



**FAO  
NATIONAL MEDIUM-TERM PRIORITY FRAMEWORK  
2006-2010 IN CAMBODIA**

**Royal Government of Cambodia  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**FAO Representation in Cambodia  
Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

**May 2006**

## Joint Statement

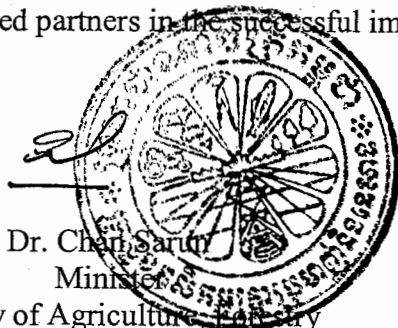
The Royal Government of Cambodia, represented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), as authorized by Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), represented by its Representative in Cambodia (FAOR), have the pleasure to jointly launch the FAO National Medium-term Priority Framework (NMTPF) 2006-2010 in Cambodia, as per stipulated hereafter.

The FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 is a result of extensive consultations held with the broad concerned stakeholders and partners within the country as well as with the relevant technical units of FAO Headquarters in Rome and the Regional Office in Bangkok. The co-signers hereunder express sincere appreciation to all who have so willingly made constructive comments and suggestions through the consultative process.

This document, co-owned by the Royal Government of Cambodia and FAO, indicates a broad commitment of FAO, subject to the availability of the necessary financial resources, to assist the Royal Government of Cambodia in its efforts to achieve the national development objectives, as stipulated in the National Strategic Development Plan 2006-2010, as well as the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals. It supplements and contributes to the strategic objectives of the UN common system as expressed in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010 for Cambodia.

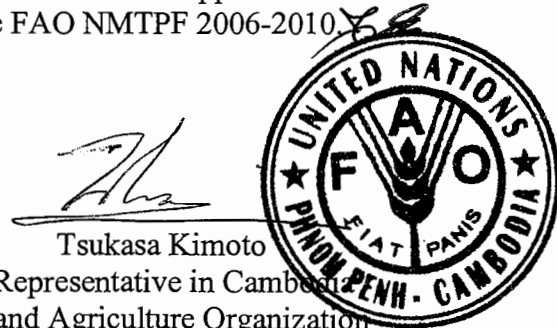
By endorsing the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010, the Royal Government of Cambodia is committed to extend full collaboration, to the extent possible within the available means and resources, to facilitate the achievement of the objectives and actions proposed in this document.

The FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 will be pursued in as broad partnerships as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Royal Government of Cambodia and the donor community for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Royal Government of Cambodia and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support of those concerned partners in the successful implementation of the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010.



Dr. Chan Sarin  
Minister  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry  
and Fisheries (MAFF)  
Royal Government of Cambodia

Date: ..... 23.05.2006



Tsukasa Kimoto  
FAO Representative in Cambodia  
Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations (FAO)

Date: ..... 23/05/2006

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1. This document sets forth a National Medium-term (2006-2010) Priority Framework (NMTPF) of FAO in Cambodia. It identifies key interventions which FAO intends to propose and pursue in support of the priorities set by the government of Cambodia, which are in the fields of FAO mandate and competence. It elaborates priority programmes of FAO in Cambodia for 2006-2010, together with indicative estimates of financial resources required.

2. This document is jointly owned by the government of Cambodia and FAO. It demonstrates FAO's alignment with the spirit of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of March 2005, which stresses coordination, harmonization and partnership at the country level. Its timeframe (2006-2010) and priorities are set in alignment with the timeframe and priorities of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010 of the government of Cambodia and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2006-2010 for Cambodia. The NMTPF of FAO is of a rolling nature, to be jointly reviewed and adjusted in every two years by the government of Cambodia and FAO to reflect the emerging requirements and the changes in the policies, directives and priorities of the government of Cambodia as well as those of FAO as directed by its governing bodies.

3. This document has been developed through consultations with not only the relevant ministries and national institutions of the government of Cambodia but also the development partners, including donor and UN sister agencies and civil society organizations. Effective partnerships will be pursued with the interested stakeholders in the implementation of the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia.

## **2. MISSION STATEMENT**

4. The objective of the FAO mission in Cambodia is to assist, contribute to, and participate in the efforts of the government and people of Cambodia to:

- improve levels of nutrition and standards of living of its entire population and food security at all levels, leading to poverty reduction at the household level;
- improve the efficiency in the production and distribution of food and agricultural products;
- protect, and manage for optimal and sustainable use, the natural resources, in particular, agricultural, forestry and fisheries resources;
- achieve the goals of the World Food Summit of 1996 and the Millennium Development Goals and in particular, the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals;
- capture economic opportunities arising from being an active member of the international community by seeking greater integration to it and solidarity with it.

### **3. SITUATION ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1 Challenges and opportunities**

5. The economy of Cambodia is predominantly and characteristically agrarian. The agriculture sector (including fisheries and forestry) is one of the most critical sectors in the economy, contributing 30 percent to GDP, and providing employment to about 70 percent of its labor force. About 84 percent of the entire population lives in rural areas. The country is endowed with rich natural resources (land, water, forestry and fisheries), to be better managed for improved and sustainable rural development. At the same time, the country remains vulnerable to natural calamities of floods and droughts. Cambodia is classified as a low income food deficit country. Although in aggregate the country is self-sufficient in the production of rice, which is the staple food, a high poverty level (35 percent of the population) prevents many from access to and consumption of adequate food, resulting in the low per capita calorific intake of an average of 1,850 kcal per day. The agriculture sector is faced with challenges to improve productivity (currently about average 2.5 tons/ha in rice) and to transform the mono crop (rice) oriented subsistence farming system to diversified and competitive agriculture. It remains as the primary concern of the country to improve food security at all levels and to reduce poverty, particularly in the rural areas, by the improvement of the agriculture sector.

6. Cambodia is broadly acclaimed to be at a “cross road”, being on a course of a dynamic transformation on both political and economic fronts. Cambodia is progressively being integrated into the international community as demonstrated by acceding to WTO and ASEAN. Cambodia is faced with an opportunity to capture greater economic gains by increasingly and actively participating in and contributing to the regional and international economic collaborative frameworks.

#### **3.2 Status and trends in national development policies and strategies**

7. Cambodia’s present development policies and strategies are spelled out in the “Rectangular Strategy” and in the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010. The latter has been developed by the government of Cambodia in partnership with donors and civil society organizations. The Prime Minister in July 2004 announced the “Rectangular Strategy”, which was taken as a directive or guiding vision on which the NSDP 2006-2010 was to be developed. The Rectangular Strategy identifies four “growth rectangles” as the key strategic focuses for national development, namely; (i) enhancement of the agricultural sector, (ii) further rehabilitation and construction of physical infrastructure, (iii) private sector development and employment generation, and (iv) capacity building and human resource development. Rectangle 1: Enhancement of the agricultural sector indicates four strategies, namely (1) improving productivity and diversification of agriculture, (2) land reform and clearing of mines, (3) fisheries reform, and (4) forestry reform. Accordingly, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) and food security receive a priority attention in the NSDP 2006-2010. Cambodia has established the Cambodian Millennium Development Goals (CMDGs), which set forth

national goals in socioeconomic development in pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The government of Cambodia is strongly committed to contribute to the achievement of the goals set forth by the 1996 World Food Summit (WFS).

