



Completion Report

Project Numbers: 42186-013 and 42186-014
Loan Number: 2455
Grant Numbers: 0116 and 0302
Technical Assistance Number: 7145
September 2018

Cambodia: Emergency Food Assistance Project

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Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

| | | Currency unit | riel (KR) |
|--------|---|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | | At Appraisal | At Project Completion |
| | | As of 1 August 2008 | As of 31 March 2016 |
| KR1.00 | = | \$0.000242 | \$0.000249 |
| \$1.00 | = | KR4,120 | KR4,015 |

ABBREVIATIONS

| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| ADB | – | Asian Development Bank |
| ADF | – | Asian Development Fund |
| CARD | – | Council on Agriculture and Rural Development |
| CEDAC | – | Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture |
| CFRS | – | Cambodia Food Reserve System |
| CFW | – | cash for work |
| CPMU | – | central project management unit |
| DEAP | – | Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy |
| DMF | – | design and monitoring framework |
| FAO | – | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FFW | – | food for work |
| FSN | – | Food Security Network |
| GAFSP | – | Global Agriculture and Food Security Program |
| GAP | – | gender action plan |
| ha | – | hectare |
| km | – | kilometer |
| M&E | – | monitoring and evaluation |
| MAFF | – | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries |
| MEF | – | Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| NCDM | – | National Committee for Disaster Management |
| NGO | – | nongovernment organization |
| PPMU | – | provincial project management unit |
| SHG | – | self-help group |
| WFP | – | World Food Programme |

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to United States dollars.

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BASIC DATA

A. Loan and Grant Identification

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Country | Kingdom of Cambodia |
| 2. | Loan number and financing source | 2455-Concessional Ordinary Capital Resources |
| 3. | Grant number and financing source | 0116-Asian Development Fund 0302-(EF): GAFSP |
| 4. | Project title | Emergency Food Assistance Project |
| 5. | Borrower | Kingdom of Cambodia |
| 6. | Executing agency | Ministry of Economy and Finance |
| 7. | Amount of loan | SDR11,126,000 (\$17,500,000 equivalent) |
| 8. | Amount of grant | \$17,500,000 (G0116) \$24,500,000 (G0302) ¹ |
| 9. | Project completion report number | 1720 |
| 10. | Financing modality | Sector Financing (Loan and Grant Project) |

B. Loan and Grant Data

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Appraisal | |
| | – Date started | 23 June 2008 (L2455, G0116) 1 March 2012 (G0302) |
| | – Date completed | 4 July 2008 (L2455, G0116) 19 March 2012 (G0302) |
| 2. | Loan and grant negotiations | |
| | – Date started | 2 September 2008 (L2455, G0116) 27 July 2012 (G0302) |
| | – Date completed | 3 September 2008 (L2455, G0116) 27 July 2012 (G0302) |
| 3. | Date of Board approval | 2 October 2008 (L2455, G0116) 11 September 2012 (G0302) |
| 4. | Date of financing agreement | 9 October 2008 (L2455, G0116) 28 September 2012 (G0302) |
| 5. | Date of financing effectiveness | |
| | – In financing agreement | 7 January 2009 (L2455, G0116) 27 December 2012 (G0302) |
| | – Actual | 14 October 2008 (L2455, G0116) 12 October 2012 (G0302) |
| | – Number of extensions | 0 (L2455, G0116) 0 (G0302) |
| 6. | Project completion date | |
| | – Appraisal | 31 March 2011 (L2455, G0116) 31 December 2014 (G0302) |
| | – Actual | 31 March 2012 (L2455) 31 December 2014 (G0116) 30 June 2015 (G0302) |

¹ Emergency Food Assistance Project – Additional Financing

7. Loan and Grant closing date
 – In financing agreement 30 September 2011 (L2455, G0116)
 30 June 2015 (G0302)
 – Actual 30 September 2012 (L2455)
 30 June 2015 (G0116)
 31 March 2016 (G0302)
 – Number of extensions 1 (L2455)
 2 (G0116)
 2 (G0302)
8. Financial closing date
 – Actual 3 April 2013 (L2455)
 28 June 2016 (G0116)
 16 November 2016 (G0302)
9. Terms of loan
 – Interest rate 1.0%
 – Maturity 40 years
 – Grace period 10 years
10. Terms of relending (if any)
 – Interest rate
 – Maturity (number of years)

11. Disbursements

a. Dates

| Initial Disbursement | Final Disbursement | Time Interval |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 5 November 2008 (L2455, G0116) | 4 February 2013 (L2455) | 51.0 months |
| | 10 November 2015 (G0116) | 84.2 months |
| 7 December 2012 (G0302) | 28 September 2016 (G0302) | 45.7 months |
| Effective Date | Actual Closing Date | Time Interval |
| 14 October 2008 (L2455, G0116) | 30 September 2012 (L2455) | 46.68 months |
| | 30 June 2015 (G0116) | 79.03 months |
| 12 October 2012 (G0302) | 31 March 2016 (G0302) | 41.6 months |

b. Amount (SDR million) – Loan 2455

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during Implementation (2) | Cancelled during Implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation ^a (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6 = 4-5) |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Cash-for-work program | 2.13 | | | 3.14 | 3.14 | 0.00 |
| 2. Seeds | 5.09 | | | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.00 |
| 3. Fertilizer | 3.67 | | | 2.80 | 2.80 | 0.00 |
| 4. United Nations (food-for-work program) | | | | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.00 |
| 5. Interest charge | 0.25 | | | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.00 |
| Total | 11.13 | | | 7.60 | 7.60 | 0.00 |

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

^a The amount of \$5.30 million (equivalent SDR3.52 million) was cancelled from the loan proceeds, effective 30 March 2009, 6 months after the signing of the loan agreement on 9 October 2008. Second cancellation of \$0.01 million was made on 3 April 2013 at loan account closing date. This amount was then allocated to Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project.

c. Amount (\$ million) – Loan 2455

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during Implementation (2) | Cancelled during Implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation ^a (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6 = 4-5) |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|---|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Cash-for-work program | 3.35 | | | 4.90 | 4.90 | 0.00 |
| 2. Seeds | 8.00 | | | 1.19 | 1.19 | 0.00 |
| 3. Fertilizer | 5.76 | | | 4.22 | 4.22 | 0.00 |
| 4. United Nations (food-for-work program) | | | | 1.14 | 1.14 | 0.00 |
| 5. Interest charge | 0.39 | | | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| Total | 17.50 | | | 11.67 | 11.67 | 0.00 |

^a The amount of \$5.30 million (equivalent SDR3.52 million) was cancelled from the loan proceeds, effective 30 March 2009, 6 months after the signing of the loan agreement on 9 October 2008. Second cancellation of \$0.01 million was made on 3 April 2013 at loan account closing date. This amount was then allocated to Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project.

d. Amount (\$ million) – Grant 0116

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during implementation (2) | Cancelled during implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6=4-5) |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Consultants – ADB | | | | 1.63 | 1.52 | 0.11 |
| 2. Equipment | | | | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| 3. Training, seminars, and workshops | | | | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.00 |
| 4. Studies, surveys, and reports | | | | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.00 |

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during implementation (2) | Cancelled during implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6=4-5) |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. Vehicles | | | | | | |
| a. 4WD vehicles | 0.23 | | | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.01 |
| b. motorbikes | 0.09 | | | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| c. Office equipment | 0.10 | | | 0.35 | 0.33 | 0.02 |
| 6. Materials | | | | | | |
| a. Free distribution of food program | 7.67 | | | 7.32 | 7.14 | 0.18 |
| b. Cash-for-work program | 6.74 | | | 3.87 | 3.76 | 0.11 |
| c. Seed production | | | | 1.22 | 1.84 | (0.62) |
| d. United Nations (food-for-work and school feeding program) | | | | 2.06 | 2.06 | 0.00 |
| 7. Consulting services | 2.28 | | | | | |
| 8. Project management | | | | | | |
| a. Recurrent expenditures | 0.28 | | | 0.28 | 0.20 | 0.08 |
| b. Operation and maintenance of equipment and vehicles | 0.11 | | | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.07 |
| 9. Contingency | | | | 0.05 | | 0.05 |
| Total | 17.50 | | | 17.50 | 17.49 | 0.01 |

e. Amount (\$ million) – Grant 0302

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during Implementation (2) | Cancelled during Implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6=4-5) |
|---|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Consultants | | | | 2.25 | 2.14 | 0.11 |
| 2. Training, seminars, and workshops | | | | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| 3. Contingency | | | | 0.02 | | 0.02 |
| 4. Consulting services | | | | | | |
| a. Individual consultants | 2.00 | | | | | |
| b. Independent monitor | 0.50 | | | | | |
| c. End-line survey and impact studies | 0.50 | | | 0.30 | 0.22 | 0.08 |
| d. Services provider for health, nutrition and livelihood (including investment cost) | 3.96 | | | 3.96 | 3.93 | 0.03 |
| 5. Equipment and vehicles | | | | | | |
| a. Vehicles and motorbikes | 0.21 | | | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.05 |
| b. Office equipment and furniture | 0.02 | | | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.02 |

| Category | Original Allocation (1) | Increased during Implementation (2) | Cancelled during Implementation (3) | Last Revised Allocation (4=1+2-3) | Amount Disbursed (5) | Undisbursed Balance (6=4-5) |
|--|----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6. Materials | | | | | | |
| a. Seeds, seed production and fertilizer | 7.29 | | | 6.63 | 6.61 | 0.02 |
| b. Materials: others | 7.65 | | | 10.18 | 9.99 | 0.18 |
| 7. Recurrent costs | | | | | | |
| a. Support staff Costs | 0.22 | | | 0.22 | 0.22 | 0.00 |
| b. Operation and maintenance | 1.07 | | | 0.57 | 0.81 | (0.24) |
| 8. Unallocated | 1.08 | | | 0.01 | | 0.01 |
| Total | 24.50 | | | 24.50 | 24.20 | 0.30 |

12. Local costs (financed)

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| | (L2455, G0116) | (G0302) |
| – Amount (\$ million) | 5.08 | 3.24 |
| – Percent of local costs | 12.70% | 11.68% |
| – Percent of total costs | 100% | 100% |

C. Project Data

1. Project cost (\$ million)

| Cost | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| Foreign exchange cost (L2455, G0116) | 35.00 | 29.16 |
| Foreign exchange cost (G0302) | 24.50 | 24.20 |
| Local currency cost (L2455, G0116) ^a | 5.08 | 3.65 |
| Local currency cost (G0302) ^a | 3.24 | 2.49 |
| Total | 67.82 | 59.49 |

^a Local cost financing is not applicable to the loan and grants. The government counterpart funds are treated as local cost financing.

2. Financing plan (\$ million)

| Cost | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| Implementation cost | | |
| Borrower financed (L2455, G0116) | 5.08 | 3.65 |
| Borrower financed (G0302) | 3.24 | 2.49 |
| Asian Development Bank financed (L2455) | 17.11 | 11.45 |
| Asian Development Bank financed (G0116) | 17.50 | 17.49 |
| Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (G0302) | 24.50 | 24.20 |
| Other external financing | | |
| Subtotal | 67.43 | 59.27 |
| Interest during construction costs | | |
| Borrower financed | | |
| ADB financed (Loan) | 0.39 | 0.22 |
| Other external financing | | |
| Total | 67.82 | 59.49 |

3. Cost breakdown by project component (\$ million) – Loan 2455 and Grant 0116

| Component | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| A. Investment Costs | | |
| 1. Materials | 35.03 | 28.54 |
| 2. Equipment and vehicles | 0.46 | 0.79 |
| 3. Consulting services | 2.28 | 1.71 |
| Subtotal | 37.76 | 31.04 |
| B. Investment Costs | | |
| 1. Project management support | 1.38 | 0.79 |
| 2. Operation and maintenance of equipment and vehicles | 0.55 | 0.75 |
| 3. Unallocated | | |
| Subtotal | 1.93 | 1.54 |
| C. Interest During Construction | | |
| 1. Interest during construction | 0.39 | 0.22 |
| Total | 40.08 | 32.81 |

4. Cost breakdown by project component (\$ million) – Grant 0302

| Component | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|--|--------------------|--------------|
| A. Investment costs | | |
| 1. Materials | 16.53 | 18.23 |
| 2. Equipment and vehicles | 0.33 | 0.35 |
| 3. Consulting services | 7.41 | 6.29 |
| Subtotal | 24.27 | 24.87 |
| B. Investment costs | | |
| 1. Project management support | 0.87 | 0.62 |
| 2. Operation and maintenance of equipment and vehicles | 1.52 | 1.20 |
| 3. Unallocated | 1.08 | 0.00 |
| Subtotal | 3.47 | 1.82 |
| Total | 27.74 | 26.69 |

Note: Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

5. Project schedule

| Item | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Date of contract with consultants ^a | | |
| Loan 2455-CAM(COL) | | |
| Award of contract to World Food Programme for implementation of the protracted recovery operations through school feeding program and food-for-work projects | Q4 2008 | 13 November 2013 |
| Grant 0116-CAM(SF) | | |
| (i) Engagement of local nongovernment organization, Buddhism for Development, for monitoring of the process in handling investigating complaints by provincial project management units | Q4 2008 | 20 October 2008 |

| Item | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| (ii) Engagement of independent monitor for distribution of subsidized sale of quality seeds and fertilizer to farmers by Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture | Q4 2008 | 20 October 2008 |
| (iii) Engagement of consulting firm Agrifood Consulting International for the provision of strengthening institutional capacity for emergency response to food crisis and improving food security | Q4 2008 | 17 September 2009 |
| (iv) Independent monitor for distribution of subsidized sale of quality seeds and fertilizer to farmers by Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture | Q2 2009 | 27 April 2010 |
| (v) 12 individual consultants directly recruited and mobilized by ADB and services supervised by the executing agency | Q3 2012 | 30 June 2015 |
| Civil works contract | | |
| Date of award | Q3 2009 | 30 June 2010 |
| Date of completion | | 30 June 2015 |
| Equipment and supplies | | |
| Dates | | |
| First procurement | | 31 July 2008 |
| Last procurement | 18 Oct 2009 | 11 May 2011 |
| Completion of equipment installation | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Start of operations | | |
| Completion of tests and commissioning | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Beginning of start-up | Not Applicable | Not Applicable |
| Other milestones | | |
| Construction of vegetable seed shop at Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province | Q4 2012 | 6 October 2014 |
| Grant 0302-CAM(EF)^b | | |
| (i) Engagement of 16 individual consultants directly recruited by ADB with services supervised by the executing agency | Q3 2012 | 9 Oct 2012 |
| (ii) Services provider for additional financing for nutrition and livelihood activities by Plan International Cambodia | Q4 2012 | 15 Mar 2013 |
| (iii) Independent monitor for distribution of subsidized sale of quality seeds and fertilizer to farmers by Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture | Q1 2013 | 16 Jul 2013 |
| (iv) Engagement of 12 individual monitors/surveyors for conducting the end-line survey and impact studies | Q1 2014 | 1 Oct 2014 |
| (v) Consultancy services of end-line impact assessment by SBK Research and Development Co., Ltd. | Q3 2012 | 1 Oct 2015 |
| Civil works contract | | |
| Date of award | Q4 2012 to Q2 2013 | 29 Oct 2013 |
| Date of completion | | 31 Dec 2015 |

| Item | Appraisal Estimate | Actual |
|--|--------------------|-------------|
| Equipment and supplies dates | Q3 2012 | 31 Dec 2015 |
| First procurement | 23 Jul 2012 | 23 Jul 2012 |
| Last procurement | | 18 Dec 2014 |
| Completion of equipment installation | N/A | N/A |
| Start of operations | | |
| Completion of tests and commissioning | N/A | N/A |
| Beginning of start-up | N/A | N/A |
| Other milestones | | |
| (i) Rehabilitation of irrigation canal system around the Toul Samroang Rice Research Station in Battambang Province | | 7 Jul 2014 |
| (ii) Construction of cool room storage facility at Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station, Kien Svay District, Kandal Province | | 3 Jul 2014 |
| (iii) Construction/installation of water supply system in Tnoat and Pi-Thivong village, Bansayreak Commune, Samroang District, Otdar Meanchey Province | | 30 Jun 2015 |
| (iv) Construction/installation of water supply system in Trapeang An Doung village, Nitean Commune, Borseth District, Kampong Speu Province | | 30 Jun 2015 |

Q = quarter.

^a Due to an urgent need for consultancy services, 14 individual consultants were recruited and mobilized under the attached technical assistance project to work for the loan and grant project from 9 October 2008 to 30 September 2010.

^b A group of 16 individual consultants was directly recruited by ADB and their consultancy services supervised by the executing agency.

6. Project performance report ratings

| Implementation Period | Ratings | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Development Objectives | Implementation Progress |
| From 14 October 2008 to 31 December 2010 | Satisfactory | Satisfactory |
| Single Project Rating | | |
| From 1 January 2011 to 30 June 2015 (L2455, G0116) | On track | |
| From 12 October to 31 December 2012 (G0302) | On track | |
| From 1 January to 31 December 2013 (G0302) | Actual Problem ² | |
| From 1 January 2014 to 31 March 2016 (G0302) | On track | |

² The project's rating on e-Ops for Grant 0302 between Q1 to Q4 2013 was "Actual Problem" due to low disbursements during the startup.

D. Data on Asian Development Bank Missions (Loan 2455 and Grant 0116)

| Name of Mission | Date | No. of Persons | No. of Person-Days | Specialization of Members ^a |
|--|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Reconnaissance mission | 29 May–6 Jun 2008 | 4 | 8 | a, d, g, i |
| Fact-finding mission | 23 Jun–4 Jul 2008 | 7 | 12 | a, c, d, e, f, g, i |
| Loan and grant negotiations | 1–3 Sep 2008 | 2 | 3 | a, f |
| Project specific contract/consultation | 6–10 Oct 2008 | 2 | 5 | a, h |
| Project specific contract/consultation | 24–29 Nov 2008 | 2 | 7 | a, h |
| Review mission 1 | 2–6 Feb 2009 | 3 | 5 | a, e, h |
| Review mission 2 | 28 Sep–13 Oct 2016 | 3 | 5 | e, k, h |
| Midterm review mission (the project) | 12 Jul–3 Aug 2010 | 3 | 10 | e, j, h |
| Review mission 3 | 12–22 Dec 2010 | 2 | 5 | e, h |
| Review mission 4 | 29 Apr–11 May 2011 | 2 | 5 | e, h |
| Review mission 5 | 26 Nov–7 Dec 2011 | 4 | 12 | e, b, k, h |
| Review mission 6 | 11–20 Dec 2013 | 3 | 5 | e, h, n |
| Handover mission | 30 Mar–1 Apr 2015 | 1 | 3 | e |
| Review mission 7 | 17–28 Aug 2015 | 4 | 5 | k, n, p, o |
| Project completion review ^b | 9–21 Oct 2017 | 4 | 12 | g, h, m, r |

^a a = senior agriculture economist (mission leader), b = PAU head, c = principal procurement specialist, d = rural development economist, e = natural resource economist/specialist, f = principal counsel, g = project implementation officer (senior project officer), h = project analyst, i = consultant, j = senior procurement specialist, k = senior procurement officer, l = principal project specialist, m = senior gender development specialist, n = gender specialist, o = operations assistant, p = good governance specialist, q = technical adviser, r = project completion report consultant.

^b A project completion review mission was fielded for both the project and the additional financing.

E. Data on Asian Development Bank Missions (Grant 0302-CAM: Additional Financing)

| Name of Mission | Date | No. of Persons | No. of Person-Days | Specialization of Members ^a |
|--|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| Fact-finding mission | 1–19 Mar 2012 | 7 | 10 | e, k, m, n, h, j, o |
| Review mission | 11–20 Dec 2013 | 3 | 5 | e, h, n |
| Mid-Term review mission | 16–30 Oct 2014 | 5 | 10 | e, m, n, p, h, o |
| Handover mission | 30 Mar–1 Apr 2015 | 1 | 3 | e, g |
| Review mission | 17–28 Aug 2015 | 4 | 5 | k, n, p, o |
| Joint ADB–GAFSP mission | 27–30 Jun 2016 | 3 | 4 | g, h |
| Project completion review ^c | 9–21 Oct 2017 | 4 | 12 | g, h, m, r |

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GAFSP = Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

^a a = senior agriculture economist (mission leader), b = PAU head, c = principal procurement specialist, d = rural development economist, e = natural resource economist/specialist, f = principal counsel, g = project implementation officer (senior project officer), h = project analyst, i = consultant, j = senior procurement specialist, k = senior procurement officer, l = principal project specialist, m = senior gender development specialist, n = gender specialist, o = operations assistant, p = good governance specialist, q = technical adviser, r = project completion report consultant.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. In order to strengthen the safety net programs, which aim to improve the immediate food security of about 500,000 poor and vulnerable people adversely affected by high food, fuel, and agricultural input prices, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Emergency Food Assistance Project (the project) on 2 October 2008 with grant funding of \$17.5 million from the Asian Development Fund (ADF) and ADF loan financing equivalent to \$17.5 million (SDR11.126 million).¹ The project's expected impact was reduced vulnerability of food-insecure households in target provinces of Cambodia,² and its expected outcome was improved access to sufficient food and production inputs by food-poor Cambodians in those provinces. The project outputs were:

- (i) **Compensatory consumption support.** This was to take the form of food provision for free distribution among selected families, and for a food-for-work (FFW) program. It was to encompass (a) identification of target groups for free food distribution and participation in the FFW program; (b) procurement, transport, and storage of rice; (c) free rice distribution to target groups; (d) free food distribution through a cash-transfer or voucher system to selected urban poor in Phnom Penh; (e) provision of food to school-feeding and take-home-ration programs; (f) provision of food to children in selected early childhood learning centers; (g) organization of target groups for the FFW program; and (h) technical support for and management of the FFW program.³
- (ii) **Productivity enhancement support.** Seed and fertilizer were to be sold to smallholders and marginal farmers at subsidized prices. Activities included (a) identification of target farmers; (b) procurement, transport, and storage of seed and fertilizer; and (c) sale of seed and fertilizer to target beneficiaries. Seed and fertilizer recipients would be provided with extension services, to be combined (where feasible) with supplementary irrigation enhanced by field channels and subsidiary canals rehabilitated under the FFW program.
- (iii) **Capacity development for emergency response to food crises and project management.** This was to encompass the (a) establishment of an independent monitoring system to oversee target-group selection, distribution of food and inputs, organization and management of the FFW program, and compliance with fiduciary requirements; (b) establishment of an emergency food reserve and rapid-response system;⁴ and (c) strengthening financial management capacity of the executing agency, implementing agencies, and provincial project management units (PPMUs) in project management and monitoring.

2. At the government's request and based on the project's performance, ADB approved an additional financing of \$27.73 million in 2012.⁵ The additional financing comprised a grant of

¹ ADB. 2008. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors: Proposed Loan and Asian Development Fund Grant to the Kingdom of Cambodia for the Emergency Food Assistance Project*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/projects/42186-013/main>.

² The provinces targeted were Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Otdar Meanchey, Pursat, and Siem Reap.

³ Activities under the FFW program included rehabilitation of small tertiary irrigation canals and village roads, involving manual dredging, resurfacing, grass cutting, and filling of potholes within the existing right-of-way.

⁴ This ultimately led to the design and establishment of the Cambodia Food Reserve System.

⁵ ADB. 2012. *Additional Cofinancing: Emergency Food Assistance Project in the Kingdom of Cambodia*. Manila. <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/76848/42186-014-cam-rrp.pdf>.

\$24.5 million from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)⁶ and a government contribution of \$3.23 million. The project intervention rationale of providing one-off emergency countermeasures had evolved during implementation to include more medium-term activities addressing the structural constraints to increasing productivity. This logic was extended in the additional financing by (i) scaling up successful productivity enhancement and capacity-building measures, (ii) introducing new activities focused on improved nutrition and livelihoods, and (iii) improving food security warning systems. While the expected impact of the project with additional financing was left unchanged from the original project, its outcome was modified to ensure improved access to sufficient and nutritious food by households that lacked food security in the target provinces.⁷ Four of the seven existing project provinces and six new provinces were targeted by the additional financing.⁸

3. The revised project outputs with additional financing were as follows:

- (i) increased availability and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene, involving a cash-for-work (CFW) program (including civil works) and training in food use and nutrition, home gardening, basic health, hygiene, and sanitation;
- (ii) increased access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies, including seed and fertilizer distribution, quality seed production, diversified livelihoods training and inputs, and emergency preparedness and mitigation in agriculture;
- (iii) improved capacity to mainstream food security, including developing an improved food security and nutrition monitoring and evaluation system, and improving national and provincial institutional coordination for food security, and
- (iv) effective project implementation and management.

II. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Project Design and Formulation

4. The project was an appropriate response to a national crisis in Cambodia. Analytical work already undertaken in 2008 by ADB,⁹ the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Bank had identified that international prices of food, fertilizers, and fuel had soared from mid-2007 to early 2008, and that this was already having major adverse impacts on poverty reduction, including in Cambodia. An important dimension of the ongoing food crisis—and one that would directly influence project's design—was that a large segment of Cambodia's population in both rural and urban areas comprised net food buyers, most of whom were poor or near-poor. Larger expenditures on food caused by higher prices consequently reduced expenditures on health, education, and productive agriculture inputs.

⁶ ADB. 2011. *Global Agriculture and Food Security Program: Proposed Participation by the Asian Development Bank as a Supervising Entity*. Manila. GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism; ADB became a supervising entity in 2011.

⁷ The project's design and monitoring frameworks (DMF) is in Appendix 1. The DMF showing performance of the additional financing against GAFSP core indicators is in Appendix 2.

⁸ Provinces targeted by the additional financing were Banteay Meanchey, Kampong Thom, Otdar Meanchay, and Siem Reap (from the project), Kampong Cham (which later split to include the new province of Tboung Khmum), Kampong Speu, Prey Veng, Preah Vihear, Svay Rieng, and Takeo. Collectively they comprised the GAFSP provinces in Cambodia. The 100 communes targeted under the additional financing were therefore all new, non-the project communes.

⁹ ADB. 2008. *Soaring Food Prices. Response to the Crisis*. Manila. Global, cyclical and structural factors had caused the world price of rice to almost double, wheat to rise by 130%, and maize by 38%. Some fertilizer prices more than doubled in 2007. This was followed by the almost doubling of oil prices just afterwards. At the 2008 ADB Annual Meeting in Madrid, ADB had committed to help countries hit hard by the food price crisis.

5. Cambodian paddy was mostly sold to the neighboring countries because of higher prices. Many small farmers sold paddy directly after harvest to repay loans from moneylenders and traders, and thus benefited little from the rise in international prices. On the contrary, these farmers, along with other food-deficit families, then bought rice on the domestic market at much higher prices. By 2008, household food stocks were dwindling, and the rise in rice prices pushed up the food poverty line, resulting in an additional 2 million people slipping below it. Migration to urban areas was increasing and school attendance was dropping as children joined the workforce to help their families. Government capacity to fund and implement social safety-net programs was very weak, and there was no national food reserve system.

6. Most at risk were the poorest and landless; daily laborers; female-headed households; the handicapped; fisher families; ethnic minorities; vulnerable school children; pregnant and lactating mothers; fixed-salary workers; and urban slum dwellers, including migrants. These groups included both the chronically vulnerable (lacking adequate access to food throughout the year) and the seasonally vulnerable (lacking access to food during the “lean season”).¹⁰

7. The scope of the project interventions was appropriate in targeting these groups. Supporting both the consumption and production dimensions of livelihoods, and linking this to wider capacity development, was necessary to address food security issues in a holistic manner. The geographic focus of the project on seven provinces around the Tonle Sap Basin, plus three extremely vulnerable slum communities in Phnom Penh—Beungkok, Stung Meanchey, and Riverside—was justified by the high incidence of poverty in these areas,¹¹ ongoing and future ADB investments, and the fragility of the local ecosystem. The design and monitoring frameworks (DMFs) for the project and additional financing were clearly specified.

8. The project’s inclusion of both short-term emergency relief assistance, such as food distribution, and transitional measures to strengthen social and institutional capacity, such as food security planning, was consistent with ADB’s Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy (DEAP) and its action plan.¹² As encouraged by the DEAP, the project’s design involved partnering with specialist institutions, such as the World Food Programme (WFP) for undertaking FFW programs, and included technical assistance to support prevention and preparedness. To ensure successful targeting, the design also included independent monitoring of beneficiary selection by local nongovernment organizations (NGOs).

9. The project built on steps being taken by the government by mid-2008 to address the crisis, including a rice export ban and the provision of rice to the WFP for distribution to schools and vulnerable persons. The project’s scope and objectives supported the Rectangular Strategy’s call to “improve agricultural productivity and diversification, thereby enabling the agriculture sector to serve as the dynamic driving force for economic growth and poverty reduction,” the food security program under the most recent sector strategy, and Cambodia’s National Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition.¹³ ADB’s country and sector strategies underlay the project formulation. ADB’s country partnership strategy, 2005–2009 fostered broad-based private-sector-led economic growth, inclusive social development, and

¹⁰ This period runs from August to November; household reserves and the market supply of rice are at their lowest.

¹¹ Poverty is due to small farm sizes of less than 1 hectare on average and by limited cash incomes.

¹² ADB. 2004. *Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy*. Manila; and ADB. 2008. *Action Plan for Implementing ADB’s Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy*. Manila.

¹³ Government of Cambodia. 2008. *Rectangular Strategy for Growth, Employment, Equity and Efficiency*. Phnom Penh; Technical Working Group on Agriculture Water. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology 2006 *Strategy for Agriculture and Water 2006–2010*. Phnom Penh. Council on Agriculture and Rural Development 2014 *Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia, 2014–2018*. Phnom Penh

strengthened governance.¹⁴ Similarly, ADB's country operations business plan sought to enhance rural development to foster more inclusive growth and to accelerate poverty reduction, especially around the Tonle Sap Basin.¹⁵

10. To help poor farmers recover as quickly as possible from the crisis and underpin agriculture extension efforts, the project design included subsidies for improved seeds and fertilizers. The subsidies continued into the additional financing phase, despite having been described as a one-off measure in the project document. Their longer-term use was justified by their clear pro-poor targeting, potential catalytic effect for risk-averse smallholders, and conformity with existing GAFSP practices regarding innovative cost-sharing initiatives.

11. ADB approved a major change in scope in April 2009¹⁶ when the Agriculture Quality Improvement Program¹⁷ could not supply seed volumes for the current season, as the confirmed demand, based on the identification by the executing agency of all households categorized as ID Poor 1 and 2, was higher than the available seed supply.¹⁸ The savings from a scaling back of seed procurement were used to increase the allocation to school feeding and food/cash-for-works. At the same time, the government, with ADB's agreement, redirected the provision of free food to slums toward the school feeding program. This scope change resulted in the cancellation of SDR3.52 million (\$5.30 million equivalent) of the ADF loan and reduced the total loan amounts to SDR7.60 (\$11.67 million equivalent).¹⁹

12. In September 2010, a minor change in scope introduced quality rice and vegetable seed production as a new activity—involving two Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) research stations and contracted farmer groups becoming quality seed producers.²⁰ A one-year, no-cost extension of project closing date was approved in September 2011, mainly to operationalize the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS). The loan-financed scope of the project was completed on 30 September 2012 (although unused grant funds were used for seeds production until 2015).

13. By responding to changed national and sector conditions and seeking to improve agriculture productivity in highly food-insecure areas, the additional financing built on the project's experience, broadening and refining the range of activities. While the aggregate availability of rice was no longer a critical constraint, access to a stable, sufficient, and diverse diet remained a challenge for households in many areas—evident in high levels of chronic and acute child malnutrition. Many of the poorest still required additional food and non-food assistance. This analysis guided the proposal for GAFSP funding and the scope of the additional financing.²¹ It was consistent with ADB's Country Partnership Strategy, 2011–2013 and its Agriculture and Natural Resources Sector Assessment Strategy and Roadmap, in promoting food security and improving agricultural productivity, diversification, and commercialization.²²

¹⁴ ADB. 2005. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2005–2009*. Manila.

¹⁵ ADB. 2008. *Country Operations and Business Plan: Cambodia, 2008–2010*. Manila.

¹⁶ ADB approved major change in scope, financing plan, and cost allocation on 20 April 2009.

¹⁷ An AusAID-funded program, which had been running since 2000.

¹⁸ ID Poor 1 and 2 are part of the Ministry of Planning's Identification of Poor Households (ID Poor) categorizations.

¹⁹ The Government of Cambodia requested for the funds to be made available for the Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project, then in preparation.

²⁰ ADB approved minor change in scope and financing plan on 20 September 2010.

²¹ GAFSP. 2010. *Reducing Global Risks and Vulnerability Through Improving Food Security and Household Nutrition in Cambodia*. GAFSP components 1 (Raising Agricultural Productivity) and 3 (Reducing Risk and Vulnerability).

²² ADB. 2011. *Country Partnership Strategy: Cambodia, 2011–2013*. Manila.

B. Project Outputs

14. The project (including the additional financing) produced a large and diverse range of outputs and the achievements exceeded almost all DMF output performance targets.²³

15. The project exceeded the original output 1 to increase availability of food for vulnerable households. A total of 126,598 vulnerable families (30% headed by women) received benefits, either free food through distribution program (68,000 families) or support through FFW program (19,667 families) and CFW program (38,931 families). The combination of free rice distribution (average 123 kg/household) and FFW/CFW earnings (\$83 to \$110 per year) helped cover the rice consumption needs from 3 to 4 months of the target vulnerable population. The FFW and CFW schemes generated more than 2 million person-days of work. The FFW scheme rehabilitated 210 km of rural roads and 4.6 km of dug canals. The CFW scheme implemented 510 subprojects, rehabilitated 582 km of rural roads and 76 km of canals and improved wet season cultivation potential on about 22,000 hectares (ha).

16. The project also exceeded the original output 2 to support the input needs of smallholders and marginal farmers. The project provided subsidies to 73,625 target farmer households (19% of them headed by women) to purchase 1,986 tons of rice seed (192 tons of Sen Pidor and 1,794 tons of IR 66) and 7,701 tons of fertilizer (4,892 tons of diammonium phosphate and 2,809 tons of urea) over three cropping seasons. The farmers used these inputs to cultivate about 51,537 ha. The project upgraded the facilities of two MAFF research stations, and they, together with 17 contracted farmer groups, produced 3,200 tons of improved rice seeds and 59 tons of vegetables seeds. The design and legal establishment of the CFRS was completed with annual budget support from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). Implementing agencies received on-the-job training in areas such as financial management and procurement and procedures for CFW and inputs distribution.

