及分野に対する予算配分を要求するための根拠を強化すべきである。

稲の種子については、品質の高い種子を使うことの必要性は広く認識されている一方、そうした種子の生産・認証・流通体制は十分整備されていない。認証された種子は高価で、流通量は少なく、適切に保管・管理されていない。こうしたことから、プロジェクトは農家の圃場で生産した種子を使って、コメの生産性を向上させる取り組みを行っている。しかし、こうしたアプローチは最良ではない。コメの生産量と品質を向上させるためには、MAFFが民間部門やドナーと協力して、この種子の問題を解決する必要がある。

5-4 教訓

郡農業事務所の普及員を、プロジェクトの枠組みに組み込んだことは、成果の発現に大きく貢献している。プロジェクトの効率性、有効性、自立発展性は、普及員を活用したことにより向上している。途上国では、こうした公的組織の末端の職員は十分に活用されていないことが多い。本プロジェクトは、技術的・財政的インセンティブの付与と、適切な監督により、こうした地方の人的資源を効率的・効果的に機能させ、地域住民への公共サービスを向上させることができることを証明している。

付 属 資 料

- 1. 中間評価に関するミニッツ (英文)
- 2. 合同評価レポート (英文)

MINUTES OF MEETING BETWEEN

THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY AND
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES
OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF CAMBODIA
ON THE MID-TERM EVALUATION OF
THE JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION FOR
BATTAMBANG RURAL AREA NURTURE AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
IN THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

For the mid-term evaluation of the Project, the Japanese team, headed by Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI, Senior Representative of Cambodia Office, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Cambodian team, headed by Mr. Chea Sareth, Deputy Director of Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) formed the Joint Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") and conducted the mid-term evaluation study for Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development Project.

The Team prepared and presented the Joint Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report") to the authorities concerned. JICA and MAFF confirmed that the Joint Coordination Committee accepts the Report including the proposed modification of the Project Design Matrix and Plan of Operation attached hetero, and agreed to recommend to the parties concerned on the matters referred to in the Report.

Attached Document

- 1. Project Design Matrix Version 3
- 2. Plan of Operation Version 3

CAMBODIA COORED TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI Senior Representative Cambodia Office Japan International Cooperation Agency Phnom Fehr 23 December 2008

SO KHAN RITHYKUN

H.E. It Nody
Under Secretary of State
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and
Fisheries

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title: Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project

Cooperation Period: 3.5 years (November 2006 – March 2010)

Farming system of farmers in the target districts in Battambang Province 1) is improved. Project Purpose Agricultural service delivery to farmers is enhanced in the target 1) the communes. Butputs Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes. Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers.	Average rice yield per unit area increases. Battambang rice is marketed as Battambang Brand Rice. Agricultural production is diversified. More than 50% of the farmers who participate in the workshops, seminars, and Farmers' Field Days organized by the project adopt at least one of the improved techniques listed below. a) Salt water seed selection b) Reduced seed rate c) Vegetable seedling	- Agricultural Statistics	
Agricultural service delivery to farmers is enhanced in the target 1) Recommunes. Light Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes. Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers.	50% of the farmers who participate in the seminars, and Farmers' Field Days organized ect adopt at least one of the improved listed below. Water seed selection uced seed rate stable seed find a stable seed rate in the project of the contract of the cont	 Sample survey of farmers in the farget districts 	
Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes. Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers.	Marketing environment of rice is improved. 2-1) At least 50 % of the participants of the final Farmers' Field Day sessions recognize Battambang Brand Rice. 2-2) At least five (5) rice millers are certified as Battambang Brand Rice. Brand Rice supplier	- Sample survey of farmers in the target communes - Project reports including farm management monitoring report	1) PDA continues and extends extension activities established by the project in the target districts 2) No consecutive serious floods or droughts occur in Battambang Province. 3) There are no drastic changes in demand and supply of agricultural products. 4) There are no drastic changes in prices of agricultural inputs. 5) There are no drastic changes in prices of arricultural inputs.
Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the target communes according to the needs of farmers. Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, developed. marketing and policies is enhanced. 2-1) Improved guic developed. 4. Collaboration, managed in early and policies is enhanced.	extension plan is formulated for all target on plans are improved according to monitoring ion of implementation. juideline for rice-based farming systems is ne demonstration farm is established and each of the 23 project villages.	- Agricultural extension plans produced/improved - Guidelines and extension materials produced	There are no drastic changes in demand and supply of agricultural products. There are no drastic changes in prices of agricultural inputs. There are no drastic changes in prices of agricultural products.
3-1) Extension activitie carried out at dem the 23 project villag 3-2) Information is reging from farmers using 23 project villages. 4-1) All target community that reflects agricul 4-2) Grading system established. 4-3) Certification system established. 4-4) Monitoring system established. 4-5) Logo for Battambal	vities such as Farmers' Field Days are demonstration farms established in each of villages. regularly delivered and gathered to and sing the information board in each of the ges. munes develop commune investment plan ricultural extension plan. em for Battambang Brand Rice is system for Battambang Brand Rice is stem for Battambang Brand Rice is stem for Battambang Brand Rice is stem for Battambang Brand Rice is	- Project Reports - Commune investment plans produced - Documents on achievement of Battambang Rice Promotion CommitteeOfficial documents (e.g. Summary Report: Activities and Achievement and Plan of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries)	

Z	Narrative Summary	Inputs	Important Assumptions
⋖	Activities	1. Japanese side	2
		- Long-term experts: 3 persons covering the following areas	1) Local authorities are supportive of
1-1	1 Conduct detailed analysis of Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AEA) Reports		project activities.
		A Control and Cont	2) Serious modus or diougins do nor
			2) Conjour note or discoor machines do
	_		
1-2	2 Conduct additional survey to clarify agricultural potentials and needs		not occur in the project area
	of farmers for each commune as required.	Tarries organization	4) CARDI continues to produce
,			Sufficient amount of preeder and
<u>.</u>		- Equipments (abovator) equipment and fall madellierly) $C/D \text{ for initial}$	countries seeds.
	and inputs, including information on traders and rice millers, in and	or saming - On taring - Dart of love	
	around the target area.		B) Majority of C/D pesigned to and
4	Develop agricultural extension plan for each target commune in		trained by the project do not to
			the project
	consultation with continue courses and vinage teplesentatives,	2 Cambodian side	7) There are no drastic restructuring of
		- C/P (at least 9 persons), district agriculture office staff and administrative staff	agricultural agencies in the country.
<u>ဂု</u>	 Revise and update the agricultural extension plan as required. 	- Agricultural stations and the farms attached	
		- Office space	
		- Training racilities	
2-1	Develop research and development plan according to the needs		
	identified in the agricultural extension plans.	- Vinctory day	
2			
5 5 5	· Improve guideline and extension materials for rice-based farming		
	systems including animal husbandry and fish farming options for		
	agricultural diversification.		
•			And the second for the second of the second
			I) FDA gains consent from all relevant
			autionities regarding
			2) Sufficient number of functional
			counterparts is assigned
			100

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Inling plan for extension workers and conduct training. I'ice / information on better farm management and practice ormation boards. Acquire farmers' requests / opinions attached opinion boxes and respond to them. Inling / advice on rice cuttivation including use of quality rice ning / advice on rice cuttivation including use of quality rice ning / advice on non-rice crop cuttivation to farmers. Inling / advice on animal husbandry and fish farming to opropriate. Inling / advice / support on farmers' group activities, post-harvest, food processing and marketing, and ormation exchange among farmers. Cities of farmers after training and obtain feedbacks on ervices provided. Report the issues raised to provincial offices for research and development. I commune councils in harmonizing commune investment ricultural extension plan. With market actors such as agricultural product traders ers to enhance market access for farmers. Information and coordinate activities with other programs inevements and lessons learned by the project to the priment and donors, and make recommendations on gricultural service delivery.	Narrauve Summary	mmary
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Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project Plan of Operation (whole project period, Version 3)

Target communes: Wat Kor (Battambang), Kampong Preah (Sangker), Prek Luong (Ek Phnum) and Boeung Pring (Thmarkol) (Version 3, Drafted for the approval by ICC on Dec. 23) Remark Ex O,M,C Ex O,M,C Ex M,Ex O M 7-9 |10-12 4-6 1-3 7-9 |10-12 4-6 1-3 7-9 110-12 4-6 1-3 potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes. products and inputs, including information on traders and rice millers, in consultation with commune councils and village representatives, taking Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural 1-4-1 Conduct consultation and discussion with commune council 1-4 Develop agricultural extension plan for each target commune in Reports and identify additionally required information for drafting of 1-1 Conduct detailed analysis of Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AEA) 1-2 Conduct additional survey to clarify agricultural potentials and Revise and update the agricultural extension plan as required. [-3] Conduct survey on the market and circulation of agricultural 1-2-1 Make questionnaire of the additional survey. 1-2-2 Conduct and analyze the additional survey. 1-3-2 Conduct the survey and analize the result. into consideration the needs of the most vulnerable. needs of farmers for each commune as required. 1-4-2 Develop agricultural extension plan. 1-3-1 Make questionnaire of the survey. and village representatives. agricultural extension plans. and around the target area. Output 1 I-5



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	identified in the agricultural extension plans.									<u> </u>	٠			
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w E o	3-6 Provide training/advice on farmers' group activities, production, post-harvest, food processing and marketing, and promote information exchange among farmers.	, te												*	
	3-6-1 Study present condition on farmers' groups in the region				1			<u> </u>	-						
	3-6-2 Provide training/advice on agricultural production.						<u> </u>							Ö, C, <u>▼</u>	Ĕ
	3-6-3 Provide training/advice on post-harvest and food processing.	ing.												A	
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<u>.п</u>	investment plan with agricultural extension plan.			 		-			-					Ϋ́	
4	4-2 Collaborate with market actors such as agricultural product tr	raders												O,M,C	\circ
a	and rice millers to enhance market access for farmers.	-								-				Ë×	

Farmers' organization section (O), Farm management section (M), Cultivation section (C)

4-4 Present achievements and lessons learned by the project to the

central government and donors, and make recommendations on

enhancing agricultural service delivery.

4-3 Exchange information and coordinate activities with other

programs and projects.