8. Under the framework of Technical Working Groups (see 3.3 below), sectoral development strategies such as agricultural development strategy, national irrigation development strategy, food security nutrition development strategy, etc. are to be formulated or refined for the implementation of the NSDP 2006-2010. These are being developed in partnership of the concerned government ministries, donors and civil society organizations.

### **3.3 Aid coordination and partnerships**

9. At the Consultative Group (CG) meeting held in November 2004, the government and the donor community established 18 Technical Working Groups (TWGs)<sup>1</sup>, covering almost all key sectors and sub-sectors, with a view to accelerating, in partnership, the formulation and implementation of national development policies and strategies. TWGs were actively and constructively involved in the process for the formulation of the NSDP 2006-2010. The CG Meeting of March 2006, which resulted in a total pledge of \$601 million, reconfirmed the donor community's support for the NSDP 2006-2010 and highlighted certain high priority issues to be pursued by the government of Cambodia in partnership with the concerned donors. The Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC), which meets quarterly, is providing a mechanism for aid coordination and monitoring of the progress made on the agreements of the CG meetings. There is thus a generally favorable environment for aid coordination. FAO was providing secretariat support to the TWG on Fisheries up to August 2005, which is now taken care of by other donors. FAO Representative (FAOR) is serving as a Co-Facilitator for TWG on Food Security and Nutrition. The Food Security Forum, for which FAOR is a Vice Chairman, facilitates donor-government partnership and coordination on broad aspects of food security. Following the national conference on pest and pest management in 2005, a Pesticide Management Forum was established, with FAOR as Facilitator, as a forum for information sharing and partnership enhancement for pest and pesticide management which involves multi-sectoral stakeholders.

10. The UN Country Team has formulated the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2006-2010, which was officially launched on 7 March 2005. The UNDAF has identified Agriculture and Rural Poverty as one of the four focuses of the UN system support for Cambodia; three other areas of priority being good governance and human rights, capacity building and human resource development for the

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<sup>1</sup> These are the Technical Working Groups on: 1. Agriculture and Water; 2. Decentralization and Deconcentration; 3. Education; 4. Forestry; 5. Fisheries; 6. Food Security and Nutrition; 7. Gender; 8. Health; 9. HIV/AIDS; 10. Infrastructure and Regional Integration; 11. Legal and Judicial Reform; 12. Land; 13. Mine Action; 14. Partnership and Harmonization; 15. Planning; 16. Private Sector Development and Trade Reform; 17. Public Administration Reform; and 18. Public Finance Management.

social sector, and the National Strategic Development Plan (2006-2010). FAO in Cambodia is fully supporting and aligning itself with the UNDAF 2006-2010.

### **3.4 Priority focuses of FAO assistance in Cambodia for 2006-2010**

11. The government of Cambodia and FAO agree that FAO's strategic framework for assistance in Cambodia for the next five years will focus on the following priorities.

- Sector and sub-sector policy assistance and advocacy;
- National Programme for Food Security and Poverty Reduction;
- Productivity and competitiveness enhancement in agriculture;
- Community-based natural resources management; and
- Animal, plant and fish disease control assistance, food safety and emergency response to natural disasters.

12. The above list of priority focuses and the detailed priority programmes proposed hereunder only indicate those interventions envisaged in early 2006 and do not exclude additional or different interventions that may be required or requested by the government of Cambodia in meeting the emerging situations and new requirements.

13. In view of the important roles which rural women play in achieving the national development goals, in particular the enhancement of livelihoods and food security, throughout the NMTPF the empowerment of rural women receives a priority attention under the many different priority programmes, although this is not specifically mentioned each time and no specific budgetary allocation in support of their empowerment is indicated.

## **4. PROPOSED PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK**

### **4.1 Sector and sub-sector policy assistance and advocacy**

14. Technical assistance under this focus area is aimed at national capacity building in the formulation and implementation of sector and sub-sector policy and strategy. FAO will continue playing a role in advocacy on policy matters. The relevant assistance will be largely pursued in partnership with the concerned stakeholders, particularly development partners. The intended interventions include the following:

- Direct technical support to the formulation and implementation of national policies and strategies and corresponding plans of action for agriculture and rural development, extension policy, food security, irrigation, land use, forestry, fisheries, agro-industry, agricultural legislation, agricultural mechanization, and livestock.
- Assistance for improved statistics on agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Assistance will focus on capacity and system enhancement for improved quality of statistics. Harmonization and compatibility in agricultural statistics with the

neighboring countries and countries in the region will be facilitated. An agricultural census, which is recommended to be held in the near future, will be assisted. A comprehensive forestry resources assessment will be assisted.

- Assistance will be provided for national capacity enhancement in policy formulation and planning, both at the central and provincial levels, particularly for the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), and the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD).
- Collaboration with the concerned authorities of the government of Cambodia and the concerned partners will be enhanced in the field of land reform, with a view to setting forth and enhancement of a comprehensive land policy aimed at ensuring an equitable, proper and efficient system of land management, including aspects on land tenure, land taxes and social and economic land concessions.
- Advisory and training support will be provided for the enhanced capacity for international trade negotiations on agricultural commodities, with a view to capturing the best arising from the membership in WTO and other agricultural trade negotiations including bi-lateral negotiations.
- FAO will facilitate Cambodia's participation in and contributions to relevant international treaties and conventions and other international forums, including the Rotterdam Convention, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, International Convention on Plant Genetic Resources, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides, International Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, etc.
- Support will be made for the enhancement of the national capacity in natural disaster risk management and mitigation in the field of FAO competence (floods and droughts, animal and fish diseases, and plant pests) (see also 4.5 below). In particular, collaboration and technical assistance will continue for enhanced early warning systems and the national Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System (FIVIMS), and for closer linkage to and collaboration with the FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS).
- FAO will continue contributing to effective coordination among the concerned stakeholders by participating in and facilitating, as appropriate, the coordination mechanisms, including the relevant Technical Working Groups, Food Security Forum, Pesticide Management Forum and the government/donor coordination on avian influenza.