17. The additional financing helped increase the availability and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene among food-insecure households. A total of 413 km (291 km by CFW and 122 km by CW) of rural roads and 59 km (29 km by CFW and 30 km by CW) of tertiary canals with an irrigation potential of about 10,978 ha for wet season cropping and 1,660 ha for dry season cultivation were rehabilitated by 449 CFW subprojects. Some 29,563 beneficiary households, 32% of them headed by women, generated more than 1.2 million person-days of employment. Some 33,339 households received training and provisions on home gardening, nutrition, basic health, hygiene and sanitation. The trainings were provided by Plan International and its 8 local partner NGOs.

18. The additional financing also helped increase access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies among food-insecure farmers and women. A total of 45,149 target farmers (32% of them women) received subsidies to purchase a total of 2,833 tons of rice seeds, 13 tons of vegetable and other crop seeds, and 6,982 tons of fertilizer. A total of 5,453 lead target beneficiary farmers (60% of them women) received 184 training sessions on improved rice and vegetable crop production and more than 25,000 households received livestock and/or aquaculture input packages and training. Improved rice seed (1,328 tons) and vegetables seed (30 tons) production was continued, and seed testing and laboratory facilities were provided to the research stations.

²³ The summary of outputs and achievements of the project and additional financing are described in full in Appendixes 7 and 8.

19. Some 123,923 participants (60% of them women) received poverty-focused environment and technology training. Commune offices received hardware, such as shelters, computers, and solar power. Of 401 self-help groups (SHGs) that received capacity-building support, 42 were transformed into agriculture cooperatives; and 152 community projects, such as ponds, tube wells, afforestation, and school shading, were implemented. Hardware and training on M&E, database management, and other skills were provided to strengthen food security monitoring. The capacity of subnational planners and ministry staff was strengthened to improve coordination of national planning for food security and nutrition.

C. Project Costs and Financing

20. The total project cost at completion was \$59.49 million (Table 1). Appraisal costs are those after the various reallocations from the original appraisal estimates of 2008 and 2012 that occurred during both the project and additional financing implementation periods; i.e., after (i) the project major scope change and resultant cancellation of part of the loan, (ii) introduction of quality seed production at the two MAFF research stations as a new activity, (iii) increased amounts for the CFW program, (iv) larger allocations for vehicles and equipment—both in the project and additional financing, and (v) increase in government funding.

Table 1. Project Cost Summary, Estimated and Actual (\$'000)

| Output | Original Project | | Additional Financing | | Total Project | |
|--|------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Appraisal | Actual | Appraisal | Actual | Total | % |
| Compensatory consumption support | 19.36 | 22.59 | 8.30 | 10.90 | 33.49 | 56.30 |
| Productivity enhancement support | 15.00 | 5.95 | 11.53 | 7.12 | 13.07 | 21.97 |
| Capacity development for food security | 4.58 | 2.51 | 2.16 | 4.35 | 6.86 | 11.53 |
| Project management | | 1.55 | 4.62 | 4.31 | 5.86 | 9.85 |
| Sub-total | 38.94 | 32.60 | 27.73 | 26.68 | 59.28 | 99.65 |
| Contingencies | 1.14 | 0.21 | 1.12 | | 0.21 | 0.35 |
| Interest during implementation | | | | | | |
| Total Costs | 40.08 | 32.81 | 27.73 | 26.68 | 59.49 | 100.00 |

Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

21. The original project costs, including interest during implementation (IDC), were \$32.81 million, or 55.2% of the total project costs. Additional financing costs, including IDC, were \$26.68 million (44.9% of the total). Of the total costs, 56.3% was for compensatory consumption support, 22% was for productivity enhancement support, and 11.5% was for food security capacity-building. Project management costs, including significant amounts of financial and technical capacity-building, comprised 9.9% of total costs. The ADB loan was 19.6% of the total costs, the ADF grant 29.4%, the GAFSP grant 40.7%, and counterpart contribution was 10.3%.²⁴

²⁴ Project costs by loan and grant source at appraisal and actual for the project and additional finance are shown in Appendix 3, and by financier in Appendix 4.

D. Disbursements

22. The MEF opened two first-generation imprest accounts at the National Bank of Cambodia, each with ceilings of 10% of the loan and grant amounts. The CPMU opened three accounts, one each for loan, grant, and counterpart funds, in ACLEDA Bank PLC, and two subaccounts, one for the grant and one for the counterpart funds, in the target provinces. Consistent with ADB's Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy, the project included quick-disbursing and retroactive financing features to facilitate urgent procurements. The statement of expenditure procedures applied were effective, apart from minor issues with processing some invoices. Although disbursements for rice distribution occurred in 2008, reduced seed procurement, a decrease in the contract amount for fertilizer in the 2010 wet season, and delays in the submission of the WFP annual report and accounting led to lower-than-expected disbursements during 2009 and 2011. However, by the end of 2012, 97% of the total loan and grant funds had been disbursed.

23. During the additional financing period, the MEF opened a first-generation imprest account at the National Bank of Cambodia for the GAFSP grant. The CPMU applied similar arrangements as previously in target provinces. Implementation of the additional financing was held up by national elections, floods in 2013 and delays in the receipt of funds by the CPMU after the additional financing became effective. Consequently, in late 2013, the additional financing was rated "at risk". In 2014, however, more than \$12 million was disbursed, and by the time the additional financing closed, over 98% of the GAFSP grant had been disbursed.²⁵

E. Project Schedule

24. ADB Board approved the loan on 2 October 2008, the loan agreement was signed on 9 October 2008, and the loan became effective on 14 October 2008. The expected closing date was 31 March 2011. ADB approved a 1-year extension to prepare and promulgate a sub-decree to legally establish and develop standard operating procedures for the CFRS, and to agree arrangements with the private sector for holding and releasing emergency food stocks.²⁶ These activities had not been envisaged in the original project scope. The loan closed on 31 September 2012. Remaining grant funds were applied under the additional financing to further assist the CFRS and to produce quality seeds for CFRS reserve until June 2015. The slight delay in financial closing was due to the delay in refund of unused advance.

25. The additional financing became effective 1 month after the closure of the project loan. The implementation was slowed in 2013 due to the conduct of national election and severe flooding later of the year. The additional financing was extended twice from 1 July 2015 to 31 March 2016 to finalize some slightly delayed and unanticipated activities.²⁷ These included (i) completing inputs distribution and capacity building for the livelihood activities; (ii) completing the pro-poor, pro-women, and pro-environment activities under a revised approach; (iii) training and equipping district and commune authorities in food security, nutrition, and disaster management data collection and information management; (iv) completing additional CFW and laterite surfacing using the contingency and cash collected from the subsidized sales and livelihood activities; and (v) transforming the SHGs into agricultural cooperatives with a new legal basis, (vi) consolidate expenditures incurred and liquidate advances, and (vii) prepare the project completion report for the project and additional financing.

²⁵ Disbursement of loan and grant proceeds are shown in Appendix 5.

²⁶ ADB approved one-year extension on 23 September 2011.

²⁷ ADB approved extensions of the grant closing date on 12 January 2015 and 25 January 2016.

F. Implementation Arrangements

26. MEF executed the project and established a CPMU led by a project director, with overall guidance provided by the National Food Security Task Force. MEF also established provincial project management units (PPMUs) in all 7 provinces targeted by the project and in 10 provinces covered by the additional financing. Technical support units were established within the implementing ministries and institutions (i.e., Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, MAFF, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Commerce; the NCDM; and CARD).²⁸ Provincial technical support units of the corresponding ministries were likewise established in target provinces. The project engaged WFP to implement the FFW scheme and school feeding program, and employed two NGOs—Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC), and Buddhism for Development—to monitor the distribution of free rice. Under the additional financing, Plan International provided services for the implementation of nutrition, health, sanitation, and diversified livelihoods training activities.

G. Technical Assistance

27. A technical assistance project of \$1.6 million was attached to the original project.²⁹ This comprised an ADB grant of \$1.5 million and a government in kind contribution of \$100,000. The TA had four outputs: (i) establish an independent monitoring system to oversee target-group selection, distribution of food and inputs, organization and management of the FFW program, and compliance with fiduciary requirements; (ii) develop an emergency food reserve and rapid response system; (iii) strengthen the financial management capacity of the executing agency, implementing agencies, and PPMUs, including their capability to deal with food emergencies; and (iv) manage and monitor project implementation. Overall, the TA's role for oversight (especially in M&E, drafting of CFW guidelines, minimization of leakages), capacity building (notably in disaster response for IAs) and targeting and delivering training (for beneficiaries) was assessed to have been integral to the success of the project. The TA is rated *successful*.

H. Consultant Recruitment and Procurement

28. ADB recruited and contracted all consultants directly. One international and nine national implementation consultants were engaged individually for the project. Agrifood was selected using the quality- and cost-based selection procedure. Local consultant firms and NGOs were used for end-line surveys and other evaluations, the Buddhism for Development and CEDAC NGOs for the rice distribution, and CEDAC for monitoring seeds and fertilizer distribution. ADB's midterm review mission commented that the lack of simple service contract procedures in ADB's *Guidelines on the Use of Consultants* made it challenging to find independent monitors on time for the rice distribution. In the additional financing, Plan International was engaged by ADB and they, in turn, selected eight local NGOs in accordance with ADB's Procurement Guidelines (2007, as amended from time to time).³⁰ ADB also engaged 15 consultants individually (2 international and 13 national) under the additional financing. Consultants' performance was *satisfactory*.

²⁸ CARD was included under the additional financing phase only.

²⁹ The technical assistance completion report is in Appendix 12.

³⁰ Farmer Livelihood Development, Partnership for Development in Kampuchea, Sovan Phoum, Human Resource and Rural Economic Development Organisation, Santi Sena, Srer Khmer, Nak Akphivath Sahakum, Ponleu Kumar.

29. Key procurement under project included (i) a contract of \$6.43 million for about 12,000 tons of rice from prequalified rice millers for free distribution; (ii) 15 goods contracts amounting to \$6.74 million and 83 civil works contract packages amounting to \$5.83 million, awarded via national competitive bidding, national shopping, or direct contracting methods, for small-scale rural roads and canals; (iii) 495 CFW rural road and canal rehabilitations amounting to \$4.34 million, and (iv) a contract of \$3.20 million with WFP for implementation of the FFW scheme and school feeding program. The midterm review again noted the administrative burden of processing small civil works contracts (i.e., less than \$100,000), and some problems with bid evaluation procedures on three contracts. Under the additional financing, the EA procured a similar range of goods (and largely as projected). These included 60 civil works contract packages amounting to \$5.91 million; 382 CFW rural infrastructure rehabilitations totaling \$3.90 million; 21 goods contracts totaling \$6.43 million; and a service-provider contract with Plan International for \$3.96 million, which used quality- and cost-based selection criteria, individual consultant selection for the implementation consultants, and consultants' qualifications selection for the evaluation entity.³¹ Contractors' and suppliers' performance was *satisfactory*. Overall, CPMU's procurement practices were adequate and did not cause implementation delays.

I. Gender Equity

30. The project was categorized as *effective gender mainstreaming*. It achieved a positive impact on women's lives and on minimizing gender disparities by attaining high levels of participation in project activities (Appendix 9). Women's representation and voice were enhanced. Women made up 33.8% of CFW committee members; 64.9% (7,483 of 11,536) of SHG members; 63.4% (1,888 of 2,979) of agriculture cooperative members; 55.7% (792 of 1,421) of SHG committees; and 52.5% (147 of 280) of agriculture cooperative committee members. Related poverty and social impacts were also substantial for women. Because of the project's targeting of ID poor 1 and 2, and households headed by women, women made up 77.5% (35,596 of 45,926) of the beneficiaries of high-yielding agricultural inputs and technologies and 47.7% (82,702 of 173,249) of the CFW beneficiaries. Promoting gender equality through the project's gender design elements contributed to poverty reduction, greater food security, women's empowerment, and the overall success of the project.

J. Safeguards

31. The project, including the additional financing, was classified as category C for the environment and the involuntary resettlement. Environmental assessment and involuntary resettlement screening were conducted for all subprojects for CFW and civil work contracts prior to physical activities. The EA developed environmental and social clauses (including environmental impact checklist, model of disclosure on land users' rights and land acquisition table and agreement) and included them in all construction contract tender documents. As the project dealt with only rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation canals and existing rural roads on right-of-way, no issues arose during the implementation. The project also achieved positive environmental impacts by promoting the use of technologies such as composting and encouraging opportunities for greening of rural infrastructure such as community tree-planting along rehabilitated roads. Free rice distribution is likely to have reduced hunger-induced pressure on wildlife and other non-timber forest resources.

³¹ A summary of contract awards is contained in Appendix 6.

K. Monitoring and Reporting

32. All covenants (21 for the project and 28 for the additional financing) were complied with.³² Their specification was comprehensive, and none was suspended, modified, or waived during implementation. Disclosure of procurement information on the project website was occasionally late (Appendix 10). Safeguard checks and beneficiary targeting mechanisms developed for the CFW and civil works activities were simple but effective. The environmental and resettlement impacts of these activities were minor. The financial management arrangements of the government, executing agency, and implementing agencies were adequate. Annual and quarterly progress reports, audited project financial statements, and impact evaluations were thorough and timely submitted to ADB.

III. EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE

A. Relevance

33. The project is rated *relevant*. Given the scale of changes in global and national food and input prices in 2008, there was a clear need for the project, and ADB processed the project as an emergency measure at the government's request. The DMF results chain was sound. The outputs addressed both immediate consumption-support needs and the medium- and longer-term development objectives were designed to improve agriculture productivity and put in place a national system of food reserves to avert future crises. There was a clear public good rationale for the investment. The project was entirely consistent with ADB's stated policy response to the global situation at the time. While the major change in scope resulting from the seeds supply problem could have been foreseen, the change was timely and it did not substantially affect the originally intended outcome. The support given to domestic seed production and the establishment of the CFRS were transformational.

34. The design of the additional financing evolved in response to the changing situation in Cambodia and to address the complementary objectives of the GAFSP. The focus on targeting vulnerable people in areas experiencing both intense drought and extensive flooding was appropriate, as was the extension of project activities into both wider livelihoods and environmental and disaster protection dimensions. The additional financing became innovative in its approach to agriculture extension, for example by pursuing a suite of complementary measures to target poor farmers and including the use of "farmer technical congresses" to mix farmers of different types with each other and the private sector. The gender action plan under the additional financing closely addressed the needs of women, helping minimize gender disparities in decision-making, access to economic resources and employment, and food security. In both the project and additional financing periods, the close attention paid to beneficiary targeting supported the overall relevance of the project.

B. Effectiveness

35. The project is rated *highly effective*. The project and additional financing met or exceeded all their outcome targets.³³ All outputs were delivered at expected performance levels or higher, except two: production of vegetables seeds under the additional financing, where it

³² 21 out of the 28 covenants of the additional financing were the same as those of the project.

³³ The project's major change in scope in 2009 did not change the outcome definition nor its performance targets. During the preparation of additional financing, the project outcome definition was amended to "sufficient *and nutritious*" food.

was decided to adapt to prevailing farmer demand, and the gender target for food security network workshop attendance. The outcome and output target achievement estimates are based on (i) thorough project performance monitoring system reporting, as reflected in monthly and quarterly reports and individual activity assessments;³⁴ or (ii) external assessments, such as the project and additional financing end-line surveys. A national emergency food security and response system was prepared and adopted by 2012, and an FSN M&E system with improved Management Information System and a quarterly bulletin was in place by 2016. Commune targets for increased rice yields, reduced levels of stunting (a measure of chronic malnutrition), improved washing and toileting practices, and reduced food insecurity were also met by the end of the project. There is no evidence of adverse environmental or social impacts, and no significant resettlement or safeguard issues compromised effectiveness.

C. Efficiency

36. The project is rated *efficient*. No EIRR was calculated at appraisal, but an estimation of economic viability at project completion suggests economic internal rates of return of 16.19% for the project (a net present value of \$13.33 million, discounted at 9%), 14.56% for the additional financing (a net present value of \$4.80 million), and 15.73% for the overall project (an NPV of \$18.13 million).³⁵ The additional financing appears to have been viable on its own. The EIRR estimates are based on benefits from increased production of rice and some vegetables, and exclude benefits arising from (i) transport cost savings from the rehabilitated rural roads; (ii) health benefits from latrines, hygiene, and cooking and nutrition training; (iii) environmental benefits such as roadside tree planting, soil improvement, and composting; and (iv) positive social capital and technical capital impacts derived from improved commune facilities, greater opportunities for interaction and knowledge exchange, and farmers' enhanced agronomic knowledge. In addition, the greatly increased capacity of the MAFF seed-production facilities and the existence and operations of the CFRS are clear nationwide economic benefits.

37. Although rural road conditions vary across provinces according to soil conditions, availability of laterite, width, height, and type of surface, the \$12,000 per km cost of rehabilitation of a typical project road through a combination of CFW and civil works was likely to have been cost effective and within expected norms.³⁶ The additional financing end-line survey estimated the cost per beneficiary at only \$88 per individual (averaged over 55,000 target beneficiaries in the additional financing communes), including all physical infrastructure, agriculture inputs, and training and community support. Despite implementation extensions, the project's process efficiency was also acceptable, given the (i) absence of significant delays in the provision and use of funds, (ii) responsible fiduciary oversight of CFW activities, and (iii) modest time overruns necessary to complete agreed activities.

D. Sustainability

38. The project is rated *less than likely sustainable*. The outputs of the project present a mixed picture in terms of sustainability. The CFRS and the FSN M&E system are well-established, the government makes annual allocations to these operations, and has successfully responded to major flooding events since project completion. Seed-production

³⁴ For example, for the seasonal distribution of subsidized seeds and fertilizers, as monitored by local NGOs.

³⁵ Details of the economic analysis are in Appendix 11.

³⁶ This compares with an average of more than \$104,000 per km in Cambodia for sealed roads under the Rural Roads Improvement Project II, for example. (ADB. 2014. *Report and Recommendation of the President to the Board of Directors for a Proposed Loan and Administration of Grants. Kingdom of Cambodia: Rural Roads Improvement Project II*. Manila.)

operations and contracting to farmers' associations are continuing at the MAFF rice center in Tuol Samroang Commune and at the vegetable centers in Kbal Koh Commune. Some agriculture cooperatives have growing memberships and increasing capital and are undertaking a wider range of functions beyond group savings recycling. Despite recent flood damage to some water gates and spillways, field inspection of many rural roads, canals, and domestic and agriculture water supply infrastructure suggests that construction quality was generally good.

39. However, the project did not engage with the systemic issues surrounding the funding of O&M, and as with similar ADB investments in rural physical infrastructure assets, the longer-term sustainability of benefits will ultimately depend on both the availability of funding from provincial budgets, which in turn depends on the resources available and degree of their prioritization, and on communities' ability to manage the assets. Discussions with farmers also suggest some may not be able to sustain the rice productivity increases reported to date without continued input subsidies and/or training. Beneficiaries made numerous requests to the project completion reporting mission for more training to support the agriculture extension and livestock activities already initiated. This indicates that, although the project met the DMF output performance targets for training, technical absorption and adoption of activities may have been lower than anticipated. Similarly, although the hygiene aspect of livelihoods training was readily adopted by target beneficiaries—especially women—and is likely to be sustained through continuing informal transfer, livestock-related livelihood activities have gained less traction. Many households disposed of project-supplied pigs or chickens after one or two breeding cycles, and in other cases, the animals died soon after delivery.

E. Development Impact

40. The project's impact is rated *highly satisfactory*. The temporal, spatial, and institutional impacts of the project and additional financing were substantial; and contributed to reducing the vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces and more widely. The most immediate and dramatic project impacts arose from the free rice distribution and school feeding programs. Some adults and children are alive today because of these interventions. Educational longevity was also undoubtedly extended for some children in the target population.

41. The project generated about 3.25 million person-days of employment, each day worth about \$3 under the FFW and CFW programs. The improvements in the stock of physical infrastructure from the CFW and civil works activities continue to reduce transport costs and travel time, save domestic water costs, and provide better access to social facilities and more reliable irrigation water across almost half of Cambodia's provinces. Nearly 120,000 households received improved agriculture inputs, leading to significant—if variable—increases in rice productivity in a very short time.

42. The project had beneficial impacts to institutions at the micro level, by strengthening agriculture cooperatives; at the meso level, by improving communes' administrative facilities; and at the macro level, through the establishment of the CFRS. Impacts were not spread equally in spatial terms. Some activities, such as the provision of seeds and fertilizers, training, and commune dissemination and training facilities, were implemented across all communes. Others, such as the upgrading of roads and water infrastructure, were prioritized and implemented according to need. While national economic growth in Cambodia contributed to a generalized reduction in vulnerability in the target provinces and communes, the project specifically addressed the needs of an especially vulnerable segment of the population, thereby promoting social inclusivity. It also incorporated wider development objectives by building rural infrastructure and enhancing institutional capacity.

F. Performance of the Borrower and the Executing Agency

43. The government, executing agency, and implementing agencies exhibited a high level of ownership of the project from design through all stages of implementation. The government and executing agency proposed and initiated changes to the project scope, as needed, to address changing conditions. There were no implementation delays or major problems with procurement or disbursements, despite the large number of line ministries and other public agencies involved, the participation of a diverse range of local and international NGOs, farmers' associations, SHGs, private sector entities, and United Nations institutions, and the broad physical coverage of the project.³⁷ All covenants were complied with, and the extensions needed to complete project programs were mainly made to accommodate the new activities introduced. The short period for implementation of the additional financing—2.75 years—was compromised by delays due to the conduct of national elections and severe flooding.

44. The project (including additional financing) exceeded almost all performance targets. Counterpart funds were made available on time. The CPMU established a thorough project performance monitoring system, developed practices for collecting gender-disaggregated data, applied comprehensive beneficiary targeting procedures, and developed appropriate and innovative legal arrangements for engaging with farmers' associations for seed production and with households for CFW contracting. It completed all staff training and project management capacity development, and successfully introduced new institutional coordination arrangements to implement the CFRS. As EA, MEF had a relatively strong capacity to coordinate and implement multisector interventions, partly because of the commitment and continuity of its senior staff. The performance of the borrower and executing agency was *highly satisfactory*.

G. Performance of Cofinancier

45. GAFSP responded positively and promptly to the request for cofinancing under the additional financing and participated effectively in the development of impact evaluation criteria and their monitoring.

H. Performance of the Asian Development Bank

46. ADB responded promptly to the government's request to address the food, fuel, and inputs crisis in 2008. Fact-finding started in late June 2008 and the loan was signed in early October. The financing modality of equal shares if ADF grant and ADF loan was appropriate to the country circumstances, and the design and formulation of the project contained necessary and sufficient interventions to achieve the stated objectives. ADB recruited consultants quickly and responded positively to requests for scope changes to accommodate proposed new activities, such as support for the MAFF seed-production institutions.

47. While the lead time needed for the Agriculture Quality Improvement Program to supply sufficient rice seed on time might have been foreseen during design, this must be seen in the context of the very short processing timeframe in mid-2008 and the wider appropriateness of the resulting major change of scope. ADB's dialogue with the GAFSP was constructive in the design and formulation of the additional financing, and in accessing substantial finance with which to build upon the objectives and achievements of the original project. ADB supervision missions for the project and additional financing were timely and frequent, and there was a high

³⁷ The project and additional financing were implemented as two geographical separate projects covering 300 communes across 14 provinces.

level of staffing continuity throughout the 8-year implementation period. Delegation of project administration to the Cambodia Resident Mission helped to build and maintain relationships with the government and other agency staff. ADB's performance is rated *highly satisfactory*.

I. Overall Assessment

48. Based on the ratings for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and likely sustainability, the project is rated *successful*.³⁸

Table 2: Overall Ratings

| Criteria | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Relevance | Relevant |
| Effectiveness | Highly effective |
| Efficiency | Efficient |
| Likely Sustainability | Less than likely sustainable |
| Overall Assessment | Successful |
| Development Impact | Highly satisfactory |
| Borrower and Executing Agency | Highly satisfactory |
| Performance of ADB | Highly satisfactory |

49. The project succeeded because of the clear need and the high level of government ownership it embodied from the outset. It was executed by a strong institution with experience of working with ADB and overseen by committed MEF staff who were continuously deployed to the tasks. ADB supervision was also of high quality and was maintained over a long period, with both personnel continuity and close relations with government agencies sustained throughout implementation. The direct recruitment of implementation consultants also helped ensure the quality and continuity of technical management. The strong performance of the executing agency and ADB more than compensated for the project's relatively complex implementation arrangements and wide geographical scope, and the large number of implementing agencies.

50. ADB's willingness to be flexible to changes in design led to the investment having a greater long-term impact than would otherwise have been the case. Leakage of benefits to the non-poor was very modest (based on field observations), and overall project management was robust in its targeting practices and consistent in addressing the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Project performance in reducing vulnerability was helped by the general improvement in economic conditions in Cambodia after 2008. The changing circumstances also affected the uptake of various agriculture and livelihood technologies promoted by the project. The project developed the necessary guidelines and contracting arrangements for large-scale activities to manage the complex implementation arrangements. The sustainability of the project will depend on the extent to which the government continues to (i) make funds available to maintain an improved infrastructure stock and properly fund public agriculture extension services, and (ii) allocate budget to the CFRS.

IV. ISSUES, LESSONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Issues and Lessons

51. The three key lessons from implementation of the project and the additional financing are as follows. First, putting forward those innovative ideas in proper perspective is important. The project originally had its planned activities but modified itself to cater the need of the

³⁸ ADB. 2016. *Guidelines for the Evaluation of Public Sector Operations*. Manila.

evolving situations without compromising its basic principle during the project implementation. For example: (i) CFW scheme was launched to provide job opportunities not only to poor villagers but also to factory workers as factories were closing down due to global economic downturn in 2009; and (ii) CFRS was established and now operational, whereas the project was originally supposed to provide recommendations only. Second, engaging the local community in the implementation, supervision and monitoring of the CFW and FFW schemes with a technical support from the line ministries yields rich dividend by ensuring sustainability and bringing ownership of the created assets. Third, a project director who is deeply involved in project supervision and implementation, and committed to robust oversight, contributes significantly to the successfully project implementation. The project also offers more generic lessons about the desirability of continuity in staffing and administration from ADB resident missions, and the very positive impacts that can be obtained from quick and flexible responses to evolving situations. ADB staff worked closely with well-chosen, directly recruited implementing consultants to maintain intensive day-to-day supervision of the project. This ensured that problems were averted, rather than being addressed during review missions.

B. Recommendations

52. General recommendations: First, pursue the dialogue with government in developing individual project designs to ensure the highest level of government ownership of investments from the outset. Second, to the extent possible, maintain continuity in the project administration of both ADB and the executing agency throughout the implementation period. Third, as disaster and emergency assistance investment experience accumulates, continue to review, and if necessary revise, the recommendations of the DEAP and its action plan, including ensuring that a disaster focal point is designated at resident missions to implement the DEAP.³⁹ Last, for greater gender sensitivity, (i) promote gender equality through project's gender design elements contributed to poverty reduction, greater food security, and women's empowerment; (ii) engage more men in education, communications and training and outreach activities to play roles in family nutrition, such as in cooking demonstrations; and (iii) share information on the direct and indirect benefits of the project with women to boost their participation before implementing the activities.

53. Project-related recommendations: First, with annual allocated O&M budget, relevant ministries with support from sub-national authorities should continue to (i) maintain and upgrade rural roads and tertiary canals; (ii) strengthen community groups like Agriculture Cooperatives, Farmer Water User Communities, and Self-Help Groups; and (iii) update disaster preparedness and response plans. Second, the CFRS Committee should continue to build capacity of relevant stakeholders involved in CFRS operations to swiftly respond to disasters/emergencies in a systematic and coordinated manner and to carry out rehabilitation of affected poor farmers.

54. **Timing of the project performance evaluation report.** The report should be prepared in 2020. Ideally, the sustainability of project outcomes and protection of the most vulnerable would be best assessed in the context of emergency events, similar to those experienced in 2008. The loan and grant covenants of the project should be maintained in future related operations.

³⁹ At the Cambodia Resident Mission, to date, the country director has acted as the resident mission disaster focal point.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK – (AS REVISED DURING IMPLEMENTATION)

| Design Summary | Performance Target | Achievements |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced vulnerability of food insecure households in the target provinces</p> | <p>Target beneficiary households not falling below food poverty line (\$0.42 per capita per day)</p> <p>Increased local supply and household reserve of food</p> | <p>Data not available (Absence of baseline data, on and of current primary data on food poverty levels among target beneficiaries limited the project's ability to state over-all food poverty impact of the project).</p> <p>Achieved: 6% reduction in number of months of 'not enough food', and 172% increase of households reporting 'enough food'</p> |
| <p>Outcome</p> <p>Improved access to sufficient food by food-insecure households in the target provinces</p> | <p>National emergency food security and response system prepared and adopted</p> <p>Operational national food security response system</p> <p>10% yield increase of rice by target farmers in the project provinces from the pre-crisis level by 2010</p> | <p>Achieved: National Food Security Task Force recommendations approved and adopted by Prime Minister (2011)</p> <p>Achieved: Sub-decree for the establishment of Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS) approved by the government (signed by the Prime Minister) on 12 September 2012.</p> <p>Achieved: average target farmer (all provinces) rice yield increase of 43%</p> |
| <p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Increase availability of food for vulnerable household</p> | <p>113,000 households reached through food distribution and food/cash for work program</p> <p>Rice consumption needs of 3-4 months for the target population are met</p> <p>2.0 million labor days exchanged and claimed for food/cash under the food for work scheme</p> | <p>Achieved: 126,598 households received food distribution and food/cash for work program</p> <p>Achieved: combination of free rice (average 123 kg/household, Food-for-Work/Cash-for-Work earnings (\$83-110 per year), and quality seeds adoption / incremental production (>350 kg /household)</p> <p>Achieved: 2,000,699 labor days generated.</p> |
| <p>2. Support the input needs of smallholders and marginal farmers</p> | <p>70,000 farmers are provided with fertilizer, rice seeds, and extension services</p> <p>1,350 tons of quality rice seeds and 46 tons of quality vegetable seeds produced</p> | <p>Achieved: 73,625 small holder farmers received 1,986 tons of rice seeds and 7,701 tons of fertilizer</p> <p>Achieved: 3,200 tons of quality rice seeds and 59 tons of vegetable seeds produced</p> |
| <p>3. Capacity development for food crisis and project management</p> | <p>A consolidated national framework and implementation system to handle food security is prepared</p> | <p>Achieved: CFRS designed, NCDM/CARD coordination mechanisms improved</p> |

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK – OVERALL PROJECT

| Design Summary | Performance Targets and Indicators with Baselines | Achievements |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Impact</p> <p>Reduced vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces</p> | <p>The number of food-insecure households (including food-insecure households headed by women) in the target provinces is reduced by 10% through:</p> <p>Increase in income of target beneficiary households by 10%</p> <p>Increased local supply and household reserve of food for at least 3 months of consumption</p> | <p>Achieved: monthly household incomes up by 85%</p> <p>Partly achieved: aggregate supply from target provinces remained unchanged, but production from target households increased to allow for 4 months' reserve¹</p> |
| <p>Outcome</p> <p>Improved access to sufficient and nutritious food by food-insecure households</p> | <p>National emergency food security and response system prepared and adopted</p> <p>FSN Monitoring and Evaluation system with MIS improved and quarterly bulletin on FSN produced</p> <p>10% yield increase of rice by target farmers in the project provinces from the pre-crisis level by 2010</p> <p>6% decrease in malnourished children under 5 years old (disaggregated by gender, consistent with selected CDHSs and CNIP nutrition indicators) (Baseline survey in 2012)</p> <p>6% increase in beneficiaries practicing improved hygiene and sanitation practices (Baseline survey in 2012)</p> <p>10% decrease in food-insecure households (including households headed by women) reporting lack of food months (Baseline survey in 2012)</p> <p>At least 20% yield increase of rice by target beneficiary households in the project provinces from the 2012 level (Baseline survey in 2012)</p> | <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved: MIS enhanced (including hardware support), FSN website upgraded, subnational reporting capacity strengthened. Quarterly Bulletin for Early Warnings for Food Security and Nutrition produced.</p> <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved: By 2016, 8.2% reduction in rate of stunting/chronic malnutrition of children under 5 years (6.4% for boys, 10.1% for girls)</p> <p>Achieved: By 2016, 41% increase in toilet access, 46% in hand washing, 100% in use of soap/ash</p> <p>Achieved: By 2016, numbers of 'little-or-no food insecurity' households (including headed by women) reduced by 32%</p> <p>Achieved: By 2015, 33% wet season yield increase, 69% dry season increase</p> |