O'M'O

O,M,C

Project manager (PM), Chief Advisor (CA)

Extension Officer (Ex)

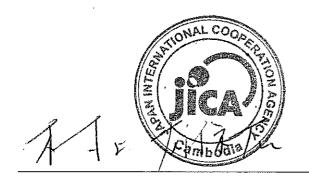


Joint Mid-term Evaluation Report

On

Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project

Phnom Penh, December 23, 2008



Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI Leader Japanese Evaluation Team Senior Representative Cambodia Office Japan International Cooperation Agency Mr. Chea Sareth
Leader
Cambodian Evaluation Team
Deputy Director
Department of Agricultural Extension
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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3. 3.1 3.2	Inputs as of December 2008 Japanese side Cambodian side
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Annex 2 Annex 3 Annex 4 Annex 5 Annex 6	: Schedule of evaluation: December 2008 2: Revised PDM proposed for approval by JCC 3: Assignment of Japanese experts 4: List of Cambodian counterparts 5: List of equipment provided by Japanese side 6: List of equipment provided by Cambodian side 7: Plan of operation

M

List of acronyms and abbreviations

AEA Agro-ecosystem analysis

BAPEP Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project

BRAND Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development

DAALI Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement

DAE Department of Agricultural Extension

FFD Farmers' Field School

FY fiscal year

GDP gross domestic products

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

ODA Overseas Development Assistance

OJT on-the-job-training

PDA Provincial Department of Agriculture

PDM project design matrix PO plan of operation

RGC Royal Government of Cambodia

F

M

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives of evaluation

The joint mid-term evaluation was conducted with the following objectives:

- (1) To verify the accomplishments of the project compared to those planned;
- (2) To examine the process of project implementation;
- (3) To identify obstacles and/or enabling factors that affected the implementation process;
- (4) To provide recommendations on the project regarding the measures to be undertaken for the remaining period.

1.2 Methodology

(1) Joint Evaluation

The project was jointly evaluated by the Cambodian and Japanese evaluation teams (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") in accordance with the project design matrix (PDM) and plan of operation (PO). The evaluation activities included report analysis, interviews with project members both Cambodian and Japanese at provincial and district level as well as cooperating farmers based on the JICA five evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The Team also collected information through questionnaires from the concerned members, and conducted interviews with farmers and field observations in the four target communes.

(2) The Five Evaluation Criteria

1) Relevance

Relevance refers to the integrity and necessity; whether the project purpose meets the needs of the intended beneficiaries; whether it is consistent with the Royal Government of Cambodia's policies and Japan's aid policies; and whether the project approach is appropriate.

2) Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the project purpose has been achieved to benefit the beneficiaries and target societies.

3) Efficiency

Efficiency refers mainly to the relationship between the costs and outputs; whether input resources have been utilized effectively or not.

4) Impact

Impact refers to long-term effects and ripple effects brought by the implementation of a project; including the achievement level of the overall goal and unintended positive and negative effects.

5) Sustainability

Sustainability refers to the extent to which the achievements of the project would be further continued or expanded after the completion of cooperation.

1.3 Members of the Joint Evaluation Team

(1) Japanese Team

Role in the Team	Name	Position/ Organization
Team Leader	Mr. Yusuke MURAKAMI	Senior Representative, JICA Cambodia Office
Planning Management	Ms. Cheang SIV	Program Officer, JICA Cambodia Office
Evaluation and Analysis	Mr. Hirofumi ISHIZAKA	Consultant/ ICNet



(2) Cambodian Team

Role in the Team	Name	Position/ Organization
Team Leader	Mr. Chea Sareth	Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural
		Extension, MAFF
Member	Mr. Prak Cheattho	Deputy Director, Department of Agronomy and
		Agricultural Land Improvement, MAFF
Member	Mr. Kheng Yasith	Official, Monitoring and Evaluation Office,
	-	Department of Planning and Statistics, MAFF

1.4 Schedule of evaluation

The evaluation was conducted from 11 December 2008 to 23 December 2008. Based on the result of analysis of data collected through questionnaires, interviews and field observations, the Team prepared a draft report and finalized it through a series of discussions. The detailed schedule can be found in Annex 1

1.5 Review of PDM

Prior to evaluation, the project design matrix was examined by the project to consider whether it adequately reflected the intentions of the technical cooperation by this project. It was concluded that no major change was required. However, few minor changes were deemed necessary in order to enhance clarity and concreteness of the narrative summary of the activities, and objectively verifiable indicators of the overall goal, project purpose and outputs. The proposed changes to the PDM are outlined below. The full revised PDM proposed for approval by JCC can be found in Annex 2. The mid-term evaluation was carried out based on this revised PDM.

(1) Overall goal

The objectively verifiable indicators of the overall goal are proposed to be changed as sited below. The change is proposed so that the impact of project activities on both the production aspect and marketing aspect of agricultural produce value chain can be captured. After the change, two indicators represent the production aspect and one indicator the marketing aspect.

Table 1: Proposed changes to the objectively verifiable indicators of the overall gaol

Before change (Version 2)	After change (Version 3)
 Number of farmers who adopt the improved technologies continues to increase in the target districts. 	2) Battambang rice is marketed as Battambang Brand Rice.

(2) Project purpose

The objectively verifiable indicators of the project purpose are proposed to be changed as sited below. Expression of the first indicator is modified for clarity. The first indicator represents the production aspect effects. The second indicator is proposed to be changed as it reflects the overall goal and not the project purpose. The proposed second indicator represents the marketing aspect effects.



Table 2: Proposed changes to the objectively verifiable indicators of the project purpose

Before change (Version 2)	After change (Version 3)
 More than 50% of the farmers who participate the workshop/ seminar/ FFD adopt the improved technology such as salt water seed selection, reduced seed rate and vegetable seedling. 	 More than 50% of the farmers who participate in the workshops, seminars, and Farmers' Field Days organized by the project adopt at least one of the improved techniques listed below. a) Salt water seed selection b) Reduced seed rate c) Vegetable seedling d) Other techniques introduced by the project
Battambang rice is marked as Brand Rice. Note: FFD means Farmers Field Day	 Marketing environment of rice is improved. 2-1) At least 50 % of the participants of the final Farmers' Field Day sessions recognize Battambang Brand Rice. 2-2) At least five (5) rice millers are certified as Battambang Brand Rice supplier

(3) Outputs

The objectively verifiable indicators of the outputs are proposed to be changed as sited below. Indicator 1-2) is modified for clarity. Indicator 2-2) is added to capture the outputs of the related activities more precisely. The Version 2 3-1) Indicators are modified for clarity. The Version 2 4-2) Indicator is broken down into four indicators to reflect the working modality of Battambang Rice Promotion Committee. Numbering of Version 2 4-3) Indicator is changed.

Table 3: Proposed changes to the objectively verifiable indicators of the outputs

Before change (Version 2)	After change (Version 3)
1-2) Monitor, evaluate and improve the extension plan.	1-2) The extension plans are improved according to
	monitoring and evaluation of implementation.
NA	2-2) At least one demonstration farm is established and managed in each of the 23 project villages.
3-1)At least 1 demonstration farm is conducted and managed in each 23 villages	3-1) Extension activities such as Farmers' Field Days are carried out at demonstration farms established
3-1-1) Each village in the target commune conducts	in each of the 23 project villages.
and manages at least 1 demonstration farm.	3-2) Information is regularly delivered and gathered to
3-1-2) Information is regularly delivered using information board.	and from farmers using the information board in each of the 23 project villages.
4-2) The grading and marking Mechanism and Process for Brand Rice is established.	4-2) Grading system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.
	4-3) Certification system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.
	4-4) Monitoring system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.
	4-5) Logo for Battambang Brand Rice is established.
4-3) Achievements of the project are cited in official documents.	4-6) Achievements of the project are cited in official documents.

(4) Activities

The narrative summary of the activities are proposed to be changed as sited below. Version 2 Activity 3-1 is deleted as it is not relevant to the project activities. Version 2 Activity 3-2 is modified to clarify who the training is targeted at. Version 2 Activity 3-2 is modified for clarity. Version 2 Activity 3-4 and 3-5 are combined as they are carried out together. Version 2 Activity 3-8 is modified for clarity. The remaining activities are renumbered according to the changes made above.



Table 4: Proposed changes to the narrative summary of the activities

Before change (Version 2)	After change (Version 3)
3-1 Clarify the roles of counterpart PDA offices and members attached, and identify the areas that require capacity building.	deleted
3-2 Develop staff training plan and conduct necessary training.	3-1 Develop training plan for extension workers and conduct training.
3-3 Provide training / advice / information on better farm management and practice through information boards. Acquire farmers' requests / opinions and respond to them.	3-2 Provide advice / information on better farm management and practice through information boards. Acquire farmers' requests / opinions through the attached opinion boxes and respond to them.
3-4 Provide training / advice on rice cultivation using quality seeds to farmers.	3-3 Provide training / advice on rice cultivation including use of quality rice seeds.
3-5 Promote the use of and facilitate the provision of quality rice seeds to farmers.	combined
3-6 Provide training / advice on non-rice crop cultivation to farmers.	3-4 Provide training / advice on non-rice crop cultivation to farmers.
3-7 Provide training / advice on animal husbandry and fish farming to farmers if appropriate.	3-5 Provide training / advice on animal husbandry and fish farming to farmers if appropriate.
3-8 Provide training / advice, promote and support farmers' group activities on production, post-harvest, food processing and marketing, and promote information exchange among farmers.	3-6 Provide training / advice / support on farmers' group activities, production, post-harvest, food processing and marketing, and promote information exchange among farmers.
3-9 Monitor practices of farmers after training and obtain feedbacks on extension services provided. Report the issues raised to provincial agricultural offices for research and development.	3-7 Monitor practices of farmers after training and obtain feedbacks on extension services provided. Report the issues raised to provincial agricultural offices for research and development.

2. Outline of the project

2.1 Background of the project

Agriculture is an important sector in Cambodia. Agricultural production contributes to approximately 35% of the country's gross domestic products (GDP), and approximately 75% of the national population make their living on agriculture. Despite abundant farmland, agricultural production is still low due to a number of factors and one is extension service delivery.

To increase productivity and diversification of agriculture, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) submitted a proposal to the Government of Japan for a Technical Cooperation Project, namely "Battambang Rural Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project" through the request survey mechanism for Japan's Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) for Japanese Fiscal Year 2006. The objective of the project was to improve agricultural production through improved agricultural extension service delivery.

In response to the request of the RGC, the proposal was approved by the Government of Japan and the Record of Discussion on the project was signed on 30 November 2006. This three years and a half project started on 30 November 2006 and will end in 31 March 2010.

2.2 Project overview

2.2.1 Overall goal

The overall goal of the project is:

Farming system of farmers in the target districts in Battambang Province is improved.

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2.2.2 Project purpose

The project purpose is:

Agricultural service delivery to farmers is enhanced in the target communes.