## **4.2 National Programme for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (NPFSPR)**

15. The FAO Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS), which was launched in Cambodia in 1997 as an innovative approach for improving food security at the village and farmers' household levels, has evolved as the National Programme for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (NPFSPR), which the government of Cambodia desires to expand nationwide under its own ownership. FAO supports up-scaling the NPFSPR to all provinces from the seven provinces where the SPFS is being implemented (Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Kampong Cham, Kampot, Takeo, Pursat, Battambang). The NPFSPR, following the SPFS philosophy and principles, pursues rapid increases in productivity in food production on an economically and environmentally sound basis through improved water resources management, intensification and diversification of farming systems, transfer of appropriate technologies through farmers field school method, small-scale processing and agro-industry, micro rural finance, market development, and participatory (farmers groups) and self-reliant (ownership) approach. The proposal for the up-scaling of NPFSPR has been developed in early 2006, which aims to expand the SPFS approach to 8,000 villages in five years, at an initial estimated cost of \$52 million, which both the government of Cambodia and FAO wish to pursue. The proposed \$52 million programme will be delivered by a group of field agents to be appointed through a competitive process. FAO intends to contribute to deliver \$2 million.

16. In order to complement the NPFSPR, relevant schemes contributing to food security enhancement at household level will be supported such as TeleFood micro projects, home and school gardens for nutrition improvement, etc.

## **4.3 Productivity and competitiveness enhancement in agriculture**

17. FAO supports the vision of the government of Cambodia to transform the mono crop (rice) oriented subsistence agriculture to diversified, commercially-oriented competitive agriculture through enhancement in productivity of farming systems. FAO will enhance its support for the on-going efforts of the government and interested donor partners in improving productivity and competitiveness in crop production. Such collaboration will include support for national capacity in research and extension systems for small-holder producers (crops, animals, fish, and forestry). Greater involvement of the private small-holder enterprises will be supported for improved service delivery, post harvest handling and training on marketing for small-holder farmers. Efforts will be supported to seek farmer-private sector partnerships in the mobilization and application of low-priced high quality inputs, pesticide management, intensification and diversification schemes, and other rural support services. Greater investment in productivity enhancement and value adding activities, including trade in agricultural and fisheries products, will be facilitated.

18. FAO will continue working with other donors in empowerment of rural organizations, such as farmers' groups, rural women's groups, water users' associations, etc., aimed at increasing farmers' bargaining power and improved sustainability of the assistance provided by donors, with focus on capacity building.

19. Collaboration will be facilitated with educational and vocational training institutions with a view to improving the quality of their curriculums and educational facilities. FAO will assist the government in financial resource mobilization for the improvement of rural infrastructure such as irrigation, rural roads, storage, rural communications, market facilitation, agro-industry development, etc.

20. Strategy will be supported for enhanced vertical linkage of the farm sector with commercial processors and exporters to better respond to market demand with timely supply of quality output in desired quantity, with the ultimate goal of achieving high income and value adding in rural areas. This process is envisioned to contribute to the agro industrial transformation of the agricultural sector, leading to a vibrant and dynamic rural sector with enhanced ability to face the opportunities and challenges of trade liberalization and globalization sweeping across the region.

#### **4.4 Community-based natural resources management**

21. Sustainable rural livelihoods and more equitable access to natural resources will be supported through community-based natural resources management. This will be one of the key strategies to be pursued in many different projects in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. Support will continue for empowerment and organization of communities for ownership and sustainable management of their productive natural resources. Relevant projects will promote management techniques for smallholder cropping systems, rural communications for development, decision-making support tools for sustainable application in community and smallholder resources management, farmers field schools for participatory farm management, income generating and value adding activities at farms and communities. Support will also be extended for the development and/or enhancement of rural institutions such as cooperatives in agriculture and fisheries, rural and micro finance (application of the FAO/GTZ software for micro finance management), and marketing groups. Particular attention is paid for supporting and empowering rural women in community-based resource management projects.

22. Cambodia is endowed with abundant water resources, which are ecologically unique and delicate, on which a large number of population depend for their livelihoods. The Tonle Sap Lake, the Tonle Sap River, the Mekong River, and many other rivers provide rich grounds for inland fisheries activities. The coastal areas with a 435 km coastal line in the southern part of Cambodia, with the 55,600 sq km Exclusive Economic Zone, provide good potential for marine fishery. The fisheries sector plays a key role in food security, as fish and fish products provide 75 percent of the total protein intake in people's diets. FAO has been actively supporting the government of Cambodia in the sustainable management of fisheries resources through community fisheries, or co-management of fisheries. The government has so far released over 500,000 sq km of fishing lots under community management, which amounts to over 56 percent of the total commercial fishing grounds. FAO will continue supporting community fisheries, which have been focused primarily on inland fisheries, also to be extended to coastal areas. Through community fisheries, assistance will be extended for fisher folks' greater

participation in fisheries resource management, improved post-harvest handling for added value, including better processing for higher quality of fish products, storage and marketing, and aquaculture development. The Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries will be pursued by assisting the relevant efforts of the government, including the fisheries reform.

23. Cambodia's forests, occupying some 60 percent of the land surface, are a home to rich biodiversity requiring protection and sustainable management. They are at the same time a valuable income source to a large number of stakeholders. Forestry management has been intensively reviewed and discussed by both the government authorities and the concerned donors and NGOs over the past several years. FAO, together with concerned donors, contributed to the constructive dialogue on forestry management by facilitating an independent forestry review in 2004. FAO welcomes the Sub-Decree on Community Forestry and will remain an active partner for the sustainable development and management in the forestry sector. Support will be considered for identifying and delineating priorities (eg., production, protection, community use, intensive plantation management) and for forest rehabilitation.

24. FAO support in the forestry sector will be focused on policy review, the on-going forestry reform, forestry data management (with linkage to FAO Forestry Resources Assessment) and community forestry development. Through community forestry development schemes, with emphasis on family-based smallholder forestry, support will be extended to household and community empowerment through participatory approach in management, participatory monitoring systems for resource utilization, value-adding of wood products through improved wood processing capacity, development of non-wood forest products, and other viable income-generating activities including eco-tourism.

#### **4.5 Animal, fish and plant disease control, food safety and emergency response to natural disasters**

25. The livestock sector, although having promised potential for development and already contributing nearly seven percent to GDP, remains to receive increased attention and support of the government and the donor community. Cambodia is faced with the outbreaks of avian influenza (AI) and is vulnerable to other animal diseases, including those of a trans-boundary nature, which not only cause significant economic losses to the national and rural economies but also worsen food security and threaten public health.

26. FAO will continue playing a key role in assisting the government of Cambodia in containing the outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), with the objective of its eventual eradication in the country. The relevant interventions will be pursued in collaboration with the concerned government authorities and donors. FAO will facilitate the elaboration and implementation of national strategies (both short-term and long-term) for the control and eradication of avian influenza as well as for rehabilitation assistance for smallholder poultry farmers and recovery of the poultry industry.

27. FAO will contribute to the establishment of an effective national surveillance and reporting system on animal diseases, particularly avian influenza, enhancement of diagnostic laboratory capacity, and improved animal health services at the village level by involving about 4,000 Village Animal Health Workers (VAHWs), who will receive additional training. FAO will also assist the national animal health authorities to participate in and contribute to regional and international collaboration and coordination on the control of trans-boundary animal diseases.