¹ For average household of 5 persons. Estimated increase was 355 kg of paddy per household

| Design Summary | Performance Targets and Indicators with Baselines | Achievements |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Outputs</p> <p>1. Increased availability and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene among food-insecure households</p> | <p>113,000 households reached through food distribution and food/cash for work program</p> <p>Rice consumption needs of 3-4 months for the target population are met</p> <p>2.0 million labor days exchanged and claimed for food/cash under the food for work scheme</p> <p>1 million labor days exchanged and claimed for cash under the CFW scheme by 2014</p> <p>300 kilometers of tertiary roads and 500 hectares of irrigation potential created by 2014</p> <p>At least 30% female representation in project committees and 20,000 female beneficiaries as participants in CFW projects</p> <p>At least 50% of target beneficiary households (children and women) received training and provisions on home gardening, nutrition, basic health, hygiene, and sanitation (disaggregated by gender)</p> | <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved: 1,294,541 labor days claimed under CFW (including unskilled labor paid under CW contracts)</p> <p>Achieved: 413 km of tertiary roads (291 km by CFW and 122 km by CW), 10,978 ha (3,294 by CFW and 7,684 by CW) for wet season and 1,660 ha (426 ha by CFW and 1234 ha by CW) for dry season irrigation potential constructed</p> <p>Achieved: 33.8% female representation in project committees (539/1,594 members) and 47.73% female beneficiaries (82,702/173,249) in CFW</p> <p>Achieved: 60% of target beneficiary households (33,339/55,323) received training and provisions on home gardening, nutrition and basic health, hygiene and sanitation</p> |
| <p>2. Increased access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies among food-insecure farmers and women</p> | <p>70,000 farmers are provided with fertilizer, rice seeds, extension services</p> <p>1,350 tons of quality rice seeds and 46 tons of quality vegetable seeds produced</p> <p>40,000 target beneficiary households (including 20,000 female beneficiaries) adopt high-yielding inputs and technologies</p> <p>1,250 tons of quality rice seeds and 50 tons of vegetable and other crops seed produced</p> <p>At least 50% of target beneficiary households received training and provisions on fish, livestock and crops</p> <p>400 existing and/or established SHGs transformed to farmer organizations (with 50% female members and 30% female</p> | <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Achieved: 45,194 target beneficiary households (including 35,596 female beneficiaries) adopted high yielding inputs and technologies</p> <p>Partly Achieved: 1,328 tons of quality rice seeds and 29.7 tons of vegetable and other crops seed produced</p> <p>Achieved: 51.9% of target beneficiary households received training and provisions on fish, livestock and crops</p> <p>Achieved: 401 SHGs strengthened and trained (42 transformed to Agriculture Cooperatives). 63.4% female members,</p> |

| Design Summary | Performance Targets and Indicators with Baselines | Achievements |
|--|---|--|
| | management) and trained on community projects for disaster preparedness and mitigation in agriculture | and 52.5% female in AC management. |
| 3. Improved capacity to mainstream food security | <p>A consolidated national framework and implementation system to handle food security is prepared</p> <p>One workshop per year is conducted to promote FSN program formulation and use of FSN information (with a minimum of 25% female participation)</p> <p>Number of trainings provided at the national and sub-national level (with a minimum of 25% female participation)</p> | <p>Achieved by original project</p> <p>Partly achieved: Stakeholder consultation workshop (25% female); IPC Workshop: (27.7% female); 2 National Trainer Pool refresher trainings-cum-consultations (21.6% female)</p> <p>Achieved: 57 training events for ministries and government institutions at the national and sub-national level (all with female participation > 25%)</p> |
| 4. Project management strengthened | Number and types of training on project management and implementation (including project M&E and reporting, sensitization to Gender Action Plan) | Achieved: project management, M&E, financial management, Gender Action Plan sensitization etc., training conducted |

AC = agriculture cooperatives; CARD = council for agriculture and rural development; CDHS = Cambodia demographic and health survey; CFRS = Cambodia food reserve system; CFW = Cash-for-work; CNIP = Cambodia nutrition improvement program; FFW = Food-for-work; FSN = food security and nutrition; NCDM = National committee for disaster management; IPC = integrated food security phase classification; MIS = management information system; SHGs = self-help groups.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM CORE INDICATORS

| Results Area | Project Level Progress Indicators (Outputs and intermediate outcomes) | Achievements |
|--|--|---|
| Project Objectives | | |
| Component 1: Raise Agricultural Productivity | | |
| Higher yielding technologies adopted Technology generated | Number of client days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to scientists, extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (by gender) | 215,094 (Female: 122,341; 56.9%) |
| | Number of client days of extension services provided to farmers, community members, etc. (by gender) | 151,560 (Female: 86,965; 57.4%) |
| | Number of farmers who have adopted the technology being promoted | 45,926 HHs |
| | Number of additional hectares which have adopted the technology being promoted | 14,744ha |
| Water resources managed | Area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (ha) | 10,978 (wet) / 1,660 (dry) |
| | Number of operational water user associations | 9 WUGs |
| Component 2: Linking farmers to markets | | |
| Transfer and transaction costs reduced | Km of roads rehabilitated (disaggregated by all-weather or seasonal) | 413 km All-weather: 256 km Seasonal: 157 km |
| | Number of targeted clients who are member of an association including producer association, cooperative, water user association etc. (disaggregated by gender) | 12,672 (SHG: 11,536; FWUG: 1,136) (Female: 8,037; 69.7%) |
| Component 3: Reducing risk and vulnerability | | |
| Food related social protection strengthened | Number of households benefiting from cash transfer programs (CFW Scheme) | 29,563 HHs (Female HH: 9,401); OR 71,260 beneficiary participants (Female HH head and women from non-Female-headed 35,552) |
| Nutrition of vulnerable groups improved | Number of people receiving improved nutrition services (e.g., cooking demonstration, micronutrients campaign), disaggregated by gender, age, vulnerable groups | 39,398 (Female participant: 25,675 (65.2%)) |
| Component 5: technical Assistance, institution building, capacity development | | |
| Capacity building for sector strategy, investments and implementation provided | Number and percentage of community based organizations which reflect community interests and needs, that actively participate in national or provincial level technical and policy bodies or project implementation related to food security or agriculture programs | 343 SHGs and 42 ACs |
| | Number of additional community based organizations' staff trained in institutional strengthening/ sectoral planning and strategy | 12,672 (SHG: 11,536; FWUC: 1,136) (F: 8,037; 69.7%) |
| Enhancing design, monitoring and evaluation | Number of participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (by gender) | 410 (F: 81; 19.8%) |
| | Number of workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, etc. | 34,779 (National level-68; and Sub-national level-34,711) |
| | Number of participants in workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, etc. | 584,561 (Female: 349,366; 59.8%) |
| | Number of women participants in workshops, training events, seminars, conferences, etc. | 349,366 (National level-822; and Sub-national level- 348,544) |

PROJECT COST AT APPRAISAL AND ACTUAL
(\$'000)

| Item | Appraisal Estimate | | | | Actual | | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| | Loan 2455 | Grant 0116 | Gov't Counterpart | Total Cost | Loan 2455 | Grant 0116 | Gov't Counterpart | Total Cost |
| A. Base Cost | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Compensatory Consumption Support | - | 14,803.41 | 852.20 | 15,655.61 | 6,042.35 | 14,797.50 | 1,748.90 | 22,588.75 |
| 2. Productivity Enhancement Support | 17,111.50 | - | 2,650.40 | 19,761.90 | 5,411.86 | - | 541.20 | 5,953.06 |
| 3. Capacity Development for Food Security and Projection | - | 2,696.59 | 1,578.90 | 4,275.49 | - | 2,696.59 | 1,356.20 | 4,052.79 |
| 3a. Capacity Development for Food Crisis | | 853.63 | - | 853.63 | - | 853.63 | - | 853.63 |
| 3b. Project Management | | 1,842.96 | 1,578.90 | 3,421.86 | - | 1,842.96 | 1,356.20 | 3,199.16 |
| Subtotal (A) | 17,111.50 | 17,500.00 | 5,081.00 | 39,393.00 | 11,454.21 | 17,494.09 | 3,646.30 | 32,594.60 |
| B. Contingency | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Contingency | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subtotal (B) | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C. Interest During Implementation | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Interest During Implementation | 388.50 | - | - | 388.50 | 215.93 | - | - | 388.50 |
| Subtotal (C) | 388.50 | - | - | 388.50 | 0.00 | - | - | 388.50 |
| Total (A+B+C) | 17,500.00 | 17,500.00 | 5,081.00 | 40,081.50 | 11,670.15 | 17,494.09 | 3,646.30 | 32,810.54 |

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates, Report and Recommendation of the President (RRP) and LFIS/GFIS, Mainframe System.

PROJECT COST BY FINANCIER

Table A4.1: Project Cost at Appraisal by Financier
(Loan 2455-CAM(COL) and Grant 0116-CAM)

| Item | Government* | | Loan 2455-CAM | | Grant 0116-CAM | | Total Cost | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {C} | % of Cost Category {C/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| A. Investment Costs | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Materials | | | | | | | | |
| a. Food for free distribution | 0.85 | 16.7% | | | 7.67 | 43.8% | 8.52 | |
| b. Food/cash-for-works | 1.12 | 22% | 3.35 | 19.1% | 6.74 | 38.5 | 11.21 | |
| c. Rice seed | 0.89 | 17.5% | 8.00 | 45.7% | | | 8.89 | |
| d. Urea fertilizer | 0.64 | 12.6% | 5.76 | 32.9% | | | 6.41 | |
| Subtotal (1) | 3.50 | 68.9% | 17.11 | 97.8% | 14.41 | 82.3% | 35.03 | |
| 2. Equipment and Vehicles | | | | | | | | |
| a. 4WD vehicles | 0.03 | 0.6% | | | 0.23 | 1.3% | 0.25 | |
| b. Motorbikes | 0.01 | 0.2% | | | 0.09 | 0.5% | 0.10 | |
| c. Office equipment | | | | | 0.10 | 0.6% | 0.10 | |
| Subtotal (2) | 0.04 | 0.8% | | | 0.42 | 2.4% | 0.46 | |
| 3. Consulting Services | | | | | | | | |
| a. Establish food security system | | | | | 0.93 | 5.3% | 0.93 | |
| b. Consulting services for capacity development | | | | | 1.35 | 7.7% | 1.35 | |
| Subtotal (3) | | | | | 2.28 | 13% | 2.28 | |
| B. Recurrent Costs | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Project management support staff remuneration | 1.10 | 21.7% | | | 0.28 | 1.6% | 1.38 | |
| 2. O&M of equipment and vehicles | 0.44 | 8.7% | | | 0.11 | 0.6% | 0.55 | |
| Subtotal (B) | 1.54 | 30.3% | | | 0.39 | 2.2% | 1.93 | |
| Total Base Cost (A+B) | 5.08 | 100% | 17.11 | 97.8% | 17.50 | 100% | 39.69 | |
| C. Contingencies | | | | | | | | |
| D. Financial Charges During Implementation | | | 0.39 | 2.2% | | | 0.39 | |
| Total Project Cost (A+B+C+D) | 5.08 | 12% | 17.50 | 43.7% | 17.50 | 43.7% | 40.08 | |
| % Total Project Cost | | | | | | | | |

1. Numbers may not sum precisely because of rounding.

* The Government financing total is \$5,081,600 of which (i) \$3,538,000 is allocated for duties and taxes; and (ii) \$1,543,200 is for recurrent costs.

Source: Report and Recommendation of the President.

**Table A4.2: Project Cost at Appraisal by Financier
(Grant 0302-CAM(EF))**

| Item | Government of Cambodia* | | Grant 0302-CAM(EF) | | Total Cost | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| A. Investment Costs | | | | | | |
| 1. Materials | | | | | | |
| a. Seeds, seed production and fertilizer | 0.74 | 22.8% | 9.99 | 40.8% | 8.03 | 0.59 |
| b. Other materials | | | | | 7.65 | 0.30 |
| c. Cash-for-work program | 0.55 | 17% | 4.95 | 20.2% | 0.55 | 0.28 |
| d. Emergency preparedness and mitigation in agriculture | 0.14 | 4.3% | 2.52 | 10.3% | 0.14 | 0.28 |
| e. Improve capacity to respond to food security and nutrition, M&E system | 0.16 | 4.9% | 1.44 | 5.9% | 0.16 | 0.16 |
| Subtotal (1) | 1.59 | 49.1% | 18.90 | 61% | 16.53 | 1.61 |
| 2. Equipment and Vehicles | | | | | | |
| a. 4WD vehicles | | | | | | 0.02 |
| b. Motorbikes | 0.02 | 0.6% | 0.21 | 0.9% | 0.23 | 0.01 |
| c. Office equipment | 0.08 | 2.5% | 0.02 | 0.1% | 0.10 | 0.01 |
| Subtotal (2) | 0.10 | 3.1% | 0.23 | 0.9% | 0.33 | 0.03 |
| 3. Consulting Services | | | | | | |
| a. Individual consultants | | | 2.00 | 8.2% | 2.00 | |
| b. Independent monitor | | | 0.50 | 2% | 0.50 | |
| c. End-line survey and impact studies | | | 0.50 | 2% | 0.50 | |
| d. Services provider for health, nutrition and livelihood | 0.44 | 13.6% | | 16.2% | 4.40 | |
| Subtotal (3) | 0.44 | 13.6% | 3.00 | 12.2% | 7.40 | |
| Subtotal (A) | 2.14 | 66% | 22.13 | 90.3% | 24.27 | |
| B. Recurrent Costs | | | | | | |
| a. Support staff costs (allowance) | 0.65 | 20.1% | 0.22 | 0.9% | 0.87 | |
| b. Operations and maintenance | 0.29 | 9% | 1.07 | 4.4% | 1.36 | |
| c. Operations and maintenance of equipment and vehicles | 0.03 | 0.9% | | | 0.03 | 0.01 |
| d. Workshop, meeting and training | 0.12 | 3.7% | | | 0.12 | 0.09 |
| Subtotal (B) | 1.10 | 34% | 1.29 | 5.3% | 2.39 | 0.10 |
| Total Base Cost (A+B) | 3.24 | 100% | 23.42 | 95.6% | 26.65 | |
| C. Contingencies | | | 1.08 | 4.4% | 1.08 | |

| Item | Government of Cambodia* | | Grant 0302-CAM(EF) | | Total Cost | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| Total Project Cost (A+B+C): | 3.24 | 100% | 24.50 | 100% | 27.74 | 1.74 |
| % Total Project Cost | 11.7% | | 88.3% | | 100% | |

* In-kind (taxes and duties): \$1.74 million.

**Table A4.3: Project Cost at Completion by Financier
(Loan 2455-CAM(COL) and Grant 0116-CAM)**

| Item | Government | | Loan 2455-CAM | | Grant 0116-CAM | | Total Cost ^a | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {C} | % of Cost Category {C/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| A. Investment Costs | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Materials | | | | | | | | |
| a. Food for free distribution | 0.79 | 21.7% | | | 7.14 | 40.8% | 7.93 | |
| b. Food for works | 0.96 | 26.4% | | | | | 0.96 | |
| c. Rice seed (rice) | 0.12 | 3.3% | 1.19 | 10.2% | 1.84 | 10.5% | 3.15 | |
| d. Urea fertilizer | 0.42 | 11.5% | 4.22 | 36.2% | | | 4.64 | |
| e. Cash-for-works program | | | 4.90 | 42% | 3.76 | 21.5% | 8.66 | |
| f. United Nations (Food-for-works program) | | | 1.14 | 9.8% | 2.06 | 11.8% | 3.20 | |
| Subtotal (1) | 2.29 | 62.9% | 11.45 | 98.1% | 14.80 | 84.6% | 28.54 | |
| 2. Equipment and Vehicles | | | | | | | | |
| a. 4WD vehicles | 0.02 | 0.5% | | | 0.24 | 1.4% | | |
| b. Motorbikes | 0.01 | 0.3% | | | 0.06 | 0.3% | | |
| c. Office equipment and furniture | 0.02 | 0.5% | | | 0.44 | 2.5% | | |
| Subtotal (2) | 0.05 | 1.4% | | | 0.74 | 4.2% | 0.79 | |
| 3. Consulting Services | | | | | | | | |
| a. Establish food security system | | | | | | | | |
| b. Consulting services | | | | | 1.52 | 8.7% | 1.52 | |
| c. Training, seminars and workshops | | | | | 0.11 | 0.6% | 0.11 | |
| d. Studies, surveys and reports | | | | | 0.08 | 0.5% | 0.08 | |
| Subtotal (3) | - | - | - | - | 1.71 | 9.8% | 1.71 | |
| Subtotal (A) | 2.34 | 64.3% | 11.45 | 98.1% | 17.25 | 14% | 31.04 | |
| B. Recurrent Costs | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Recurrent costs (support staff) | 0.79 | 21.7% | | | 0.20 | 1.1% | 0.99 | |

| Item | Government | | Loan 2455-CAM | | Grant 0116-CAM | | Total Cost ^a | |
|--|---------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {C} | % of Cost Category {C/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| remuneration) | | | | | | | | |
| 2 O&M of equipment and vehicles | 0.51 | 14.3% | | | 0.04 | 0.2% | 0.56 | |
| Subtotal (B) | 1.30 | 36% | | | 0.24 | 1.4% | 1.55 | |
| Total Base Cost (A+B) | 3.64 | 100% | 11.45 | 98.1% | 17.49 | 100% | 32.59 | |
| C. Contingencies | | | | | | | | |
| D. Financial Charges During Implementation | | | 0.22 | 1.9% | | | 0.22 | |
| Total Project Cost (A+B+C+D) | 3.64 | 100% | 11.67 | 100% | 17.49 | 100% | 32.81 | |
| % Total Project Cost | 11.1% | | 35.6% | | 53.3% | | 100% | |

Source: Government PCR and Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System.

**Table A4.4: Project Cost at Completion by Financier
(Grant 0302-CAM(EF))**

| Item | Government of Cambodia | | Grant 0302-CAM(EF) | | Total Cost ^a | |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| A. Investment Costs | | | | | | |
| 1. Materials | | | | | | |
| a. Seeds, seed production and fertilizer | 0.51 | 20.5% | 6.61 | 27.3% | 7.12 | |
| b. Cash-for-work program | 0.91 | 36.5% | 9.99 | 41.3% | 10.90 | |
| c. Emergency preparedness and mitigation in agriculture | 0.09 | 3.6% | | | 0.09 | |
| d. Improve capacity to respond to food security and nutrition, M&E system | 0.11 | 4.4% | | | 0.11 | |
| Subtotal (1) | 1.63 | 65.5% | 16.60 | 68.6% | 18.23 | |
| 2. Equipment and Vehicles | | | | | | |
| a. 4WD vehicles | | | | | | |
| b. Motorbikes | 0.02 | 0.8% | 0.27 | 1.1% | 0.29 | |
| c. Office equipment | 0.05 | 2.0% | 0.01 | 0.0% | 0.06 | |
| Subtotal (2) | 0.07 | 2.8% | 0.28 | 1.2% | | |
| 3. Consulting Services | | | | | | |
| a. Individual consultants | | | 2.14 | 8.8% | 2.14 | |

| Item | Government of Cambodia | | Grant 0302-CAM(EF) | | Total Cost ^a | |
|---|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Amount {A} | % of Cost Category {A/D} | Amount {B} | % of Cost Category {B/D} | Amount {D} | Taxes and Duties {E} |
| b. Independent monitor | | | | | | |
| c. End-line survey and impact studies | | | 0.22 | 0.9% | 0.22 | |
| d. Services provider for health, nutrition and livelihood | | | 3.93 | 16.2% | 3.93 | |
| Subtotal (3) | | | 6.29 | 26% | 6.29 | |
| Subtotal (A) | 1.70 | 68.3% | 23.17 | 95.7% | 24.87 | |
| B. Recurrent Costs | | | | | | |
| a. Support staff costs (allowance) | 0.40 | 16.1% | 0.22 | 0.9% | 0.62 | |
| b. Operations and maintenance | 0.31 | 12.4% | 0.81 | 3.3% | 1.12 | |
| c. Operations and maintenance of equipment and vehicles | 0.08 | 3.2% | | | 0.08 | |
| d. Workshop, meeting and training | 0.01 | 0.4% | | | 0.01 | |
| Subtotal (B) | 0.79 | 31.7% | 1.03 | 4.3% | 1.82 | |
| Total Base Cost (A+B) | 2.49 | 100% | 24.20 | 100% | 26.69 | |
| C. Unallocated | | | | | | |
| Total Project Cost (A+B+C): | 2.49 | | 24.20 | | 26.69 | |
| % Total Project Cost | 9.3% | | 90.7% | | 100% | |

Source: Government PCR and Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System

DISBURSEMENT OF ADB LOAN AND GRANT PROCEEDS

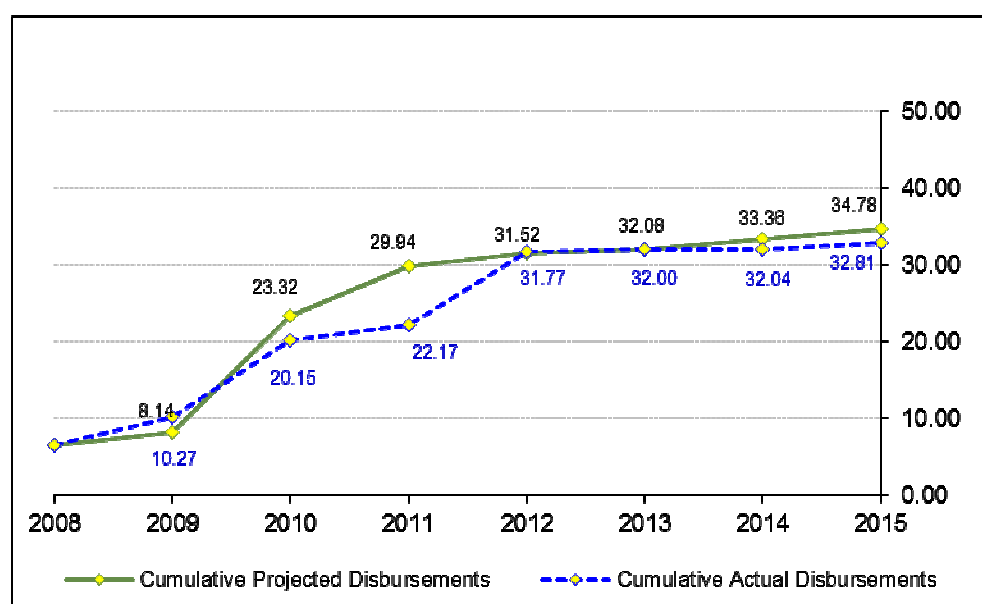
**Table 5.1: Annual and Cumulative Disbursement of ADB Loan and Grant Proceeds
(Loan 2455-CAM(COL) and Grant 0116-CAM)**

| Year | Annual Disbursement | | | | | Cumulative Disbursement | |
|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | Loan 2455 | Grant 0116 | RGC | Total | % of Total | Amount (\$ million) | % of Total |
| 2008 | - | 6.44 | 0.03 | 6.48 | 19.7 | 6.49 | 19.8 |
| 2009 | 2.11 | 1.32 | 0.35 | 3.79 | 11.5 | 10.27 | 31.3 |
| 2010 | 5.61 | 2.26 | 2.00 | 9.87 | 30.1 | 20.15 | 61.4 |
| 2011 | 0.68 | 1.12 | 0.22 | 2.02 | 6.2 | 22.17 | 67.6 |
| 2012 | 3.27 | 5.30 | 1.05 | 9.60 | 29.3 | 31.77 | 96.8 |
| 2013 | - | 0.24 | - | 0.24 | 0.7 | 32.00 | 97.5 |
| 2014 | - | 0.03 | - | 0.03 | 0.1 | 32.04 | 97.6 |
| 2015 | - | 0.78 | - | 0.78 | 2.4 | 32.81 | 100 |
| Total | 11.67 | 17.49 | 3.65 | 32.81 | 100.0% | 32.81 | 100 |

ADB = Asian Development Bank.

Source: Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System.

**Figure 5.1: Projection and Cumulative Disbursement of Loan 2455-CAM (COL)
and Grant 0116-CAM
(\$ million)**

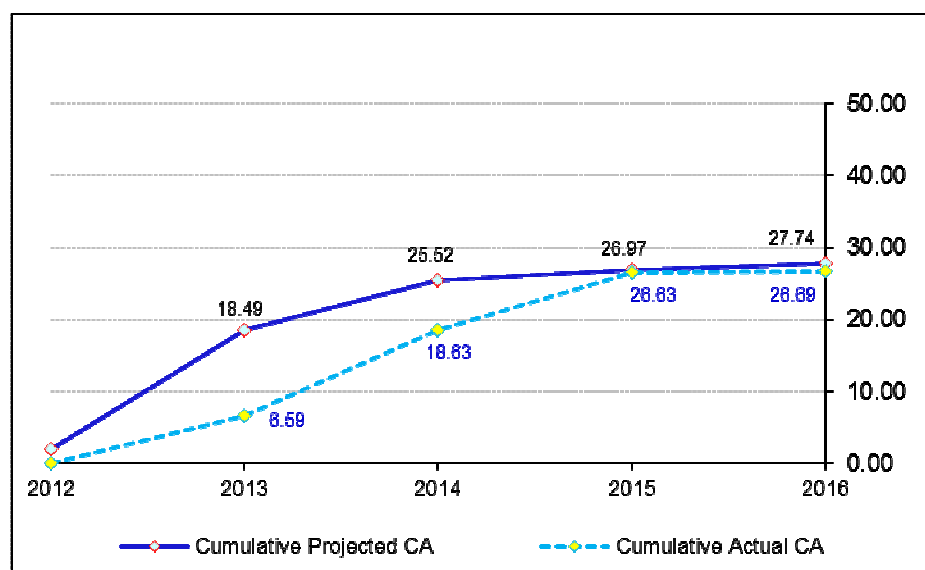


**Table 5.2: Annual and Cumulative Disbursement of ADB Grant Proceeds
(Grant 0302-CAM(EF))**
(\$ million)

| Year | Annual Disbursement | | | | Cumulative Disbursement | |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | Grant 0302 | RGC | Total | % of Total | Amount (\$ million) | % of Total |
| 2012 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.2% | 0.05 | 0.2% |
| 2013 | 5.65 | 0.88 | 6.53 | 24.6% | 6.59 | 23.6% |
| 2014 | 11.41 | 0.63 | 12.04 | 69.8% | 18.63 | 67% |
| 2015 | 7.05 | 0.95 | 8.00 | 99.8% | 26.63 | 95.7% |
| 2016 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 100% | 26.69 | 95.9% |
| Total | 24.20 | 2.49 | 26.69 | | 26.69 | |

Source: Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System.

Figure 5.2: Projection and Cumulative Disbursement of Grant 0302-CAM(EF)
(\$ million)



CONTRACT AWARDS OF ADB LOAN AND GRANT PROCEEDS

Table 6.1: Annual and Cumulative Contract Awards of ADB Loan and Grant Proceeds (Loan 2455-CAM(COL) and Grant 0116-CAM)
(\$ million)

| Year | Annual Contract Awards | | | | | Cumulative Contract Awards | |
|--------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Loan 2455 | Grant 0116 | RGC | Total | % of Total | Amount (\$ million) | % of Total |
| 2008 | - | 6.43 | 0.03 | 6.46 | 19.8 | 6.46 | 19.8 |
| 2009 | 1.98 | 1.45 | 0.35 | 3.78 | 11.6 | 10.24 | 31.4 |
| 2010 | 5.60 | 3.17 | 2.00 | 10.76 | 32.9 | 21.00 | 64.3 |
| 2011 | 4.02 | 5.34 | 0.22 | 9.58 | 29.1 | 30.58 | 93.4 |
| 2012 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 1.05 | 1.20 | 3.5 | 31.78 | 96.8 |
| 2013 | - | 0.57 | - | 0.57 | 1.7 | 32.35 | 98.6 |
| 2014 | | 0.11 | - | 0.11 | 0.3 | 32.46 | 98.9 |
| 2015 | | 0.35 | - | 0.35 | 1.1 | 32.81 | 100 |
| Total | 11.67 | 17.49 | 3.65 | 32.81 | | | |

Source: Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System.

Figure 6.1: Projection and Cumulative Contract Awards of Loan 2455-CAM(COL) and Grant 0116-CAM
(\$ million)

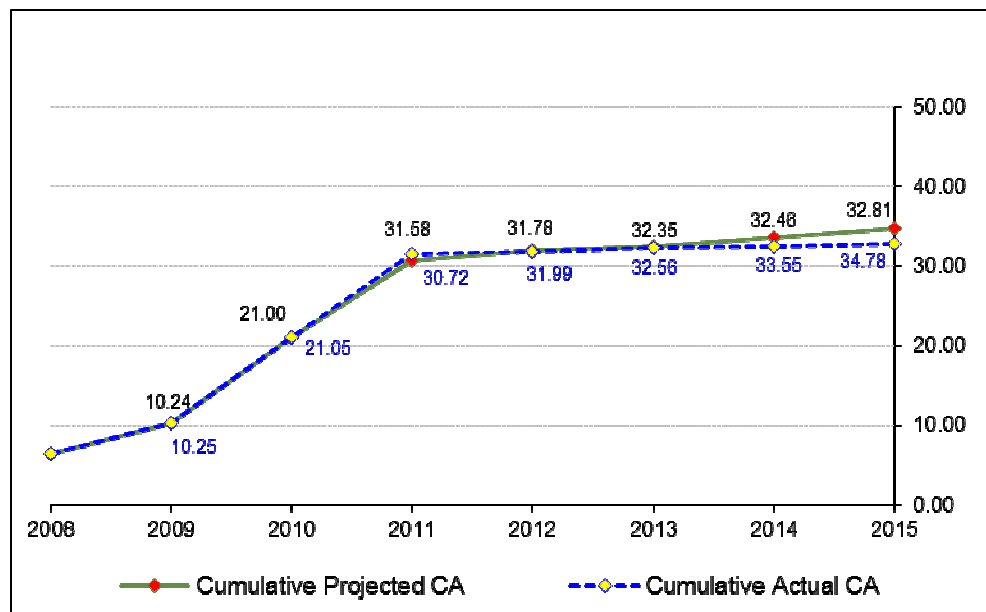
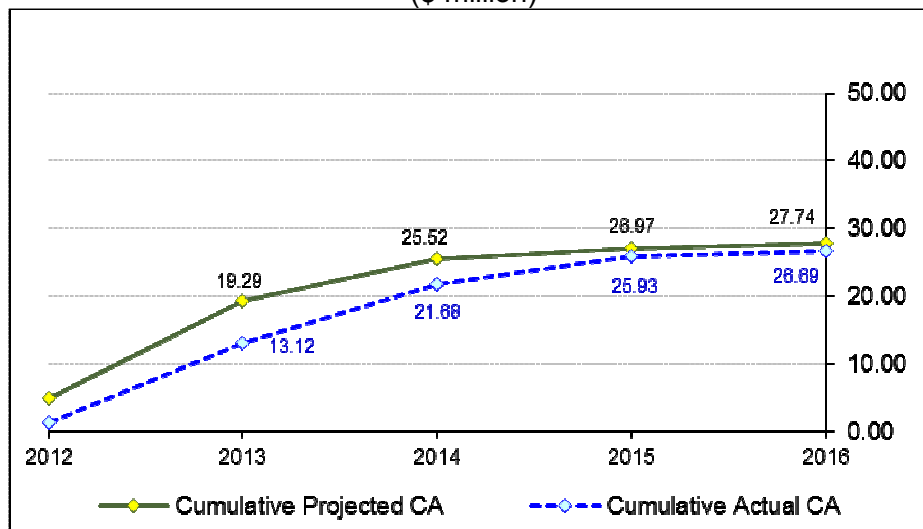


Table 6.2: Projection and Cumulative Contract Awards of ADB Grant Proceeds (Grant 0302-CAM(EF) and Government Counterpart Funds)
(\$ million)

| Year | Annual Contract Awards | | | | Cumulative Contract Awards | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | Grant 0302 | RGC | Total | % of Total | Amount (\$ million) | % of Total |
| 2012 | 1.39 | 0.01 | 1.40 | 5.2 | 1.40 | 5.2 |
| 2013 | 10.84 | 0.88 | 11.72 | 43.9 | 13.12 | 49.2 |
| 2014 | 7.93 | 0.63 | 8.56 | 32.1 | 21.68 | 81.2 |
| 2015 | 3.31 | 0.95 | 4.25 | 15.9 | 25.93 | 97.2 |
| 2016 | 0.74 | 0.02 | 0.76 | 2.8 | 26.69 | 100% |
| Total | 24.20 | 2.49 | 26.69 | 100% | | |

Source: Loan/Grant Financial Information System (LFIS/GFIS), Mainframe System.

Figure 6.2: Projection and Cumulative Contract Awards of Grant 0302-CAM
(\$ million)



SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Introduction

1. The project scope was comprised of 3 outputs:
 - i. **Output 1** was originally designed to assist target groups to ease the burden created by higher food prices. Activities included under the output were (i) free rice distribution, (ii) support to the school feeding program, (iii) support to the early childhood learning centers (ECLCs), (iv) school scholarships, (v) food for work (FFW) scheme, and (vi) cash for work scheme (CFW), including civil works (CW) contracts.¹
 - ii. **Output 2** targeted smallholders and marginal farmers (most of whom were net food buyers) through the provision of subsidized seeds and fertilizer (together with extension services) to compensate smallholders and marginal farmers (owning or leasing less than 1ha) for the increase in prices of seeds and fertilizer. The aim was to increase crop yields, to enable re-investments of surpluses in the following crop seasons, and to ensure adequacy of food grains stock at the community level. Activities included (i) quality seed and fertilizer distribution, and (ii) quality seed production.²
 - iii. **Output 3** was designed to enhance the RGC's longer-term capability to deal with food emergencies and provide support to ongoing efforts at sustaining the growth of productivity by minimizing the impacts of natural disasters. This involved the following interventions: (i) establishment of an independent monitoring system to oversee target group selection, distribution of food and inputs, organization and management of the food and cash-for-works programs and ensure compliance with fiduciary requirements; (ii) development of a system of emergency food reserve and rapid response; and (iii) strengthening capacity of the executing agency (EA) and implementing agencies (IAs).³
2. The criteria for beneficiary selection, the nature of the selection process, responsibility for implementation and the target provinces for each of the programs and activities under the project.

2. Output 1: Increased Availability of Food to Vulnerable Households

3. The implementation of this output got off to a good start, such that by the first ADB review mission (February 2009) distribution of free rice to target communes had been completed (and reported on).⁴ However, distribution of free rice in slums of Phnom Penh had already proved problematic (largely because of the sheer number of such slums), and RGC requested that the remaining free rice be allocated to the school feeding program. The same mission also agreed with RGC suggestions that, because the ongoing global financial and economic crisis had substantially reduced employment opportunities in Cambodia, it would be desirable to significantly increase job creation possibilities through the food for work program. Accordingly, it was agreed (i) to increase the ceiling for subprojects to \$10,000 (from \$5,000) and possibly above, subject to ADB approval, (ii) to contract out subprojects (so long as labor was locally sourced), and (iii) to allow cash as a means of compensation (hence the genesis of a 'cash-for-work' program). The scale of the output was increased by about \$5m (around 25% of

¹ In the project DMF, this output was delivered by the 'Compensatory Consumption Support' component

² In the project DMF, this output was delivered by the 'Productivity Enhancement Support' component

³ In the project DMF, this output was delivered by the 'Capacity Development for Emergency Response to the Food Crisis and Project Management' component

⁴ There were a small number (59) of complaints reported on and investigated from 200 communes.

original project financing, and with an extra \$2m for the food/cash for work activities alone) with the reallocation of funds from the productivity enhancement activities at the same time (see discussion on Output 2, below). These changes, and corresponding adjustments to performance targets vis-à-vis numbers of households, are reflected in the Major Change of Scope of 22 June 2009 (instead of 89,000 households to be reached through food distribution and food/cash for work programs the target was increased to 113,000 households, for example).

4. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

5. **Free Rice Distribution.** The activity was designed to enhance food entitlement of the vulnerable through greater food availability and improve the nutritional status of the target beneficiary households particularly the chronically vulnerable who were at risk of under-nutrition and malnutrition. The project identified 20% of the poorest villagers in the 200 target communes of 7 provinces as the target group. A total of 68,000 vulnerable families (342,853 people), including 22,756 female-headed households) were selected - following the set beneficiary eligibility criteria for the activity. A total of 12,000 tons of quality rice⁵ was procured from the list of prequalified and approved rice millers from the Federation of Cambodia Rice Millers Association and distributed to 342,853 people. Each person received 1 bag of rice (35kg) which met the rice needs for 3 months. The identification of the target group, procurement of quality rice, and distribution of rice to target group were all completed within three weeks of the loan effectiveness. Two independent monitors - the NGOs Cambodian Center for Study and Development in Agriculture (CEDAC) and Buddhism for Development (BFD) – were recruited to monitor the quality of rice procured, its delivery and distribution to selected beneficiaries, and any subsequent complaint resolution. Overall quantity achievements exceeded significantly the appraisal estimates.

6. **School Feeding Program.** The school feeding program was designed to contribute to students' school attendance, reduce the financial burden for their families, and enhance nutrition and child health. The students were served with on-site hot breakfast, comprising cooked rice, canned fish, salt and pulses/lentils. Under the overall framework of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)'s school feeding program - whose resources were strained and program coverage was reduced due to the food price crisis - the project provided a grant to the WFP for the implementation of the school feeding program for one year (2009-10) in 4 project target provinces (i.e., Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Otdar Meanchey, and Siem Reap). On-site hot breakfasts were provided to 65,387 primary school students (of whom 31,555 were girls). A total of 1,709 metric tons of food commodities, including 1,580 tons of rice and 130 tons of vegetable oil, was distributed to 255 primary schools for preparation of the hot breakfast. The overall level of physical achievements exceeded appraisal estimates.

7. **Early Childhood Learning Centers (ECLCs).** This activity was designed to support the smooth running of ECLCs and thereby increase the productive working hours of poor farmer families. ECLC volunteer teachers were provided by the project with free rice support as allowances to encourage them to continue working with the ECLCs. Each volunteer teacher received 15 kilograms of high quality rice per month, and a total of 37.65 tons of quality rice (amounting to 22 months of rice support) was provided to 127 volunteer teachers (all women) over three school years (2008-2011) in two target provinces - Kampong Thom and Otdar

⁵ The quality rice required for distribution was calculated based on meeting rice consumption needs of the families for 3 months and on an annual rice consumption of 140kg/person/year.

Meanchey.⁶ A total of 5,020 children (3-5 years of age and including 2,471 girls) attended the classes. The project indirectly helped around 2,509 farmer families by increasing their productive working hours through reducing the time spent looking after the children. Overall achievements exceeded the appraisal estimates.

8. **School Scholarship.** The school scholarship was designed to benefit primary and secondary school students from poor families by reducing dropouts for financial reasons, and increasing these poor families' abilities to spend income on other necessary goods (including food, fuel, and agriculture inputs). While school scholarship for the lower middle school (grade 7-9) was not new⁷, it was a new initiative for the primary school (grade 4-6). As the project school scholarship intervention was in the nature of a one-off pilot, the project adopted a cautious approach by (i) setting poverty rather than merit as selection criteria, (ii) selecting students from grade 5 and 6 and grade 8 and 9 where drop-out rates were high and where students passing out of those grades were due to enter new schools, and (iii) adopting the entitlement level already fixed by the RGC (i.e. \$45 for lower middle school and \$20 for primary school) so that if the pilot test became successful the RGC might decide to continue with it. The project (through Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports – MOEYS) provided 15,847 cash scholarships to a total of 10,443 students (including 5,510 girl students) over two school years (2009-10 and 2010-11) in 209 schools in two target provinces - Battambang and Pursat. These two provinces were selected to avoid any overlap between school feeding and school scholarship activities. Overall achievements exceeded appraisal estimates.

9. **Food for Work Scheme.** The Food for Work (FFW) scheme was designed to rehabilitate rural roads and tertiary canals to support (i) better and efficient linking of farms to markets, villages to public services, etc., (ii) more irrigated land - contributing significantly to agriculture productivity; and, (iii) creating employment opportunities for food-insecure households whereby their labor for rehabilitation of infrastructure was compensated through food (rice). FFW sub-projects were mostly manual labor-based rehabilitation of rural roads and tertiary canals. The project provided a grant to the World Food Programme (WFP) to implement the FFW scheme for two crop years (2008-09 and 2009-10) in 4 project target provinces - Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Pursat, and Siem Reap. A total of 154 FFW subprojects were implemented, rehabilitating 209.97 km of rural roads and 4.61 km of dug canals. The scheme engaged 19,667 beneficiary households (including 6,453 female-headed households), and generated 629,715 labor days of work. A total of 3,306 tons of rice was distributed to labor for rehabilitating and improving the rural roads and dug canals. Occasional, but very minor, issues arose with affected households and safeguard screening was strengthened in implementation to address this. Overall output achievements exceeded appraisal estimates.

10. **Cash for Work Scheme (including Civil Works contracts).** The Cash for Work (CFW) scheme - including civil work (CW) contracts - was designed (following the Major Change of Scope) in 2009 to rehabilitate rural roads and tertiary canals with the same objectives as those under the FFW scheme, with the exception that food-insecure households engaged for rehabilitation of infrastructure were compensated through cash for their labor. CFW was initiated to assist poor households to have immediate cash to support annual incomes and food security. The CFW subprojects were mostly manual labor-based rehabilitation of rural roads and tertiary canals, whereas the civil works (CW) contracts mostly applied machinery-based rehabilitation.

⁶ ECLCs (under the auspices of the Ministry of Women Affairs (MOWA) were established and operational only in Kampong Thom and Otdar Meanchey during the project implementation.

⁷ RGC was implementing a cash scholarship program called Program Budgeting (PB) for grade 7-9. The cash entitlement was \$45/student/year. World Bank was also supporting a cash scholarship program (CEESP) for grade 7-9 and the cash entitlement was \$45/student/year and \$60/student/year, depending on poverty and merit level.

Demand for CFW subprojects was generally high throughout the target provinces, except in parts of Battambang (where there were both difficult soils and also other, non-project, employment opportunities available).⁸ Because the project was financed with mixed grant and loan funds, the financing agreement was amended to allow for the additional CFW subprojects.

11. As CFW was a new initiative to RGC, the project necessarily developed procedures to implement the program based on the procedures used by the WFP for its FFW program (and by other organizations for similar types of programs). CFW sub-projects were required to be identified, approved, and monitored by the communities. After conducting capacity-building training workshops on the CFW procedure for relevant stakeholders, the project pilot-tested the scheme to assess the procedures, institutional capacity and efficiency of CFW implementation. As pilot testing was successful, the CFW scheme was expanded to all the target provinces. Based on the lessons learned from the pilot testing, the project prepared detailed '*CFW Operational Guidelines*.' The CFW procedure was approved by RGC. For the CW contracts, to ensure that contractors would employ local labor for manual work, a special clause was included in the bidding documents, which was approved by the RGC and endorsed by ADB.

12. Under the CFW scheme, 495 rural roads and tertiary canal subprojects were implemented, rehabilitating 340.87 km of rural road and 31.87 km of tertiary canals. Canal rehabilitation created wet season irrigation potential of 7,756 ha. The CFW scheme engaged 38,931 beneficiary households (including 8,937 female-headed households) who each earned around \$110.20 working on a CFW subproject. The CFW scheme generated 1,241,664 labor days of employment. Each of the CFW sub-projects had a CFW Project Committee (PC) for daily monitoring and supervision; a total of 2,277 CFW PC members were engaged under the project.

13. Under the CW Contracts, a total of 83 rural roads and tertiary canal subprojects were implemented - rehabilitating 241.37 km of rural road and 44.62 km of tertiary canals. These were found by ADB review missions (e.g., at Mid-term in 2010) to be of satisfactory quality. The CW canal rehabilitation created a wet season irrigation potential of 14,373 ha. The CW contracts engaged 22,255 beneficiary households (including 3,328 female-headed households), mostly for grass planting, and generated 129,320 labor days of employment.

14. In terms of institutional participation in CW activities, Ministry of Rural Development (MRD) were generally more active in submitting proposals initially (perhaps seeing advantage in expanding road coverage, and also being less affected by seasonal factors than with water-related infrastructure) than Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) – whose provincial departments' (PDWRAM) enthusiasm was more variable (PDWRAMs in Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey and Battambang had not submitted any CW proposals - or CFW proposals - by August -2010. This situation was improving by the end of 2010 and onwards (as observed by ADB December 2010 review mission, although the scale of canal rehabilitation interventions remained lower than rural roads ones.

15. Overall physical achievements, and the total number of labor days of employment generated from food- and cash-for-work and civil works activities (at 2,000,699 days), exceeded targets. Details are shown in Table A7.1, below.

⁸ In Kampong Thom 9 subprojects were cancelled when households decided to work for newly-established cassava plantations.

**Table A7.1: Summary of Achievements under CFW Scheme
(Including Civil Works Contracts)**

| Item | Rural Roads | | Canals | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | CFW | Civil work | CFW | Civil work |
| No. of subprojects implemented/completed | 448 | 62 | 47 | 21 |
| No. of HH beneficiary participants engaged (female-headed household) | 35,861 (7,968) | 16,032 (2,759) | 3,070 (969) | 6,223 (569) |
| No. of beneficiary participants engaged (female participants) | 93,821 (43,564) | 16,032 (2,759) | 8,168 (3,586) | 6,223 (569) |
| Kilometers of rural road and tertiary irrigation canal rehabilitated (hectares of irrigation potential created) | 340.87 km | 241.37 km | 31.87 km (7,756 ha for wet season) | 44.62 km (14,373 ha for wet season) |
| No. of labor days generated | 1,096,946 | 114,039 | 144,718 | 15,281 |

3. Output 2: Support the Input Needs of Smallholders and Marginal Farmers

16. In terms of its implementation, this output experienced a major change at the outset. In November 2008, AQIP Seed Company⁹ informed RGC that it was unable to supply seeds for the forthcoming planting season, effectively hampering the seed-fertilizer-extension package anticipated by design under this output. The February 2009 ADB review mission and RGC recognized the obstacles in the domestic availability of good quality seeds, as commercial production of seeds was constrained by the shortage of foundation seeds (a problem with only a medium-term solution). Accordingly, it was accepted that proceeding with the original implementation targets under serious supply and time constraints would be unrealistic. It was agreed in a MOU between ADB and RGC that the maximum quantity of subsidized rice seed provided under the project would be 2,000 tons (and a linked and proportionate volume of fertilizers would be supplied, to the cost of about \$2m) and that this would be implemented on a pilot basis. Given the overall financial scaling back of the output, about \$10.3m was therefore available for reallocation (within the project scope itself – i.e., on outputs 1 and 3 - and/or to other projects); the cost of this revised design of output 2 was now expected to be about \$3.5m. These changes were reflected in the Major Change of Scope of 22 June 2009.

17. Another significant change to the project design vis-à-vis this output occurred about mid-way through implementation. Prior to the Mid-term review mission (December 2010) ADB

⁹ During 2000–2008, AusAID assisted in developing and implementing the Agriculture Quality Improvement Program (AQIP) which developed several seed production centers that were successful in developing high-yielding rice seeds suitable for Cambodia. Subsequently, the AQIP Seed Company was incorporated as a registered commercial entity. This entity was largely owned by the private sector, with some ownership maintained by research institutes. The company had developed a commercially viable business for the production and distribution of high-quality rice seeds. Regional production centers had been established which provided cleaned, tested, and packaged rice seeds to farmers, dealers, government, and nongovernment agencies. Under the project original design, procurement of the rice seeds was to be serviced almost entirely by the AQIP Seed Company following direct contracting procedures, along with provision for direct procurement of rice seeds from local seed producers' associations.

agreed in a minor change of scope¹⁰ to RGC's request to support existing Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries research stations (i.e., Toul Samroang Rice Seed Farm and Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station) in the supply of quality rice and vegetable seeds to smallholders. At the same time, MAFF (through the Directorate General of Agriculture) also intended to contract with Farmer Associations/Farmer Groups to supply seed to meet the original targets. This clearly had the desirable effect of more closely linking the domestic production of improved seeds (including by farmers who would thereby receive and income from sales) with their more widespread use by smallholders. The inclusion of a quality seed production activity within the output 2 scope allowed a new performance target of '1,350 tons of rice seed, and 46 tons of vegetable and other crop seeds are to be produced through Quality Seed Production' to be introduced to the DMF, and also the numbers of farmers to eventually be targeted by seeds supply from research stations and Farmer Associations/farmer Groups and extension services to rise by the end of the project period (to 70,000 households, from 50,000 originally).

18. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

19. **Subsidized Sale of Quality Seed and Fertilizer.** The subsidized sale of quality seed and fertilizer was designed to protect small and marginal farmers from higher prices of production inputs, to promote the use of quality inputs, and to ease pressure on domestic food price inflation. The project carried out the subsidized sale of seed (50% of qualifying farmers' overall seed need - based on individual farm size - was provided free) and fertilizer (sold at a 50% discount, but on credit which was to be collected after the harvest of the rice crop) over 3 seasons (wet and dry seasons of 2009 and wet season of 2010) to small and marginal farmers owning or leasing less than 1 hectare of cultivable land. Subsidized sales were carried out in two target provinces (Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Thom) during the 2009 wet season, four target provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Pursat, and Siem Reap) during 2009 dry season,¹¹ and five target provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Otdar Meanchey, Pursat, and Siem Reap) during the 2010 wet season.¹²

20. The project provided mostly rice seed of non-aromatic, photo-insensitive variety (i.e., IR66 – especially appropriate due to its short duration) and some of an aromatic variety (*Sen Pidor*).¹³ All rice seed was procured directly from AQIP. Instead of providing a fixed quantity of quality seed and fertilizer to all the beneficiary farmer households, the project distributed quality inputs based on farm sizes of the farmer households. This helped not only in expanding the beneficiary farmer household coverage and avoided excess use of chemical fertilizer (damaging the environment) but also prevented the inputs being sold at market (effectively recycling) and ensured efficient and judicious use of available budget. As the beneficiaries were small and marginal farmers owning or leasing less than 1 ha of cultivable land, the project divided them into 4 groups and calculated the rice seed and fertilizer that farmer households under each group would be eligible to receive. Table A7.2, below, summarizes the grouping and the rice seed and fertilizer quantities that the target farmer households under each group received

¹⁰ In the 2nd Amendment to the Financing Agreement

¹¹ The project cancelled the 2009 dry season distribution in Battambang province due to less demand (only 65 beneficiary farmers registered for buying the inputs) and targeted the province for wet season 2010 sale.

¹² See also the description of seeds and fertilizers distribution in response to disasters under output 3, below.

¹³ After 2009 these were discontinued due to excessive attraction of pests and insects.

Table A7.2: Summary of Target Beneficiary Farmer Households Grouping, According to Land Size and Quality Seed and Fertilizer Received

| Cultivable Rice Land (ha) | Quantity of Rice Seed Provided (Kg) | Quantity of Fertilizer Provided (Kg) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | | UREA | DAP |
| 0.1- 0.25 | 25 | 50 | 25 |
| 0.26 – 0.50 | 50 | 75 | 50 |
| 0.51 – 0.75 | 75 | 100 | 75 |
| 0.76 – 1.0 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

21. A total of 1,986 tons of rice seed (192 tons of *Sen Pidor* and 1,794 tons of IR-66) and 7,701 tons of fertilizer (i.e., 4,892 tons of DAP, and 2,809 tons of Urea) were sold to a total of 73,625 target farmer households (including 13,841 female-headed households) over the 3 seasons. The sold inputs were used to cultivate 51,537 hectares of agriculture land. An independent monitor (CEDAC) was recruited to monitor identification and selection of the target group, the subsidized sale of quality seed and fertilizer, and subsequent complaint resolution, if any. In addition to the leaflets on cultivation practices of rice distributed during the subsidized sale, a total of 465 training sessions on improved rice crop production (e.g. land preparation, seed selection, germination, planting, watering, fertilizer/manure application, weeding, integrated pest management, etc.) were provided to 13,672 lead target beneficiary farmers. Overall physical achievements exceeded appraisal estimates; see summary in Table A7.3.

Table A7.3: Seed and Fertilizer Subsidized Sales Summary

| Season | No. of HHs (female-HH) receiving Inputs | Area brought under cultivation (ha) | Inputs Distributed | | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | Rice Seed (ton) | DAP (ton) | UREA (ton) |
| 2009 Wet Season | 17,141 (2,534) | 11,998 | 381.00 | 1,353.00 | 899.00 |
| 2009 Dry Season | 5,629 (1,638) | 3,940 | 158.80 | 378.12 | 204.30 |
| 2010 Wet Season | 50,855 (9,669) | 35,599 | 1,446.00 | 3,161.23 | 1,705.98 |
| Grand Total | 73,625 (13,841) | 51,537 | 1,985.80 | 4,892.35 | 2,809.28 |

22. **Cash Collection and Utilization.** The project entered into an agreement with a micro-finance institution (MFI - Seilanithih Ltd.) to collect debt from beneficiary farmers who received fertilizer distributed over 3 seasons (wet and dry seasons of 2009 and wet season of 2010) on credit. Seilanithih Ltd. Collected these debts till June 2011, and after that, CPMU officials - with the help of PPMU and local authorities - continued the debt collection. The final repayment rate at project closure was 85%. Involvement of the MFI had the benefit that beneficiary farmers were introduced to a microfinance institution with whom they might not have otherwise been familiar, and (likewise) the MFI to its potential clients. The project collected cash of around \$2.01 million from (i) subsidized sales of fertilizer; (ii) sales of remaining old and low quality seed; and (iii) subsidized sale of seeds produced under quality seed production activities. Details are shown in Table A7.4. After endorsement from the RGC and ADB, the project transferred the cash collection to use as a cash reserve fund under the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS).

Table A7.4: Summary of Cash Collection

| Items | Amount (KHR) |
|--|----------------------|
| Subsidized fertilizer sale ¹⁴ | 6,785,204,400 |
| Subsidized seed sale | 929,436,500 |
| Auction of old rice seed stock ¹⁵ | 331,217,300 |
| Total | 8,045,858,200 |

23. **Quality Seed Production.** This activity supported quality seed production at Toul Samroang Rice Seed Farm and Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station through the engagement of farmers' associations and farmers' groups. In the absence of agreed contracting arrangements for seed production having been prepared at appraisal, the project developed a contract document for endorsement by ADB and used it for the engagement of the selected farmers' associations and farmers' groups.¹⁶ Through the engagement of 8 farmers' association (for rice seed), 9 farmers' groups (for vegetable and other crops seed) and 2 Research Stations (Toul Samroang and Kbal Koh) the project produced 1,350 tons of rice seed and 46.378 tons of vegetable and other crops seed. This amount exceeded the DMF targets for the activity introduced at the minor change of scope in 2010. Quality seeds were either sold at an affordable price or given free to vulnerable poor households affected by disasters.

24. As some the project grant was unused at the time of the project closure in 2012, the remaining funds were applied to quality seeds production throughout the additional financing period (separately from the quality seeds production using the GASFP funds). This seed was produced for the national seed reserve held under the CFRS. The totals of all quality seeds so produced (for farmers and for the seed reserve) using the original the project grant finance are summarized in Table A7.5.

Table A7.5: Summary of Quality Seed Production Using the Project Grant Funds

| | Items | Total Target (tons) | Actual Contract Awarded (tons) | Volume produced (tons) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Rice Seed | 3190.00 | 3,190.00 | 3200.00 |
| 1 | IR-66 | 2,546.00 | 2,546.00 | 2,556.00 |
| 2 | Chulsa | 644.00 | 644.00 | 644.00 |
| | Vegetable and Other Crop Seed | 58.878 | 58.782 | 59.192 |
| 1 | Egg Plant | 0.540 | 0.490 | 0.490 |
| 2 | Tomato TMK1 | 0.360 | 0.360 | 0.360 |
| 3 | String Bean | 10.380 | 10.380 | 10.790 |
| 4 | Amaranthus | 0.340 | 0.340 | 0.340 |
| 5 | Sweet Corn | 4.350 | 4.350 | 4.350 |
| 6 | Glutinous Corn | 42.640 | 42.640 | 42.640 |
| 7 | Wax Gourd | 0.008 | 0.008 | 0.008 |
| 8 | Cucumber | 0.180 | 0.134 | 0.134 |
| 9 | Pumpkin | 0.080 | 0.080 | 0.080 |

¹⁴ The amount excludes costs related to MFI and other operational costs.

¹⁵ The documents developed and used by the project for the Auction of Old Rice Seed Stock is included in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for CFRS.

¹⁶ The contract document developed and used by the project for the engagement of the FAs/FGs is included in the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS) and is also followed for quality seed production for the seed reserve if produced through FAs/FGs.

25. Under the project, facilities at the Toul Samroang Rice Seed Farm were improved - with the renovation of storage house, canal and drainage channel rehabilitation, construction of head regulator, water gates and culverts, the construction of a dryer, procurement of other equipment (drum seeder, moisture meters, etc). Similarly, at Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station, the project improved the facilities - with the construction of new storage house with cool rooms, the renovation of laboratory room, construction of seed shop, rehabilitation of ponds, water pump, etc. Contracting seed production through the farmers' associations and farmers' groups and providing training support to these groups through the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA - who oversaw seed production), not only benefitted the farmers themselves who produced the seed, but also improved farmers' ability to produce quality seed again in the future.

4. **Output 3: An Operational National Food Security Response System and Project Management.**

26. Implementation of this output was characterized by two different types of activities being undertaken; the first were those (i.e., the establishment of independent monitoring systems and the strengthening of RGC agencies) which were largely internal to the project itself and were dependent on the use of very local resources, the second (i.e., the development of a national system of emergency food reserve and rapid response) being a national, long-term applicable exercise drawing upon international experiences and requiring international consulting resources.

27. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

28. **Establishment of an independent monitoring system.** The project developed and employed targeting approaches and specific criteria for identifying and targeting beneficiaries among the ID poor 1 and 2 or the commune poverty list by the provincial authorities for each project activity to ensure vulnerable households were prioritized, reached, and benefited from all the activities. Based on the selection criteria, initial beneficiary identification was done (i) by the village heads with commune councils for free rice distribution, (ii) by the project committees in collaboration with commune councils through open village meetings (OVMs) for CFW and FFW; by the village heads with commune councils through OVMs for seeds and fertilizer distribution; and (iii) by Local Management Committee (consisting of teachers, village heads, and commune councils) for school scholarships. After the identification/OVMs for food/quality inputs distribution, hotlines both at the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) and CARM and a list of selected beneficiaries were provided at the commune council bulletin boards for complaints (if any). Identified beneficiary lists were endorsed by the implementing agencies at the national and provincial level and by the CPMU at the EA. Independent monitors (NGOs) were engaged to oversee monitoring of beneficiary identification, distribution and complaint resolution process of food and quality inputs distribution activities. This three-tier approach in beneficiary targeting was effective in increasing transparency and engendering trust between the grassroots level and RGC. For the CFW scheme, detailed implementation procedures and guidelines were developed and used in implementation. Following these guidelines, project committees for each CFW sub-project¹⁷ were formed for selection of target groups, allocation of work, daily

¹⁷ According to the CFW guidelines, "a Project Committee (PC) must be formed for each project before its implementation comprising of 3-7 members, including a Chairperson. Members of the PC should be elected through public assembly by project participants. The PC should include teachers, elderly persons, Village Development Committee member (s), member (s) of other grassroots level organizations existing in the village, village doctors, village level agriculture/veterinary workers, etc., not only to give it a wider recognition but also to form a

monitoring and supervision, assistance in measurement of work done, and distribution of cash to the participants. Independent engineers were engaged to check and measure the work done and the degree of capacity building of concerned stakeholders. Payments to beneficiary participants were made in the presence of different stakeholders to avoid any collusion and to minimize fiduciary risk.

29. **Development of a System of Emergency Food Reserve and Rapid Response.** The project (through the employment of Agrifood Consulting International) developed recommendations for the establishment of national food reserve system for emergency response through 18 months of research, study tours to other countries (Bangladesh and Vietnam), and through several consultation and deliberation meetings with concerned stakeholders. The recommendations for the establishment of an 'Emergency Response Food Reserve System' (ERFRS) were accepted by the National Food Security Task Force (NFSTF) in June 2011, and by the Prime Minister in July 2011. ADB review mission in December 2011 also regarded the proposals as 'practical and feasible'.

30. Following this acceptance, the project began establishment and operationalization of the ER-FRS - subsequently to be re-named the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS). The project was tasked with the preparation and arrangements for promulgation of a sub-decree, development of necessary agreements with the private sector (through consultative meetings and workshops), development of standard operating procedures, and the production of quality rice and vegetable seeds to contribute to the seed reserve. The project conducted several technical committee meetings, consultations, and deliberations with relevant stakeholders, and subsequently arranged for several senior RGC officials' meetings for finalizing the draft sub-decree for the establishment of CFRS. The sub-decree was approved by the RGC (signed by the Prime Minister) in September 2012.^{18 19}

31. The project transferred all the resources generated by the project for the CFRS to the CFRS Committee after the Committee was formed, its Secretariat had been established, and the Committee had started functioning as per the sub-decree (and the SOP for CFRS had been

multidisciplinary team. Inclusion of 30% women members in the PC is a must, while inclusion of 50% women member in each PC is recommended."

¹⁸ According to the sub-decree, CFRS includes (i) cash reserves and physical stock with participation of both public and private warehouses; (ii) out of an initial total of 16,000 tons of rice stock, 6,000 tons cash equivalent kept in an Escrow Account for Cash Food Reserve Fund under the control of MEF and 10,000 tons in physical stock, of which 7,000 tons is kept under the direct management of Green Trade and 3,000 tons under collaborative management of contracted private warehouses; (iii) out of an initial total of 3,000 tons of rice seed and 50 tons of vegetable and other crops seed stock, 1,000 tons of rice seed and 25 tons of vegetable and other crops seed cash equivalent kept in the Escrow Account under the control of the MEF, and 2,000 tons of rice seed and 25 tons of vegetable and other crops seed in physical stock kept under the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) either under direct management or through farms, stations, private companies and farmer communities that produce rice, vegetable and other crops seed; and (iv) NCDM as the authority of issuing releasing order of food and seed stocks from the CFRS warehouses for distribution to disaster affected people if emergency rice need is less than 1,000 ton, rice seed need is in between 30-100 tons, and vegetable and other crops seed need is in between 1- 10 tons. Release of food and seed stocks more than the above quantities needs endorsement and approval from the Prime Minister.

¹⁹ Following the approval of the sub-decree, the project – using grant funds in the AF period - thereafter helped the RGC to draft several legal documents, including (i) a *Decision* for the appointment of the CFRS Committee members approved by the Prime Minister (February 2013); and (ii) two *Prakas* for the establishment of the Secretariat of the CFRS Committee and on the appointment of the members to the CFRS secretariat approved by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance (June 2013). The project drafted SOP for CFRS based on the implementation experiences and lessons learned from various disaster responses carried out under the project, utilizing experiences of other countries, and based on the sub-decree for the establishment of CFRS itself. The project carried out several consultation meetings with the relevant stakeholders on the draft SOP before finalizing it. The SOP was finalized, approved by the RGC (CFRS Committee), and published in May 2015.

endorsed by RGC). These resources were: cash collected from sales of fertilizer, the sale of remaining old and low-quality seed, and the subsidized sale of seeds produced under quality seed production (amounting to around \$ 2.01m). The cash was transferred to the Escrow Account for Cash Food Reserve Fund set up under the CFRS as per the Sub-Decree. In addition, a total of 1,976 tons of quality rice seeds and 15.55 tons of vegetable and other quality crop seeds were transferred to the seed reserve stock set up under the CFRS as per the Sub-Decree.²⁰

32. During the implementation of the project, several natural disasters affected Cambodia - mainly in the project provinces. The project implemented disaster response and rehabilitation as follows: (i) 548.83 tons of IR 66 rice seed was distributed for free to 54,695 Ketsana Typhoon-affected farmers (including 12,210 female-headed households) from 62 communes in Kampong Thom in 2009, (ii) 12.51 tons of IR 66 rice seed was distributed for free to 622 flood-affected farmers from 32 villages in Banteay Meanchey in 2010, (iii) subsidized sale of quality rice, vegetable and other crops seed was carried out to beneficiary farmers before and after floods nationally 2011. A total of 23,556 small holder farmers (including 4,558 female-headed households) from 161 target and non-target communes were sold a total of 749.05 tons of IR 66 rice seeds and 7.77 tons of vegetable and other crop seeds, and (iv) 35.58 tons of vegetable and other crops seed was distributed for free to 51,536 drought-affected households from 108 communes in Pursat, Battambang, Otdar Meanchey, Siem Reap and Svay Rieng in 2012.

33. **Strengthening Capacity of Executing Agency (EA) and Implementing Agencies (IAs).** Project management was provided through a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU), and Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) were established in all seven target provinces. The National Food Security Task Force (NFSTF) provided policy guidance to the CPMU on project implementation. Technical Support Units (TSUs) were established within the implementing agencies, while Provincial Technical Support Units (PTSU) of ministries were established in seven target provinces to assist the project on relevant aspects of implementation.

34. The project provided on-the-job training on a regular basis. Specific training workshops were conducted on (i) internal controls for financial management, and (ii) procurement of works and goods (following the Standard Operating Procedures and community participation in procurement in the Cash-For-Work scheme). The project prepared and adopted procedures and guidelines for Cash-For-Work (CFW) and seed and fertilizer distribution. (The procedure for CFW was also approved by RGC), and conducted several workshops to disseminate the implementation procedures and guidelines for CFW, seeds' and fertilizers' distribution, school scholarships, emergency rice reserve, etc. It carried out strengthening of the food security and nutrition (FSN) and disaster information management system, and capacity-building of the institutions responsible for disaster response. the project also coordinated with various stakeholders to develop early versions of the Cambodia Food Security and Nutrition Quarterly Bulletin.

²⁰ Quality rice seeds of 1,976 tons included 126 tons remaining from the first phase production, 1,400 tons of rice seed produced in the second Phase for the CFRS, and 450 tons of rice seed produced in the third Phase for the CFRS. Quality vegetable and other crops seed of 15.552 tons include 12.814 tons produced for CFRS in the second phase and 2.738 tons borrowed from the additional financing and later reconciled.

SUMMARY OF OUTPUTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS (ADDITIONAL FINANCING)

1. Introduction

1. The additional financing scope was comprised of 4 outputs:
 - i. **Output 1** was designed to address the needs of food insecure households, characterized by their inability not only to produce and supply sufficient food but also by an inability to buy or obtain sufficient food. Essentially, they were constrained by limited access to productive assets. The design of the output was predicated on there being a synergy between increased food diversification, nutrition, sanitation and health. The activities included under this output were (i) a cash for work scheme (including civil works contract), and (ii) nutrition and health training.
 - ii. **Output 2** was designed to address the situation of smallholders who were often not aware of the potential benefits of improved agriculture inputs, had little or no technical information about their use, were often supplied with degraded or diluted or out-of-date products, and had no legal recourse in the case of disputes with suppliers (who themselves are often ignorant of their own products' quality and use). The activities included under the output were (a) quality seed production, (b) quality seed and fertilizer distribution, (c) diversified livelihood (livestock and aquaculture) promotion, and (d) emergency preparedness and mitigation in agriculture.
 - iii. **Output 3** involved mainstreaming food security concepts in planning and implementation at the national and provincial levels. In the face of growing global climate change and rising food prices, poor and food insecure households were expected to become more exposed to shocks and stresses in future, leading to depletion of their productive assets, increased indebtedness, and reduced investment in health and education. The activities included under the output were (a) improving the Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation system, and (b) improving institutional coordination at the national and provincial levels supporting food security.
 - iv. **Output 4** provided additional and more sustained capacity building and training - particularly on-the-job training that was needed to ensure efficient and effective provision and delivery of the activities, and to implement on time and within budget.
2. Early In 2013, it was realized – following project Inception meetings throughout the project provinces - that the numbers of ID poor (1 and 2) exceeded the 40,000 targeted beneficiary households (for nutrition and health training under output 1 and adoption of high-yielding technologies and inputs under output 2) and were in fact 55,323 households in total. Table A8.1, below, summarizes the numbers of households by their ID poverty status and by gender.

Table A8.1: Overview of Beneficiary Household Coverage

| Poverty Level | Households | Percent | Number of female headed households | Percent |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Poor 1 | 24,148 | 43.6 | 9,048 | 16.3 |
| Poor 2 | 27,314 | 49.4 | 8,297 | 15.0 |
| Total | 51,462 | 93.0 | 17,345 | 31.3 |
| Household without ID Card | 3,861 | 7.0 | 1,458 | 2.6 |
| Grand Total | 55,323 | 100.0 | 18,803 | 34.0 |

2. Output 1: Increased Availability to and Awareness of Nutritious Food and Hygiene among the Food-insecure Households.

3. Despite an overall initial project implementation delay (due to a 4-month gap between CPMU receipt of funds and project effectiveness), progress under this output was largely on-track by late-2013, with 250 Cash-for-Work (CFW) subprojects completed or underway (3 were cancelled) and 34 Civil Works (CW) contracts approved and bids prepared. ADB agreed to the reallocation of \$1.25m of the remaining unutilized balance to finance some of the remaining CFW and CW proposals. By late-2014 the CFW activities had been completed (including cash payments to beneficiaries), and the originally-expected volume of CW likewise completed. However, 12 CW contracts to laterite roads used cash collected from seed and fertilizer sales and their defect liability periods were going to extend beyond then-expected project life (i.e., June 2015). Minor damage to/erosions at the sides of roads and canals were noted by the ADB review mission of September 2015.

4. The nutrition and health training got off to a slow start; PLAN International and its partner local NGOs¹ implementing the activities were unfamiliar with RGC and ADB procedures and formats and needed further time to develop measures to ensure the sustainability of interventions. In late-2014, the health and nutrition/hygiene training had progressed well, although gardening and cooking demonstrations had been slow to progress – apparently in the face of beneficiary disinterest. The PLAN International contract was extended (no-cost basis) to March 2015 to allow more time for completion of its activities, together with follow-up monitoring to promote likely sustainability. The nutrition and sanitation activities were completed by the time of the ADB April 2015 review mission, although final coverage was less than had been planned.

5. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

6. **Cash for Work Scheme (including civil works contracts).** The Cash for Work (CFW) schemes - including civil work (CW) contracts - were designed to rehabilitate rural roads and tertiary canals to support: (i) better and more efficient linking of farms to markets, villages to public services, etc.; (ii) more irrigated land - contributing significantly to agriculture productivity; (iii) creation of employment opportunities for food insecure households (thereby enabling them with the resulting purchasing power to buy their own food and other essentials). The CFW sub-projects were mostly manual labor-based rehabilitation of rural roads and tertiary canals, whereas the civil works (CW) contracts were largely machinery-based rehabilitation.

7. Under the CFW scheme, a total of 449 rural roads and tertiary canals were rehabilitated – covering around 291 km of rural road and 28.8 km of tertiary canal. The canal rehabilitation created or repaired an irrigation potential of 3,294 ha for wet season cropping and 426 ha for dry seasons cropping. The CFW scheme engaged some 29,563 beneficiary households (including 9,401 female-headed households) who earned around \$124.38/household through CFW sub-projects. The CFW scheme generated 1,212,568 labor days of employment.

8. Under the Civil Works contracts, a total of 51 rural roads and tertiary canals were rehabilitated - covering 122 km of rural road and 30 km of tertiary canal. The CW canal

¹ Eight local NGOs: Farmer Livelihood Development, Partnership for Development in Kampuchea, Sovan Phoum, Human Resource & Rural Economic Development Organisation, Santi Sena, Srer Khmer, Nak Akhivath Sahakum, and Ponleu Kumar

rehabilitation created or repaired an irrigation potential of 7,684 ha wet season cropping and 1,234 ha for dry season cropping. The CW contracts engaged 4,361 beneficiary households (including 1,173 female-headed households) mostly for grass planting and generated around 81,973 labor days of employment. The spreading of laterite on the completed CFW roads and CW canals in target provinces were initiated to strengthen them and prolong their longevity and quality. Under the initiatives, a total of 119 CFW roads (133.82km) and 2 CW canal embankments (7.9 km) were spread with laterite.

9. In addition to the physical works, the additional financing organized, conducted and completed capacity-building training for 9 water users' groups (WUGs, with a participation of 1,136 farmers - including 554 female farmers), and established them as farmer water users' communities (FWUCs).

10. A summary of achievements under the CFW Scheme (including Civil Works contracts) is reflected in Tables A8.2 and A8.3. Table A8.2 summarizes total numbers of subprojects, labor days, participants, physical quantities, etc., by type of physical infrastructure, while Table A8.3 shows the implementation of the CFW and CW activities by source of funding. In this regard, it may be noted that, as well as the additional financing grant itself, the project collected cash of around \$3.24 million from the subsidized sale of inputs and from the sale of remaining old and low-quality seed and fertilizers. After endorsement from RGC and ADB, the project utilized the cash collection for (i) implementation of new CFW/CW sub-projects, and (ii) laterite surfacing of the completed CFW road and CW canal sub-projects (as well as on other project activities).²

² See also 'Cash Collection and Utilization' discussion under Output 2, below.

**Table A8.2: Summary of Achievements under CFW Scheme
(Including Civil Works Contracts)**

| Item | Rural Road | | Canals | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | CFW | Civil work | CFW | Civil work |
| No. of subprojects implemented /completed | 393 | 31 | 56 | 20 |
| No. of HH beneficiary participants engaged (female-headed household) | 26,807 (8,686) | 3,457 (898) | 2,756 (715) | 904 (275) |
| No. of beneficiary participants engaged (female participants) | 65,060 (32,576) | 8,879 (4,511) | 6,200 (2,976) | 1,297 (627) |
| Kilometers of rural road and tertiary irrigation canal rehabilitated (hectares of irrigation potential created) | 291.10 km | 122.081 km | 28.804 km (3,294 ha for wet and 426 ha for dry seasons) | 30.065 km (7,684 ha for wet and 1,234 ha for dry seasons) |
| No. of labor days generated | 1,032,432 | 61,535 | 180,136 | 20,438 |
| Kilometers of rural road and tertiary irrigation canal spread with laterite | 133.82km | - | - | 7.9 km |
| No. of farmer water users' communities (FWUCs) established | - | - | - | 9 |
| Results against Targets | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,294,541 labor days exchanged for cash (129.45% of the target); • 413.18 km of rural roads rehabilitated (137.73% of the target); total road rehabilitation includes 255.9 km of all-weather roads and 157.28km of seasonal roads; • 1,660 ha of irrigated area during dry season created (332% of the target); • 33.8% female representation in project committees (539 out of a total of 1,594 members). (More than the target set - at 30%); and • 35,552 female participants out of a total of 71,260 participants (49.89%) in CFW subprojects. (More than the target set - at 20,000 female beneficiaries). | | | | |

Table A8.3: Summary of CFW and CW Implementation by Funding Source

| | The Additional Financing Grant | | Cash Collection | |
|--|---|---|---|------------|
| | CFW | Civil work | CFW | Civil work |
| No. of subprojects implemented/completed (road) | 339 | 28 | 54 | 3 |
| No. of subprojects implemented/completed (canal) | 43 | 19 | 13 | 1 |
| No. of HH beneficiary participants engaged (female headed household) | 24,978 (7,957) | 3,997 (1,025) | 4,585 (1,444) | 364 (148) |
| No. of beneficiary participants engaged (female participants) | 60,072 (30,099) | 9,535 (4,785) | 11,188 (5,453) | 641 (353) |
| Kilometers of rural road rehabilitated | 245.41 km | 120.081 km | 45.69km | 7.185km* |
| Kilometers of tertiary irrigation canal rehabilitated (hectares of irrigation potential created) | 24.68km (2,706 ha for wet and 384 ha for dry seasons) | 30.065 km (7,684 ha for wet and 1,234 ha for dry seasons) | 4.124 km (588 ha for wet and 42 ha for dry seasons) | 0.3km** |
| No. of Labor days generated | 1,015,738 | 73,363 | 196,830 | 8,610 |
| Kilometers of rural road and tertiary irrigation canal spread with laterite (laterite surfacing) | 63.59km | 7.9km | 70.23 km | - |
| No. of farmer water users' communities (FWUCs) established | - | 9 | - | - |

*5.185km out of 7.185km is rehabilitation of earlier rehabilitated road due to flood damage and to increase height. To avoid double counting, it is not included in to the calculation of total length of road rehabilitated under the project (2km is new rehabilitation only)

**Rehabilitation of earlier rehabilitated canal due to flood damage and to increase height. To avoid double counting, this is not included in calculation of total length of canal rehabilitated

11. **Nutrition and Health.** The improvement in nutrition and health among the food insecure households was designed to be achieved through (i) food use, nutrition and basic healthcare training to women and children; (ii) home gardening training to individual poor, self-help groups (SHGs) and farmer organizations (FOs); and (iii) hygiene and sanitation training and inputs.

12. Under the **food use, nutrition and basic health care training**, a total of 6,986 awareness-raising food-cooking demonstrations were conducted across the target provinces, and 535 awareness-raising events were organized - focusing on health education about locally available food, different food groups, nutritious recipes, and feeding practices. Some 2,144 general health education events were organized, and 4,256 health center monitoring and follow-up activities among women and children were conducted by Health Centre staff. A total of 1,083 Village Health Support Group (VHSGs) -one VHSG per village- were supported in building

capacity on general health education. Also, a total of 1,083 community campaigns on micronutrient deficiency were organized covering all target villages.

13. Under the **home gardening training** to individual poor, SHGs and farmer organizations, a total of 1,083 village-based demonstration plots were identified and established, and 1,700 training sessions (e.g. on land preparation, seed selection, germination, planting, watering, fertilizer/manure application, weeding, integrated pest management, post-harvesting management, storage, etc.) were provided. Home gardening input distribution was completed for 4,221 households, and 3,863 follow-up support visits were provided to beneficiaries after the distribution of the vegetable seeds. Also, 808 field days were organized for home gardening. The required vegetable and other crop seeds as home gardening inputs were met through the quality seed production activity of the project (under Output 2).

14. Under the **hygiene and sanitation training and inputs**, a total of 4,945 awareness-raising activities on hygiene and sanitation (e.g. excreta disposal, hand-washing practices, drinking water safety - purification, storage, and conservation, prevention and management of diarrhea, etc.) were organized. Provision of sanitation incentives were distributed to 22,132 beneficiary households. The sanitation incentives were provided on condition that the beneficiary household participated in training and made sustainable changes for good hygiene and sanitation within the household. A few households failed to do this, and accordingly did not receive the incentive. A total of 1,083 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) community mobilization and awareness-raising activities were carried out.).

15. A summary of training and inputs under nutrition and health activities is shown in Table A8.4.

Table A8.4: Training and Inputs Delivered under Nutrition and Health

| Training Activity | Participants |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Cooking demonstrations | 63,185 |
| Sanitation awareness raising | 55,244 |
| Basic health care | 32,218 |
| Nutrition awareness campaigns | 42,934 |
| Hand-washing campaigns | 36,276 |
| | |
| Inputs | Beneficiary Households |
| Sanitation incentives | 22,132 |
| Vegetable seeds | 4,221 |
| Results against Targets | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% of target beneficiary households (33,339 out of 55,323 HHs) received training and provisions on home gardening, nutrition and basic health, hygiene and sanitation. This exceeded the target set - at 20,000 households. | |

3. Output 2: Increased Access to Improved Agricultural Inputs and Technologies among Food-insecure Farmers and Women.

16. Implementation of the quality seeds and fertilizer sales for the 2013 wet and dry seasons was completed, but affected by the national election that took place in July 2013 and by severe flooding experienced from late September 2013 to early November 2013 – with the result that some of the beneficiaries who originally signed up for the purchase of subsidized seed decided to not participate in that year.

17. The targeted amount of improved rice seeds to be produced by Farmers' Associations (FAs) and Toul Samroang Research Station was also compromised by flooding in 2013 (with 110 ha of crop damaged); ADB later agreed (February 2014) the project would bear the inputs costs associated with this.

18. The livelihoods training provided by PLAN International and local NGOs initially suffered from the same issues as the nutrition and health training (output 1) – including with the need to redirect some of the proposed activities toward what ID poor households could reasonably adopt (e.g., proposed bio-digesters were not likely to be widely affordable). By late-2014, although demonstration plots and training of trainers was on-track, procurement and distribution of fish and livestock inputs was significantly delayed (and extension of the PLAN contract essential to complete activities). These activities were completed by end of March 2015. The emergency preparedness and response in agriculture was about 50% implemented (by GDA, MAFF) at this point, and reached 90% by August 2015. It was also recognised that reorientation of the pro-poor, pro-women, and pro-environment activities towards being implemented at village level (1083 villages) rather than commune level (100 communes) would increase synergy between output 1 and output 2 (being the same target villages).

19. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

20. **Subsidized Sales of Quality Seed and Fertilizer.** The sale of quality seed and fertilizer at affordable prices was designed to promote the use of quality seeds (rice, vegetable and other crops) and fertilizers to enable reliable increase in yields. The project carried out the subsidized sale of seed and fertilizers over 4 seasons (i.e., wet and dry seasons of 2013 and 2014) to ID poor/small farmers owning or leasing less than 1 ha of cultivable land.³ The project sold rice seed of non-aromatic photo insensitive varieties (IR66 and *Chulsa*) in 2013 while mostly aromatic varieties (*Pka Rumduol* and *Saen Krob*) were sold in 2014. The required non-aromatic rice seeds were mostly produced through the quality seed production activity, whereas the aromatic rice seeds were procured from the AQIP commercial seed company. All the required vegetable and other crops' seed needed (i.e., eggplant, tomato, string bean, amaranthus, sweet corn, glutinous corn, cucumber and pumpkin) were met through the quality seed production activity.

21. The additional financing followed the same principle as it adopted under the project i.e., not only identifying beneficiaries *per se* but also determining the quantity of seed and fertilizer each beneficiary farmer household would be eligible to receive. Therefore, instead of providing a fixed quantity of quality seed and fertilizer to all the beneficiary farmer households, the project distributed quality inputs based on farm sizes of the farmer households. This helped not only in expanding the beneficiary farmer coverage and avoided excess use of chemical fertilizer (damaging the environment) but also prevented the inputs being sold at market (i.e., effectively only recycling project-supplied inputs). As beneficiaries were small and marginal farmers owning or leasing less than 1 ha of cultivable land, the project divided them into 4 groups and calculated

³ Prior to the seed and fertilizers distribution, the CPMU conducted Provincial seminar/meeting in each of the target provinces to train local authorities on (i) identification of beneficiary households eligible to get seed and fertilizer, (ii) assessment of demand, and (iii) conduct of open village meeting (OVM) to validate eligible beneficiary households and demands. GDA and the province and district extension officers provided TOT training to the beneficiary farmers. CEDAC was engaged to observe the distribution and facilitate the complaint resolution process at each sale.

the rice seed and fertilizer that farmer households under each group would be eligible to receive. Table A8.5, below, summarizes the grouping and the rice seed and fertilizer quantities that the target farmer households under each group received. For vegetable and other crops seed, however, each target farmer household was eligible to buy up to 2 vegetable seed bags of each of the 8 types of varieties.

Table A8.5: Summary of Target Beneficiary Farmer Households Grouping, According to Land Size and Quality Seed and Fertilizer Received

| Cultivable Rice Land (ha) | Quantity of Rice Seed Provided (Kg) | Quantity of Fertilizer Provided (Kg) | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| | | UREA | DAP |
| 0.1- 0.25 | 25 | 50 | 25 |
| 0.26 – 0.50 | 50 | 75 | 50 |
| 0.51 – 0.75 | 75 | 100 | 75 |
| 0.76 – 1.0 | 100 | 150 | 100 |

22. A total of 2,833 tons of rice seed (i.e., 1,522 tons of non-aromatic and 1,311 tons of aromatic seed), 13 tons of vegetables and other crops seed, and 6,982 tons of fertilizer (i.e., 2,756 tons of DAP and 4,226 tons of urea) were sold to a total of 45,149 target farmer households (including 13,842 female-headed households) over 4 seasons (wet and dry seasons of 2013 and 2014). Details are summarized in Table A8.6, over. The total number of female farmers including from non-female headed households who participated in the subsidized sales of quality seeds and fertilizers were 23,988. The sold inputs were used to cultivate around 31,326 hectares of agriculture land. An independent monitor (the NGO CEDAC) recruited to oversee monitoring of subsidized sale of quality seed and fertilizer, and subsequent complaint resolution (if any) observed all the four subsidized sales.

23. In addition to the leaflets and handbooks on cultivation practices of rice, vegetable and other crops distributed during the subsidized sales, a total of 184 training sessions on improved rice and vegetable crop production (e.g. on land preparation, seed selection, germination, planting, watering, fertilizer/manure application, weeding, integrated pest management, etc.) were provided to 5,453 lead target beneficiary farmers including 3,311 female farmers prior to the sales of subsidized rice seeds and fertilizer. Similarly, 92 training sessions on post-harvest technology were provided to 2,411 lead target beneficiary farmers - including 1,426 female farmers. Also, a total of 101 field demonstrations (55 variety demonstration trials and 46 technology demonstration trials) were carried out to demonstrate the improved cultivation practices and varietal characters to beneficiary farmers.

Table A8.6: Seed and Fertilizer Subsidized Sales Summary

| Season | No. of HHs (female-head HH) receiving Inputs | No. of women farmers (including Non-female HH heads receiving Inputs) | Area brought under cultivation (ha) | Inputs Distributed | | | |
|-----------------|--|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|
| | | | | Rice Seed (ton) | DAP (ton) | UREA (ton) | Vegetable Seed (ton) |
| 2013 Wet Season | 15,580 (4,582) | 8,582 | 11,547 | 781.18 | 784.90 | 1,223.50 | 6.76 |
| 2013 Dry Season | 7,437 (2,228) | 4,229 | 5,035 | 508.18 | 505.85 | 766.03 | 2.22 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2014 Wet Season | 16,367 (5,352) | 9,497 | 10,035 | 960.65 | 988.30 | 1,517.55 | 3.79 |
| 2014 Dry Season | 5,765 (1,680) | 1,680 | 4,709 | 477.78 | 477.23 | 718.50 | 0.51 |
| Grand Total | 45,149 (13,842) | 23,988 | 31,326 | 2,832.88 | 2,756.28 | 4,225.56 | 13.28 |

24. **Quality Seed Production.** The activity was designed to support quality seed production at Toul Samroang Rice Seed Farm and the Kbal Koh Vegetable Research Station through the engagement of Farmers Associations/Farmers Groups (FAs/FGs). The produced quality seeds were to be sold to target beneficiary households at an affordable price to promote the use of quality inputs, in turn to promote reliable increases in yields. The project - through the engagement of 6 FAs (for rice seed), 9 FGs (for vegetable and other crops seed) and the 2 Research Stations (i.e., Toul Samroang and Kbal Koh) - produced 1,328 tons of IR 66 and *Chulsa* rice seed (non-aromatic varieties), and 29.7 tons of vegetable and other crops seed. It produced more quality rice seeds (1,328 tons) than the target (1,250 tons) - as the demand for quality rice seed among small farmers was high. However, for the vegetable and other crops seed, although the project produced more (i.e., 29.7 tons) output than the actual contract quantity (i.e., 28.4 tons), it decided to put a moratorium on production of more vegetable seeds to meet the target (50 tons) until all the produced seeds had been sold to beneficiary households). A summary of quality seed production is reflected in Table A8.7.

Table A8.7: Summary of Quality Seed Production

| | Items | Total Target (tons) | Actual Contract Awarded (tons) | Volume produced (tons) |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| | Rice Seed | 1250.00 | 1,635.575 | 1328.00 |
| 1 | IR-66 | 850.00 | 1235.575 | 928.00 |
| 2 | Chulsa | 400.00 | 400.00 | 400.00 |
| | Vegetable and Other Crop Seed | 50.000 | 28.415 | 29.697 |
| 1 | Egg Plant | 0.800 | 0.858 | 0.878 |
| 2 | Tomato TMK1 | 0.480 | 0.782 | 0.782 |
| 3 | String Bean | 13.600 | 6.848 | 8.200 |
| 4 | Amaranthus | 1.500 | 0.412 | 0.472 |
| 5 | Sweet Corn | 3.320 | 3.685 | 4.785 |
| 6 | Glutinous Corn | 28.000 | 11.340 | 11.740 |
| 7 | Cucumber | 0.800 | 1.466 | 1.632 |
| 8 | Pumpkin | 1.500 | 3.024 | 1.208 |
| Results against Targets | | | | |
| A combined total of 1,357.697 tons of quality seeds including 1,328 tons of rice seed and 29.697 tons of vegetable and other crops seed produced. This was more than the combined target set - at 1,300 tons of quality seeds including, 1,250 tons of rice seed and 50 tons of vegetable and other crops seed. | | | | |

25. The additional financing improved the facilities at the two research stations with the purchase of seed processing equipment, seed testing facilities (including setting up of seed laboratory, equipment to facilitate cultivation, etc.), as well as the construction of cool rooms and storage houses. Importantly, a main canal for Toul Samroang Rice Seed Farm was constructed,

thereby providing year-round access to water and enabling the farm to produce three rice crops per year (or some 9,000 tons of paddy).

26. **Diversified Livelihoods Training.** The diversified livelihoods activities were designed to expand on-farm activities to include livestock and aquaculture to diversify agricultural production, increase income sources, reduce dependency on natural resources, and diversify consumption bases. Collectively, these would lead to improved nutrients intake by mothers and children. A total of 16,456 households received pig input packages (1 piglet per family) while 5,670 households received poultry input packages (1 rooster and 5 hens per family), and 2,437 households received aquaculture input packages (i.e., a fishing net or 500 fingerlings). A total of 269 pig and poultry demonstration farms and 269 aquaculture demonstration farms were identified and established, and 269 field days organized for livelihood diversification activities. Around 11,631 households were trained on pig raising while 10,738 households trained on poultry raising, and 5,032 households trained on aquaculture.

27. **Emergency Preparedness and Mitigation in Agriculture.** This activity was designed to promote disaster preparedness and mitigation in agriculture. It was to achieve this through (i) training in pro-poor, pro-women and pro-environment technology, (ii) formation and strengthening of SHGs, and their capacity building, and eventual the transformation of SHGs to become Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs)⁴, and (ii) implementation of community projects.

28. Under the **pro-poor, pro-women and pro-environment** technology activities, the project implemented training for the trainers (TOT) and conducted training to beneficiaries on (i) preparation of liquid compost, (ii) preparation of botanical pesticide, (iii) construction of compost shelters, (iv) mushroom production, and (v) through Farmer Technical Congresses. A total of 781 training sessions were conducted - with a participation of 123,923 beneficiaries (including 73,734 female beneficiaries). The project also provided technical handouts/books during these trainings.

29. In addition, a total of 511 awareness-raising events on climate change adaptation and mitigation were provided to 9,468 target beneficiaries (including 5,720 female beneficiaries), while 100 training sessions were conducted for Commune Committee for Disaster Management on hazard, vulnerability, and capacity assessment in disaster risk management (DRM). One hundred disaster preparedness and response plans were developed. Also, 20 on-farm rice variety trials were conducted to test the agro-ecological suitability of 5 new lines of Cambodia specific rice varieties before their release for cultivation. A summary of these activities is shown in Table A8.8.

Table A8.8: Pro-poor, Pro-women and Pro-Environment Technology Summary

| Items | No. of Events | Participants | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | | Total | Female | Male |
| Training on preparation of liquid compost and botanical pesticide | 92 | 2,520 | 1,619 | 901 |
| Training and demonstration on mushroom production | 161 | 5,837 | 3,127 | 2,710 |
| Training and demonstration on Compost making | 155 | 4,855 | 2,867 | 1,988 |

⁴ This activity was originally to transform SHGs to Farmer Organizations (FOs). Due to the *Law on Development of Agricultural Community*, passed in 2013, the DMF indicator was changed to transformation of SHGs into ACs.

| | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Farmer Technical Congress | 373 | 110,711 | 66,121 | 44,590 |
| Total | 781 | 123,923 | 73,734 | 50,189 |
| Awareness-raising events on climate change adaptation and mitigation | 511 | 9,468 | 5,720 | 3,748 |
| Number of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans developed | 100 (One for each of the target communes) | | | |

30. Under the **formation and strengthening of Self Help Groups**, support was provided to 401 existing and/or established SHGs to strengthen the collective capacities of smallholder farmers to increase production, improve marketing, manage risks and integrate disaster risk management. All the SHGs had developed by-laws and organization structures, and had been given recognition from relevant government departments. Around 73% of the SHGs existed before project implementation and were linked with the project. The SHGs consisted of 11,536 members, of whom 7,483 (64.9%) were women and 4,639 (40.2%) were ID Poor. There were 1,421 SHG committee members, out of whom 792 (55.7%) were female. Most SHGs selected for the project had already high levels of female participation, especially in the management committees. The capacity building conducted during the project further increased their participation.

31. Fifty-eight of the 401 SHGs were evaluated as 'strong' SHGs, and 42 transformed into Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs - consisting of 2,979 members, including 1,888 women members, or 63.4% of the total). The AC management committee had approximately 280 members out of whom 147 were women members (52.5%). A total of 808 SHGs members (including 348 female members) participated in the transformation process. Of the remaining SHGs, 162 (40.40%) were evaluated as 'medium' and 181 (45.10%) evaluated as 'weak'. These SHGs were provided with capacity-building training to strengthen them on leadership and management, regulation, record keeping, and other required skills. In the form of initial assistance, the project distributed remaining unutilized agriculture inputs of around 89.18 tons of DAP, 148.23 tons of Urea, 90.15 tons of *Saen Krob* rice seed, and 4.15 tons of IR66 rice seeds to the 42 ACs. Also, 10 ACs were provided with computers and printers and a solar electricity system for further development of their organizations and community.

32. Under the **community projects**, a total of 152 community projects/activities (i.e., repair of ponds, community tube wells, community water pumps, engine boats for flood emergencies, fish refuge establishment, afforestation, provision of bicycles for guarding the community forest, helping complete community - AC/SHG - centers, providing shade for school feeding, creating community rice banks, etc.) were implemented. Three water treatment and supply systems connecting to rehabilitated water bodies to supply water to 3 communities in two provinces were installed. Community Dissemination and Training Centers were constructed and equipped with chairs, whiteboards, etc. in 99 out of the 100 target communes, in order to create facilities at community level for conducting meetings/workshops (to promote debate and discussion regarding delivery of inputs, for example), for training (knowledge transfer/awareness raising), for dissemination of information and ideas, for spaces for conflict resolutions, for community products displays and fairs, and for any other community social activities, etc.

33. **Cash Collection and Utilization.** The project collected cash of some \$3.24 million from the subsidized sale of inputs and from sale of remaining old and low quality seed and fertilizer. After endorsement from RGC and ADB, the project utilized the cash collection for (i) implementation of new CFW/CW sub-projects, (ii) laterite surfacing of the completed CFW road and CW canal sub-projects, (iii) construction of Community Dissemination and Training Centers (and equipping the center with chairs, whiteboard etc.), (iv) dissemination of Standard Operating

Procedure (SOP) for the Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS), etc. A summary of the cash collection and its utilization⁵ can be seen in Table A8.9.

Table A8.9: Summary of Cash Collection and Its Utilization

| CASH COLLECTION | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| | ITEMS | AMOUNT (\$) |
| 1 | Subsidized Sale during Wet Season 2013 | 731,991.14 |
| 2 | Subsidized Sale during Dry Season 2013 | 478,210.60 |
| 3 | Subsidized Sale during Wet Season 2014 | 1,034,668.34 |
| 4 | Subsidized Sale during Dry Season 2014 | 482,110.00 |
| 5 | Sale of Old Pka Rumduol Rice Seed | 4,123.73 |
| 6 | Sale of Unutilized and Low Quality Fertilizer | 2,236.90 |
| 7 | Subsidized Sale of Livelihoods Inputs | 505,932.86 |
| | TOTAL (\$) | 3,239,273.57 |
| UTILIZATION OF CASH COLLECTION | | |
| | ITEMS | AMOUNT (\$) |
| 1 | Implementation of CFW | 745,944.53 |
| 2 | Implementation of CW | 373,713.33 |
| 3 | Laterite Spreading on Completed CFW Roads and CW Canals | 1,044,935.51 |
| 4 | Construction of Community Dissemination and Training Center (99 communes) and Equipment (chairs, white boards, etc.) | 784,186.21 |
| 5 | Dissemination of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS) in all the Provinces | 101,978.56 |
| 6 | Community projects (8) ⁶ | 10,659.62 |
| 7 | Solar Electricity System for 10 Selected AC ⁷ | 37,170.00 |
| | TOTAL (\$) | 3,098,587.76 |

4. Output 3: Improved Capacity to Mainstream Food Security.

34. The launching of the National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (NSFSN) in August 2014 gave an extra impetus to the work under output 3; the ADB MTR discussed with the Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) options for strengthening information flows (through additional capacity building and on food security and nutrition (FSN) from communes to provincial and national levels (to better monitor the local FSN status, to identify vulnerable households, and to better integrate FSN data into national planning) in order to support implementation of the NSFSN. By April 2015 national and subnational level training had been completed, and the village database training (to commune, district and provincial focal points) was expected to be finished by June of that year (i.e., by project closing).

⁵ As described earlier, under Output 1.

⁶ Out of 152 community projects/activities carried out under the project, as reflected under para 28, eight (8) activities (i.e. community ponds, fish refuge, some bicycles, helping complete community (AC/SHG) center, school shade for school feeding, etc.) were financed from the cash collection.

⁷ As reflected under para 27, ten (10) ACs were provided with solar system.

35. The following paragraphs detail the individual activities' implementation arrangements and their achievements.

36. **Improving Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation system.** The project provided capacity-building activities focusing on improving data collection, analysis, management and dissemination of the food security and nutrition monitoring and evaluation (FSN M&E) system. Under the activity, the project (i) renovated and upgraded the FSN Website to make sure that Food Security and Nutrition Information System (FSNIS) was being operated and maintained to support FSN information management and reach to the users; (ii) engaged 4 part-time contractors to maintain the FSN website, collect and analyze data, and write articles; (iii) conducted stakeholder consultation workshop to assess Food Security and Nutrition Data and Analysis Needs and the role of the Cambodia Food Security and Nutrition Quarterly Bulletin with participants from various stakeholders, development partners, institutions, and agencies; (iv) provided computers, printers, fax and photocopiers, solar power systems, and motorcycles to all the 33 target districts and 100 target communes (after carrying out a detailed needs assessment on collection of required data/information relating to FSN and their smooth flow both at the national and province levels); (v) conducted two rounds of village database trainings⁸ to train the district and commune officials on collection of actual and reliable FSN and disaster data from the villages, and (vi) provided basic training courses on use of Microsoft Office to the communes/districts officials so that they can better utilize the supplied computers and printers/ photocopiers for their intended purposes. A summary of the training provided can be seen in Table A8.10.

Table A8.10: Summary of FSN M&E Trainings and Workshops

| Item | No. of Training | Participants | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|--------|
| | | Total | Female |
| Stakeholder Consultation workshop | 1 | 44 | 11 |
| Handover of Hardware to improve Food Security and Disaster Management at Sub National Level | 1 | 222 | 22 |
| Village Database Training (two rounds) | 22 | 817 | 155 |
| Trainings on basic computer courses- use of Microsoft Office (two rounds) | 96 | 510 | 97 |

37. **Improving Institutional Coordination at National and Provincial Levels Supporting Food Security.** the additional financing provided capacity-building activities focusing on (a) promotion of coordination among the key ministries and government institutions to strengthen the linkages between four elements of food security and their respective ministerial mandates, strategies and investment plans and information management systems; and (b) raising awareness of food security and nutrition issues at the local planning process - to ensure that locations and design of interventions takes into account food security issues.

38. Under the activity, the project (i) conducted a two-day refresher training for National Trainer Pool for Food Security and Nutrition in each of 2013 and 2014 (with the objectives of strengthening the capacity of National Trainers Pool for FSN, sharing experiences, knowledge and lesson learned from the training on FSN at the national and provincial levels, preparing and revising the training curriculum on FSN, and preparing the training plan for FSN at the national/provincial/district levels), (ii) conducted FSN trainings at the national, province and district/commune levels by engaging the National Trainers Pool for FSN (with the objectives of

⁸ This focused on (a) types of data that need to be collected and its scope, (b) frequency and timeliness of the data collection, and (c) quality of data (reality and reliability of the collected data);

making national/ province/ district/ commune officials aware of the basic concept of Food Security and Nutrition, building capacity on methodologies for analyzing the situation of FSN at the national/ province/ district/ commune level, and identifying intervention strategies and other activities to integrate FSN into sector/ province/ district/ commune development plans); and (iii) prepared (in 2015) the Integrated Food security Phase Classification (IPC) report and conducted a workshop to consult with the Core Group on IPC (for finalization and publication). The IPC report was finalized, printed, and published in both Khmer and English and was distributed to stakeholders and policymakers. A summary of the trainings provided under the FSM activity can be seen in Table A8.11.

Table A8.11: Summary of FSN Training

| Item | No. of Training | Participants (National, Province, District & Communes Officials) | |
|---|-----------------|--|--------|
| | | Total | Female |
| Refresher Training on FSN for the National Trainer Pool | 2 | 37 | 8 |
| National FSN training events | 2 | 54 | 14 |
| Provincial FSN training events | 11 | 303 | 83 |
| District FSN training events | 22 | 710 | 181 |
| Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) | 1 | 47 | 13 |

39. During the additional financing implementation, several natural disasters affected Cambodia – including in the project provinces. The project carried out disaster response and rehabilitation as follows: (i) EA/CPMU helped the CFRS Committee to organize distribution of a total of 411.6 tons of rice seed and 11.6 tons of vegetable and other crops seed to 19,367 flood affected ID poor and other vulnerable households in 204 affected communes of 12 affected provinces in 2013, (ii) EA/CPMU helped the CFRS Committee to organize distribution of a total of 85.374 tons of rice seeds and 0.2 tons of vegetable and other crops seed to 9,613 flood affected ID poor and other vulnerable households in 3 affected provinces, Kampot, Kampong Speu, and Takeo in 2014, and (iii) EA/CPMU helped the CFRS Committee to organize distribution of a total of 23.5 tons of vegetable and other crops seed to 32,301 drought affected vulnerable households in 52 affected communes in Takeo in 2016.

5. Output 4: Effective Project Implementation and Management.

40. Overall implementation performance of output 4 is perhaps best summed up the assessment of the ADB MTR mission (October 2014) which noted *'no major issues that cause significant delay or weakness in the implementation or management'*, and also by the subsequent April 2015 mission *'The mission noted no major issues.'* (GPS field data collection had been progressing well. Some preliminary maps were produced. The project website is updated regularly'. In August 2015 ADB mission assessment was *'The Mission recognizes that CPMU with the support from the consultant team has been managing the project very well'*.

41. As had been the case for the project, project management support for the additional financing was provided through a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU), and Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) were established in all ten target provinces for organizing project activities. The National Food Security Task Force (NFSTF) provided policy guidance to the CPMU on project implementation. Technical Support Units (TSUs) were established within the implementing ministries and institutions while Provincial Technical Support Units of the

corresponding ministries established in ten target provinces to assist the project on relevant technical aspects.

42. The project provided continuous and sustained capacity building and training, including particularly on-job training to ensure efficient, effective and timely implementation of the project activities and outputs.

43. The EA/CPMU carried out procurement of vehicles/motorcycles/office equipment, as well as recruitment of individual consultants/contractors/monitors, the umbrella NGO for monitoring /implementation of livelihoods and nutrition activities, and a consulting firm to conduct 'End-line impact assessment'.⁹ The project established an independent monitoring system to oversee target beneficiary households' selection, distribution of inputs, and compliance with fiduciary requirements. It carried out disbursement and financial management training, established and trained in project performance monitoring system (PPMS) to strengthen project monitoring capacity, and conducted orientations on gender action plan (GAP) requirements.

44. The project disseminated Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS) in all the provinces/Cities of Cambodia by utilizing the cash collection under the additional financing and the remaining TA fund under the project. A total of 24 provinces and Phnom Penh, 189 districts/cities, and 1,473 communes were covered under this dissemination. For the ease of dissemination, 9 cluster workshops (including 1 with TA funds from the project) were conducted, and a total of 2,088 province/city, district, and commune/*sangkat* officials including 193 women officials participated in the workshops.