2.2.3 Outputs

The outputs are:

- 1. Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes.
- 2. Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers.
- 3. Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the target communes according to the needs of farmers.
- 4. Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, marketing and policies is enhanced.

2.2.4 Target Area

The target area of the project is the four communes in the four districts of Battambang Province namely: Wat Kor of Battambang District, Kampoing Preah of Sangker District, Prek Loung of Ek Phnom District and Boeung Pring of Thmarkol District.

3. Inputs as of December 2008

3.1 Japanese side

Japanese experts dispatched by the Japanese side are listed in Annex 3. As of 1st December 2008, three (3) long-term experts and four (4) short-term experts have been dispatched. Currently, three long-term experts are assigned to the project.

Equipment provided by the Japanese side is listed in Annex 5. Equipment worth \$US 64,700 in total has been provided.

Local cost borne by the Japanese side is indicated in Table 5. A total budget of US\$ 77,822 and US\$ 113,444 has been spent in FY (fiscal year) 2006 and 2007, respectively. For FY 2008, US\$ 127,369 has been budgeted.

Table 5: Local cost borne by Japanese side

Item		Japanese Fiscal Year			
icii	2006	2007	. 2008 ¹	Total	
Rehabilitation and construction for project office and experiment station	35,442			35,442	
Project activity cost	42,380	113,444	127,369	283,193	
Total	77,822	113,444	127,369	318,635	

Notes: 1) Planned budget; 2) Japanese fiscal years start in April and finish in March.

List of overseas training conducted under the Japanese budget is given in Table 6. The Director of Agricultural Extension, MAFF who acts the project director, participated in 'Policy and administration of agricultural extension' held in Japan. Three (3) counterparts participated in the technical exchange held in Thailand and Laos on seed production and distribution.

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Table 6: List of overseas training conducted

No Name		Official position /	Training title		Period	
		Position in project			From	То
1	Mr. SO Khan	Director, DAE, MAFF	Policy and administration of		15-Oct	27-Oct
1	Rithykun	Project Director	or agricultural extension (Japan)		2007	2007
	Mr. SEANG	Deputy Director, Battambang PDA	Technical exchange	in	27-Oct	6-Nov
Z	Chhroeurth	oeurth Project Manager Thailand an			2008	2008
2	Mr. SEANG	Officer, Chief of Bek Chan Station, PDA	Technical exchange	in	27-Oct	6-Nov
³ Heng Cultivation		Cultivation Section	Thailand and Laos		2008	2008
	Mr. PA Boreak	Chief, Agro-Industrial Office, PDA	Technical exchange	in	27-Oct	6-Nov
4 Mr. PA Boreak		Farm Management Section	 Thailand and Laos 		2008	2008

3.2 Cambodian side

The list of Cambodian counterparts is provided in Annex 4. Currently, 16 counterparts are assigned to the project. Equipment provided by the Cambodian side is listed in Annex 6.

4. Achievements and implementation process of the project

The PO of the project indicating the plan and actual implementation of project activities is given in Annex 7. Implementation process and achievements of the project are explained below.

4.1 Outputs

4.1.1 Output 1

Main achievements of Output 1 are summarized in Table 7. Indicators of Output 1: "Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the target communes" is partly achieved. The probability of Output 1 being achieved by the end of the project is very high.

Activities of Output 1 are carried out according to the project plan. AEA (Agro-ecosystem analysis) reports and additionally collected information have been analyzed, and potentials and needs of the farmers have been identified. Subsequently the Action Plan, which encompasses all extension activities in the four target communes, was formulated.

The project has also conducted survey on rice millers, which later developed into the idea of promoting Battambang Brand Rice.

The remaining tasks are formulation of individual extension plans for each commune and updating of them through monitoring of extension delivery and farm management.

Table 7: Achievements of Output 1

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Ach	nievements to date
1-1) Agricultural extension plan is	•	The Action Plan which acts as the common extension plan for the
formulated for all target		four target communes was developed by July 2007.
communes.		
1-2) The extension plans are improved	•	No individual extension plan for each commune has been
according to monitoring and		developed to date. However, the project has already identified
evaluation of implementation.		priority areas for extension activities for each commune.

4.1.2 Output 2

Main achievements of Output 2 are summarized in Table 8. Indicators of Output 2: "Improved agricultural techniques and methods are developed for extension according to the needs of the farmers" is partly achieved. The probability of Output 2 being achieved by the end of the project is very high.



Table 8: Achievements of Output 2

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements to date
2-1) Improved guideline for	Guideline has not been developed to date.
rice-based farming systems is developed.	Technical bulletin on salt water seed selection has been produced.
2-2) At least one demonstration farm is established and managed in	managed, and data have been obtained.
each of the 23 project villages.	• In 2008, 19 demonstration farms were established and managed.

Activities of Output 2 are carried out according to the project plan. However, more emphasis is placed on experimenting in farmers' field in the form of demonstration farm than in experiment stations. This is mainly because: 1) from the point of view of enhancing extension delivery, putting more resources into demonstration farms was believed to be efficient; and 2) Bek Chang Experiment Station was closed and the experimenting environment of the remaining Boung Riang Experiment Station was unfavourable because of difficulties in water management. As such, the project has set the target of establishing a demonstration farm in each of the 23 target villages and has so far achieved 19.

The project has formulated a research and development plan in the form of Action Plan, which is also currently serving the purpose of an extension plan. It has already identified key techniques for experiment and dissemination such as salt water seed selection, hot water disinfection and reduced seed rates for rice. Regarding non-rice crops, the project has decided to concentrate on production of leafy vegetables and the use of vegetable seedlings as a start. It is now working with 39 vegetable partner farmers. The project has also planned to improve orange cultivation but has so far not been able to secure an appropriate resource person.

A technical bulletin on salt water seed selection has already been produced and preparation to produce guideline for rice-based farming system is underway.

4.1.3 Output 3

Main achievements of Output 3 are summarized in Table 9. Indicators of Output 3: "Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the target communes according to the needs of farmers" is close to full achievement. The probability of Output 3 being achieved by the end of the project is very high.

Activities of Output 3 are carried out according to the project plan. However, the project has made a slight change in the strategy regarding farmers group. Instead of organizing farmers into groups and then providing them with assistance, the project is providing information and training on various techniques first and observing whether the farmers themselves wish to form groups to conduct some of the activities. The project intends to support activities of groups formed spontaneously. Such modification is already reflected in the PDM. One group which decided to start watermelon cultivation is supported by the project.

The project has formed three sections within the project namely, cultivation, farm management and farmers organization, and has assigned Japanese experts and counterparts to various tasks. It has subsequently assigned one extension worker in each of the four project districts for extension work. The project is providing training opportunities on subjects such as seed, transplanting, rice drying and rice seed quality inspection not only to the project counterparts but also to district extension workers who are not counterparts of the project as well.

The project has so far set up four and 19 demonstration farms in 2007 and 2008 respectively. It has conducted one and two set(s) of FFDs (Farmers' Field Days) in 2007 and 2008 respectively. In addition, it has conducted field days on salt water seed selection and sessions to inform commune and village chiefs of project activities and the skills being introduced.

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The project has established an information board in each of the 23 target villages by December 2007 and has been continuously providing new information on a monthly basis. Some farmers have reacted by posting requests to the project through the attached request boxes or by telephoning an extension worker to convey their requests or to enquire on the information posted. Farmers have requested for establishment of additional information boards.

So far, activities on animal husbandry and fish farming have not been conducted.

Table 9: Achievements of Output 3

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Objectively Verifiable Indicators 3-1) Extension activities such as Farmers' Field Days are carried out at demonstration farms established in each of the 23 project villages.	 Achievements to date In 2007, salt water seed selection and FFDs were carried out in four (4) demonstration farms. The number of participants in FFDs in total was 119 and the average was 30. In 2008, salt water seed selection was conducted in 19 demonstration farms. The number of participants in total was 258 and the average was 14. In 2008, FFDs were conducted twice each in 15 demonstration farms. In the first session total of 165 or average of 11 farmers participated. In the second session, total of 142 or average of nine (9) farmers participated. In 2008, another field day gathering all relevant village chiefs, commune council members and demonstration farmers were held in the four target communes. The number of participants totalled to 63.
3-2) Information is regularly delivered and gathered to and from farmers using the information board in each of the 23 project villages.	December 2007. As of December 2008, 13 sets of information have been posted on a monthly basis.

4.1.4 Output 4

Main achievements of Output 4 are summarized in Table 10. Indicators of Output 4: "Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, marketing and policies is enhanced" is partly achieved. The probability of Output 4 being achieved by the end of the project is high.

Table 10: Achievements of Output 4

Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Achievements to date
4-1) All target communes develop commune investment plan that reflects agricultural extension plan.	 Agricultural extension plans have not been reflected in the commune investment plans yet. The project has started to work on this subject.
4-2) Grading system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.	• The sub-committee for grading system has already agreed on the initial draft of the grading system.
4-3) Certification system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.	• The Certification Sub-committee has already drafted and agreed on the certification procedures.
4-4) Monitoring system for Battambang Brand Rice is established.	• The Monitoring Sub-committee is holding discussions to establish an effective monitoring system.
4-5) Logo for Battambang Brand Rice is established.	• The Sample and Logo Preparation Sub-committee has already created the logo.
4-6) Achievements of the project are cited in official documents.	 Achievements of the project are yet to be cited in official documents.

Activities of Output 4 are carried out according to the project plan. The project has started to collaborate



more closely with village and commune authorities so that commune investment plans and agricultural extension plans are harmonized.

Regarding collaboration with market actors there has been significant progress. Battambang Rice Promotion Committee has been established with the objective of promoting rice grown in Battambang. The project members participate in the committee as sub-committee members and are involved in developing systems for grading, certification and monitoring, and creation of logo.

4.2 Project purpose

It is likely that the indicators of the Project purpose: "Agricultural service delivery to farmers is enhanced in the target communes" will be achieved by the end of the project. Achievements so far are summarized in Table 11. The techniques introduced by the project are well accepted by the farmers involved and the momentum to establish Battambang Brand Rice is strong.