28. Fish-borne diseases continue to be threats to rural economy and to human health. While FAO intends to support the development of aquaculture, FAO assistance will also be extended to enhance the relevant regulatory framework and regulations on fish-borne diseases and to develop a national programme for health management of fresh-water fish.

29. Plant pests, both insects and weeds, and plant diseases cause economic and ecological damages. Inappropriate application of pesticides and herbicides also causes economic, health and ecological damages. Support will continue to the national Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme. FAO will assist the government to develop a national pesticide management programme. Emergency assistance will continue and will be expanded to control coconut beetles, which have infected about 75 percent of the entire coconut trees in Cambodia (estimated at 12 million), posing a serious threat to rural livelihoods. As plant pests are often trans-boundary, regional collaboration on the control of plant pests will be supported.

30. In close collaboration with WHO and the concerned ministries, assistance will continue to develop and strengthen food safety systems, with a view to ensuring quality and safety of food for consumer protection and improved nutrition of the population. Support will be extended for strengthening the regulatory framework and regulations for food safety, capacity building for laboratory for food safety and pesticide residue analysis, and training of food safety workers. Assistance will also be provided for the formulation and implementation of a national food safety programme.

31. Assistance for the national capacity enhancement for pest and pesticide management contributes to food safety. Relevant regulations on the trade and use of pesticides will be strengthened. It is envisioned that the attainment of the international sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements and standards, as set forth by WTO, will wide open the opportunities for Cambodia to gain from international trade of agricultural and fisheries and livestock commodities, which Cambodia should be able to capture as a new member of WTO.

32. Under this programme, provisions will be provided for emergency assistance in case of natural disasters, in particular floods and droughts affecting farming communities and for post-emergency rehabilitation of the affected farming households.

## **5. FINANCIAL RESOURCES**

33. A total of \$30,919,000 is estimated as required to implement the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia. Of this some \$16,151,000 is available for use in 2006 and beyond from the budgets of the projects approved prior to April 2006. The implementation of the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia is subject to the availability of the required financial resources, most of which will depend on the financial support from the donors, while a minor share of the requirements can be provided from FAO's own resources.

34. The Royal Government of Cambodia is expected to provide counterpart contributions in terms of the provision of counterpart human resources, project offices, access to information and statistics, as well as the provision of import duty exemption to the equipment and supplies procured in support of the FAO-executed projects.

## **6. IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

35. The FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia is placed under co-ownership of the government of Cambodia and FAO. Accordingly, the implementation of the NMTPF will be pursued in close consultation and collaboration with the concerned ministries and national institutions. With the delegated authority as conferred in the context of the FAO decentralization policy, FAO Representative (FAOR) in Cambodia will take leadership and responsibility for the implementation of the NMTPF on behalf of FAO. FAOR, in turn, will receive full support of the inter-disciplinary Country Task Force of technical officers at the FAO Headquarters and Regional Office.

36. Given that some 80 percent of the proposed activities of the NMTPF will be implemented by or in close collaboration with MAFF and with high permission of Samdech Prime Minister, MAFF will have the responsibility for the overall coordination of the implementation of the NMTPF. As for monitoring and evaluation, it is recommended that a national steering committee be established, under the auspices of the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), for the periodic review of and advice on the progress in the implementation of the NMTPF, with the membership of the senior officials of the government of Cambodia, team leaders of the projects, and FAOR. As both the mandate of FAO and the NMTPF are multi-sectoral, involving working relations with several concerned ministries, and in view of the multi-sectoral mandate of CARD in agricultural and rural development, it appears most appropriate to seek collaboration from CARD in facilitating the national steering committee and periodic reviews of the NMTPF. As the NMTPF is of a rolling nature, such periodic reviews should be undertaken in every two years, or earlier if necessary.

37. The objectives clearly stated in each project and programme constitute the indicators for evaluation for each intervention. The indicators of the NSDP, UNDAF, and CMDGs constitute the general indicators against which the impact and contribution of FAO interventions under the NMTPF will be assessed and evaluated.

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## Abbreviations

<b>AI</b>	Avian influenza
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of South East Asian Nations
<b>CARD</b>	Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
<b>CG</b>	Consultative Group
<b>CDC</b>	Council for the Development of Cambodia
<b>CMDGs</b>	Cambodia's Millennium Development Goals
<b>FIVIMS</b>	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information and Mapping System
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FAOR</b>	FAO Representative
<b>FNPP</b>	FAO-Netherlands Partnership Programme
<b>GDCC</b>	Government and Donor Coordination Committee
<b>GIEWS</b>	Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture
<b>GTZ</b>	German Technical Cooperation
<b>HPAI</b>	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
<b>IPM</b>	Integrated Pest Management
<b>MAFF</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MOWRAM</b>	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
<b>NGOs</b>	Non Governmental Organizations
<b>NMTPF</b>	National Medium-term Priority Framework
<b>NPFSPR</b>	National Programme on Food Security and Poverty Reduction
<b>NSDP</b>	National Strategic Development Plan
<b>NTFPs</b>	Non-timber forest products
<b>SPFS</b>	Special Programme for Food Security
<b>SSC</b>	South-South Cooperation
<b>TWGs</b>	Technical Working Groups
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>VAHW</b>	Village Animal Health Worker
<b>WFS</b>	World Food Summit
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

## UNDAF 2006-2010 Reference Matrix

The below table represents the section of Agriculture and Rural Poverty of the UNDAF 2006-2010. The last column Reference Code is added for the ease of cross reference with the Priority Activities proposed in the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia in Annex 4.

<b>Expected Outcomes</b>	<b>Planned Outputs</b>	<b>Reference Code</b>
1. Increased resources are mobilized and improving productivity and diversification of agriculture in line with cohesive national programmes for agriculture and rural poverty alleviation	• Strategic plans for agriculture and rural poverty in place following sustainable development principles and commitments	UNDAF-1
	• Partnerships in place to implement national policies and programmes	UNDAF-2
2. Increased and equitable access to and utilization of land, natural resources, markets, and related services to enhance livelihoods	• Strengthened capacity to enforce international conventions (environment, human rights, labour, indigenous people) and national legislation and regulation related to land and natural resources	UNDAF-3
	• Improved rural infrastructure	UNDAF-4
	• Strengthened processes in mine action with emphasis on making land available to the rural poor men and women	UNDAF-5
	• Improved access to financial and capital assets markets, and business services for the rural poor men and women	UNDAF-6
	• Enhanced management capacity of government and empowerment of local communities in sustainable use of natural resources and in environment protection	UNDAF-7
3. The rural poor and vulnerable using their enhanced skills, abilities and rights to increase productivity	• Enhanced capacity and skills of men and women to increase agriculture productivity	UNDAF-8
	• Lower cost & environmentally friendly technology for energy production, agro-processing and integrated farming systems in place	UNDAF-9
4. Enhanced resilience to shocks	• Emergency preparedness and response plan in place	UNDAF-10
	• Enhanced capacity to manage risks and respond to natural and man-made shocks	UNDAF-11

## NSDP 2006-2010 Reference Matrix

The below table has been composed from the section on Enhancement of Agriculture Sector and other relevant parts of Chapter IV Key Strategies and Actions of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2006-2010 to help easy cross reference with Priority Activities proposed in the FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia in Annex 4. Reference Codes refer to the paragraph numbers of the NSDP 2006-2010.