⁹ ADB recruited directly the individual implementation consultants, independent. NGO monitor for overseeing subsidized sale of seed and fertilizer, and consulting firm to conduct baseline survey

SUMMARY OF GENDER EQUALITY RESULTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The Emergency Food Assistance Project (the Project) was implemented in two hundred (200) communes in 7 target provinces (Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom, Odor Meanchey, Pursat and Siem Reap) around the Tonle Sap. The impact of the project was to be reduced vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces and the outcome was to be improved access to sufficient food by food insecure Cambodians in the target provinces. The project outputs were: (i) increased availability of food to vulnerable households; (ii) supported input needs of smallholders and marginal farmers; and (iii) an operational national food security response system and project management.

2. The Emergency Food Assistance Project- Additional Financing (the additional financing) was implemented in one hundred (100) communes in 10 target provinces (Kampong Cham¹, Kampong Speu, Kampong Thom, Takeo, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Banteay Meanchey, Otdar Meanchey, Preah Vihear and Siem Reap), and covered about 55,323 ID poor (poorest of the poor) direct beneficiary households. The impact of the project was to be reduced vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces and the outcome was to be improved access to sufficient and nutritious food by food insecure households. The outputs of the project were: (i) Increased availability to and awareness of nutritious food and hygiene among the food-insecure households; (ii) Increased access to improved agricultural inputs and technologies among food-insecure farmers and women; (iii) Improved capacity to mainstream to food security; and (iv) Effective project implementation and management.

3. The project did not have a formal Gender Action Plan (GAP) to directly address gender targets. The GAP came later with the additional financing and was classified as Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM). A gender action plan (GAP) was formulated as part of the social assessment (Supplementary Appendix 8 to the Additional Cofinancing document),² and proposed several actions to mainstream gender issues in project activities. The implementation results are shown below, in Table A10.1: GAP Monitoring Table.

II. GENDER ANALYSIS AND PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

A. Gender Issues and Gender Action Plan features

4. Women make up 50.77% of the total population, and they play important roles in agriculture production. Rural women balance their productive roles with reproductive responsibilities to ensure the nutritional, childcare, and health needs of their families. However, women's participation and representation in collective activities such as engagement in farmers' and community-based organizations remains low, particularly in terms of decision-making. Female-headed households are at a disadvantage because they often do not have sufficient resources and are more vulnerable to shock and disaster.

5. To maximize the impact and promote the effectiveness of the project, to ensure that project delivery recognizes the critical role of women in agriculture and food security, and that

¹ In 2013, Kampong Cham is administratively divided in to Kampong Cham and Tboung Khmum. Thus, the target provinces increased to 11.

² ADB.2012. Additional Cofinancing: Proposed Administration of Grant. Kingdom of Cambodia: Emergency Food Assistance Project (Cofinanced by the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program). Manila.

project benefits accrue equitably to women and men, the GAP aimed to (i) ensure women's equitable access to Cash-for-Work (CFW) employment; (ii) promote women's decision-making at community level through CFW Project Committees; (iii) raise awareness of women on improved nutrition, food preparation and feeding practices using locally available products; (iv) target women for improved home-based vegetable gardening, and fish and livestock production; (v) promote women's decision-making and membership in Farmers Organizations (FOs) and/or Self-Help Groups (SHGs); (vi) ensure women's equitable access to agriculture related productivity inputs and extension training; and (vii) increase the capacity and accountability of project management for GAP implementation and reporting at all levels.

6. The GAP had the following key targets:

- i. at least 20,000 women beneficiaries from the 40,000 target beneficiary households (from female headed households (FHH) and non-FHH) participate in CFW projects;
- ii. at least 30% female representation in CFW Project Committees (PCs);
- iii. delivery of nutrition and health awareness to women in at least 70% of target beneficiary households (FHH and non-FHH);
- iv. at least 20,000 women beneficiaries from the 40,000 target beneficiary households (from FHH and non-FHH) receive quality seeds, fertilizers and extension services, including training on improved production technologies of fish, livestock and crops;
- v. inclusion of a minimum of 30% women in farmer organization (FO)³ management and 50% women in Self-Help Group (SHG)/FO membership as a prerequisite for FO registration;
- vi. inclusion of 25% female participation in workshops to promote food security and nutrition (FSN) policy and program formulation workshops; and
- vii. inclusion of GAP progress report in all review mission and project quarterly and annual progress reports.

B. Overall Assessment of Gender-Related Results/Achievements

7. The original project did not have a GAP. However, the project did report addressing the practical needs of women and girls. A total of 22,756 female-headed households (around 33.5% of total households) received free rice under the free rice distribution activity during times of food shortage. A total of 47,150 female participants participated in CFW subprojects implementation (around 46.2% of total participants) and received cash as wage in exchange of labor, while 19,667 beneficiary households (including 6,453 or 32.8% female-headed households) participated in food for work (FFW) subprojects implementation and received food (rice) as wage in exchange of labor. More than 48% of students in the school feeding program and 52.8% in school scholarship program were girls. For the early childhood learning centers (ECLCs), all the 127 volunteer ECLC teachers were women. A total of 13,841 female-headed households received quality inputs and training - which comprised 18.8% of total farmer households covered under the activity.

8. The additional financing was classified as EGM, and the GAP included 14 activities and 11 quantitative targets. By its completion, the GAP was rated as successful, with 11 of the 14 activities (78%) were completed, and 2 partially completed (14%); and 10 out of 11 (91%) of the targets having been achieved. The overall DMF contained 7 gender indicators – 1 at the outcome level (achieved), and 6 at the output level (one of which was only partially achieved). Implementation of the GAP addressed both the strategic and practical needs of women on

³ Due to the Law on Development of Agricultural Community, 2013, the word farmer organization (FO) was changed to Agriculture Cooperative (AC).

equality issues. Through the additional financing, the GAP contributed to increasing income and food security for women, female-headed households and poor through CFW/FFW activities. The CFW guidelines were updated under additional financing to reflect gender targets, and around 33.8% of female representation in the CFW project committees was achieved. A total of 35,552 female participants participated in CFW subprojects implementation (around 49.9% of total participants) and received cash as wage in exchange of labor. The additional financing also contributed to improving the livelihood of the most vulnerable groups - including women, female-headed households, and IDP poor 1 and 2 to be able to equitably access productive resources (including fertilizers, seeds, agricultural trainings and livestock) to increase and diversify their livelihoods overall. There were 35,596 female beneficiaries who received quality inputs and training (77.5% of total beneficiaries covered by that activity). There has been an increase in nutrition and hygiene in the target areas, as indicated through a number of Information, Education, and Communication(IEC) materials (12,000 IEC materials on nutrition and hygiene and 9,600 IEC materials on health and sanitation) and outreach activities (2,144 general health education events, 535 awareness raising on health education, and 4,945 awareness raising on hygiene and sanitation) and training being distributed and delivered - achieving more than 70% of women's participation overall. The additional financing supported existing and/or established SHGs to strengthen collective capacities of smallholder farmers to increase production, improve marketing, and manage risks and integrate disaster risk management into their activities. By completion, additional financing catered to the needs of 55,323 ID poor target beneficiary households (without double counting) out of whom 18,803 were female-headed households (34%). additional financing contributed to address strategic needs by increasing the number of women participating as members and committee members of farmer organizations, including SHGs, ACs and FWUCs; 64.9% of SHG members and 63.4% of AC members were female, while 55.7% of SHG management committee members and 52.5% of AC management committee members were women.

9. The additional financing conducted two orientations on implementation of GAP for the IAs and PPMUs, both at national and provincial levels, and specified staff responsibilities for collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data in a structured way.

C. Gender Equality Results

1. Participation, access to project resources and practical benefits

10. The project delivered the following key results:

- i. **Free Rice Distribution:** The free rice distribution helped in boosting family food security and had practical benefits for women as they typically buffer their families at the expense of their own consumption during times of food shortage. A total of 22,756 (33.5%) women headed household out of 68,000 households have receive free rice distributions.
- ii. **School Feeding:** Provision of hot breakfasts in primary schools has reduced family expenditure, increased productive working hours, and women's time in preparing breakfast for primary school-aged children, in addition to directly providing nutrition to 65,387 children (including 48% girls). A total of 31555 (48.3%) female students out of 65,387 students have received school feeding.
- iii. **Early Childhood Learning Center (ECCLs):** A total of 127 female ECLC volunteer teachers (all are female) received free rice support of 15 kilograms per month, which was equally to 37.65 tons.
- iv. **School scholarship:** The project provided 15,847 cash scholarships to a total of 10,443

- students (including 52.8% girl students) over two school years.
- v. **Food for Work Scheme:** The scheme engaged 19,667 beneficiary households (including 32.8% female-headed households), and generated 629,715 labor days of work
 - vi. **Cash for Work Scheme:** The CFW scheme engaged 47,150 women (46.2%) out of 47150 participants in CFW subprojects.
 - vii. **Access to Agricultural Inputs and Technology:** A total of 13,841 women (18.8%) out of 73,625 farmers received 1,981 tons of rice seeds, 7,702 tons of fertilizer.
11. Additional financing delivered the following key results related to targets:
- i. **CFW scheme.** Relevant sections of CFW guidelines were updated to reflect gender targets and gender design features contained in the GAP, and steps were taken to ensure inclusive allocation of CFW opportunities, including enabling physical access to work sites. A total of 10,453 women beneficiaries (around 50.7% out of a total of 20,627 participants) took part in Open Village Meeting (OVM) for CFW implementation; around 539 (or 33.8%) out of 1,594 project committee members elected for daily monitoring and supervision of CFW subprojects were female, and these were provided with capacity building on CFW-related topics. Around 49.9% (35,552 out of 71,260) participants in CFW subprojects implementation were women and earned income in exchange for labor. (Table A9.1: GAP Monitoring Table provides details of these achievements).

Case Study of Beneficiary of CFW Scheme: Ms. Top March and Mr. Khiev Saveun

Ms. Top March is 57 years old and her husband Mr. Khiev Saveun is 61 years old. They have six children - two sons and four daughters. Both the sons and a daughter are married and living separately. The remaining three daughters are living with them. Two of the remaining daughters, who are 25 and 18 years old respectively, are school dropouts and presently working at a garment factory, while the third one is 15 years old and studying in grade 7. They live in Trapaing Kralanh village, O' Saray commune, Tramkok district of Takeo province.



The family was among the poor farmers. They had neither any agricultural tools nor money to pay for land preparation. Every year, they requested other villagers to plough their land, and pay them by working as laborers in their field. So, they normally did not have enough time to work on their own rice field during daytime. They work for others during daytime, and then work in their rice field during night time by wearing headlights. It was a struggle for them and they had never had enough food. However, when the additional financing started in their community, they were extremely happy and actively participated in the CFW scheme. They worked day and night to complete rehabilitation of their allocated parts (called *phlong*) and worked in many CFW

subprojects. In return, they received fairly good amount of money which they used to expand their rice field, and to buy the required agricultural tools and machinery. As they now have these tools and machinery, they do not need to work for others in return for land preparation and ploughing. They have enough time to work on their own farm. They can now produce enough food, and have available time for doing other activities, like building latrine and a pond to improve their living conditions. They expressed their gratitude to the additional financing as it helped them to improve their living conditions and fulfil their commitments. They now wish to send their youngest daughter to the highest grade at school as possible. Ms. Top said, "I will not let my youngest daughter stop studying at the lower grade. We will try our best to send her to study till the top grade, because it can help her build a bright future. We would like to say thanks to the additional financing, as without the assistance from the additional financing, our youngest daughter might have dropped out of school at the lower grade itself like her sisters and brothers.'

- ii. **Nutrition and Hygiene.** Newly developed and/or existing IEC materials (posters/ flipcharts) were used to promote women's role and gender equality in home gardening and to promote community awareness on nutrition, and food preparation using locally available product. Complementary food cooking demonstrations were delivered for young children from age 6-24 months - with 75.5% of 47,720 participants being female; general health education events were organized for beneficiaries - with total participants of 33,955, including 23,118 (68.1%) female participants. To promote optimal infant and young child feeding practices in order to prevent acute malnutrition using home available local food for infant from age 6-24 months, community campaigns on micronutrient (combined with a more general nutrition campaign) were organized - with total participants of 39,398, including 25,675 (65.2%) female participants. Awareness-raising activities by village health support groups (VSHGs) and farmer promoters (FPs) and hand washing campaigns on hygiene and sanitation were provided to a total of 31,133 participants - including 21,126 (67.9%) females. Lastly, a guidance note for providing nutritional and livelihoods inputs to target food-insecure households was developed to improve nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices and livelihood. (Table A9.1: GAP Monitoring Table provides details of the achievements). Below is a case study of a beneficiary who received benefits from quality seed and fertilizer distribution and nutrition and hygiene activities

Case Study of Beneficiary of Nutrition and Hygiene Activities: Ms. Hun Eaur

Ms. Hun Eaur, a resident of Kol Rusey village, Ke Por commune, Puk district, Siem Reap province, participated in awareness raising and cooking demonstration aiming at promoting nutrition and hygiene. She is 35 years old and married with three children. Her first daughter is 14, the second one is 10 years old, and the youngest one is 2 years old. She is currently a housewife and her husband is a moto driver. Ms. Eaur attended several events on nutrition and hygiene, cooking demonstration and home gardening training, and received vegetable seed and a latrine in 2015, when her youngest children was 6 months old. Ms. Eaur said that "I have started growing vegetable since then to supply supplementary protein to my family. I have practiced nutrition lessons by cooking porridge for my youngest daughter when she was 7 months old. The vegetables from the garden are also useful for our daily household



consumption and is fresher and healthier compared to vegetables from market - since I use organic fertilizer and do not apply pesticide. From my observation, my youngest daughter is healthier because she has received enough nutrition since she was young, compared to the other two. Our family is healthier since we practice hygiene and use the proper latrine provided by the additional financing. Before, we did open defecation, which cause a lot of health and environmental issues and not convenient and safe, particularly for me and my daughters. Our family used to belong to ID poor 1 - however, over the past few years, we have significantly improved our family economy due to healthier living, reduced costs of sickness and have more time to engage in economic activities”.

Case Study of Beneficiary of Nutrition and Hygiene Activities: Ms. Tuon Tem and Mr. Veth Nai

Ms. Tuon Tem (32 years old) and Mr. Veth Nai (33 years old) are married and have one daughter and one son. The daughter is 12 years old and studying in grade 5 while the son is three years old. They live in Toul Khpoh village, Krouch commune, Prey Chhor district, Kampong Cham province. They belong to ID poor II and their main occupation is farming. Ms. Tuon had bought rice seed, fertilizers and vegetable seeds sold on subsidy from the additional financing. Previously, her family had grown rice but only one time per year. However, after receiving non-photosensitive rice seed from the additional financing, she was able to grow rice twice per year. Due to this double cropping, along with the good quality seed and fertilizer provided by the additional financing, she was able to get a good harvest and sold 4 tons of surplus paddy rice in the market. She also saved rice seeds to grow next year.



Beside rice crop, her family also grows vegetables. Before buying vegetable seeds from the additional financing, Ms. Tem grew vegetables around her house for household consumption and for selling (the remaining small quantity) to neighbors. However, after buying vegetable seeds from the additional financing, she got a good harvest, and expanded her vegetable cultivation. She is now selling vegetables at the market, and making a profit of more than two million KHR (more than \$ 500) per year. She is also saving the seeds from the new harvest to grow again. Ms. Tem has used the money earned from vegetable production to buy cows. They now have four cows which they plan to sale in about six months when the calves will be grown up. They are expecting profits and will utilize the money to buy additional rice field.

Ms. Tem also received chickens, pigs and an incentive for building a latrine from the additional financing. She had attended all the relevant trainings provided (e.g., on rice crop production, vegetable production, health and sanitation, food use and nutrition, mushroom production, farmer technical congress, etc.). She was also selected as a Farmer Promoter on food use and nutrition. She has participated in the awareness-raising events on food cooking demonstrations, health education about locally available food, different food groups, nutritious recipes and feeding practices. At home, she is preparing nutritious food “Bobo Krob Kreung” for her son. When she saw her one year old unwell and unhealthy nephew, she advised her sister to prepare “Bobo Krob Kreung”. The nephew’s health improved dramatically. Seeing the health benefits of “Bobo Krob Kreung”, other villagers are now consulting with Ms. Tem and learning to prepare this nutritious food for their children. She expressed her gratitude to the additional financing as it helped her family quite a lot to improve their living conditions.



She said her family would try their best to send their children, regardless of son or daughter, to at least have a university degree so that they will have a bright future and also improve the family status.

- iii. **Agricultural Inputs and Technology.** A total of 23,988 women from female headed households and female beneficiaries from non-female headed households (i.e., 53% out of 45,149 beneficiary households) received quality seeds and fertilizers. A total of 5,453 lead target beneficiary farmers (including 3,311 female farmers - 60.7%) were provided with training on improved rice and vegetable crop production. A total of 73,734 women beneficiaries (59.5% out of a total of 123,923 target beneficiaries) participated in trainings on liquid compost, botanical pesticide, compost shelter, mushroom production, and in the Farmer Technical Congresses. A total of 29,012 participants (including 15,647, or 53.9% females) participated in trainings on fish, chicken and pig raising. A total of 792 SHG management committee members (55.7% out of 1,421 member) were women while 64.9% of SHG members were female (i.e. 7,483 out of a total member of 11,536). A total of 147 AC management committee members (52.5% out of 280) were women while 63.4% of AC members were female (i.e. 1,888 out of a total member of 2,979). Lastly, a total of 9,468 target beneficiaries - including 5,720 women beneficiaries (i.e., 60.4%) participated in awareness-raising events on climate change adaptation and mitigation. (Table A10.1: GAP Monitoring Table provides details of the achievements).

Case Study of Beneficiary of Agricultural Inputs and Training



Ms. Horm Romchang and Mr. Chheun Sen live in Thnall Kaeng Village, Spean Thnaut commune, Chi Kraeng district, Siem Reap province. Because of poverty, they decided to migrate to Thailand in search of work, and left their 7 years old daughter with her grandmother. But when they heard from relatives about the additional financing being implemented in their community and the benefits the additional financing was giving, they decided to return home. From the additional financing, Ms. Horm received rice/vegetable seeds and fertilizer, chickens and pig. Previously, her family grew rice but only one time per year and use photosensitive Phka Romdoul variety. However, after receiving non-photosensitive rice seed, Sen Kra Ob variety, from the additional financing, she was able to grow rice twice per year, first Phka Romdoul and then Sen Kra Ob. Previously, the family produced rice just enough for own consumption. But since she grew rice two times and used good quality seed and fertilizer provided by the additional financing, she was able to harvest more and sold the surplus paddy rice at a higher price. She got around 600 KHR per kilo higher price i.e. around 67% higher price than other paddy rice. She saved some harvest to be used as seeds next year. Her family also attended relevant training courses such as Mushroom Production and Famer Technical Congress. They planned to grow Mushroom after harvest of rice crop.

Besides the rice crop, Ms. Horm grew vegetables using seeds from the additional financing and sold them. In a year, her family could grow and sell vegetables up to 8 months, and earn a daily income of 7,000 KR

to 20,000 KR. Within a year of vegetable production, she saved some 3,200,000 KR (almost \$800). With the money from sale of surplus rice and vegetables, Ms. Horm's family started a small business i.e. production of big water pot/jar. In a month, the family could produce up to 40 jars and sell them within 4 days. This gave them a net profit of 20,000 KR (\$5) per jar. Thus, each month the family is making an income of at least \$200. They said that it is better than what they were getting in Thailand, a total of around \$175. Besides producing jars, they do rice crop and vegetables production, poultry and pigs raising, etc. They can now live with their family and look after their child which is the most important thing for them. They said when they were in Thailand, they missed their daughter very much. They will never return to work in Thailand again. Recently, they bought one brand new motorcycle and one bicycle for their child to go to school. They expressed their willingness and commitment to send their child to higher education, because they themselves wished to study at higher grades but could not do so because of poverty. They expressed their sincere thanks to the additional financing for providing subsidized quality inputs and techniques that helped them to improve their living condition significantly, especially, helped them to return from migration and live with their family. Because of the support, they graduated from ID Poor I to ID Poor II. They wished the additional financing could continue in non-target areas to help other poor households. Ms. Horm said "we both respect each other and value gender equality. My husband sometime helps me in doing household chore, and I sometime help my husband in making jars. We help each other".

- iv. **Food Security and Nutrition (FSN).** The additional financing successfully included a gender perspective into every aspect of FSN through various meetings, discussions, seminars, and workshops; An MIS (PPMS) framework for FSN M&E system was established and sex-disaggregated data for GAP activities and indicators were collected and reflected in this framework. Inclusion of 25% female participation in workshops to promote FSN policy and program formulation was ensured. (Table A9.1: GAP Monitoring Table provides details of the achievements).
- v. **Project Management.** Female project staff were actively involved in various training /on-job training / workshops - such as Cash for Work, Seeds and Fertilizer distribution, M&E, financial review and procedures for budget management, research methodology, data entry and database management, etc. Project monitoring of beneficiaries collected and reported sex-disaggregated data; and GAP implementation and reporting responsibility were incorporated into the TORs of specialists. (Table A9.1: GAP Monitoring Table provides details of the achievements).

2. Strategic changes in gender relations

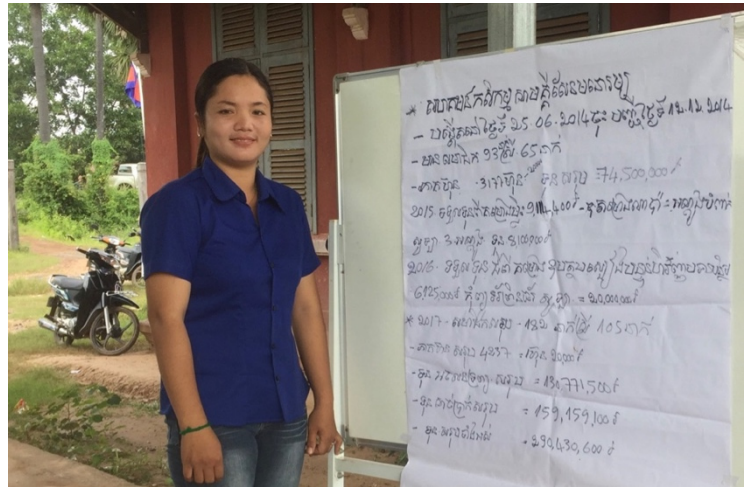
12. The Additional financing has contributed to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment through setting up a specific quota for increasing women's representatives in decision-making within farmer organizations (i.e., CFW committee, SHGs, ACs, and FWUCs). additional financing has achieved 52.50% female participation in AC management and 33.8% participation in CFW committee and 50.7% participation in OVM. additional financing helped women increase their agency, including through access to new knowledge to increase their capability, and by creating opportunities for women to build their confidence and voice their needs and concerns through participation in farmer organizations and open village meeting.

13. Improvement in women's access to productive resources (rice and vegetable seeds, fertilizer, chicken, pig), agricultural livelihood training and infrastructure (irrigation, rural road, drainage and clean water for consumption) has helped to increase their overall productivity and income - which gives them more bargaining power at home through their role in income-earning. The knowledge and experiences from training also contribute to improve women's confidence in working with their husbands and promotes joint decision-making over production processes.

14. By encouraging women’s participation in administration of the additional financing extension services and implementation of additional financing activities, the additional financing contributed to women’s socio-economic empowerment and ensured that additional financing was delivered in a gender responsive manner.

Case Study of AC Participation

Ms. Pom Sokpen, age 29 years old and living in Thnal Bombek village, Thmey commune, Kulen district, Preavihear province, was elected to be a treasurer of Samake Sen Monorum Agricultural Cooperative in 2014 - due to the quota target and motivation to have at least one or two women as committee members. Sokpen received several trainings on bookkeeping to support her in performing her tasks. Additionally, she received agricultural training - including home garden, chicken and pig raising in 2015. Through her role as an AC committee member, she also received more training and capacity building from



others. She said that “Engaging in AC gives me a lot of opportunities to interact with more people. For example, I attended several trainings and meetings and interacted with local authorities, NGOs, government officials and other role model farmers which helped me to enrich my ideas and become more innovative. Having gone through those experiences and interacted with more people, I realize that I have built my strength and confidence from day to day It makes me understand that ‘there is no gain from being shy’”. She continued that “Through experiences and knowledge I received, I have expanded my chicken and pig production. Previously, I only raised chicken for household consumption. Currently, chicken and pig production have become important sources of my income. For example, I earn around \$70 per month from selling chicken and \$750 per production circle from selling pigs”. “My husband is very happy and supportive as I can earn income and contribute to improve family living conditions. For example, he cooks food when I have to attend the meeting”.

Ms. Sen Sophea is 39 years old, married to a farmer, and has 5 children (3 girls). She and her family live in a rural area in the Northern Province of Preah Vihear in Cambodia. When she attended the Open Village Meeting organized by the Village Chief, Sophea did not know that this



Photo: Sen Sophea (on the left) and the two other elected members of the sub-project Committee, with villagers at the back.

meeting would be the start of a journey to increased empowerment for her. Most of the participants to the meeting were women. Participants were explained about cash-for-work (CFW) opportunities under the additional financing. They were also told that they need to form a Committee for each sub-project with at least one woman in the Committee. Sophea got elected by the villagers to become the Deputy Chief of the Committee of one connecting road sub-project. The two other elected members were one woman (to be accountant) and a man (to be the Chief). They all got elected by the villagers because they can read and write. Sophea studied up to grade 3 while the Chief studied up to grade 4.

Unlike the two other members, it was the first time for Sophea to take up a leadership role in her community. She was lucky because she had a very supportive husband. He supported her to take up this role of Deputy Chief when she got elected. And she also said: *“My husband helped me with the domestic chores when I was busy with my work for the Committee. He was cooking and taking care of the children.”* She and her family also got an opportunity to participate in the CFW activities of the sub-project. The total income earned through their participation in the CFW activities amounts to 500,000 Riel (equivalent to about 125 USD). This money meant a lot to them. Sophea used it to meet basic needs such as buying clothes for their children, rice, medicine and ingredients for cooking. However, she also used part of this money more strategically to invest in the start-up of a mini grocery shop, which is up running since May this year (after completion of the road sub-project in April).

Sophea now has direct access to an additional income from her mini grocery store, which she can manage the way she wants (at least for making smaller expenditures). For bigger investments, she normally discusses with her husband. But this is not the only benefit she got through participating in the additional financing. Because of



Photo: Sen Sophea behind her mini grocery store (it was cleared for our group discussion with the villagers; the picture was taken when her mini shop was partly set-up again)

her role as Deputy Chief in the CFW sub-project Committee, Sophea also feels she gained popularity and more respect from the community. For example, victims of domestic violence in the village started to come and seek her advice and she got increasingly invited to attend social events in her village. When asked whether for the next sub-project, the Chief and Deputy Chief could switch positions, villagers all laughed. While the Chief immediately said yes, Sophea first said no. *“The Chief did a good job; he can read and write well. I cannot read and write well. We helped each other in the Committee and he supported me to do this job, too”* ... [A moment of silence] *“If the community wants me, and if there is some capacity building, I will do it.”*

3. Contribution of gender equality results to overall loan outcomes and effectiveness

15. Integration of gender equality into additional financing has indeed contributed to the overall achievements of the project through promoting the inclusiveness of vulnerable people in gaining equitable access to practical knowledge, economic activities and social services. The GAP incorporated in additional financing's outcome addressed gender gaps in accessing resources, employment opportunities and decision-making in order to promote inclusive development and eliminate rural poverty.

16. Cash for work and the supply and distribution of good quality subsidized inputs made available at the communities (complemented by training and extension services with equal participation of women) has contributed to increasing income generating opportunities and food security for both women and men. The nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions contribute to improving the health of both girls and boys.

17. Women's participation in additional financing implementation has helped them in raising their profile in the communities as they became more vocal and participative during meetings, talking in public and having more self-esteem because of the type of income generation activities. The increase in the women's representation in decision-making has offered opportunities to women exposure to new knowledge and social networks, contributing to positive changing of gender and power relations at both community and household level - leading to improving their capacity for effectively participating in developing their local areas.

III. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

18. Several factors were critical to the successful achievement of GAP targets:

- i. The additional financing had a good system in place to monitor and evaluate sex-disaggregated quantitative data and to capture and report on GAP implementation. Monitoring sheets disaggregating data by sex was developed, and project staffs at all levels for each activity, including national and provincial staff, were consulted and trained on its use in data collection. The additional financing team, including the PMU and consultant team, worked well together as a team and showed a strong commitment to deliver gender equality results. Orientation on GAP implementation, monitoring, and reporting was conducted at all various levels of implementation since the additional financing started. Thus, it was not only the gender specialist, but all team members were aware of the GAP requirements. All these factors enormously helped project review missions to spot and address gaps in GAP implementation. This is good practice and can be recommended for other projects.
- ii. Project management was supportive of GAP implementation. Review missions regularly included a review of GAP implementation progress and provided recommendations. This was an important factor in achieving many of the GAP targets.
- iii. The understanding of the effect of gender equality and equity on the additional financing benefits by the stakeholders and target beneficiaries, and orientation, training and workshops on gender mainstreaming to relevant implementing agencies / service providers played a significant role in achieving the GAP targets.
- iv. The GAP should be re-visited during the MTR to ensure consistency and delivery of those proposed actions in line with the milestone to be delivered in the DMF. For example, of the proposed actions of the GAP activity 6 and 7 under output 3 that need to be discussed and revised to fit within the additional financing's scope.

19. In terms of women's participation in project activities (as beneficiaries of CFW, inputs and trainings, participations to meeting, membership and leadership of SHGs), performance was good. The additional financing definitely brought practical benefits for women and their households, e.g., additional income through CFW, CW, sales of produce after having used quality inputs, improved sanitation, increased food security and nutrition, higher crop yields and lower cost of production for rice and vegetables, and better access to markets and basic services through road rehabilitation.

20. In terms of strategic benefits brought by the additional financing for women: the results are, however, less clear. The original indicators included in the GAP are mainly about practical benefits, and during completion reporting field visits, it was difficult to assess results in terms of strategic changes.

21. **Likely sustainability of project gains is ensured** by the following:

- i. Females involved as Farmer Promoters, SHGs committee members, Village Health Support Groups, Commune Councils members, and Health Centers staff would be able to continue raising awareness amongst communities and continue to provide technical support regularly and as needed to those interested in improving their nutrition, health and livelihoods
- ii. SHGs and ACs have already played an important role in providing finance for women to expand their production and businesses. This contributes to strengthening community solidarity and creating space for female villagers to learn and share knowledge and experiences
- iii. During the PCR mission, no assessment was made on the number of households that continued to raise chicken and pigs, and using the rice seed provided by the additional financing. However, the knowledge received during the additional financing implementation on choosing quality seed marketable variety and alternative livelihood opportunity and making use of their available local resources for their home garden, still exists and is discussed among communities.

22. **Recommendations** include:

- i. Gender indicators need to be clear and simple. When the progress is being reported on the indicators, it is recommended to request the preparation of an annex to the gender progress report (with the figures per project area, and data that are further disaggregated per type of activities).
- ii. The proposed targets and activities included in the DMF and the GAP should be reviewed and checked during the project inception and mid-term review mission to ensure consistency of the documents.
- iii. More qualitative data/information on how the gender relations benefit from the women improved access to productive resources, trainings and capacity building activities should be well-documented and recorded.
- iv. An in-depth analysis should be conducted regarding a different level of women's participation in different geographical areas in order to have a better understanding of the needs and identify appropriate actions to support their participation.
- v. Building on strategic interests/benefits when designing GAPs (e.g., change in gender relations at household and community level), and not be limited to only addressing practical needs for women.
- vi. There should be more gender mainstreaming trainings/workshops/activities for provincial project management and technical staff, contractors, and local authorities
- vii. Close cooperation, collaboration and coordination with local authorities are a must to increase women's participation in project activities
- viii. Sharing information on the direct and indirect benefits of the project with women in the community before the start of actual activity implementation is critical, and influences their subsequent participation.
- ix. Adding to GAP orientation and implementation, the gender workshop should include gender equality sensitization training (basic gender concept, gender analysis and gender

- mainstreaming) for project staff, partners and sub-contractors to become more gender sensitive.
- x. IEC materials and outreach activities should engage more men to play role in family nutrition - for example in cooking demonstrations, and
 - xi. There should be more capacity building for women on leadership and financial literature skills and bookkeeping with respect to their lower educational level compared to men.

Table A9.1: GAP MONITORING TABLE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Project Title: | Emergency Food Assistance Project - Additional Financing |
| Country: | Cambodia |
| Project No. | 42186-014 |
| Type of Project (Loan/TA): | Grant Number 0302-CAM |
| Period: | October 2012 – March 2016 |
| Gender Category: | Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM) |
| Project Director: | H.E. Sandap Vong |
| ADB Project Officer: | Mr. Piseth Long |
| Project Impact: | Reduced vulnerability of food-insecure households in the target provinces |
| Project Outcome: | Improved access to sufficient and nutritious food by food-insecure households |

| Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and responsibility | Accomplishments ¹ | Issues and Challenges and Status of Achievement ² |
|--|--|--|
| Output 1: Increased Availability to and Awareness of Nutritious Food and Hygiene Among the Food-insecure Households | | |
| Cash for Work (CFW) | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update CFW guidelines to reflect gender targets and gender design features contained in the GAP; and steps to ensure inclusive allocation of CFW opportunities, including enabling physical access to work sites <p>Responsibility: CPMU Timeline: November 2012 – January 2013</p> <p>Activity 1.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CFW guideline were updated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Page 12, Section 10.3: Formation of the Project Committee (PC) - 10.3.2: “.... Members of the Project Committee (PC) will be elected through public assembly by project participants. Inclusion of 30% women members in the PC is a must while inclusion of 50% women member in each PC is recommended”. - 10.3.3: “The Cooperating Partner (CP) must encourage women to be on the PC at the public assembly” - 10.3.7: “ If there are no women on the PC, the CP will be asked to report to the PPMU/CPMU the reasons for no women member representation” - Annex XI - CFW Family Recording Sheet: Sex-disaggregated data was included in the sheet. - Annex XII - Group List of Participants: A column for the “Legitimate Recipients (must be female-if male HHs)” had been added in the list of participant sheet. (This means that the name of at least one woman beneficiary who is a member of a male head of household and worked alongside the male member is indicated in the "List" as the legitimate recipient of CFW payments. In the earlier format, only the names of household heads who were mostly men along with the number of participants from the family (numeric information) were indicated.) | Achieved |
| <p>Ensure that at least 20,000 women beneficiaries from the 40,000 target beneficiary households (from FHH and non-FHH) participate in open village meetings for CFW.</p> <p>Target 1.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 10,453 women beneficiaries out of 20,627 total participants (around 50.7%) participated in Open Village Meeting (OVM) for CFW. | Partly Achieved |

¹ Includes information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.