Table 11: Achievements of Project purpose

Objectively Verifiable Indicators Achievements to date More than 50% of the farmers According to the sample survey conducted by the project in February who participate in the workshops, 81 % of FFD participants feel interested in the techniques seminars, and Farmers' Field Days organized by the project introduced by the project adopt at least one of the improved 98 % of FFD participants suggested they want to apply the skills techniques listed below. learned during FFDs a) Salt water seed selection b) Reduced seed rate Vegetable seedling Other techniques introduced by the project 2) Marketing environment of rice is Battambang Rice Promotion Committee has been established with improved. participation of provincial authority, PDA and relevant 2-1) At least 50 % of the participants government line departments, and rice millers. of the final Farmers' Field Day sub-committees listed in Table 10 have been established. sessions recognize Battambang Sample Brand Rice was exhibited at One Province One Product Brand Rice. event in Phnom Penh during December 2008. 2-2) At least five (5) rice millers are certified as Battambang Brand Rice supplier

4.3 Crosscutting implementation process

(1) Monitoring of project activities

The project activities are monitored adequately though some improvements are desirable. The progress and plans of the project is shared through the regular weekly meetings and meetings held among members of each project section. However, the PO was not updated for more than one year and was not referred to by project members regularly. Many counterparts do not have the complete picture of the project plan or the project budget. For example, counterparts assigned to the farmer's organization section do not seem to understand the strategy pursued by the project regarding farmers group explained in Subsection 4.1.3. Not all project members are aware of the changes made to PDM and PO, and reasons for the changes. Several counterparts explicitly stated that they are not aware of the budget and inputs for each project activity.

The Cambodian evaluation members have found that the project manager and Japanese experts were not always following track of what the extension workers were doing in detail. For example, they do not know all the farmers who were selected as demonstration or partner farmers. In addition, Cambodian evaluation members have found that extension workers were not always adequately monitoring the farmers the project has trained.



(2) Communication

There is no major problem regarding communication among project members. Communication among counterparts of PDA including the district extension workers is good. Communication between Japanese experts and Cambodian counterparts is generally fine. The project holds a regular weekly meeting with all project members except the project directors. The meeting is generally well attended. Participants report on the activities of the past week and present the plan for the coming week. Each section within the project also holds meetings prior or after this weekly meeting to discuss issues in more detail.

Some counterparts have suggested that this meeting is useful as they can learn the actual situation of the farmers through extension workers. They added that they wish to continue this kind of meeting even after the termination of the project. Before the project started, it was very rare to have this kind of meeting.

Although all those who responded to the questionnaire feel that communication among project members is generally good, some points which could be improved was found. Those who were responsible for the relocation of PDA did not give sufficient warning to the project. The project was forced to move from the previous to the current office in a very limited time. Communication between the project directors and the rest of the project members is very limited. There is no regular reporting in writing by the project manager to the project directors. One of the project directors, the Director of PDA, is very difficult for other project members to communicate. One counterpart suggested that the Japanese experts sometimes did not take the advice of counterparts. In one case, the experiment crop failed because of this. One counterpart suggested that Japanese experts should also explain their activities and plans during the weekly meetings so that he can understand what they are doing, for example when they are absent from Battambang.

(3) Technical transfer

During the drafting of Action Plan, the project selected activities which were important for the farmers and at the same time could be handled by project personnel. The counterparts were involved in the planning of detailed project activities. They are experiencing the process of assessing the needs of farmers, prioritizing of areas for project intervention, planning and conducting of trials and demonstration, organizing of FFDs, creation and positing of agricultural information, collaborating with markets actors to improve marketing environment of agricultural produce, and so on. Basically, technical transfer is based on OJT (on-the-job-training).

The positive effects of technical transfer have been observed by both Japanese experts and counterparts themselves. In particular, the district extension workers feel that the financial and technical inputs provided by the project are enabling them to provide extension services required by the farmers. One extension worker expressed that it was the first time she was able to learn new skills and actually apply them in extension activities. She was very proud. Before the project, she had attended training sessions but never had the chance to teach farmers. However, some counterparts seem to require more intensive supervision and capacity building. For example, the counterparts of the farmers' organization section expressed that they should be given more training, for example on production of materials for the information boards.

5. Evaluation results

5.1 Relevance

The relevance of the project is high.

The project is addressing the issue of agricultural extension service which is one of the main concerns of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF). There has been no change in the relevant policies of Cambodia and aid policies of Japan since the ex-ante evaluation conducted in 2006. The project purpose and overall goal remain relevant to the agricultural policies of Cambodia and aid policies of Japan.

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The activities conducted by the project are relevant to the needs of the farmers in the target area of the project. Rice cultivation is the major economic activity in the project area. The project is putting emphasis on improving cultivation techniques and circulation of rice through interventions such as demonstration, training, information board and promotion of Brand Rice. The four communes selected are appropriate as the demand for better agricultural extension service is high and there is no duplication of activities by other donors.

The approach of the project is sound. The project concept of making officers from different offices of PDA to collaborate in order to develop and improve agricultural techniques and extension methods is functioning within the project framework. Counterparts from Agronomy Office, Extension Office and the four District Offices work together in the project framework, which was not the case before the project. The counterparts from the District Offices, who are basically agricultural extension workers, are playing an integral role in the extension activities of the project. The extension workers are being better utilized than before.

The project concept of enhancing collaboration with parties outside PDA is proving effective for achieving the project purpose. In particular, the involvement of the provincial authority and rice millers have resulted in the formation of Battambang Rice Promotion Committee, which aims to establish Brand Rice and in turn is expected to enhance the marketing environment of rice produced in the project area.

5.2 Effectiveness

The effectiveness of the project is high.

As stated earlier, the likelihood of the project being able to achieve the project purpose is high. The project is already actually providing better extension service to the target farmers than before. The approach of the project which involves needs survey, planning, conducting demo-farms and FFDs, and providing information through information boards is effective. Moreover, the project is working on the marketing aspect of the value chain of rice as well by collaborating with actors such as rice millers. The project is working on both the production and marketing aspect of agricultural produce value chain.

The approach is accepted by the counterparts and they are able to conduct the relevant activities. The counterparts are learning the importance of understanding the needs of the farmers, and prioritizing and planning of extension activities to conduct. Collaboration among officers from different offices is working well. In particular, collaboration between the province and district level officers has been greatly enhanced by the project. The capacity of district extension workers is being enhanced through implementation of project activities such as demonstration farms and FFDs. The extension workers appreciate the training they have received and are motivated to teach what they have learned to the farmers. The district extension workers who interact with the farmers the most feel that they are providing better services to the farmers.

On the production aspect, the techniques introduced by the project are generally well accepted by the farmers involved. The techniques are simple and effective. The costs involved are low. The input provided to the farmers by the project is only US\$ 30-40 per demonstration farmer. The demonstration farmers have indicated that salt water seed selection, reduced seed rate and fertilizing techniques introduced by the project are producing positive results. The surrounding farmers as well as the demonstration farmers have observed that the techniques introduced by the project are producing better growth. The demonstration farmers are experiencing higher yield with lesser amount of seed input than before. Two farmers interviewed suggested that they will follow the practice they had learned from the project even without the support of the project. However, some counterparts think that the farmers are still sceptic about the new skills and are carefully observing whether they will really produce good results. The outcome of techniques on vegetable cultivation is yet to be known although one vegetable partner farmer has indicated that the techniques introduced are better than what she use to practice before.

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On the marketing aspect, the probability of Battambang Brand Rice being marketed is high. Battambang Rice Promotion Committee has been established with participation of rice millers, PDA and provincial authority. It has four sub-committees working on grading, certification and monitoring system, and creation of logo. Rice millers and many farmers understand the market potential of aroma rice, which is intended to be marketed as Brand Rice. There is already plenty of rice produced in Battambang Province which can potentially be recognized as Brand Rice. Some sample Brand Rice has already been exhibited at One Province One Product event in Phnom Penh during December 2008. A major rice miller is establishing a final processing factory in Battambang to improve the quality of rice. This will ensure increased supply capacity of Brand Rice. However, local rice millers compete with Thai and Vietnamese rice millers, which have advanced drying and milling facilities, over paddy produced in Battambang. If local rice millers cannot offer attractive prices to farmers, procuring of paddy to market as Brand Rice will be difficult.

5.3 Efficiency

The efficiency of the project is high.

Achievements of the project are summarized in Chapter 4. Achievement levels of the outputs are adequate. Most activities are carried out as scheduled. However, in the area of non-rice crop cultivation, the project has not been able to secure an expert who can teach orange cultivation, which was planned in the Action Plan. Collaboration with communes regarding agricultural extension plan and commune investment plan is slightly behind schedule. Achievements of the project are yet to be cited in official documents. The project is taking steps to fulfil the targets related to theses issues.

In the field of rice cultivation, the project is utilizing the experiment outputs of Battambang Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Project (BAPEP). The project is also building on the lessons learned from implementation of BAPEP regarding non-rice crop cultivation and farmers' organization. For example, the project is not insisting on organizing of farmers into groups as a prerequisite for technical transfer as such approach was found to be not necessarily efficient. Utilization of the outputs and lessons learned through BAPEP is enhancing efficiency of the project.

There are no activities being implemented which do not contribute to achievement of the project purpose. There are no activities being implemented which contribute to achievement of the project purpose but not listed in the PDM.

Considering the scope and budget of the project, the technical field, and dispatch timing and length of Japanese experts are appropriate. The inputs have been economized by combining coordinator and technical field, and chief advisor and technical field. The initial start up was smooth due to dispatch of experts who were familiar with Battambang and PDA through experience with BAPEP.

The number of counterparts is appropriate considering the scope of the project including the size of the project area and inputs from the Japanese side. Assigning of at least one extension worker from each district is also appropriate. Considering the limited capacity of human resources of PDA, the technical field and position are also adequate.

The type, number, and provision timing of equipments is generally appropriate. However two threshing machines, sprayer with engine and rain gauge, which were intended for seed production at the experiment stations, are not well utilized because activities on seed production is very limited due partly to the closure of Bek Chang Experiment Station. PDA has generally kept the equipment provided by BAPEP in a fair condition for use in this project.

Apart from the electricity cost, all running costs are provided by the Japanese side. Considering the financial condition of PDA and MAFF, the fact that almost all investment and running costs are being provided by the Japanese side is inevitable. Some of the investment made in establishment and improvement of the project office and Bek Chang Experiment Station was wasted due to the relocation of the PDA office and closure of the station. However, the project cannot be held responsible as it was not

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9.2 Recommendation to the project

(1) Enhancement of effects and impacts

The project is on track to achieve the project purpose. Nevertheless, the following issues may be considered for implementation so that the positive effects and impacts of the project may be multiplied. However, the project must consider the human and financial resources allocated to the project in doing so as increment of the total project cost is not feasible from the efficiency point of view.

The demonstration farms may be expanded. Many project members see that demonstration farms are producing significant positive effects. However, district extension workers in particular have suggested that one demonstration farm per village is insufficient to attract the attention of all the farmers.

The number of information board per village may be increased for similar reasons.