Key areas of strategies	Key action	Reference Code
1. Improving and diversifying agricultural sector (priority goals: enhancement of food security, productivity and diversification, market access for agricultural products)	• Development of an Agriculture and Water Resources Strategy aimed at increasing production, productivity and diversification, and ensuring equity and social justice	NSDP-4.40/1
	• Production of High Yielding Varieties (for example of rice) developed elsewhere, especially in nearby countries with similar agro-climatic conditions versus large scale investment in agricultural research to develop new varieties in Cambodia	NSDP-4.40/2
	• Increased production of rice for export in preference or in addition to production of crops with special “niche” value	NSDP-4.40/3
	• Increased production of crops like fruits and vegetables for which Cambodia is currently heavily dependent on imports	NSDP-4.40/4
	• Clear goals, specific targets and proposals for achieving increased crop production through: cropping systems that make the best use of limited water resources and reduce risk to farmers from year-to-year variations caused by natural occurrences; and best crops to be grown every season taking into account soil conditions and other factors, export potential, improvements in irrigation, etc.	NSDP-4.40/5
2. Pursuance of action for enhancement of:	• Food security, productivity and diversification	NSDP-4.41/1
	• Improve water management for agricultural and farm-scale aquaculture	NSDP-4.41/2
	• Improve and extend agricultural extensions services	NSDP-4.41/3
	• Better market access for agricultural products, especially from remote areas	NSDP-4.41/4
	• Foster a conducive climate for SMEs in the sector	NSDP-4.41/5



	• Strengthen institutional and legislative framework	NSDP-4.41/6
3. Improvement in crop productivity	• Identify through soil surveys and other means the best crops that could be grown in any given area to derive the maximum returns and benefits	NSDP-4.42/1
	• Actively pursue intensive cropping including multiple seasonal crops on the same land	NSDP-4.42/2
	• Vastly increase yields of all crops by use of better inputs (seeds, fertilizers, proper practices), improved and extended water management and crop protection; at the same time, also promote low-input, low-cost methods of increasing agricultural production, including System of Rice Intensification (SRI) as appropriate, so as to enhance farmer profits and to avoid over-use of pesticides	NSDP-4.42/3
	• Diversify the range of crops that could be grown	NSDP-4.42/4
4. Priority strategies in 2006-2010	• Speedily formulate and implement a comprehensive Agriculture and Water Resources Strategy	NSDP-4.43/1
	• Focus on “intensive cropping” both by increase in the number of crops per year on the same land and yields per crop	NSDP-4.43/2
	• As a highest priority, increase rice yields to at least an average of 2.4 tons per hectare	NSDP-4.43/3
	• Encourage cultivation of cash crops, including fruits and vegetables, both as a means to diversify and to ensure income security while continuing production of staple food crops to ensure food security	NSDP-4.43/4
	• Initiate “one village-one product” concept to promote high value agricultural products, which may also attract private sector involvement through contract farming and other ways	NSDP-4.43/5
	• Expand support services such as agricultural research, extension services, developing markets, provision of micro-credit in rural areas (including for farmer-owned and operated irrigation systems), etc.	NSDP-4.43/6
	• Improve agricultural products to conform to international standards	NSDP-4.43/7
	• Accelerate and stabilize broad-based growth of agriculture output through sustainable development of high-value products	NSDP-4.43/8
	• Modernize and increase agro-processing to add value to rural products and increase rice yields from paddy conversion, both to	NSDP-4.43/9

	increase family incomes in rural areas	
	• Strengthen and enlarge animal production and animal husbandry and veterinary services	NSDP-4.43/10
	• Promote smallholder rubber cultivation and promote privatization of state owned rubber plantations	NSDP-4.43/11
	• Adopt and implement innovative measures to provide direct grant assistance to poor farmers for increased production of crops of their choice	NSDP-4.43/12
	• Continue promotion of export markets for niche products, including especially organic farm exports	NSDP-4.43/13
5. Livestock	• To improve the quality and welfare of livestock by introducing better and quick growing species, and by extending enhanced animal husbandry and veterinary services	NSDP-4.44/1
	• Pursue various strategies to be spelled out in full detail in the proposed Agricultural Strategy	NSDP-4.44/2
6. Fisheries	• Enable and strengthen community-based development of fisheries sector by empowering local communities to that farmers can participate directly, actively and equitably in fishery plans, programmes and management, and to avoid over-fishing	NSDP-4.45/1
	• Improve livelihood of poor people by enhancing their capacity to more effectively use fish after capture through better fish processing, handling, storage, transportation and trade	NSDP-4.45/2
	• Transform fishing lots whose concession contracts have expired into fish sanctuaries, thereby to increase natural fish stocks, and conserve endangered species	NSDP-4.45/3
	• Protect freshwater fisheries by sustaining the bodies of water, in terms of both quality and quantity, on which they depend	NSDP-4.45/4
	• Encourage and promote private sector aquaculture to respond to the needs for fish, at the same time to decrease pressure on natural fisheries	NSDP-4.45/5
7. Food security and nutrition	• Increase and ensure food availability	NSDP-4.46/1
	• Improve food accessibility (involving incomes and affordability)	NSDP-4.46/2
	• Ensure optimal food use and utilization through health and nutrition	NSDP-4.46/3

	education (including improvements in child feeding practices and maternal nutrition), micronutrient supplementation and fortification programmes (iron, Vitamin A), further enforcement of universal iodisation and food safety standards	
8. Forestry (to maintain total forest coverage at 60% of land area)	• Sustainable forest management policy to ensure the rational and strict monitoring of forest exploitation according to international best practices in forest management to provide adequate forest services for domestic consumption, protection against drought and floods as well as preservation of wetlands, which serve as fish sanctuary	NSDP-4.47/1
	• Protected Area System to protect biodiversity and endangered species	NSDP-4.47/2
	• Implement a National Forestry Programme	NSDP-4.48/1
	• Strengthen forestry management and conservation	NSDP-4.48/2
	• Promote forestry contribution to social and economic development	NSDP-4.48/3
	• Promote forestry contribution to poverty reduction by strengthening community forestry initiatives and by involving local communities in forest exploitation plans	NSDP-4.48/4
	• Create public awareness to add to, replant and use community plantations for firewood and charcoal needs and not destroy forests	NSDP-4.48/5
9. Environment and conservation	• Preservation, conservation and sustainable use of all natural resources, including biodiversity, for enhancing environmental sustainability and contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and improvements in the lives of rural communities	NSDP-4.49/1
	• Natural areas to be promoted as attractive low-impact eco-tourist destinations	NSDP-4.49/2
	• Support for environmental and social impact assessment, environmental education and awareness	NSDP-4.49/3
	• Address issues related to aquatic resources, especially the Tonle Sap Great lake and the Mekong river, their tributaries, and coastal areas, which are undergoing pressure from land development	NSDP-4.49/4
	• Support for the new laws and national policies to facilitate improved water resources management and sanitation	NSDP-4.49/5
	• The National Programme of Action to Climate Change	NSDP-4.49/6