² Includes reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.

| <p>Responsibility: PPMUs, Line Departments (Cooperating Partners (CPs) and Project Committees (PCs) Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|-------|--------|--------|-----|----|---|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|---|---|----------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|---|---|----------|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|--------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure at least 30% female representation in CFW project committees (PCs) <p>Responsibility: PPMUs, CPs and PCs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Target 2</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 539 (or 33.8%) out of 1,594 project committee members were female. The representation in the PCs benefited women as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gained leadership, facilitation, book keeping/recording and other CFW related skills such as site monitoring and pre- and post-work measurement of earth and grass work. Boosted confidence for participating in other community activities. Helped in reducing gender inequality in their families and community as they worked with/alongside men <table border="1" data-bbox="640 683 1190 1101"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Province</th> <th colspan="3">Project Committee Members</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Female</th> <th>% of F</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PVH</td> <td>24</td> <td>6</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OMC</td> <td>175</td> <td>35</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BMC</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>(No CFW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SRP</td> <td>219</td> <td>82</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPT</td> <td>104</td> <td>10</td> <td>8.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPC</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>(No CFW)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PVG</td> <td>233</td> <td>80</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SVR</td> <td>381</td> <td>163</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TAK</td> <td>140</td> <td>43</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>KPS</td> <td>318</td> <td>120</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,594</td> <td>539</td> <td>33.8 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Province | Project Committee Members | | | Total | Female | % of F | PVH | 24 | 6 | 25 | OMC | 175 | 35 | 21 | BMC | - | - | (No CFW) | SRP | 219 | 82 | 37 | KPT | 104 | 10 | 8.7 | KPC | - | - | (No CFW) | PVG | 233 | 80 | 34 | SVR | 381 | 163 | 43 | TAK | 140 | 43 | 30 | KPS | 318 | 120 | 38 | Total | 1,594 | 539 | 33.8 % | <p>Achieved</p> <p>Lesson learnt: data on participation of women in PC varies significantly from 8.7% to 43%. The project did not conduct further analysis to understand different levels of female participations in provinces.</p> <p>It is recommended to conduct an appropriate action to get further understanding of female's participation in future project.</p> |
| Province | Project Committee Members | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | Female | % of F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PVH | 24 | 6 | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OMC | 175 | 35 | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BMC | - | - | (No CFW) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SRP | 219 | 82 | 37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPT | 104 | 10 | 8.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPC | - | - | (No CFW) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PVG | 233 | 80 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SVR | 381 | 163 | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TAK | 140 | 43 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| KPS | 318 | 120 | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,594 | 539 | 33.8 % | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that at least 20,000 women beneficiaries from the 40,000 target beneficiary households (50% of total households – includes FHH and non FHH) participate in CFW projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 35,552 (or 49.9%) female participants out of a total of 71,260 participants participated in CFW projects. Work that woman beneficiaries had done included digging, carrying and compressing of soil, and grass turfing | <p>Achieved</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Responsibility: PPMUs, CPs and PCs Time: January 2013 – December 2015 Target 3</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include all women members of PCs in CFW-related trainings <p>Activity 2</p> <p>Responsibility: PPMUs, CPs and PCs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All women members of PCs (539) attended CFW-related trainings³ which were as follows: (i) importance and benefits of CFW, who can participate, and how; (ii) instruction on earth work activity, pre- and post-work measurement; (iii) earth work/grassing instruction and unit rate; (iv) site monitoring; (v) filling up the family recording sheet; (vi) book keeping; and (vii) cash distribution process | <p>Achieved</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register at least one adult woman in all CFW targeted food-insecure households (except female-head households) as legitimate recipients of CFW payments on behalf of households (i.e. both husband and wife names will be registered to represent any given CFW household) <p>Responsibility: CPMU, PPMUs, CPs and PCs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Target 4</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The format of CFW Group List of Participants was revised to include one column to register one adult woman as legitimate recipient on behalf of household (see CFW guideline Annex XII). Each CFW subproject was required to submit this format along with other documents while requesting for payment. | <p>Achieved</p> <p>Lesson learnt: the format of CFW group list was revised to include one column to register one adult woman to legitimate recipient on behalf of household. During the implementation, a qualitative data related to strategic and practical benefits should be collected and recorded regarding women's benefits from the participation. It is recommended considering for a future project.</p> |

³ The CFW Project Committee trainings were recorded in the "Table List of Trainings of CFW Project Committee" by PPMUs. NB. Not all the women members of the project committee participated in each and every training course.

| Nutrition and Hygiene | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build upon and tailor existing IEC materials for local contexts to promote women's role and gender equality in home gardening <p>Responsibility: Plan International Time: March 2013 – December 2014</p> <p>Activity 3</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IEC materials (Posters/flipcharts) on home gardening are generic and do not specifically show equal roles of men and women, however in order for the beneficiaries especially those illiterate women and men to understand these IEC materials, testing of the materials was done twice: first with Local NGOs and second with beneficiaries. During the implementation of the program, the project made sure the importance of women's role and participation in home gardening activity and gender concept was mainstreamed in the program | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build upon and tailor existing nutrition and health IEC materials for community awareness, focusing on women's role in food preparation using locally available produce <p>Responsibility: Plan International Time: March 2013 – December 2014</p> <p>Activity 4</p> | <p>The IEC materials on nutrition, hygiene and sanitation showed the involvement of men, women, boys, and girls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banner on nutrition showed a woman feeding her young child with varieties of local food, vegetables, and fruits Banner on hygiene and sanitation showed community people (men, women and children) washing hands with soap Another banner showed a girl and a boy washing hands with soap. Existing IEC materials (nutrition flipchart) developed by Infant and Young Child Feeding committee (National Nutrition program and NGOs partners involved in nutrition) to promote community awareness on nutrition, food preparation using locally available produce were purchased from Helen Keller International and used in target areas. 2,166 banners on Nutrition were printed to promote nutrition– (e.g. providing variety of complementary foods for infant from age 6-24 months and used during Nutrition Campaign in August 2014. 2,166 of two (2) - separate banners on Hand Washing were printed to promote hygiene and sanitation in line with Global Hand Washing day Campaign in Sept 2014 | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivery of nutrition and health awareness to women in at least 70% of target beneficiary households (FHH and non-FHH), through outreach activities tailored to | <p>60% of target beneficiaries households (33,339/55,323) received training and provisions on home gardening, nutrition and basic health, and hygiene and sanitation.</p> <p>Overall, more than 70% of women target beneficiaries attended/participated in complementary food cooking demonstrations, trainings on health, education and nutrition campaigns and all awareness-raising activities on health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation.</p> | <p>Achieved</p> <p>It was an inconsistency of the target included the DMF (50%) and the GAP (70%).</p> <p>The GAP should be reviewed and revised to ensure a</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>commune contexts, including provision of nutritious recipes, cooking demonstrations and basic safe water and sanitation messages</p> <p>Responsibility: Plan International Time: March 2013 – March 2015</p> <p>Target 5</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivered complementary food cooking demonstrations for young child from age 6-24 months with 75.5% female participants out of a total of 47,720 participants. Provided training on health education, especially on locally available food, food groups, nutritious recipes and feeding practices for farmer promoters (FPs) and village health support groups (VHSGs). The total participants were 5,462 including 2,957 (54.1%) women participants. Organized general health education events for beneficiaries with total participants of 33,955 including 23,118 (68.1%) female participants. Organized community campaign on micronutrient combined with nutrition campaign with total of 39,398 participants including 25,675 (65.2%) of female participants to promote optimal infant and young child feeding practice to prevent acute malnutrition using home available local food for infant from age 6-24 months. Provided awareness-raising activities by VSHGs and FPs and hand washing campaigns on hygiene and sanitation to the total participants of 31,133 including 21,126 (67.9%) of female participants. Organized CLTS Community mobilization and awareness raising activities by VHSGs/ FPs to total participants of 38,924 included 17,084 (44%) female participants. During nutrition training to beneficiaries and session on food cooking demonstration, women with young children, were motivated to prepare/make complementary feeding from the locally available foods for the benefit of their children growth and development. After receiving these trainings/interventions, some women with young children had prepared nutritious food for their children, so that their children remain healthy/become healthy. Besides practicing by themselves, some women had passed on the knowledge received from the training to other villagers. Women feel safe using proper toilet, compared to open defecation at the field. Hand washing has been practiced by farmers | <p>consistency of the proposed targets and activities included in the DMF and the GAP during inception and mid-term review missions.</p> <p>It is recommended to ensure a consistency of the targets and activities included in the DMF and the GAP for future project.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include nutritional status in selection criteria for targeting food-insecure project households, with specific focus on nutrition status of pregnant/lactating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A guidance note was developed and given to the 8 local sub-grantees of PLAN International, to include nutritional status in the criteria for providing inputs to improve nutrition and livelihood of target ID Poor 1&2 and vulnerable pregnant and lactating women with young children, to improve their nutrition, hygiene and sanitation practices. | <p>Achieved</p> |

| | | |
|---|---|-----------------|
| <p>women and young children in families</p> <p>Responsibility: Plan International Time: March 2013 – December 2014</p> <p>Activity 5</p> | | |
| <p>Output 2: Increased Access to Improved Agricultural Inputs and Technologies Among Food-insecure Farmers and Women</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20,000 women beneficiaries from the 40,000 target beneficiary households (50% of total households – includes FHH and non FHH) receive quality inputs and extension services, including training on improved production technologies of fish, livestock and crops. <p><i>Responsibility: CPMU, PPMUs, MAFF, Plan International and commune councils,</i> <i>Time: November 2012 – June 2015</i></p> <p>Target 6</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 23,988 women headed households and female beneficiaries from non-female headed households (53%) out of 45,149 direct beneficiary households received quality seeds and fertilizers. • 1,296 females (51.7%) out of a total of 2,507 participants participated in training on rice production technique and field demonstration. • 2,015 females (68.4%) out of a total of 2,946 participants participated in training on vegetable production and compost making. • 1,619 females (64.2%) out of a total of 2,520 participants participated in training on Bio-pesticide. • 1,426 females (59.1%) out of a total of 2,411 participants participated in training on post-harvest technologies. • Organized Farmer Technical Congress and a total of 110,711 participants including 66,121 (59.7%) females participated in them. • Conducted training on compost making to a total of 4,855 participants, including 2,867 (59.1%) female participants. • Conducted training on mushroom production to a total of 5,837 participants, including 3,127 (53.6%) female participants. • Conducted training on home gardening to a total of 12,175 participants, including 6,970 (57.2%) female participants. • Organized field days (where a group of beneficiaries visit the demo plot and share experiences/information with each other) for home gardening where a total of 18,602 participants including 12,084 (65%) females participated. • Conducted training on fish, chicken and pig raising to a total of participants of 29,012 including 15,647 (53.9%) female participants. • Organized field days for chicken and pig raising where a total of 13,844 participants including 7,494 (51.4%) females participated. • | <p>Achieved</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure 50% women's representation in | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan International Cambodia along with its 8 local NGO partners worked with 401 SHG (target 400), 73% of the SHGs were existing SHGs. | <p>Achieved</p> |

| <p>newly established/existing SHGs/FOs under the project</p> <p>Responsibility: Plan International, MAFF Time: March 2013 – January 2015</p> <p>Target 7</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 64.9% of SHG members were female (i.e. 7,483 out of a total member of 11,536). <table border="1" data-bbox="527 345 1262 631"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="3">Participants</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Total</th> <th>Female</th> <th>% of Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SHG member</td> <td>11,536</td> <td>7,483</td> <td>64.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHG Committee (401)</td> <td>1,421</td> <td>792</td> <td>55.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Farmer Promoter</td> <td>2,423</td> <td>1,284</td> <td>53%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SHG meeting (491)</td> <td>5,968</td> <td>3,899</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AC member</td> <td>2,979</td> <td>1,888</td> <td>63.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AC Committee (42)</td> <td>280</td> <td>147</td> <td>52.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Participants | | | Total | Female | % of Female | SHG member | 11,536 | 7,483 | 64.9% | SHG Committee (401) | 1,421 | 792 | 55.7% | Farmer Promoter | 2,423 | 1,284 | 53% | SHG meeting (491) | 5,968 | 3,899 | 65% | AC member | 2,979 | 1,888 | 63.4% | AC Committee (42) | 280 | 147 | 52.5% | |
|--|--|-----------------|--------------|--|--|-------|--------|-------------|------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|--|
| | Participants | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| AC Committee (42) | 280 | 147 | 52.5% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include minimum requirements of 30% women in FO management and 50% women in SHG/FO membership as a prerequisite for FO registration <p>Responsibility: Plan International, MAFF Time: March 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Target 8</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55.7% of SHG management committee members (792 out of 1,421) and 52.5% of AC management committee members (147 out of 280) were women. 64.9% of SHG members (7,483 out of 11,536) and 63.4% of AC members (1,888 out of 2,979) were females. Meetings and trainings organized by Plan International Cambodia on formation and strengthening SHGs with total participants of 11,839 including 7,684 (65%) female participants. Additional capacity building to strengthen self-help group (SHG) were provided by PDA to improve capacity of SHG committees on administrative, business development plan, accounting system and credit management with total participants of 1,151 including 569 (49.4%) of female SHG members. Meetings were conducted with identified 58 strong SHGs to transform them to Agricultural Cooperative (AC) and to (i) disseminate the AC concepts and AC Law; (ii) draft AC bylaw and regulation; and (iii) Event day for the first AC assembly. Overall, there were 808 participants including 348 (43.1%) female members. | <p>Achieved</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that at least 50% female members of SHGs/FOs participate in training on emergency preparedness and response in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan International Cambodia organized awareness-raising events on climate change adaptation and mitigation, where a total of 9,468 beneficiaries/SHGs including 5,720 (60.4%) females participated. | <p>Achieved</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| <p>Responsibility: Plan International, MAFF Time: March 2013 – March 2015</p> <p>Target 9</p> | | |
| <p>Output 3: Improved Capacity to Mainstream Food Security</p> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that a gender perspective is integrated into food security and nutrition (FSN) policy and system development, independent monitoring system, and program formulation <p>Responsibility: CPMU, CARD, IAs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Activity 6</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project contributed to improve capacity to mainstream food security by organizing the following events One stakeholder consultation workshop on assessing the data quality and role of the Cambodia FSN quarterly bulletin had been organized at Imperial Hotel, Phnom Penh with total participants being 44 - including 11 female participants (25%). Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Workshop conducted at Office of the Council of Ministries with total participants of 47 including 13 female participants (27.7%). | <p>Partly achieved</p> <p>FSN policy/program formulation is responsibility by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD), it is beyond the project's scope.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that FSN M&E system and MIS collects and reports sex-disaggregated data <p>Responsibility: CPMU, CARD, IAs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Activity 7</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The form/templet for reporting disaster and food security collects sex-disaggregated data. The form was introduced to district and commune officials. Training on Village Database for FSN and Disaster Management were conducted twice in each of 11 provinces. A total of 817 participants including 155 females (19%) participated in these trainings. | <p>Partly achieved</p> <p>The form was developed and disseminated, but the project did not monitor if the form was being used or not</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include 25% female participation in workshops to promote | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two refresher trainings for national trainer pool were held at Siem Reap. There were 37 participants including 8 females (21.6%). Two national training courses on FSN were held in Phnom Penh. 54 | <p>Achieved</p> |

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| <p>FSN policy and program formulation workshops</p> <p>Responsibility: CPMU, CARD, IAs Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Target 10</p> | <p>participants including 14 females (25.9%) participated in these trainings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 provincial FSN trainings in 11 target provinces were organized. A total of 303 participants including 83 females (27.4%) participated in these trainings. • Two district level FSN trainings per province were organized in 22 districts of 11 provinces. A total of 710 participants including 181 females (25.5%) participated in these trainings. | |
| Output 4: Project Management Strengthened | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro- actively promote the involvement of female project staff in all trainings, workshops and study tours <p>Responsibility: CPMU, PPMUs, Service Providers Time: October 2012 – December 2015</p> <p>Activity 8</p> | <p>All the 33 female project staff were actively involved in all the trainings, seminars/workshops like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings/workshops related to Cash for Work, Seeds and Fertilizer distribution, M & E, etc.; • On job trainings on financial review and procedures for budget management; • Intensive trainings and on job training on research methodology, data entry and data base management; • Distribution of seeds and fertilizer workshops. | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20% of (new) project staff recruited under the project will be women at national and provincial levels <p>Responsibility: CPMU/PPMUs, Plan International Time: October 2012 – December 2015</p> <p>Target 11</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 33 females (22%) out of 149 newly recruited project staff (10 females out of 90 project staff from concerned departments and provincial government offices, and 23 females out of 59 project staff from PLAN and its 8 local NGOs). All female staff were prioritized and given an opportunity to attend all relevant trainings, to support their works, conducted by the project. | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orient IAs at national and provincial levels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two orientations were conducted for IAs and PPMUs at national and sub-national levels on GAP implementation, monitoring and reporting including | Achieved |

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| <p>on GAP requirements, including the requirement to collect and report sex-disaggregated data for all project activities</p> <p>Responsibility: CPMU Time: January 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Activity 9</p> | <p>requirement of sex-disaggregated data collection, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) CFW workshop in January 2013 in Siem Reap with 68 participants, 4 (6%) are women (ii) PPMS & M&E workshop on 25-26 November 2013 in Phnom Penh with 75 participants, 6 (8%) are women | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that project monitoring of beneficiaries will differentiate between female heads of households (FHHs) and female non-heads of households <p>Responsibility: CPMU, PPMUs & Line Departments/Institutions Time: November 2012 – December 2015</p> <p>Activity 10</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CFW monitoring sheet and seed/fertilizer subsidized sale beneficiary list reflected the female heads of households (FHHs) and female non-heads of households. | Achieved |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity of National Sociologist/Community facilitator for full implementation and reporting against GAP <p>Responsibility: ADB Gender Specialist Time: November 2012 – December 2015</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Sociologist/Community Facilitator attended one meeting and one workshop with ADB Gender Specialist discussing the implementation and reporting of GAP. The role and tasks is as described immediately below. | Achieved |

| <p>Activity 11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of GAP implementation and reporting responsibility into TORs of national sociologist / community facilitator, international team leader, international M&E specialist, international/national food security specialists, national sociologist/community facilitator, 4 national engineers and 10 provincial facilitators. <p>Responsibility: ADB Project Officer Time: November 2012 – December 2015</p> | <p>The GAP implementation and reporting responsibility was incorporated into TORs of project specialists, (i) international team leader, (ii) deputy team leader, (iii) international M&E specialist, (iv) national food security specialist, (v) national agriculture specialist, (vi) IT/GIS specialist, (vii) 3 national engineers, (viii) 5 provincial facilitators and (in particular) (ix) national sociologist/community facilitator This last role was tasked with (i) Assessing the status of women in project area and monitoring and reporting the implementation of a gender action plan; (ii) Facilitating data collection to ensure that gender-segregated data is collected appropriately; (iii) Keeping the overall database and status of beneficiaries including women and the records of the NGOs reports at various stages of the project.</p> | <p>Achieved</p> <p>The project recruited only 3 national engineers and 5 provincial facilitators which was enough to work in the 10 provinces.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--------|-------------------------------|---------------|----|---|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----------------|
| <p>Activity 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure sufficient gender expertise (human resources and institutional experience) as a requirement of any umbrella NGO recruited <p>Responsibility: Plan International and CPMU Time: March 2013 – December 2014</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLAN was selected as service provider for the project-F from 15 March 2013. PLAN has vast institutional experience on working with women and girls using social justice including gender analysis and framework, in its approach and interventions. In addition, one national nutrition and gender specialist was employed intermittently from April 2013 to 30 March 2015. PLAN selected 8 local NGOs to implement nutrition, hygiene and home garden activities; and gender balance was considered for recruitment of project staff. 23(39%) out of 59 staff were female. <table border="1" data-bbox="541 1206 1283 1404"> <thead> <tr> <th>Partner</th> <th>Number of staff working on the additional financing</th> <th>Female</th> <th>% female staff in the project</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plan Cambodia</td> <td>11</td> <td>5</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FLD</td> <td>6</td> <td>2</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Partner | Number of staff working on the additional financing | Female | % female staff in the project | Plan Cambodia | 11 | 5 | 45% | FLD | 6 | 2 | 33% | <p>Achieved</p> |
| Partner | Number of staff working on the additional financing | Female | % female staff in the project | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Plan Cambodia | 11 | 5 | 45% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FLD | 6 | 2 | 33% | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Activity 13</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | HURREDO | 4 | 1 | 25% | | |
| | NAS | 7 | 2 | 29% | | |
| | PADEK | 12 | 5 | 42% | | |
| | PK | 5 | 2 | 40% | | |
| | Santi Sena | 6 | 2 | 33% | | |
| | Sovann Phoum | 5 | 2 | 40% | | |
| | Srer Khmer | 3 | 2 | 67% | | |
| | Total | 59 | 23 | 39% | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure reporting on GAP progress is included in all review mission and project quarterly and annual progress reports <p>Responsibility: CPMU, ADB Project Officer Time: January 2013 – March 2016</p> <p>Activity 14</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAP progress report was included in all project quarterly reports. ADB Review missions reviewed and included summary gender results of GAP implementation. | | | | | Achieved |

STATUS OF COMPLIANCE WITH LOAN COVENANTS

The Project: Statement of Compliance with Financing Covenants (Article IV and Schedule 5 of the Financing Agreements)

| Reference | Covenant | Status of Compliance |
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| Schedule 5, Para. 1 | MEF, as the project Executing Agency, shall be responsible for overall implementation of the project. MEF and the IAs shall be responsible for implementation of the respective specific Parts of the project. | Complied. MEF established a central project management unit (CPMU) led by a senior level official to be responsible for overall implementation of the project. Each IA established a technical support unit (TSU) to be responsible for overseeing implementation of their specific parts in the project. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 2 | The Task Force, which has been set up by the Beneficiary, chaired by MEF and includes representatives from MEF, MAFF, MOI, MRD, MOP, MOWRAM, NCDM, NIS, SNEC and members from key development partners, shall be responsible for providing overall policy guidance for project implementation and project coordination. The Beneficiary shall ensure that technical experts support the senior level officials of the member agencies who have been designated to the Task Force. The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary. The CPMU shall provide secretariat support to the Task Force. | Complied. The Government established the National Food Security Task Force (NFSTF) chaired by the Secretary of State, Minister-Delegated to Prime Minister, MEF (later on become the Minister, MEF and continued to chair the NFSTF) and included representatives from all the concerned ministries and institutions as per the covenant requirement. The CPMU provided the secretariat support to the NFSTF while technical experts from relevant ministries/institutions supported their senior level officials assigned to the NFSTF. The NFSTF met as and when necessary and provided overall policy guidance. Some of the important decisions made in consultation with ADB were: sale of rice seeds and fertilizers to beneficiary farmers on credit and collection of credit after the sale; introduction of school scholarship scheme; introduction of cash for work (CFW) scheme; introduction of quality rice seed production; establishment of Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS); use of collected credit from subsidized seed and fertilizer sales as cash reserve under CFRS (for initial hand holding) |
| Schedule 5, Para. 3 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that a participatory and consultative process is in place throughout the implementation period of the project to ensure direct involvement of the stakeholders in all key decisions, especially in selection of the target groups, assistance packages, policy reform and institutional strengthening measures, and monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the Beneficiary shall ensure that debate and conflict resolution shall be encouraged through informal local committees beyond formal consultation fora, such as the Task Force and PCDM meetings, and other community level discussions. | Complied. The Government put in place a robust process to ensure implementation of project followed consultative and participatory approaches and involved all relevant stakeholders. For example: the project developed and employed appropriate targeting approaches and specific criteria for identifying/targeting beneficiaries among the ID poor 1 and 2 or the commune poverty list by the provincial authorities for each project activity so as to ensure vulnerable households were prioritized, reached, and benefited from all the activities. Based on the selection criteria, initial beneficiary identification was done by the village heads with commune councils (CCs) for free rice distribution; by the |

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| | | project committees in collaboration with CCs through open village meetings (OVMs) for CFW and FFW; by the village heads with CCs through OVMs for seeds and fertilizer subsidized sale; and by Local Management Committee consisting of teachers, village heads, and CCs for school scholarship. After the identification/OVMs for food/quality inputs distribution, hotlines both at the CPMU and ADB CARM and list of selected beneficiaries were provided at the CCs bulletin boards for complaint, if any. Identified beneficiary list was endorsed by the implementing agencies at the national and provincial level and the CPMU at the EA. Independent monitors (NGOs) were engaged to oversee monitoring of beneficiary identification, distribution and complaint resolution process of food and quality inputs distribution activities. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 4 | The Beneficiary shall also ensure that NCDM provide the day to day interdepartmental coordination at the central level and PCDM, chaired by the provincial governor, provide the same at the provincial level. | Complied. The CPMU and NCDM coordinated and cooperated with each other and ensured day to day interdepartmental coordination at the central level. At the province level, Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs), chaired by the provincial governor who heads the PCDM, were established in all target provinces for organizing project activities. Deputy Provincial Governors acted as the project Manager of each of the PPMUs. Furthermore, Provincial Technical Support Units of the implementing ministries were established in all target provinces to assist the project on relevant technical aspects. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 5 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (i) the CPMU, which has been established in MEF and which is currently headed by a project director, is responsible for overseeing daily implementation of the project; and (ii) the PPMUs are established in all project Provinces to undertake project activities regarding procurement, storage and distribution of rice, seed and fertilizer in their respective provinces. The PPMUs will report to the CPMU on all matters related to their specified activities. | Complied. Efficient and effective coordination, cooperation and reporting structures were put in place for on time activity implementation and M & E of the project activities. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 6 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that adequate counterpart funds are made available to the project when required and in the amounts called for to enable the IAs and related project agencies to discharge their responsibilities under the project and to cover any shortfall of funds to ensure completion of the project in a timely manner. | Complied. The Government ensured sufficient counterpart funds available to the project as and when needed and ensured completion of the project on time. |
| Schedule 5 Para. 7 | (a) The Beneficiary shall cause the CCs, assisted by their respective VDCs, to be responsible for receiving, storing and distributing free rice, seed and fertilizer to the Target | Complied. The EA/CPMU put in place a well-organized and coordinated system involving PPMUs, CCs and VDCs for receiving, storing and distributing free rice, seed and fertilizer to |

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| | <p>Groups; b) The Beneficiary shall cause the food-for-works and the cash-for-works programs to be implemented through relevant existing structures of MRD and MOWRAM, as appropriate, in the project areas, including relevant CCs. However, in the areas where relevant capacities for implementing the food-for-works program are lacking, the Beneficiary may consider alternative arrangements by engaging other competent organizations, including agencies of the United Nations to implement the food-for-works program; provided, however that the details of such alternative arrangements shall be subject to ADB's prior approval; and c) The Beneficiary shall cause the expansion of quality seed production program to be implemented through relevant existing structures of MAFF, as appropriate, in the project areas, including relevant CBOs.</p> | <p>the Target Groups. Prior training on procedures to be followed for receiving, storing and distributing the food and inputs were provided to these stakeholders. The Government engaged UN World Food Programme (WFP) to implement the food-for-work (FFW) program and school feeding program while the cash-for-work (CFW) program was implemented through relevant existing structures of MRD and MOWRAM, including PPMUs, CCs and CFW project committees. The EA/CPMU implemented the quality seed production program through relevant existing structures of MAFF, including relevant Agriculture Stations and Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) or Seed Producers Groups.</p> |
| Schedule 5, Para. 8 | <p>The Beneficiary shall cause the CCs and VDCs to identify Target Groups that shall be households and individuals from selected communes and villages in thirteen (13) project provinces. The Beneficiary shall ensure that the project beneficiaries are selected through a participatory process in accordance with the selection criteria agreed between the Beneficiary and ADB. The screening and selection process shall be conducted by the CCs and VDCs, with support from the village chiefs, and agreed upon by the PCDM. The process shall be subject to the supervision and monitoring by an independent monitor acceptable to ADB. The screening and selection criteria, process and the project area may be amended from time to time with agreement between the Beneficiary and ADB. Conflicts arising from Target Group selection shall be referred to the respective CCs for resolution in consultation with all parties concerned. If no resolution can be reached at the CC level, the conflict shall be referred to the focal point in the respective IA for final resolution, in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Schedule.</p> | <p>Complied. The EA/CPMU ensured that the project beneficiaries were selected through a participatory process in accordance with the selection criteria agreed between the Government and ADB. Prior trainings on procedures to be followed for identifying the Target Groups were provided to these stakeholders. Based on the selection criteria, initial beneficiary identification was done by the village heads with CCs which was agreed upon and compiled by the PPMUs at the province level and by the CPMU at the national level. After the identification, list of selected beneficiaries was published on the CCs bulletin boards for complaint, if any. Hotlines both at the CPMU and ADB CARM were provided at the bulletin board for complaint, if any. Beneficiary identification, distributions of food and inputs and conflict resolution, if any, were observed by the independent monitors recruited by ADB. This three-tire approach in beneficiary targeting was effective to increase transparency and bridge the trust between the grass root level and the Government.</p> |

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| Schedule 5, Para. 9 | <p>The Beneficiary shall: (a) undertake necessary measures to create and sustain a corruption-free environment for activities under the project; (b) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy; (c) where appropriate, ensure that relevant provisions of ADB's Anticorruption Policy are included in all bidding documents for the project; (d) ensure that a good governance framework shall be prepared as part of the project to promote good governance and mitigate corruption risks; and (e) ensure that information about categories of the Target Groups, names of the beneficiary households or recipients under each category, and procurement activities shall be made publicly available for public scrutiny. The Beneficiary: (a) acknowledges ADB's right to investigate, directly or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices relating to the project; and (b) agrees to cooperate fully with, and to cause the project Executing Agency and the IAs to cooperate fully with any such investigation and to extend all necessary assistance, including providing access to all relevant books and records, as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of any such investigation. All external costs related to such investigations shall be met by the project resources.</p> | <p>Complied. The EA/CPMU ensured that all safeguard policies, including relevant provisions of ADB's Anticorruption Policy are included in all bidding documents for the project. It made sure that statement on ethical conduct and fraud and corruption were signed by the Procurement Committee for each and every bid evaluation conducted. A good governance framework was prepared as part of the project to promote good governance and mitigate corruption risks and all the project staffs, consultants and contractors signed the ethical code of conduct.</p> |
| Schedule 5, Para. 10 | <p>The Beneficiary shall: (a) ensure that the project Executing Agency conducts periodic inspections on the contractors' activities related to Loan and Grant proceeds, fund withdrawals and settlements; and (b) ensure and cause the project Executing Agency to ensure that all contracts financed by ADB in connection with the project include provisions specifying the right of ADB to audit and examine the records and accounts of the project Executing Agency and all contractors, suppliers, consultants and other service providers as they relate to the project.</p> | <p>Complied. The EA/CPMU conducted periodic inspections on the contractors' activities related to Loan and Grant proceeds, fund withdrawals and settlements. It further employed independent engineers to conduct regular inspections on the contractors' activities. The EA/CPMU cooperated fully and provided all records related to the project to conduct audit and/or examine during ADB loan review missions and any specific ADB mission like the CTL visit to the project.</p> |
| Schedule 5, Para. 11 | <p>The Beneficiary shall cause the project Executing Agency to: (a) maintain a project specific web page on its website to disclose information about procurements related to the project (for each contract, the web page shall include information on, among others, the list of participating bidders, name of the winning bidder, basic details on bidding procedures adopted, amount of contract awarded, and the list of goods/services procured); and (b) in addition to the web-based disclosure, provide stakeholders, which include civil society and non-governmental organizations, with detailed information on procurement on public notice</p> | <p>Complied. The EA/CPMU maintained a specific project website (efap.org.kh) which was updated and all relevant and detailed information related to procurement were disclosed. All project information, reports including assessment reports, criteria and procedure for selection of the Target Groups, etc. were uploaded to the project website in a regular basis. Queries as and when asked by relevant and interested stakeholders were clarified following proper channels and procedures.</p> |

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| | boards at the provincial town hall and market places in their respective provinces. The Beneficiary shall also ensure that criteria and procedure for selection of the Target Groups under Parts A and B of the project are also similarly posted on the web page and on public notice boards in the respective provinces. | |
| Schedule 5, Para. 12 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (a) a focal point is appointed in each of the IAs to address any public complaints on financial irregularities in procurement and distribution of Goods, construction of Works and other services, including conflicts arising from Target Group selection that cannot be resolved by the respective CCs; (b) specific phone lines are dedicated, at the CPMU and ADB's Cambodia Resident Mission, to be used by the public for reporting of irregularities and misappropriation of the project resources, if any, and advertised to the public; (c) appropriate grievance procedures are effectively implemented; and (d) the project Executing Agency provides a bi-annual review and report to the Task Force and ADB on all relevant complaints received and resolutions undertaken. | Complied. The EA/CPMU appointed a focal point each at TSU, PPMU, provincial technical support unit and also at CPMU to address any public complaints on financial irregularities in procurement and distribution of Goods, construction of Works and other services, including conflicts arising from Target Group selection. Hotlines at the CPMU and ADB CARM were provided at the CCs notice board for the public for reporting of irregularities and misappropriation of the project resources, if any. Independent NGO Monitors were engaged for monitoring and conflict resolution of food and inputs distributions activities who reported directly to NFSTF and ADB. The EA/CPMU established an appropriate grievances address mechanism and provided regular report to the Task Force and ADB on all relevant complaints received and resolutions undertaken. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 13 | The Beneficiary shall cause the project Executing Agency to submit quarterly progress reports to the Task Force and ADB on the status and progress of the project no later than three weeks after the end of each quarter, throughout the project implementation period. | Complied. The EA/CPMU submitted regular quarterly progress reports to the NFSTF and ADB on the status and progress of the project throughout the project implementation period. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 14 | The Finance Office of the Project Director (or an officer with equivalent functions) in the project Executing Agency shall be responsible for coordinating all project account activities and ensuring compliance with ADB's audit and accounting requirements. | Complied. The Finance Officer of the project at the EA/CPMU was responsible for coordinating all project account activities and ensuring compliance with ADB's audit and accounting requirements. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 15 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (a) an independent financial audit(s) is conducted during project implementation to determine the degree to which project funds were utilized observing standard financial propriety, practices and regularity; and (b) other audits are undertaken, as required under ADB's Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy including a special audit involving a performance evaluation of the project, focusing on governance, financial accountability (e.g., certification of accounts), and transparency, which shall be undertaken soon after completion of the project, on the terms to be agreed with ADB. | Complied. During project implementation, the Government engaged independent financial auditor(s) to observe the standard financial propriety, practices and regularity followed by the project. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 16 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that the Works will not have any adverse environmental impact and will be carried out on vacant land owned by the | Complied. The EA/CPMU developed environmental and social clauses and included in all construction contract tender documents. It |