Involvement of district extension workers including the chief of district office may be extended. The capacity of extension workers is being developed substantially through project activities. Extending involvement of such people, whether though provision of training or implementation of demonstration farms and FFDs, is likely to enhance the impacts of the project as explained in Section 5.4. Involvement of chiefs of District Agriculture Offices will also be useful in coordinating with district authorities.

In conducting the demonstration farm activities, the project should inform the demonstration farmers on the benefits of growing varieties favoured by the market, i.e. aroma rice varieties, and encourage them to grow such varieties as success in the demonstration farms will encourage other farmers to grow rice favoured by the market. This in turn is expected to enhance rice sales of farmers.

(2) Enhancement of sustainability

In order to enhance the sustainability of the positive effects of the project, the project should continue its activities defined in the PDM and PO. In particular, implementation of activities listed in Output 4 is important. Supporting the PDA and MAFF to secure funding for extension activities through various channels including collaborating with the commune and provincial authorities, and presenting the achievements of the project to the central government and donors will enhance sustainability. Utilization of the market forces through promoting the activities of Battambang Rice Promotion Committee is also important.

(3) Communication

The Director of PDA should pay more attention to the project. Many project members are experiencing difficulties in consulting and obtaining decisions on important issues regarding the project. The Director should become more responsive and provide proper guidance to the project.

The project should try to ensure all project members understand the overall picture of the project. Some counterparts do not seem to fully understand the project plan. Conducting of internal workshops similar to that held in August 2008 more regularly may help. The activity plan, allowed inputs and responsibility of each project member should be clearly understood.

9.3 Recommendation to MAFF and PDA

The administrators of PDA and MAFF, particularly those who are responsible for agricultural extension, should monitor and examine the achievements of the project more closely and start to take necessary actions to maintain and multiply the positive effects of the project after termination of the project. PDA and MAFF must make efforts to secure funding. The PDA administrators should at least draft a budget proposal for extension activities covering the project districts and submit it to financing sources including MAFF, Provincial Investment Fund and donors. MAFF should enhance policies and develop action plans on agricultural extension through utilization of forums such as the Technical Working Group

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for Water and Agriculture so that it has strong grounds for requesting allocation of budget to the government and assistance to the donors.

With regards to rice seeds, unfortunately, despite the recognition of the importance of using high quality seeds for production across the board, the production, certification and circulation of such seeds remains in an infant stage. Certified seeds are lacking and expensive, and are not circulated properly. As such, the project is exploring ways to improve the productivity using farmers' seeds. However, this option may be regarded as the second best. In order to boost production and quality of rice in the country, MAFF will need to work with development partners and the private sector to solve this issue.

10. Lessons learned

Inclusion of the district extension workers in the project framework is having strong positive effects on the project so far. The efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the project are being enhanced by the active involvement of extension workers. Local resources are being neglected or underutilized in many situations around the world. However, the project is proving that by adequately providing technical and financial incentives and supervision such resources can be successfully motivated to function effectively and efficiently.

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informed of such decision at the time of investment. The remuneration provided by the project to the counterparts is reasonable. Although provision of adequate remuneration is the responsibility of the Cambodian Government, the assistance provided by the Japanese side can be considered justifiable because the counterparts would simply not be able to concentrate on the project activities as they cannot live solely on government provision. The inputs being provided to the farmers are reasonable as the amount is small and the benefits seem to outweigh the costs of the inputs according to the comments made by the demonstration farmers who expressed that they will continue to practice the techniques conveyed by the project even without external support.

The technical exchange in Thailand and Laos on seed production and distribution has given new insights to counterparts. One of the project directors participated in a training in Japan. According to the Japanese experts, the effect of the training was positive and fruitful for him and the project.

5.4 Impact

There are indications to expect that the overall goal may be attained.

There are several reasons to believe that the farming system of farmers in the target districts will be improved. The techniques introduced by the project are already accepted by some farmers. If the techniques introduced by the project spread, the yield of rice per unit area is very likely to increase. Many demonstration farmers are experiencing better yield than their fellow farmers and yields of up to 3.9 tons per hectare have being reported. Extension workers have been trained by the project and have gained experience through conducting demonstration farms and FFDs, and may apply what they have acquired to farmers outside the target communes if they get the chance for example, by becoming involved in other projects. The link established between the farmers and extension workers through the project may be sustained and the farmers may call on the extension workers even after the termination of the project. Moreover, many farmers have participated in FFDs and the techniques introduced may be disseminated from farmer to farmer. In addition, if Brand Rice market is established, this will also encourage farmers to adopt the techniques introduced by the project. Extension through television and other means including distribution of guideline is also planned by the project.

No significant unexpected positive impacts have been observed. No negative impacts have been observed.

5.5 Sustainability

Sustainability of technical skills being introduced is high.

As stated earlier, the skills being introduced by the project are simple and effective. They are easily absorbed by the counterparts and extension workers. Similarly, though it may be difficult to persuade many farmers to quickly adopt the skills, as the techniques are proving effective in the farmers' fields, it is likely that many farmers will eventually follow suit.

Moreover, market forces may enhance sustainability of skills being introduced. If the Battambang Brand Rice scheme succeeds, the incentive to adopt the rice cultivation skills introduced by the project will rise. The rice millers may become more engaged in providing high quality seeds and/or technical information to farmers.

Financially and institutionally, the capacity of MAFF and PDA is not strong enough to ensure sustainability of the agricultural extension system being established by the project.

MAFF and PDA have the will to continue agricultural extension service but are not able to secure budget for such activities at the moment. Moreover, the situation is that the Cambodian Government is not even being able to provide sufficient remuneration to retain qualified staff in government organizations in general. As such MAFF and PDA rely heavily on assistance of donors. It is very difficult to assume that the situation will change drastically within the near future.

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However, it is expected that under the Decentralization and Deconcentration Policy, more financial resources will be directed at the province, district and commune level. PDA could collaborate with local authorities in providing agricultural extension services under such financing mechanisms.

6. Factors enabling the realization of positive effects

Factors that are promoting the establishment of an agricultural extension service system that meets the expectations of farmers identified are listed below.

- The project is working on both the production aspect and marketing aspect of agricultural produce. Provision of technical options to farmers will enhance agricultural production. Creation of market for Brand Rice is expected to enhance the marketing environment for rice growers.
- The project is successfully utilizing the existing resources of PDA, in particular the district extension workers. Active involvement of extension workers is enabling the project to conduct extensive demonstration and training in the field.
- Local authorities are interested in promoting agriculture. In particular, the provincial authority is very keen on promoting agriculture and is strongly promoting the idea of Battambang Brand Rice.
- The project is utilizing competent support staff to overcome the language barrier. As many counterparts do not understand English, particularly the translation and interpretation provided by the support staff is contributing greatly to smooth communication between Japanese experts and Cambodian personnel including the counterparts.

7. Factors obstructing the realization of positive effects

No major factors that are obstructing the realization of positive effects have been identified. Some issues that are creating challenges to the project have been identified by project members such as lack of budget of PDA and MAFF, lack of clear agricultural policy for Battambang Province, lack of consistency by donors in supporting the public sector, which confuses the public service providers including PDA and consequently the farmers as well, and the short duration of the project. However, the project is taking steps to ensure such issues do not become obstacles.

8. Conclusions

The relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the project are high. The project design is sound. There is no major problem in the implementation process and the project is being implemented without major delays. It is likely that the project purpose will be achieved by the end of the project period.

Sustainability of technical skills being introduced is high. However, at current, financially and institutionally, the capacity of MAFF and PDA is not strong enough to ensure sustainability of the agricultural extension system being established by the project. Still there are indications to expect that the overall goal may be attained.

9. Recommendations

9.1 Recommendation to Joint Coordination Committee of the project

The project has made proposal for minor changes to the objectively verifiable indicators and activities of the PDM at the outset of the mid-term evaluation (Section 1.5). The proposed changes are rational as they are basically aimed at clarifying and refining the project activities, and capturing the effects of the project more precisely. Therefore, the Joint Coordination Committee should approve the proposal.

In relation to the above, the project should modify the PO accordingly and the Joint Coordination Committee should approve the modification to the PO as well.

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Annex 1: Schedule of evaluation: December 2008

D	ate	Schedule	Venue
10	Wed	Arrival of consultant member from Japan	
		Meeting in JICA Office	JICA
1.1	771	Courtesy Call to H.E. Ith Nody	MAFF
11	Thu	Meeting with DAALI, DAE and joint evaluation members	
		Meeting with Japanese Experts (Japanese members)	JICA
12	Fri	Individual interviews with Japanese Experts (Japanese members)	ЛСА
13	Sat	Analysis of collected questionnaires	
1.4	G	Ditto	
14	Sun	Move to Battambang	
1.5	1/1	Presentation by the project on project outline and progress	Project
15	Mon	Interviews with counterparts	Office
		Visit Mr. Hen Son's rice demo farm and Mr. Mem Pen's vegetable farm at	Ek Phnom
		Prek Loung Village	District
1.0		Visit Mr. Ho Pon's rice demo farm at Wat Kor village and Mr. Re Hong's	Battambang
16	Tue	vegetable farm at Ksachpouy Village	District
		77'', ' '11 34 CD CD	Thmar Kol
		Visit rice miller - Mr. Tan Try	District
		Drafting of Joint Evaluation Report and interviews with project members	Project
	ŧ	(Japanese members)	Office
17	Wed	Visit Mr. Rem Veng's vegetable farm at Pa Nhar village (Cambodian	Sangker
1 /	wea	members)	District
		Visit Mr. Peng On's vegetable farm in Bong Pring village (Cambodian	Thmar Kol
		members)	District
18	Thu	Discussions on the findings of interviews and field visits	Project
10	Inu	Drafting of Joint Evaluation Report	Office
		Destination of Laint Franchisch Barret	Project
19	Fri	Drafting of Joint Evaluation Report	Office
		Move to Phnom Penh	
20	Sat	Drafting of Joint Evaluation Report	
21	Sun	Ditto	
		Meeting in JICA (Japanese members)	JICA
22	Mon	Joint Evaluation Meeting to finalize Joint Evaluation Report	BAARR
		Report to DAE and DAALI	MAFF
22	70	Joint Coordination Committee	MAFF
23	Tue	Report to Embassy of Japan	EOJ
		Drafting of Japanese report	
24	Wed	Departure of consultant member to Japan	
MAT	- N 40	injuture of Amigusture Foresters and Fighering	

MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DAALI Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Land Improvement
DAE Department of Agricultural Extension

Embassy of Japan EOJ



Annex 2: Revised PDM proposed for approval by JCC

Project Design Matrix (PDM)