10. Land (goal: land tenure and land market development and pro-poor land access)	• Formulate and implement a comprehensive land policy	NSDP-4.50/1
	• Continue to discuss and develop the required legal framework for effective implementation of the Land Law, including registration of indigenous people's rights	NSDP-4.50/2
	• Improve and implement land registration procedures for systematic titling and sporadic titling and issues titles for at least 32% of land parcels (urban and rural) by 2010	NSDP-4.50/3
	• Implement the sub-decree on state land management, particularly in the area of identification, classification and establishing land maps and inventory	NSDP-4.50/4
	• Review the existing economic land concessions and make them consistent with guidelines stipulated in the sub-decree on economic land concessions	NSDP-4.50/5
	• Develop and implement scheme for social land concessions to provide small land parcels with titles for settlement and agricultural production; on a pilot basis provide these to a minimum of 10,000 landless households	NSDP-4.50/6
	• Continue to establish horizontal and vertical geodetic networks nation-wide and orthophoto maps for the country	NSDP-4.50/7
	• Establish surveying and mapping standards	NSDP-4.50/8
	• Promote decentralization and deconcentration of management functions in land and concession matters	NSDP-4.50/9
	• Create Strategic Development Zone Plans for small areas, districts/khans, zones and national levels, and integrate them into the National, Regional and Urban Management Plan; as well as develop and provide services for and coordinate preparation of District Development Strategic Plans in 100 districts with priority to border areas	NSDP-4.50/10
	• Improve transparency and accountability in the provision of services in land and construction domain, including land valuation system	NSDP-4.50/11
	• Strengthen the cadastral commissions and other mechanisms for land dispute resolution in order to ensure just and timely resolution of dispute	NSDP-4.50/12

11. De-mining	• Secure safe land distribution and the security of poor farming households in remote areas	NSDP-4.51/1
	• Increase the area rendered mine free to 45,000 ha by 2010 from 32,974 ha in 2005	NSDP-4.50/2
12. Rural development	• Continue and accelerate provision and upgrading of rural infrastructure to improve access of rural people to services and easy reach to markets for rural products	NSDP-4.54/1
	• Improve and increase sustainable access and use of safe drinking water and sanitation, particularly in rural communities in water scarce areas	NSDP-4.54/2
	• Promote water management – storage, drainage, and irrigation – to achieve increased and more stable yields of crops and fish	NSDP-4.54/3
	• Develop township centers that are adequately equipped with infrastructure to promote local economic activities and to provide livelihood for local population	NSDP-4.54/4
	• Pursuant to the Commune/Sangkat Administrative Management Law (Articles 27, 30 and 31), review and strengthen the role of Village Development Committees (VDCs) to boost and promote grass roots level, participatory community development	NSDP-4.54/5
	• Expand micro-finance and reduce prevailing high interest rates by proactive measures, including encouraging formulation of farmers’ cooperatives	NSDP-4.54/6
	• Provide vocational training and protect ethnic minorities	NSDP-4.54/7
	• Assist in protecting rural areas from natural calamities like floods, droughts, etc., through educating and enabling communities for Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	NSDP-4.54/8
	• Provide safety nets to poor farmers suffering from natural calamities, including exploration of innovative measures like health insurance or weighted index insurance of crops, etc.	NSDP-4.54/9
	• Encourage increased private sector involvement in farm and village based enterprises in key sub-sectors including small scale commercial market-oriented aquaculture, crop and livestock production and agro-enterprises such as processing, post-harvest activities and	NSDP-4.54/10

	mechanization	
13. Management of water resources and irrigation (emphases on: a. ensuring that water insufficient quantities, and of appropriate quality, is available to meet year-round demands of all sector while sustaining aquatic ecosystems; b. managing flood lows and enhance the capacities f communities to cope; c. controlling water for agricultural purposes, by means of storage, drainage or irrigation as appropriate; d. keeping water resources free of contaminations to support the ecological system particularly fisheries)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitate and reconstruct the existing irrigation and drainage systems particularly in high poverty incidence areas and along the border areas</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand surface water storage capacity and promote water harvesting technologies</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote effective and sustainable development of ground water resources in areas with scarce surface water availability</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and apply measures on flood and drought mitigation and management</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/4
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen and expand Farmer Water User Communities with increasing membership and participation of women</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote investment by private sector in irrigation, drainage and other aspects of agricultural water management</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/6
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve and install nationwide hydro-meteorological observing and monitoring systems to be able to provide to the public high quality, effective and real-time hydro-meteorological forecasts</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/7
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote appropriate and effective river basin management and water allocation systems</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.64/8
14. Private sector strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture and agro-industry, including irrigation, because of their high potential for immense growth and multiple effects in the economy by increase in incomes in rural areas and demand for consumption</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.73/1
15. Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively promote access to various external markets for unique and high quality Cambodian products, including agricultural products (particularly processed ones), fisheries products and labour services</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.76/1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Streamline customs inspection to make it more user friendly and free of delays and inherent costs, including formulating and implementing a revised Customs Law</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.76/2
16. Rural credit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure increased and easy access to the poor for credit, especially for productive purposes</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.80/1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exploring and promoting institutions like user cooperatives, well known in some parts of Asia</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.80/2

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving supervision of such institutions to ensure that they conform to standards</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.80/3
17. HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through information, education, communication programmes and personal counseling arrest transmission of HIV/AIDS to families</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.96/1
18. Gender equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting economic empowerment of women</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.99/1
19. Integration of Cambodia into the regional and the world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pursue full membership in the implementation of various elements of the Initiatives for ASEAN Integration and in depth participation in the Greater Mekong Sub-region Programme</li> </ul>	NSDP- 4.23/1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actively pursue and increase the number of free and favorable trade agreements with other countries to enhance access of Cambodian products and services to overseas markets</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.23/2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adhere to the obligations and commitments of Cambodia as a member of WTO in particular ro action programmes endorsed by the Cabinet Meeting of 27 February 2004 and assess the impact of WTO accession on poverty reduction targeting especially the agriculture sector, including impact on vulnerable groups, particularly women who are a predominant part of the informal sector</li> </ul>	NSDP-4.23/3

**FAO NMTPF 2006-2010 in Cambodia**  
**Matrix of Priority Activities, Outcome Indicators and Resources**  
**(Resources in US\$,000)**