Project Title: Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project

Cooperation Period: 3.5 years (November 2006 – March 2010)

Objectively Verifiable Indicators 1 Average rice yield per unit area increases. 2 Bettenthang Province 3 Agricultural Statistics 3 Agricultural production is diversified. 3 Agricultural production is diversified. 4 Areas or sominars, and Farmers who participate in the the target districts workshops, sominars, and farmers who participate in the the target communes workshops, sominars, and farmers who participate in the the target survey of farmers in 3 Agricultural production. 4 Areas or sominars, and farmers who participate in the target survey of farmers in 5 and versified as beat seed seed on the improved. 5 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg and methods seed after (2.2) Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for 2.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for 2.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the larget methods of the farmers in the larget communes. 4.1 Agricultural production, 2.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the larget months of the farmers in the larget moved in spricultural production. 5.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the larget moved in spricultural production. 5.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the larget moved and or should an analysis of the farmers. 5.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the larget moved in spricultural production. 5.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are certified as Baltambarg are developed for the season of the first form the larget certified as Baltambarg Brand Rice. 5.2 Aleast five (5) rice millers are demonstration farm is established in the larget first f	##	Target Area: 4 communes selected from Battambang, Sangker, EK Pnnu Implementing organization: MAFF and PDA	m and I nmarkoi Distircts	roup: PDA officers and d Version 3 for approve	larget Group: PDA officers and farmers in the target communes Proposed Version 3 for approval by JCC on December 23, 2008
Portrail General families in the larget districe in Baltambang Provinco 1: Reministrated as Baltambang Brand Rice. Project Purpose Project Purpose Application and order service delivery to farmers in the larget districe in Baltambang Provincod. 1. Extension plans are formulated according to the application according to the needs of farmers in the larget Communes. 2. Improved according to the needs of farmers in the Branget Communes. 3. Administrating and policides are membered in spircultural production. 4. Collaboration according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 4. Administrating and policides are membered in spircultural production. 4. Collaboration according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 5. Improved according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 6. Administration and control or the needs of farmers in the Branget. 7. Administration according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 8. Additional and control or the needs of farmers in the Branget. 9. Additional according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 9. Additional and control or the needs of farmers in the Branget. 9. Additional according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 1. Additional according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 1. Additional according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 2. Improved according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 3. Additional according to the needs of farmers in the Branget. 4. Collaboration according to the needs of farmers. 4. Collaboration according to the needs of farmers. 5. Additional according to the needs of the amounts. 6. Collaboration according to the needs of farmers. 9. Additional according to the needs of farmers. 9. A least on a developed for a demonstration farme setablished and many policides and according to the needs of farmers. 9. Addit		Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Project Purpose Agricultural service delivery to famers is enhanced in the target by the project adopt at least one of the improved delivery to famers is enhanced in the target by the project adopt at least one of the improved organized below. 3 Salt water sead selection 4 Outputs Outputs 1. Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials and characterized selection by Reduced seed fact from the page and controlled selection and the barget communes. 2. Adviced seed fact for the follows essential provided. 3. Adviceding environment of the is formulated for all target incorporated agricultural section and personal for the factor of the follows essential provided and the agricultural extension advities are carding out in the target in section and personal and policies is enhanced. 4. Advicultural extension and personal and according to the needs for farmers. 5. Adviceding environmentation. 5. Adviceding environmental for the is improved according to the needs for farmers. 6. Collectional manner personal and personal and according to the needs for farmers. 7. Adviceding environmental for the settlemental and evaluation of the 25 project villages. 8. Collectional manner production. 9. Description and personal and		Overall Goal Farming system of farmers in the target districts in Battambang Province is improved.		 Agricultural Statistics Sample survey of farmers in the target districts 	
1-1) Agricultural extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural potentials or and extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural production. 2. Improved agricultural extension plans are developed for and extension plans are improved according to monitoring extension according to the needs of farmers. 3. Agricultural extension plans are developed for an extension plans are developed for an extension according to the needs of farmers. 4. Collaboration acrowing to the needs of farmers. 4. Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, among parties involved in agricultural extension activities such as Farmers Field Days are carried out at demonstration farms established and marketing and policies is enhanced. 3. Agricultural extension plans produced in each of the 23 project villages. 3. All lastic on demonstration farms established in each of the 23 project villages. 3. All lastic communes developed. 4.1) Multages communes investment plan from farmers using the information board in each of the 23 project villages. 4.1) All lastic communes developed in each of the 23 project villages. 4.2) All lastic communes developed in each of the 23 project villages. 4.3) Carding system for Baltambang Brand Rice is stabilished. 4.4) All integrates agricultural extension plans of the Agricultural extension plans of the Agricultural plans of the Agricultural extension plans of the Agricultural extension plans and extension and extension an		e delivery to farmers is enhanced in the	 More than 50% of the farmers who participate in the workshops, seminars, and Farmers' Field Days organized by the project adopt at least one of the improved techniques listed below. a) Salt water seed selection b) Reduced seed rate c) Vegetable seedling d) Other techniques introduced by the project 2) Marketing environment of rice is improved. 2-1) At least 50 % of the participants of the final Farmers' Field Day sessions recognize Battambang Brand Rice. 2-2) At least five (5) rice millers are certified as Battambang Brand Rice. 	- Sample survey of farmers in the target communes - Project reports including farm management monitoring report	PDA continues and exten activities established by the target districts. No consecutive serious droughts occur in Province. There are no drastic demand and supply of products. There are no drastic chan of agricultural inputs. There are no drastic chan of agricultural inputs. There are no drastic chan of agricultural products.
carried out at demonstration farms established in each of the 23 project villages. 3-2) Information is regularly delivered and gathered to and from farmers using the information board in each of the 23 project villages. 4-1) All target communes develop commune investment plan that reflects agricultural extension plan. 4-2) Grading system for Battambang Brand Rice is established. 4-3) Certification system for Battambang Brand Rice is Summary Report: Active sestablished. 4-5) Logo for Battambang Brand Rice is established. 4-6) Achievements of the project are cited in official and Fisherles)	51	Lutputs Extension plans are formulated according to the agricultural por and extension needs of farmers in the target communes. Improved agricultural techniques and methods are develop extension according to the needs of the farmers. Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the communes according to the needs of farmers. Colfaboration among parties involved in agricultural prod marketing and policies is enhanced.	Agricultural communes. The extensic and evaluati Improved g developed. At least or managed in	- Agricultural extension plans produced/improved - Guidelines and extension materials produced	There are no drastic demand and supply of products. There are no drastic chan of agricultural inputs. There are no drastic chan of agricultural products.
			Extension carried out the 23 project value from farme 23 project value from farme 23 project value from farme 23 project value for from farme 23 project value for from farme 23 project value for from farme value for from from	Project Reports Commune investment produced Documents on achiever of Battambang Rice Promotion Committee. Official documents Summary Report: Activate Achievement and Achievement and of the Agriculture, For and Fisheries)	

_	Narrative Summary	Inputs	Important Assumptions
<u> </u>	—	1. Japanese side - Long-term experts: 3 persons covering the following areas Chief advisor	
-	1-1 Conduct detailed analysis of Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (AEA) Reports and identify additionally required information for drafting of agricultural extraction plans.	Coordinator Agricultural extension Farm management	Serious floods or droughts do not occur in the project area. Serious pest or disease problems do
<u> </u>	1-2 Conduct additional survey to clarify agricultural potentials and needs	Agronomy Farmers organization	
-	of farmers for each commune as required. 1-3 Conduct survey on the market and circulation of agricultural products and inpute including information on traders and rice millars in and	 Short-term experts if necessary Equipments (laboratory equipment and farm machinery) C/P training 	sufficient amount of breeder and foundation seeds. 5) Severe shortage of supply in quality
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	around the target area.	- Part of local cost	
	Develop agricultural extension plan to each larget continual consultation with commune councils and village representative taking into consideration the needs of the most villnerable.	2. Cambodian side	trained by the project do not leave the project. 7) There are no drastic restructuring of
- 	4-5 Revise and update the agricultural extension plan as required.	 C/P (at least 9 persons), district agriculture office staff and administrative staff Agricultural stations and the farms attached Office space Training facilities 	agricultural agencies in the country.
2-7	-1 Develop research and development plan according to the needs	- 4 Vehicles - 5 Motorcycles	
2-2		- Rulling expenses	
اء الأه 52	2-3 Conduct experiments and demonstration on non-rice crop cultivation. 2-4 Immover quideline and extension materials for rice-based familiar		
			Preconditions
			gains consent from all relev
			local authorities regan implementation of the proje
			Sufficient number of functional counterparts is assigned.
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Narrative Summary	
Activities (cont.)	
 3-1 Develop training plan for extension workers and conduct training. 3-2 Provide advice / information on better farm management and practice through information boards. Acquire farmers' requests / opinions through the attached opinion boxes and respond to them. 3-3 Provide training / advice on rice cultivation including use of quality rice seeds. 3-4 Provide training / advice on non-rice crop cultivation to farmers. 3-5 Provide training / advice on animal husbandry and fish farming to 	
3-6 Provide training / advice / support on farmers' group activities, production, post-harvest, food processing and marketing, and promote information exchange among farmers. 3-7 Monitor practices of farmers after training and obtain feedbacks on extension services provided. Report the issues raised to provincial agricultural offices for research and development.	-
4-1 Assist target commune councils in harmonizing commune investment plan with agricultural extension plan. 4-2 Collaborate with market actors such as agricultural product traders and rice millers to enhance market access for farmers. 4-3 Exchange information and coordinate activities with other programs and projects. 4-4 Present achievements and lessons learned by the project to the central government and donors, and make recommendations on enhancing agricultural service delivery.	
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Annex 3: Assignment of Japanese experts

No	Name	Position in project	Assignment										
140	Ivalile	rosition in project	From	То	2007	2008	2009	2010					
1	Dr. YAGI Kazuhiko	Chief Advisor/ Farmers' Organization/ Extension	24-Jan 2007	present				-					
2	Mr. OTAKE Masahiro	Farm Management/ Coordinator	9-Apr 2007	present			-						
3	Mr. YOSHII Kenichiro	Cultivation	17-Dec 2006	present			-						
4	Dr. Kunihiro Tokida	Project Management	30-Nov 2006	27-Dec 2006	-								
5	Mr. Shouzi Yu-o	Farm Management/ Coordinator	24-Dec 2006	30-Jan 2007	→								
6	Dr. NISHIMURA Yoshihiko	Agricultural development strategy	15-Aug 2007	25-Aug 2007	→								
7	Mr. TSUTSUI Yoshitoshi	Promotion of agricultural products	23-Mar 2008	19-Jun 2008		>							

Annex 4: List of Cambodian counterparts

No	Name	Official position /	Assignment									
740	1.441116	Position in project	From	То	2007	2008	2009	2010				
1	Mr. PEN Vuth	Director, DAALI, MAFF	30-Nov	present								
1	IVII, PEIN VUIII	Project Director	2006	•								
2	Mr. SO Khan	Director, DAE, MAFF	30-Nov	present				\rightarrow				
2	Rithykun	Project Director	2006	•								
3	Mr. CHEAM	Director, Battambang PDA	30-Nov	present	_			—				
5	Chansophorn	Project Director	2006	_								
4	Mr. SEANG	Deputy Director, Battambang PDA	30-Nov	present				_				
4	Chhroeurth	Project Manager	2006	•	·							
5	Mr. IN	Chief, Agronomy Office, PDA	30-Nov	present				-				
J	Sovanmony	Cultivation Section	2006				ĺ					
,	Mr. SEANG	Officer, Chief of Bek Chan Station, PDA	30-Nov	present								
6	Heng	Cultivation Section	2006			;						
		Officer, Chief of Boeung Riang Station,	30-Nov	present				-				
7	Mr. LENG Dy	PDA		prodone								
		Cultivation Section	2006									
8	Mr. PA Boreak	Chief, Agro-Industrial Office, PDA	30-Nov	present			<u> </u>	-				
	-	Farm Management Section	2006									
9	Mr. KHATH	Deputy Chief, Agronomy Office, PDA	1-Apr	present			<u> </u>					
	Borin	Farm Management Section	2007									
10	Mr. KEA Chun	Deputy Chief, Extension Office, PDA	1-Mar	31-Dec	→							
10		Farmers' Organization Section	2007	2007								
11	Ms. VY Saven	Officer, Extension Office, PDA	30-Nov	present		 		-				
1.1	IVIS. VI SAVCII	Farmers' Organization Section	2006									
12	Mr. SO Nylong	Officer, Extension Office, PDA	30-Nov	present				-				
12		Farmers' Organization Section	2006									
13	Mrs. Khom	Officer, Extension Office, PDA	1-Dec	present	-							
1.)	BORA	Farmers' Organization Section	2007									
14	Ms. SIR Kim	Extension Officer, Battambang Distrcit	20-Apr	present								
14	Nay	Extension Officer, Battamoang Distrett	2006									
15	Mr. PECH	Extension Officer, SangkerDistrcit	20-Apr	present			<u> </u>	-				
1	Sokhon	Datemateri Officer, Ballgkerinstreit	2006									
16	Ms. PIN Saroun	Extension Officer, Ek Phnom Distrcit	20-Apr	present				-				
	Mr. CHHOEUK		2006		-		-					
17	Sam Ath	Extension Officer, Thmor Kol Distrcit	20-Apr 2006	present								



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Annex 5: List of equipment provided by Japanese side

Year	Item		Quantity	Cost US\$
2007	Photocopier	AR-M451N	1	7,130
2007	Facsimile	KX-FL613SN	1	270
2007	Printer	Konica Minolta	1	160
2007	Laptop computer	ToshibaSatelite L100/PSLAOL-01T00E	1	1,099
2007	Laptop computer	ToshibaSatelite L100/PSLAOL-01T00E	1	1,099
2007	Irrigation Pump	kubotaRT120	1	2,410
2007	Hand Tractor	kubotaRT120	1	2,385
2007	Hand Tractor	kubotaRT121	1	2,385
2007	Laboratory Table	N/A	1	445
2007	Laboratory Table	N/A	1	445
2007	Air Compressor	HondaGX200	1	350
2007	Air Compressor	HondaGX201	1	350
2007	Power Sprayer	Kawasaki FG230	1	340
2007	Power Sprayer	Kawasaki FG231	1	340
2007	GPS	GARMIN/Taiwan	1	265
2007	Tractor	MTZ 820	1	16,900
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (glass)	Leeco/Thailand	1	100
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (glass)	Leeco/Thailand	1	100
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (glass)	Leeco/Thailand	1	100
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (glass)	Leeco/Thailand	1	100
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (steel)	Leeco/Thailand	1	98
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (steel)	Leeco/Thailand	1	98
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (steel)	Leeco/Thailand	1	98
2007	Laboratory Cabinet (steel)	Leeco/Thailand	1	98
2007	Thresher Machine	N/A	1	4,920
2007	Thresher Machine	N/A	1	4,920
2007	PH Meter PRN-41	DKK-TOA	1	914
2007	Microscope	GLB-B600MB	1	609
2007	Lamp for microscope	AXS	1	7
2007	Lamp for microscope	AXS	1	7
2007	Lamp for microscope	AXS	1	7
2007	Lamp for microscope	AXS	1	7
2007	Desiccator		1	77
2007	Rain Gauge	Andokeiki	1	638
2007	Software for rain gauge	Andokeiki	. 1	69
2007	Thermometer	Andokeiki	1	12
2007	Thermometer	Andokeiki	1	12
2007	Thermometer	Andokeiki	1	86
2007	Thermometer	Andokeiki	1	86
2007	Moisture Tester	M2	1	241
2007	Moisture Tester	M3	1	241
2007	Moisture Tester	M4	1	241
2008	grain tester	KETT	1	14,440
Total			тт	64,700

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Annex 6: List of equipment provided by Cambodian side

Item	Quantity
15 Drams Cabinet	1
Air compressor	1
Air conditioner (outside)	1
Amplifier	2
Aneroid Barometer	1
Audio Mixer	1
Bed:1Floor	8
Bed:2Floor	4
Book Shelve (1 Set)	2
Book shelve (Glass)	1
Book Shelve Glass/wood	2
Book Shelve(Grass)	1
Book Shelve(Steel, 1set)	1
Book Shelve(Wood)	1
Cabinet	3
Cabinet (Grass)	2
Cabinet Locker (L)	1
Cabinet Locker (L)	1
Cabinet small, Book shelve	1
Canon Portable Printer BJ-M40	1
Cassette Tape Recorder	4
Chair (Wood)	12
Color Chart	1
Desiccators	3
Desk top PC (HP)	1
Desk top PC(IBM)	2
Digital Camera	2
Digital Video Camera	1
DVD multi burner	1
Electric Drill	1
Electric saw (Circular)	1
Electric saw (Jig)	1
Electric Tester	1
Electronic Balance	1
Engine (Hand tractor)	1
Engine pump (BC)	1
Equipment shelve (BC)	1
Equipment shelve (KADC 3 shelves)	2
Generator small	1
Generator: 18KW	1
Generator: 23KW	1
Grain Sample Divider	1
Grainder	1
Hot Air Circulating Oven	1
Hydrometer	1
IBM 15inch LCD monitor	1
IBM desk top computer ThinkPad Net Vista	1
IBM note book computer ThinkpadR32	3
LCD Projector	1
Meeting Table	. 37
Moisture tester	1



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Item	Quantity
Motorbike DT 125	3
Motorbike Suzuki	2
Office chair (wood)	10
Office Desk	18
Office Desk 1.2*0.6	4
Office Desk 1.6*0.7	1
OHP	1
One box car (White)	1
Pick up track	3
Plastic Chair	116
Pomp	1
Printer (HP)	2
Printer PSC2150	3
Pump (Office)	1
Pump for well (KADC)	1
Quadrant Sampling Thresher	1
Rap top PC (HP)	2
Refrigerator	2
Regulator	1
Regulator 1500W	3
Regulator 2000W	1
Return desk	3
Screen for Projector	1
Sound system (Mobile)	1
Speaker	4
TV	1
TV 29 inch (KADC)	1
TV cabinet (KADC)	1
UPS(600VA)	2
Video	1
Video deck (BC)	1
WS-FTP Pro	1
Book shelve	1
Digital camera tripod	2
Engine and Alternator	1
Fertilization of rice in Japan	1
Office desk (Lecco)	1
Printer H/P 3744	2
Regulator 2000W	3
Science of the rice plant Supplementary volume	1
Science of the rice plant Vol. One	1
Science of the rice plant Vol. Three	1
Science of the rice plant Vol. Two	1
The growing rice plant	1

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Annex 7: Plan of operation

Plan of Operation (whole project period, Version 3) Battambang Rural Area Nurture and Development (BRAND) Project

Farget communes: Wat Kor (Battambang), Kampong Preah (Sangker		<i>)</i> , .		.uong 107	(Lik	radi		08 808	ocui	g F11	140	009	u KUL)	10	(Dec. 5, 2008, and revised on Dec. 12, 200		
Output 1		1-3				1-3			10-12	1-3	4-6		10-12	_	Progress made and present condition		
		<u> </u>	Ť									.,	10 12		AEA analysis, additional survey, discussion		
Extension plans are formulated according to the ricultural potentials and extension needs of farmers in the rget communes.		-		, <u>-</u>		Acti	Piar Jai Pi		388					• •	ABA analysis, aduntions survey, ascession among the project staff and an efforts of a she term expert on agriculture and rural develops have yielded common understanding on the project and Action Plan as our extension plan Majority of activities has already been implemented. The main remaining tasks are tormulate and update agric, extension plans feach commune through proper monitoring and evaluation of the farm manegement and extension service delivery.		
١,	Conduct detailed analysis of Agro-Ecosystem Analysis 3A) Reports and identify additionally required information drafting of agricultural extension plans.	-													Analysis of AEA reports and identification of additionally required information have been completed.		
	Conduct additional survey to clarify agricultural entials and needs of farmers for each commune as required.	-													Additional survey was conducted by all counterparts followed by a series of discussion. Need of survey on Village Livestock Agent		
	1-2-1 Make questionnaire of the additional survey.			-							<u> </u>				(VLA) was identified, and implemented. As result, the project has formualed "Acion Plan which has been serving as extension plan for		
	1-2-2 Conduct and analyze the additional survey.				·	_▶									the target communes.		
agr	Conduct survey on the market and circulation of icultural products and inputs, including information on lers and rice millers, in and around the target area.		_			,	<u> </u>								Survey was conducted on rice millers. Usi survey results and analysis followed, the p has come up with Battambang Brand Rice		
	1-3-1 Make questionnaire of the survey.														scheme. We also utilized a report "Market Si in Cambodia (2007)" compiled by Agric. Marketing Office, Dept. of Planning and		
L	1-3-2 Conduct the survey and analyze the result.			_	, .	,									Statistics, MAFF, and JICA expert.		
соп гер	Develop agricultural extension plan for each target munne in consultation with commune councils and village resentatives, taking into consideration the needs of the most nerable.	-			- *					-					The project had discussions with village ar commune authorities during surveys, and a agric. extension plan was formulated for at target communes, but not for each, as a for "Action Plan". A seminar for village and		
	1-4-1 Conduct consultation and discussion with commune council and village representatives.		_		->	<u> </u>									commune authorities was conducted in Octob 2007 to introduce BRAND project purpose a activities, explaining the formulation of		
L	1-4-2 Develop agricultural extension plan.			ļ. <u> </u>	-					Ľ,					harmonized plans between the project and villages/communes		
1-5	Revise and update the agricultural extension plan as requi													- *	A workshop to revise the extension plan in A 2008 concluded that there was no major chan necessary, but a need to collaborate with commune and village authorities in a more practical manner so that the project extension plan harmonizes better with commune and village investement/development plans. Ther a need also to formulate extension plans for commune.		