Priority Activities	Key Outcome Indicators	Reference to UNDAF 2006-2010 <sup>2</sup>	Reference to NSDP 2006-2010 <sup>3</sup>	Resources Committed (April 2006) <sup>4</sup>	Additional Resources Required	Total Resources Planned
<b>1. Sector and sub-sector policy assistance and advocacy</b>						<b>2,211</b>
1.1 Capacity building in policy, programme and strategy formulation in MAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity in policy, programme and strategy formulation of MAFF is enhanced, both at central and provincial levels</li> <li>• Relevant policies, programmes and strategies are formulated and effectively implemented</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1	NSDP-4.40/1 NSDP-4.41/1 NSDP-4.43/1 NSDP-4.47/1	0	300	300
1.2 Capacity building of CARD in food security policy formulation and coordination (FNPP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical staff of CARD and relevant ministries trained both at central and provincial levels</li> <li>• Coordination in food security policies is enhanced</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-4	NSDP-4.40/1 NSDP-4.41/1	361	100	461
1.3 Support to MOWRAM in developing participatory irrigation development strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participatory irrigation development strategy formulated and put in place</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-4	NSDP-4.40/1 NSDP-4.64/5	0	250	250
1.4 Contribution to the formulation of sector and sub-sector development strategies in partnerships with other partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant strategies formulated (agriculture, fisheries, forestry, livestock, land use)</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-2	NSDP-4.40/1 NSDP-4.43/1 NSDP-4.44/2 NSDP-4.50/1	0	100	100
1.5 Support to enhancement of statistics in agriculture, fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality of statistics improved</li> <li>• Harmonization and compatibility</li> </ul>	UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.41/6	0	300	300

<sup>2</sup> See Annex 2

<sup>3</sup> See Annex 3

<sup>4</sup> Resources in \$,000 available for 2006 and subsequent years as a balance of the budget of the projects approved prior to April 2006.



and forestry	with other countries' statistical systems in the region enhanced • Agricultural census conducted					
1.6 Support for land reform by contributing to the formulation of a comprehensive land policy, including on land tenure, land taxes and concessions	• Land policy in place and implemented • Land registration pursued and accelerated	UNDAF-1	NSDP-4.50/1 NSDP-4.50/2 NSDP-4.50/4		150	150
1.7 Capacity enhancement in international trade negotiations in agricultural commodities <sup>5</sup>	• Knowledge and skills in multilateral and bi-lateral trade negotiations in agriculture enhanced • Some of the key WTO requirements in sanitary and phytosanitary standards are met		NSDP-4.23/2 NSDP-4.23/3 NSDP-4.43/7 NSDP-4.76/1	0	250	250
1.8 Support for Cambodia's accession to and participation in international treaties and conventions relevant to FAO mandate	• Key treaties and conventions ratified and their implementation in place, including Rotterdam Convention, UN Convention to Combat Desertification, International Convention on Plant Genetic Resources, International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, International Code of Conduct on Distribution and Use of Pesticides, and Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries	UNDAF-3	NSDP-4.23/1 NSDP-4.45/4 NSDP-4.49/1	0	50	50
1.9 Support to Forestry Administration to prepare and implement a National Forestry Programme	• An effective National Forestry Programme is formulated and implemented in order to achieve sustainable forest management	UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.48/1		100	100
1.10 Enhancement of national capacity in natural disaster risk management and mitigation	• Early warning systems enhanced • Cambodian FIVIMS launched and upgraded	UNDAF-10 UNDAF-11	NSDP-4.54/8 NSDP-4.54/9 NSDP-4.64/4	30	170	200

<sup>5</sup> This is complimentary to Programme 5.6 Food safety.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training provided to staff of relevant ministries in natural disaster risk management and mitigation</li> </ul>					
1.11 Support to Government in advocacy activities (observance of World Food Day, World Rural Women's Day, International Mountains Day, International Year of Potato – 2008, International Year of Natural Fibres – 2009 and other international days and years of FAO's concern, TeleFood campaigns, National and International Alliance against Hunger, alliance for fight against HIV/AIDS, participation in and use of the FAO Knowledge Forum, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Food Day and other international days and years effectively observed</li> <li>• TeleFood fund-raising campaigns commenced</li> <li>• National Alliance against Hunger launched</li> <li>• Knowledge on HIV/AIDS widely disseminated in rural communities</li> </ul>	UNDAF-2	NSDP-4.46/3 NSDP-4.48/5 NSDP-4.96/1	4	46	50
<b>2. National Programme for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (NPFSPR)</b>						<b>9,483</b>
2.1 Implementation of Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security and livelihoods have improved at household and community levels</li> <li>• Farmers groups organized and sustained</li> <li>• Self-sustaining revolving fund established in participating communities</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-8 UNDAF-9	NSDP-4.40/5 NSDP-4.41/1 NSDP-4.41/2 NSDP-4.42/2 NSDP-4.42/3	3,692	0	3,692
2.2 Up-scaling of SPFS as NPFSPR <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effectively facilitated in the launch of NPFSPR</li> <li>• Assisted in outreaching NPFSPR to 8,000 villages</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-8 UNDAF-9	NSDP-4.40/5 NSDP-4.41/1 NSDP-4.41/2 NSDP-4.42/2	0	2,000	2,000
2.3 South-South Cooperation (SSC) in support of food security enhancement programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SSC partnerships implemented and proved as a cost effective tool</li> <li>• Bilateral partnership enhanced</li> </ul>	UNDAF-2 UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.40/5 NSDP-4.42/3	200	200	400

<sup>6</sup> The total budget is estimated at \$52 million, of which \$5 million is proposed for FAO execution.

	with the collaborating countries					
2.4 Home and school gardens for food security and nutrition improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home and school gardens launched in 10 villages nutrition and livelihoods of participants have improved by 20%</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.43/4 NSDP-4.43/12 NSDP-4.46/3	0	1,000	1,000
2.5 Horticulture for improved food security and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot commercial horticulture project launched</li> <li>• Support extended to horticulture development as part of diversification component of NPFSPR</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.40/4 NSDP-4.43/4 NSDP-4.43/5	0	300	300
2.6 TeleFood micro projects for improved food security and livelihoods at rural household level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 TeleFood micro projects launched and implemented with results in improved food security and livelihoods at beneficiary households</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8 UNDAF-9	NSDP-4.42/3 NSDP-4.43/9 NSDP-4.43/12	8	102	110
2.7 Small-holder livestock production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Veterinary extension services significantly enhanced</li> <li>• Project implemented in 176 communes of 22 districts, in which livestock income increased by 50% by 2010</li> <li>• Appropriate livestock technology adopted (30% adoption rate)</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.44/1	1,681	300	1,981
2.8 Empowerment support for rural women <sup>7</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empowerment of rural women is included as an integral part of all relevant projects</li> <li>• Rural women have improved skills and knowledge in farming and income generation through appropriate training</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.99/1	200	1,300	1,500

<sup>7</sup> This priority programme is pursued under and in conjunction with other projects. The budgetary figures provided here indicate estimates