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outpu		1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	кенак
		-												1	Identifying some of key techniques, such as salt water seed selection and hot water disinfection,
	proved agricultural techniques and methods are ed for extension according to the needs of the i.			k b		•		-				• •		- *	and the possibility to reduce seed rates withou reducing yields, the project has been conductir experiments and demounstration farms, and offering trainings and seminars to disseminate and further improve the technologies. Guidelin and manuals will be produced as scheduled before the end of the project.
	Develop research and development plan according to the ds identified in the agricultural extension plans.		<u> </u>)		,				•				Research and development plan was formualted as shown in Action Plan, that includes crop production, post-harvest and food processing technologies, arriong others.
2-2 cul	Conduct experiments and demonstration on rice ivation.		-					_						- ·»	The project started experiments at two stations and 4 demonstration farms in 2007. As progress is made, the demonstration farms are increased to 19 in 2008. The experiments are pure seed
	2-2-1 Conduct the experiment on rice cultivation.		=	-			. –			→			>		using, salt water seed selection and hot water seed disinfection, appropriate seed rate,
	2-2-2 Conduct the demonstration in project sites on rice cultivation.		-					<u> </u>							appropriate hill distance, rice drying with bamboo rack, seed germination, among others.
2-3	Conduct experiments and demonstration on non-rice		_											•	Vegetable experiments and demonstration, concentrating on the use of nets for leafy vegetables and production of vegetable seedlings, started a little behind the scheduled we concentrated more on rice, the main crop for
cro	cultivation.			_			•					•			all 4 target communes, and to match with farming calendar in the area. Encouraged with good harvest of several kinds of vegetables in 2007, the project has expanded vegetable demo partners to 39 in 2008, offering technical
	2-3-1 Conduct the experiment on non-rice cultivation.		-			ļ					ļ				services on their farming practices from seedlin fertilization to harvesting. Their products will be presented at a proposed Agricultural Pair to be
	2-3-2 Conduct the demonstration in project sites on non- rice cultivation.														held in March 2009.
farı	Improve guidelines and extension materials for rice-based ning systems including animal husbandry and fish farming ons for agricultural diversification.														Ouidelines and manuals produced during BAPE are under review, while ways and points of improvement are being discussed and sought within the project personel. They will be improved and published before the end of the project. As for a fish farming is concerned, the project has received information/materials assistance from JICA's fish culture project. The can be disseminated through information board and included in the guidelines and manuals.

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	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	Majority of activities are being implemented a
														scheduled, except the support on orange cultivation because of difficulty in finding appropriate expert from Thai. Supporting
														farmers group activities are also behind the schedule as the project sees unfit, from sustainability point of view, to first organize to group and then offer support. Instead, the proj
Agricultural extension activities are carried out in the									:					finds it more practical and sustainable to encourage farmers apply technology first, and support them whenever they find it effective a efficient in doing and applying by groups. The
get communes according to the needs of the farmers.												_		project has so far emphasized introducing technologies and has already started shifting to promoting farmers' group activities, as seen in case of watermeton cultivation by one of the
														groups in Preal Luong commune. The monitor and evaluation of extension service delivery a consequent changes on farming practices has become more important to improve the service
									:					and reflect to the extension plans. As the proj- has already turned into the second half of the cooperation period, the project needs to focus more on this aspect.
												ļ	 	The project has conducted PCM workshop an extension plan reviewing workshop for the project staff with the absense of staff
3-1 Develop training plan for extension workers and conduct training.														development plan. One counterpart training v conducted in Japan in 2007, and technical exchange training to Thai and Lao in 2008. T project has been encouraging and supporting
a annug.				_			• • -					_	→	counterparts to participate various trainings a seminars sponsored by other donors and orga- and their participation is summerized in other document. As for the training for extension st
														the project has been offering various opportunities. Please refer other document for more detail of the trainings.
3-2 Provide advice/information on better farm management and practice through information boards. Acquire farmers' requests/opinions through the attached opinion boxes and respond to them.				_		_		_	_					Monthly information delivery has being implemented to all 23 villages. The informatic includes rice and non-rice cultivation, land preparation, post-harvest technology, use of
3-2-1 Provide training/advice/information on better farm management and practice.														insecticides and herbicides among others. If project has received more than 10 requests mainly concerning orange, watermelon, and o
3-2-2 Acquire farmers' requests/opinions and respond to them.				-:-									-· >	cultivation, and corn and mungbean disease, the project and PDA have responded.
3-3 Provide training/advice on rice cultivation technology including the use of quality rice seeds.					_								→	The project has provided various opportunition for this. See additional document for more de
3-4 Provide training/advice on non-rice crop cultivation to farmers.					_				_	_			_	The project has provided various opportuniti- for this. See additional document for more do
										_		_ ,		So far no training has been conducted in this
3-5 Provide training/advice on animal husbandry and fish farming to farmers if appropriate.								L.		>		>	•	field. As for the fish farming is concerned, a request has been posted to the information boards from farmers and the project is prepai information to be delivered in January 2009.
3-6 Provide training/advice/support on promoting and supporting farmers' group activities, production, post-harvest,														Understanding the general condition on the farmers' groups by additional survey and exist information, it was found that the promotion
exchange among farmers.							<u></u>	ļ 	<u>.</u>	L.		_	→	farmers' group activities should start from introducing useful and applicable technology when the farmers find it effective and efficie by doing in a group, the project starts suppor
3-6-1 Study present condition on farmers' groups in the region				>										these groups. So far, 3 groups of farmers sho their interests in doing in groups. 2 of those of do not fully understand the advantages, thus project decided to continue offering technical sufficient training. One group has decided
3-6-2 Provide training/advice on agricultural production.			<u> </u>									 		cultivation trainings. One group has decided start watermelon cultivation as a group, and project has started supporting them. Producti
3-6-3 Provide training/advice on post-harvest and food processing.			-					-	<u></u>		,			and post-harvest technology information are delivered through the information boards, an also introduced through FDDs. A short-term
3-6-4 Provide training/advice/information on marketing												-		expert has introduced and demonstrated rice taste and chemical conents analysis methods order to promote Battambang rice as brand ri
3-6-5 Promote information exchange among farmers.								<u> </u>	-	_	<u> </u>	-	-	Another short-term expert on food processing due to arrive Camboida in January 2009.
3-7 Monitor practices of farmers after training and obtain feedbacks on extension services provided. Report the issues			_		_	<u> </u>	 	_					-	One monitoring survey on FFD participants conducted, which result was used to review
raised to provincial agricultural offices for research and														project extension plan. The project needs to establish system and mechanism to regularly systematically monitor and review the activit

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Output 4	1-3	20 4-6	7-9	10-12	1-3	_	7-9	10-1	2 1-3	20 4-6	7-9	10-12	10	Remark
4 Collaboration among parties involved in agricultural production, marketing and policies is enhanced.		_	w .				-			,			→	Collaboration works are running smoothly with shared and common understanding among parties involved, such as communes and vilages, provincial government, ministries and rice milters. The project has concentrated more on introducing technologies to farmers so far, but must start shifting to make the service delivery more efficient and sustainable by involving and collaborating more with villages and commune authorities. The project has successfully established Battambang Rice promotion Committee (BRPC) with strong support from Provincial governor to promote Battambang rice to market.
4-1 Assist target commune councils in harmonizing commune investment plan with agricultural extension plan.			_		_								→	One workshop was conducted in October 2007 to understand the condition and procedure of commune and village development/investment plans. As the commune and village planning meetings are held towards the end of year, the project staff is currently participating those meetings. Formulation of extensipon plan for each commune and presentation and understanding of the project intervention would significantly improve the investment/development plans.
4-2 Collaborate with market actors such as agricultural product traders and rice millers to enhance market access for farmers.														Collaboration with Provincial government, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME), Ministry of Commerce (MoC), Chamber of Commerce, Rice millers association, MAFF/DA and BRAND project is continuing in BRPC, established by Provincial Governor's decree in August 2008. As of now the project and BRPC are trying to produce Battambang Brand Rice as a proto-type, not in a large amount. There is a need to see and consolidate grading, sorting, and checking mechanism as well as management of the committees before marketing the rice. As this being the case, the benefit for the farmers is still not visible, however the project sees to it that the more the rice shipped to market, the more farmers become cager to grow rice knowing the increased demand of the brand rice.
4-3 Exchange information and coordinate activities with other programs and projects.				and the state of t				- Landau Company			-		•	No particular venue has been created for this purpose, however the project sees it would be more practical to utilize existing occasions such as BRPC and a proposed Agricultural Fair for various programs and projects to exchange information. Thus there were no concrete activities carried out during the early stages of the project. The project is expecting to have attendance to the Fair from various organs and offices to introduce their activities and supports to the farmers in Battambang, and is trying to make the fair an annual event. Thus the information exchange towards the agriculture and rural development will be enhanced. The project also had discussions with JICA's fish culture project personnel to promote the technology in our target communes and the information will be posted on the information boards as early as January 2009.
4-4 Present achievements and lessons learned by the project to the central government and donors, and make recommendations on enhancing agricultural service delivery.	- Anti-table and Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-Anti-			and the state of t										2 Joint Coordinating Committee meetings and 1 Executive Management Committee meeting were organized. Although the marketing of Battambang Brand Rice would be a good opportunity to make BRAND project and BRPC known to many personnel including MAFF, more efforts should be put into this activity. The project needs to organize seminars and create plamphlets to disseminate the project itself and activity and achievement as much as possible. Technical Working Group for research, training and extension is one of the opportunities and venues to disseminate the progress, achievements and lessons by the project, however this TWG is not active as of now. It is, however, one of the donor agencies will start consolidating this TWG, the project would be able to involve more and contribute significantly.

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