<b>3. Productivity and competitiveness enhancement in agriculture</b>						<b>1,850</b>
3.1 Enhancement of capacities in research for improved technology adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research capacities on crop production systems have increased and improved technologies applied</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.40/2 NSDP-4.41/6 NSDP-4.43/6	0	200	200
3.2 Enhancing knowledge exchange in best practices, including minimizing post-harvest losses, through improved extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extension services have significantly improved</li> <li>• Post-harvest losses have reduced by 30%</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.40/5 NSDP-4.41/3 NSDP-4.41/4 NSDP-4.43/6 NSDP-4.45/2	0	300	300
3.3 Human resources development (support to agricultural vocational schools and universities in curriculum improvement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance extended to agricultural universities in curriculum improvement</li> <li>• Technical assistance provided to agricultural vocational schools</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.41/6 NSDP-4.54/7	0	300	300
3.4 Investment in agro-industries in partnership with private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships are enhanced with value adding enterprises (processing, agro inputs and service providers, marketing)</li> <li>• Private investment and resources mobilization are facilitated</li> </ul>	UNDAF-2 UNDAF-9	NSDP-4.41/5 NSDP-4.43/9 NSDP-4.54/10 NSDP-4.73/1	0	100	100
3.5 Infrastructure enhancement (irrigation <sup>8</sup> , rural roads, storage, markets, rural communications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resources mobilization is facilitated, with result of improved rural roads, irrigation, storage facilities and markets</li> <li>• Rural communications network and quality have improved</li> </ul>	UNDAF-4	NSDP-4.54/1 NSDP-4.54/3 NSDP-4.64/1 NSDP-4.64/6	0	500	500
3.6 Rural people's organizations including farmers' cooperatives <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and legislative framework of government are strengthened</li> <li>• Rural organizations are formed and management skills and know-how transferred</li> </ul>	UNDAF-2 UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.45/1 NSDP-4.48/4 NSDP-4.54/5 NSDP-4.64/5	0	200	200

to be covered from the budgets of other projects and excluded from the total figures in this table.

<sup>8</sup> Resources are also provided for irrigation rehabilitation under Programme 2.1 and 2.2.

<sup>9</sup> Direct assistance to rural organizations (farmers' groups, rural women's groups, community organizations, water users' associations, etc.)

3.7 Capacity building for a Cambodian gene bank for plant genetic resources for food and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia becomes an active contracting country of the “International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture”</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1 UNDAF-3	NSDP-4.42/1 NSDP-4.49/1		50	50
3.8 Soil fertility management and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil laboratory capacity enhanced</li> <li>• Organic/chemical fertilizers properly used based on soil classification and crops</li> </ul>	UNDAF-1	NSDP-4.40/5 NSDP-4.42/1		200	200
<b>4. Community-based natural resources management</b>						<b>3,689</b>
4.1 Community organization in the Tonle Sap region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target beneficiary villages in five provinces around the Tonle Sap Lake are organized and assisted to undertake sustainable community-based fisheries</li> </ul>	UNDAF-2 UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.45/1 NSDP-4.49/4 NSDP-4.54/5 NSDP-4.64/5	2,341	0	2,341
4.2 Livelihood improvement in communities and households participating in community forestry and forestry resources management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilot project on community forestry in three provinces in north-western part of the country successfully implemented</li> <li>• Pilot project replicated in other parts of the country</li> <li>• Forestry resources in pilot areas are managed in sustainable manner and participants’ livelihoods have improved</li> </ul>	UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.47/1 NSDP-4.48/4	348	200	548
4.3 Forest research on NTFPs processing technology to contribute to local community wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate technology on main NTFPs processing are studied and introduced to community forest sites contributing to livelihood improvement and sustainable forest management</li> </ul>				100	100
4.4 Support to forest reform with regard to enhancing local Forestry Administration infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of local Forestry Administration offices enhanced, resulting in improved livelihood of</li> </ul>				300	300

is provided through projects on SPFS/NPFSRP and community-based natural resources management, and other relevant projects.

	communities					
4.5 Support to Forestry Administration to prepare and implement a National						
4.6 Co-management fisheries <sup>10</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal framework on community fisheries strengthened and enforced</li> <li>• Co-management of coastal and marine fisheries is supported</li> </ul>	UNDAF-7	NSDP-4.45/1	250	150	400
<b>5. Animal, fish and plant disease control, food safety and emergency response to natural disasters</b>						<b>13,686</b>
5.1 Emergency support for the control of avian influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avian influenza is contained and the national strategy on HPAI control successfully implemented</li> <li>• National surveillance and reporting system established and sustained</li> </ul>	UNDAF-10	NSDP-4.44/2	6,593	2,500	9,093
5.2 Mid- and long-term strategy and plan of action for the control and eradication of avian influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mid and long-term strategy and plan of action for the control and eradication of HPAI are formulated and implemented</li> </ul>	UNDAF-10	NSDP-4.44/1 NSDP-4.54/8 NSDP-4.54/9	0	2,000	2,000
5.3 Support for the control of trans-boundary animal diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National capacity and early warning system established</li> <li>• Collaboration with neighboring countries strengthened</li> </ul>	UNDAF-11	NSDP-4.44/1	200	200	400
5.4 Tapeworms and other animal diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Related research undertaken</li> <li>• Human resources for diagnostic laboratory activities strengthened</li> </ul>	UNDAF-8	NSDP-4.44/1	0	300	300
5.5 Control of coconut beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outbreaks of coconut beetles contained</li> <li>• Research and training capacities enhanced</li> </ul>	UNDAF-11	NSDP-4.42/3	43	250	293
5.6 Fish-borne diseases and health management of fresh-water fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and laboratory capacities enhanced</li> <li>• National programme for health</li> </ul>	UNDSF-8	NSDP-4.45/4	0	200	200

<sup>10</sup> Co-management of inland fisheries is pursued in conjunction with 4.1 Community organizations in the Tonle Sap region.

	management of fresh-water fish formulated					
5.7 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pesticides management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National IPM continues</li> <li>• Biosecurity policies and pesticide risk reduction pursued</li> </ul>	UNDAF-7 UNDAF-9	NSDP-4.42/3 NSDP-4.43/7	200	200	400
5.8 Food safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative framework strengthened</li> <li>• Laboratory capacities enhanced</li> <li>• Safety in food, particularly fish products, enhanced</li> <li>• National food safety programme established</li> </ul>	UNDAF-10	NSDP-4.46/3	200	300	500
5.9 Emergency assistance to floods and droughts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency assistance is provided to affected farmers</li> <li>• Assistance provided to affected farmers for rehabilitation and recovery from disasters</li> </ul>	UNDAF-10 UNDAF-11	NSDP-4.47/1 NSDP-4.54/8 NSDP-4.64/4	0	500	500
<b>Total of Resources</b>				<b>16,151</b>	<b>14,768</b>	<b>30,919</b>