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| | Beneficiary, free from encumbrances, habitation, dispute or controversy. Proposals for Works shall include confirmation that no land acquisition or resettlement shall be required for the project. In the event of unforeseen land acquisition or involuntary settlement, the Beneficiary shall immediately inform ADB and prepare the necessary planning documents in compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995). If there are any indigenous people issues that may be identified, they will be appropriately addressed in a manner satisfactory to ADB. | also developed environmental impact checklist; model of disclosure on Land User's Rights; land acquisition table; land acquisition agreement form; etc. and made it mandatory for the IAs to include them in all proposals for works documents. The EA/CPMU provided trainings to IAs and relevant stakeholders on filling up these formats. As the project dealt with only rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation canals and existing rural roads on rights-of-way, no cases of land acquisition or resettlement arose during the project period. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 17 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that women and men will be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value and that child labor shall not be allowed. | Complied. The EA/CPMU developed and established the CFW guidelines and procedures to be followed by the IAs and contractors reflecting gender equality and gender participation including equal remuneration for equal value of work between women and men and restriction on use of child labor. The CFW guidelines and procedures were adopted by the Government before being followed in the project. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 18 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that progress monitoring, safeguard monitoring and benefit monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out during project implementation by the project Executing Agency and the IAs. | Complied. Continued progress monitoring and safeguard monitoring and evaluation were carried out by the EA/CPMU and the IAs. The EA/CPMU ensured regular benefit monitoring and evaluation through surveys, studies and assessments engaging project staff, independent consultants, and end line assessment firm during and at the end of project implementation. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 19 | The Beneficiary shall establish an independent monitoring system to conduct monitoring of beneficiary screening and selection, and project procedures, including fiduciary compliance. The independent monitors shall report to ADB and the Task Force. The IAs shall provide the CPMU monthly or quarterly progress reports, as appropriate, which shall be consolidated into a single progress report for the project. The consolidated report shall be submitted to ADB. The CPMU together with the IAs shall establish the baseline at the commune level within three (3) months of project inception from secondary sources, baseline survey and participatory observations. project midterm review shall be undertaken one (1) year after inception and findings are presented to ADB in a timely manner, which shall in turn consult with the Beneficiary regarding implementation timeframe for corrective actions if warranted. | Complied. The EA/CPMU established an independent monitoring system for Target Group selection so that vulnerable households were prioritized, reached, and benefited from all the activities. Open Village Meetings (OVMS) were conducted to select the beneficiaries and the list were published at the CC bulletin boards for complaint, if any. Independent monitors (NGOs) were engaged to oversee monitoring of beneficiary identification, distribution and complaint resolution process for food and quality inputs distribution activities. They reported directly to NFSTF and ADB. Hotlines were established both at the CPMU and ADB CARM and provided at the CC bulletin boards for complaint if any. The EA/CPMU submitted regular consolidated quarterly progress reports to the NFSTF and ADB on the status and progress of the project throughout the project implementation period. It conducted survey engaging independent firm to establish baseline at the commune level and ensured |

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| | | regular benefit monitoring and evaluation through surveys, studies and assessments engaging independent consultants and firm during and at the end of project implementation and presented to the NFSTF and ADB. |
| Section 4.02 | (a) The Recipient shall (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the project in accordance with accounting principles acceptable to ADB; (iii) have such financial statements audited annually by independent auditors whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are acceptable to ADB, in accordance with international standards for auditing or the national equivalent acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report (which includes the auditors' opinion on the use of the Grant proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Grant Agreement as well as on the use of the procedures for the imprest account(s) and statement of expenditures) and a management letter (which sets out the deficiencies in the internal control of the project that were identified in the course of the audit, if any); and (v) furnish to ADB, no later than 6 months after the end of each related fiscal year, copies of such audited financial statements, audit report and management letter, all in the English language, and such other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request. | Complied. The Government maintained separate accounts and records and prepared annual financial statements for the project which were audited annually by independent auditors. These annual audit reports were submitted to ADB on time. |
| Section 4.03 | The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the project, the Goods, and any relevant records and documents. | Complied. The Government arranged, coordinated and cooperated with ADB's representatives to enable them to inspect the project, the Goods, and any relevant records and documents. |

ADDITIONAL FINANCING:**Statement of Compliance with Financing Covenants
(Article IV, Schedule 5 and Schedule 3 of the Financing Agreements)**

| Reference | Covenant | Status of Compliance |
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| Schedule 5, Para. 1 | MEF, as the project Executing Agency, shall be responsible for overall implementation of the project. MEF and the IAs shall be responsible for implementation of the respective specific Parts of the project. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 2 | The Task Force, which has been set up by the Beneficiary, chaired by MEF and includes representatives from MEF, MAFF, MOI, MRD, MOP, MOWRAM, NCDM, NIS, SNEC and members from key development partners, shall be responsible for providing overall policy guidance for project implementation and project coordination. The Beneficiary shall ensure that technical experts support the senior level officials of the member agencies who have been designated to the Task Force. The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary. The CPMU shall provide secretariat support to the Task Force. | Complied. Same as in the project, although one important additional decision was to use the collected credit from subsidized seed and fertilizer sales under the additional financing for developmental assistance like rehabilitation of rural roads and tertiary canals; strengthening of rehabilitated CFW roads and canals through lateriting; construction of Community Dissemination & Training Centers (for 99 communes) and equip them with chairs, white boards, etc.; implementation of community projects; provision of electricity to Agriculture Cooperatives through solar powers; etc. |
| Schedule 5, Para. 3 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that a participatory and consultative process is in place throughout the implementation period of the project to ensure direct involvement of the stakeholders in all key decisions, especially in selection of the Target Groups, assistance packages, policy reform and institutional strengthening measures, and monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, the Beneficiary shall ensure that debate and conflict resolution shall be encouraged through informal local committees beyond formal consultation fora, such as the Task Force and PCDM meetings, and other community level discussions. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 4 | The Beneficiary shall also ensure that NCDM provide the day to day interdepartmental coordination at the central level and PCDM, chaired by the provincial governor, provide the same at the provincial level. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 5 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (i) the CPMU, which has been established in MEF and which is currently headed by a project director, is responsible for overseeing daily implementation of the project; and (ii) the PPMUs are established in all project provinces to undertake project activities regarding procurement, storage and distribution of rice, seed and fertilizer in their respective provinces. The PPMUs will report to the CPMU on all matters related to their specified activities. | Complied. Same as in the project |

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| Schedule 5, Para. 6 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that adequate counterpart funds are made available to the project when required and in the amounts called for to enable the IAs and related project agencies to discharge their responsibilities under the project and to cover any shortfall of funds to ensure completion of the project in a timely manner. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5 Para. 7 | (a) The Beneficiary shall cause the CCs, assisted by their respective VDCs, to be responsible for receiving, storing and distributing free rice, seed and fertilizer to the Target Groups; b) The Beneficiary shall cause the food-for-works and the cash-for-works programs to be implemented through relevant existing structures of MRD and MOWRAM, as appropriate, in the project areas, including relevant CCs. However, in the areas where relevant capacities for implementing the food-for-works program are lacking, the Beneficiary may consider alternative arrangements by engaging other competent organizations, including agencies of the United Nations to implement the food-for-works program; provided, however that the details of such alternative arrangements shall be subject to ADB's prior approval; and c) The Beneficiary shall cause the expansion of quality seed production program to be implemented through relevant existing structures of MAFF, as appropriate, in the project areas, including relevant CBOs. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 8 | The Beneficiary shall cause the CCs and VDCs to identify Target Groups that shall be households and individuals from selected communes and villages in thirteen (13) project provinces. The Beneficiary shall ensure that the project beneficiaries are selected through a participatory process in accordance with the selection criteria agreed between the Beneficiary and ADB. The screening and selection process shall be conducted by the CCs and VDCs, with support from the village chiefs, and agreed upon by the PCDM. The process shall be subject to the supervision and monitoring by an independent monitor acceptable to ADB. The screening and selection criteria, process and the project area may be amended from time to time with agreement between the Beneficiary and ADB. Conflicts arising from Target Group selection shall be referred to the respective CCs for resolution in consultation with all parties concerned. If no resolution can be reached at the CC level, the conflict shall be referred to the focal point in the respective IA for final | Complied. Same as in the project |

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| | resolution, in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Schedule. | |
| Schedule 5, Para. 9 | The Beneficiary shall: (a) undertake necessary measures to create and sustain a corruption-free environment for activities under the project; (b) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy; (c) where appropriate, ensure that relevant provisions of ADB's Anticorruption Policy are included in all bidding documents for the project; (d) ensure that a good governance framework shall be prepared as part of the project to promote good governance and mitigate corruption risks; and (e) ensure that information about categories of the Target Groups, names of the beneficiary households or recipients under each category, and procurement activities shall be made publicly available for public scrutiny. The Beneficiary: (a) acknowledges ADB's right to investigate, directly or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practices relating to the project; and (b) agrees to cooperate fully with, and to cause the project Executing Agency and the IAs to cooperate fully with any such investigation and to extend all necessary assistance, including providing access to all relevant books and records, as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of any such investigation. All external costs related to such investigations shall be met by the project resources. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 10 | The Beneficiary shall: (a) ensure that the project Executing Agency conducts periodic inspections on the contractors' activities related to Loan and Grant proceeds, fund withdrawals and settlements; and (b) ensure and cause the project Executing Agency to ensure that all contracts financed by ADB in connection with the project include provisions specifying the right of ADB to audit and examine the records and accounts of the project Executing Agency and all contractors, suppliers, consultants and other service providers as they relate to the project. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 11 | The Beneficiary shall cause the project Executing Agency to: (a) maintain a project specific web page on its website to disclose information about procurements related to the project (for each contract, the web page shall include information on, among others, the list of participating bidders, name of the winning bidder, basic details on bidding procedures adopted, amount of contract awarded, and the list of goods/services procured); and (b) in addition to the web-based disclosure, provide stakeholders, which include civil society and | Complied. Same as in the project |

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| | non-governmental organizations, with detailed information on procurement on public notice boards at the provincial town hall and market places in their respective provinces. The Beneficiary shall also ensure that criteria and procedure for selection of the Target Groups under Parts A and B of the project are also similarly posted on the web page and on public notice boards in the respective provinces. | |
| Schedule 5, Para. 12 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (a) a focal point is appointed in each of the IAs to address any public complaints on financial irregularities in procurement and distribution of Goods, construction of Works and other services, including conflicts arising from Target Group selection that cannot be resolved by the respective CCs; (b) specific phone lines are dedicated, at the CPMU and ADB's Cambodia Resident Mission, to be used by the public for reporting of irregularities and misappropriation of the project resources, if any, and advertised to the public; (c) appropriate grievance procedures are effectively implemented; and (d) the project Executing Agency provides a bi-annual review and report to the Task Force and ADB on all relevant complaints received and resolutions undertaken. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 13 | The Beneficiary shall cause the project Executing Agency to submit quarterly progress reports to the Task Force and ADB on the status and progress of the project no later than three weeks after the end of each quarter, throughout the project implementation period. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 14 | The Finance Office of the project Director (or an officer with equivalent functions) in the project Executing Agency shall be responsible for coordinating all project account activities and ensuring compliance with ADB's audit and accounting requirements. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 15 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that: (a) an independent financial audit(s) is conducted during project implementation to determine the degree to which project funds were utilized observing standard financial propriety, practices and regularity; and (b) other audits are undertaken, as required under ADB's Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy including a special audit involving a performance evaluation of the project, focusing on governance, financial accountability (e.g., certification of accounts), and transparency, which shall be undertaken soon after completion of the project, on the terms to be agreed with ADB. | Complied Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 16 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that the Works will not have any adverse environmental | Complied. Same as in the project |

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| | <p>impact and will be carried out on vacant land owned by the Beneficiary, free from encumbrances, habitation, dispute or controversy. Proposals for Works shall include confirmation that no land acquisition or resettlement shall be required for the project. In the event of unforeseen land acquisition or involuntary settlement, the Beneficiary shall immediately inform ADB and prepare the necessary planning documents in compliance with ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (1995). If there are any indigenous people issues that may be identified, they will be appropriately addressed in a manner satisfactory to ADB.</p> | |
| Schedule 5, Para. 17 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that women and men will be paid equal remuneration for work of equal value and that child labor shall not be allowed. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 18 | The Beneficiary shall ensure that progress monitoring, safeguard monitoring and benefit monitoring and evaluation shall be carried out during project implementation by the project Executing Agency and the IAs. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 5, Para. 19 | The Beneficiary shall establish an independent monitoring system to conduct monitoring of beneficiary screening and selection, and project procedures, including fiduciary compliance. The independent monitors shall report to ADB and the Task Force. The IAs shall provide the CPMU monthly or quarterly progress reports, as appropriate, which shall be consolidated into a single progress report for the project. The consolidated report shall be submitted to ADB. The CPMU together with the IAs shall establish the baseline at the commune level within three (3) months of project inception from secondary sources, baseline survey and participatory observations. project midterm review shall be undertaken one (1) year after inception and findings are presented to ADB in a timely manner, which shall in turn consult with the Beneficiary regarding implementation timeframe for corrective actions if warranted. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Schedule 3, para. 1& 2 | <p>1. The Recipient and the project Executing Agency shall ensure that the project is implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM. Any subsequent change to the PAM shall become effective only after approval of such change by the Recipient and ADB. In the event of any discrepancy between the PAM and this Grant Agreement, the provisions of this Grant Agreement shall prevail.</p> <p>2. The Council for Agriculture and Rural</p> | Complied. The EA/CPMU ensured that the project was implemented in accordance with the detailed arrangements set forth in the PAM and Grant Agreement. CARD was engaged as an IA to deliver all the outputs related to FSN component as envisaged under the PAM. |

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| | Development (CARD) shall act as an implementing agency to deliver outputs related to the strengthening of the Food Security and Nutrition Information System and its mainstreaming at the national and provincial levels. Further details on implementation arrangements with CARD and other implementing agencies engaged under the Initial project are provided in the PAM. | |
| Schedule 3, para. 3 | 3. The Recipient shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, and implementation of the project, comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Recipient relating to environment, health, safety, land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and (b) relevant provisions of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). | Complied. The EA/CPMU and IAs complied with all these regulations. The EA/CPMU developed environmental and social clauses and included it in all construction contract tender documents. It also developed environmental impact checklist; model of disclosure on Land User's Rights; land acquisition table; land acquisition agreement form; etc. and made it mandatory for the IAs to include them in all proposals for works documents. The EA/CPMU provided trainings to IAs and relevant stakeholders on filling up these formats. As the project dealt with only rehabilitation of tertiary irrigation canals and existing rural roads on rights-of-way, no cases of land acquisition or resettlement arose during the project period. During preparation, design, construction, and implementation of the sub-projects, it employed independent engineer consultants, provincial facilitators (consultants), Community Development Specialist, staff and consultants of EA/CPMU, PPMUs, TSUs and provincial TSUs to monitor and report on all of these provisions. |
| Schedule 3, para. 4 | 4. The Recipient shall ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the project, are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract. | Complied. The EA/CPMU ensured that all land and all rights-of-way required for the sub-project implementation were made available to the Works contractors. No issues related to the provision were reported during the entire project period. |
| Schedule 3, para. 5 | 5. The Recipient shall ensure that no Grant proceeds are used to finance any prohibited activity included in the list provided in Appendix 5 of the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). | Complied. The provision was complied with stringent monitoring and supervision including spot checks of the utilization of grant proceeds. |
| Schedule 3, para. 6 | The Recipient shall ensure that contractors engaged under the project (i) comply with all applicable labor laws; (ii) use their best efforts to employ women and local people, including disadvantaged people; (iii) provide and adequately equip first-aid, health and sanitation, and personal hygiene facilities for male and female workers at the project site; (iv) maximize female training and employment; and (v) conduct an information and education campaign on sexually transmitted diseases | Complied. The EA/CPMU and IAs included all the provisions in the bid and contract documents. In addition, it employed independent engineer consultants, provincial facilitators (consultants), Gender Specialist, staff and consultants of EA/CPMU, PPMUs, TSUs and provincial TSUs to monitor and report on all of these provisions. |

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| | and HIV/AIDS for construction workers as part of the health and safety program at campsites and adjacent communities during project implementation. Relevant contracts financed under the project must include specific clauses on these undertakings. | |
| Schedule 3, para. 7 | The Recipient shall ensure that the Gender Action Plan, dated 11 April 2012 and agreed with ADB, is implemented in a timely manner over the project period, and that adequate resources are allocated for this purpose. | Complied. The agreed GAP was followed and implemented in all respects. Adequate resources were spent including appointment of gender focal points, inclusion of gender reporting in the TORs of consultants, and provision of gender trainings on gender mainstreaming in the project activities. By project completion, the GAP was rated as successful. |
| Section 4.02 | (a) The Recipient shall (i) maintain separate accounts and records for the project; (ii) prepare annual financial statements for the project in accordance with accounting principles acceptable to ADB; (iii) have such financial statements audited annually by independent auditors whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are acceptable to ADB, in accordance with international standards for auditing or the national equivalent acceptable to ADB; (iv) as part of each such audit, have the auditors prepare a report (which includes the auditors' opinion on the use of the Grant proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Grant Agreement as well as on the use of the procedures for the imprest account(s) and statement of expenditures) and a management letter (which sets out the deficiencies in the internal control of the project that were identified in the course of the audit, if any); and (v) furnish to ADB, no later than 6 months after the end of each related fiscal year, copies of such audited financial statements, audit report and management letter, all in the English language, and such other information concerning these documents and the audit thereof as ADB shall from time to time reasonably request. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Section 4.03 | The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the project, the Goods, and any relevant records and documents. | Complied. Same as in the project |
| Section 4.04 | The Recipient shall (a) ensure that the proceeds of the Grant are used for the purposes of the project and not diverted for any other purpose; (b) promptly inform ADB if it becomes aware that the proceeds of the Grant are being or have been used for the purpose of any payment to a person or entity, or for import of goods, if such payment or import is | Complied. The provision was complied with stringent monitoring and supervision including spot checks of the utilization of grant proceeds. |

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| | prohibited by a decision of the United Nations Security Council taken under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations; and (c) take necessary measures to ensure that entities to which the Recipient makes the proceeds of the Grant available comply with the provisions of this Section. | |
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ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

1. Introduction

1. This Appendix summarizes the main features of the project's economic analysis (i) at design of the project in 2008, (ii) at completion of the project in 2012, (iii) at preparation of additional financing in 2012, (iv) at the completion of the additional financing in 2016, and (v) at the completion of the overall project during the PCR mission late-2017.

2. The Project Appraisal - 2008

2. Consistent with ADB's *Disaster and Emergency Assistance Policy* of 2008 and the very short time (4 months from PPTA to Loan/Grant effectiveness) involved in processing the original loan/grant, the project RRP did not estimate an Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) or Financial Internal rate of Return (FIRR), nor farmgate financial returns, levels of cost recovery etc. The RRP included (as an Appendix) the 'Policy and Economic Justifications' for the proposed investment; the main features of this analysis were:

- i. demonstrating that the project would assist in sustaining the domestic and external balances affected by heightened international prices of food grains and other commodities. The increased availability of food grains due to larger imports (facilitated by the project financing) would exert downward pressure on food grain prices and would foster macroeconomic stability through reducing the need for domestic borrowing, thereby helping dampen inflationary pressures and avoiding the crowding out of domestic investment. Fiscal space would thereby be created, making it possible to reallocate resources to other essential public expenditures
- ii. showing that the targeted safety nets for the poor and the vulnerable would help to ease the pressure on food-poor households and individuals to cut their daily meals and reduce their daily intakes, would ensure that children attended daily school sessions and maintained high enrolment levels (as shown during the previous years), as well as minimizing child labor. The provision of food under the project would help targeted households maintain labor capacity for productive purposes and income generation. The food-for-work program would both create more employment and income for target households and also establish and rehabilitate tertiary irrigation canals and village, intra-commune, and inter-commune roads, and
- iii. arguing that productivity assistance (to rice producers) would cover about 200,000 ha, of which 40% would be impacted in the form of higher yields as a result of better inputs (i.e., seeds and fertilizers) access and use, resulting in a 'with-project' contribution to the national rice surplus more than offsetting what would be the expected decline 'without-project' assistance over the 2008-2010 period – and thus ensuring national food security in the future.

3. The RRP itself mentioned the use of subsidies in the seed and fertilizer distribution activities and justified them as a 'one-off emergency measure'.¹ It did not consider their use in a wider policy (RGC or ADB) or development assistance (i.e., in relation to other development

¹ The project RRP, para 39: '*One-off Emergency Measure. All interventions are one-off short-term emergency measures, while long-term measures, such as operational national food security response systems and productivity enhancement programs, are in place. The proposed one-off subsidy on rice seeds and fertilizers will help farmers recover and maintain and increase crop yields, enabling reinvestments of surplus in the succeeding crop seasons, and ensuring adequacy of community food-grain stocks.*'

partner programs) context, although the explicit consideration given in project design to beneficiary identification clearly addressed benefits targeting and distribution objectives.

3. The Project Completion - 2012

4. At the project completion in 2012, an 'Impact Assessment Report'² was completed, in which estimates of incremental rice productivity were made for project and non-project farmers across Provinces and for different categories of farmers (i.e., ID Poor 1 and 2, non-poor etc.) based on household surveys, focus group interviews etc. While not entirely clear in presentation of results, rice yield increases in each of the 2 wet and 1 dry seasons 2009-2010 of 42%-46% for target beneficiaries (i.e., those farmers receiving project-supplied subsidized inputs) were estimated – with an overall average yield increase of 43% being used for DMF reporting (Appendix 1).

5. No EIRR was estimated for the project at this time (2012), but by the time of the preparation of the project completion report by the executing agency (in 2016) this data was combined with crop budget material that had been used in the additional financing appraisal (Of 2102) – including updated input and output prices for rice and vegetables - and the actual coverage of farmers and crop area that the project had achieved, to estimate an EIRR for the project of 12.2%.³ The methodology for this estimation is not entirely clear, and there is also some confusion about what 'benchmark' rate any estimate of return on the project investment costs should be compared with. It is also the case that the benefits stream only included estimated crop production and not (for example) health benefits from school feeding, education/income benefits from scholarships, employment benefits from CFW activities, reduced transport costs from rural roads, etc.

4. Additional Financing Appraisal - 2012

6. The additional financing economic analysis (Appendix 10 to the RRP) provided a reasonably comprehensive sector background and technical rationale for the proposed investments (i.e., being similar to those of the original project, but adapting to Cambodia's changed needs – and especially in relation to the desirability of promoting agriculture as a source of productivity growth and employment opportunity). The economic analysis included:

- i. a clear public goods argument for support to the CFRS, and for basic health care and nutrition training provided to poor and vulnerable households. The public goods case was supplemented by discussion of the then-present inefficiencies that existed in government services provision and which were worthy of strengthening, given the severity of problems being faced by the sector and country.
- ii. this case was also supported by the argument that agriculture technology enhancement - through the provision of quality rice and other seeds, fertilizers etc. (including some at subsidized prices) – was justified (as part of additional financing economic rationale), based on the very large extent of market imperfections that existed. Smallholders were often not aware of the potential benefits of improved agriculture inputs, had little or no technical information about their use, were often supplied with degraded or diluted or out-of-date products, and had no legal recourse in the case of disputes with suppliers (themselves often ignorant of their own products' quality and use). Cambodia produced no non-organic fertilizers and so consumers were at the end of a long and unreliable

² 2012. Crossroads to Development: *Impact Assessment Report of the project*

³ 2012. *Project Performance Evaluation Report, the project*

supply chain. Similarly, the domestic quality seed industry at that time could best be described as nascent – being characterized by small scale and fragmented production and with little overall integration. Overall, market failure in agriculture inputs in Cambodia was argued to be substantial - transaction costs were high and accountability and transparency were low

- iii. justification for the use and level of subsidies to be provided through the additional financing (partly in the context of overall financial sustainability). The proposed level of subsidy in limited timeframe was argued to be appropriate in two senses. Firstly, regarding ADB's general '*Criteria for Subsidies*'⁴ the additional financing (and the project) context was one of both a sector in transition (where market institutions were extremely underdeveloped), and also that of supporting entitlement to basic needs (not of societal income redistribution *per se*, but of addressing essentially short-term and relatively emergency conditions). In these conditions, transparent, time-bound (i.e., for an expected project implementation period of 2.9 years only), and targeted subsidies would be justified to achieve specific policy objectives (and especially those connected with near-public goods provision).
- iv. a more general argument for subsidizing agriculture inputs. Although subsidies had fallen out of favor in agriculture development policy-making some decades previously, recent research at that time⁵ had begun to make a stronger case for their use in particular situations, such as: (i) where there was a need to promote aggregate supply in the face of major price upswings (as in the additional financing case); (ii) where there was a desire to implicitly address social objectives with agriculture projects (e.g., by reducing vulnerability, as in the present case); (iii) where project designs could ensure smart-targeting (so that the subsidy is directed to those who would not use the inputs without it or who will greatly increase their use of it if already using some), to minimize leakage to the non-poor or commercial enterprises (there were argued to be few in the present/additional financing case, and beneficiaries were to be identified by project staff); and, (iv) where there was an attempt to 'thicken' supply chains and rural markets or bring about structural changes in livelihoods (as had been argued to have been the case with the 'Green Revolution' experience, and which was taken to apply in the additional financing context)
- v. thorough consideration of alternatives to the proposed additional financing design, especially regarding the proposed arrangements for seed production, fertilizers' local procurement, and CFRS operations (which were argued to be least-cost in nature)
- vi. estimation of additional financing's EIRR, based on rice and vegetable crop budgets, previous (i.e., the project) impact assessments and expected additional financing farmer and crop area coverage. This EIRR estimate was relatively high – at 37.3% - and did not include a range of non-quantifiable benefits, and
- vii. description of non-quantifiable benefits. These were argued to be mainly institutional, including (at the macro level) institutions concerned with food security and aspects of disaster response (i.e., NFSTF, NCDM, MOWRAM, CARDI etc., as well as MEF itself) would all benefit from the legal clarity and operational effectiveness of CFRS, plus the food policy training, better information management etc.;, (at the meso level), the connection of farmer associations to research stations (through seed production contracts), the strengthening of farmer demand for, and the increased supply of, various

⁴ 1992. ADB. '*Bank Criteria for Subsidies*'. Manila

⁵ See, for example, Dorward, Kydd, Morrison and (2004). "*A Policy Agenda for Pro-Poor Agricultural Growth*." World Development 32(1): 73-89; Dorward, A. R., E. Chirwa, D. Boughton and V. A. Kelly (2007). *Evaluation of the 2006/7 Agricultural Input Supply Programme, Malawi: Interim Report*, Imperial College London; March 2007; *Rethinking Agricultural Input Subsidies in Poor Rural Economies*; Future Agricultures (2008); *Input Support Programs And Price Swings*, FAO, (2009)

inputs would help to build value chains, and (at the micro/household level), technical capacity in more diversified cropping and animal husbandry, as well as nutrition and health awareness would have been improved.

5. Additional Financing Completion - 2016

7. Near the completion of additional financing, an 'End-line Impact Assessment'⁶ was conducted which investigated a range of social, economic and agronomic conditions in the additional financing Communes and compared the situation with the pre-additional financing/baseline conditions. Among its major findings were the following (some of which form the basis of reporting against DMF targets - See Appendix 1):

- i. the numbers of households experiencing little or no food insecurity had been reduced by 32% during additional financing
- ii. on average, target households produced more rice than per capita consumption needs, and household level production had risen by around 350 kg (i.e., based on average yield increase of 500 kg and average farm size of 0.7 ha for target beneficiaries)
- iii. average wet season rice yields rose by about 34% and dry season yields rose by 68% (the figures for non-target farmers in the same provinces were 21% and 43% respectively)
- iv. target beneficiary household incomes had almost doubled (rise of 85% on average) during the additional financing period – although main income sources remained non-agricultural, and
- v. the rate of chronic malnutrition (as measured by propensity to stunting) had fallen by 8.2%.

8. The additional financing Project Performance Evaluation Report⁷ at the end of 2015 repeated the economic analysis of the additional financing appraisal but now using actual households targeted during additional financing implementation (i.e., 45,149, compared to expected 40,000), actual crop areas covered (i.e., 32,760 ha of rice and vegetables, compared to 40,000 ha)⁸ and updated input and output prices. On this basis, the estimated EIRR for the additional financing alone (and as reported in the EA PCR for the additional financing which was prepared in 2016) was 19%.

6. Overall Project Completion Reporting - 2017

9. An estimate was made of economic returns to the investment at three levels (i.e., for the project, for additional financing, and for the overall project) on a common base of assumptions developed at the project Completion Report mission in late-2017. The model used for benefits estimation is based on the following assumptions:⁹

- i. Project life is 20 years (i.e., 2009-2028, from the start of the project onwards).
- ii. the project and additional financing investment costs 2009-2016 were converted from the actual disbursement profiles into 2017 constant economic prices by separating into tradeable and domestic resource costs elements (on the simplifying assumption of a 50:50 split) and then applying appropriate international and domestic conversion factors

⁶ 2015. SBK Research and Development. *End-line Impact Assessment Report*. Phnom Penh

⁷ 2015. *Project Performance Evaluation Report, AF*

⁸ The methodology for costs/benefits comparison and EIRR calculation is not entirely clear in this document. It appears to use the total of crop areas over 4 seasons (2 wet, 2 dry) and apply this on an annual basis over AF life.

⁹ For fuller details of the model design assumptions, see Tables A8.1 to A8.4

- (i.e., respectively the Manufacturers Unit Value – MUV - Index and the Cambodian Consumer Price Index) to the respective amounts
- iii. economic pricing is on the basis of a domestic price level (*numeraire*), with a Shadow Exchange Rate Factor (SERF) of 1.09 applied to estimated tradeable' costs
 - iv. the only source of quantified benefits is those from incremental crop production. The economic price of paddy at the farmgate (Table A8.2) is calculated on the same (i.e., domestic) price level basis, based on an export parity price (with a quality adjustment to Thai 5% broken as an international benchmark) and converted to paddy (at a rate of 63% paddy to milled rice) at the farmgate/project site (i.e., allowing for transport to point of international export – Kampong Som/Sihanoukville)
 - v. in the absence of primary agronomic/crop-cutting yield data for the project and additional financing, estimated crop budgets including typical labor and inputs for wet and dry season rice with- and without- the project at economic prices (Table A8.3) are derived from '*Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks*'; *World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH* (2015). This document is probably the most comprehensive recent source of sector work containing detailed agronomic and farm budget data from across the country
 - vi. the yield changes in these crop budgets – i.e., with and without-project - are within the ranges as estimated in the various project annual assessments and surveys (e.g., End-line/Impact reporting) in both the project and additional financing periods. They are also broadly consistent with estimates made by respondents during fieldwork for the PCR preparation (November 2017). Wet season rice yields increase gradually (i.e., over 4 years) from an average of 1.5 tons per ha without the project to 2.5 tons per ha with the project, and dry season yields increase gradually (also over 4 years) from 2 to 4 tons per ha
 - vii. the economic value added per rice ha in wet and dry seasons are then applied to estimates of the areas planted by farmers receiving inputs from the project and additional financing.¹⁰ For the project, the basis of the areas' estimation is an average of wet seasons 2009 and 2010, adjusted by a factor of 0.66 to allow for both leakage in inputs usage and possible over-reporting at that time. For dry season areas, the project estimate for dry season 2009 is considered more robust, being both much smaller in scale and more likely have actually been applied by those farmers obtaining inputs at that time of year (and interested in a dry season crop). For additional financing, the wet and dry season areas for 2014 are both used (apart from in 2013) – both are slightly lower than the seasonal figures for the additional financing's first year and therefore somewhat more conservative
 - viii. in the absence of data for vegetable areas, a notional 200 ha of vegetable cultivation is assumed to arise from the vegetable seeds production in the additional financing, with an average per ha return also based on recent detailed budget information from secondary sources (See Table A8.4), but assuming only 50% of the reported level of profitability, and
 - ix. in the crop budgets, labor is priced at an average of 80% of prevailing financial wage rates to reflect its real opportunity cost (i.e., the Shadow Wage Rate Factor – SWRF) in project provinces.
10. Based on these relatively simple assumptions, the model (Project Resource Statement – Table A8.1) suggests an EIRR for the project of 16.19% (Economic Net Present Value of \$13.33

¹⁰ Area estimates are based on figures quoted in the Executing Agency Project Completion Reports (themselves based on numbers of farmers actually purchasing the recorded volumes of seeds and fertilizers, and with the sizes of owned or – more usually – leased land being cultivated).

million, at a discount of 9%), an EIRR of 14.56% for the additional financing (ENPV @ 9% of \$4.8m), and EIRR of 15.73% for the overall project (ENPV @ 9% of \$18.13m).

11. Although undertaken as fundamentally different project in terms of its geographical location and with something of a revised scope, the additional financing thus appears viable in its own right.

12. The base case estimate excludes a wide range of benefits which have not been quantified, including (i) transport costs savings (vehicle operating costs and time savings) from the rehabilitated rural roads, (ii) health impacts from latrines, hygiene and cooking/nutrition training, (iii) environmental impacts (from tree planting along roads, from soil improvement and composting etc.), and (iv) community social and technological capital impacts (from the availability of improved commune facilities and greater opportunities for interaction, knowledge exchange etc., and also the improvement in farmers' agronomic knowledge). In addition to these benefits, the greatly increased capacity of the MAFF seed production facilities and the existence and operations of the CFRS can be added

13. The estimate of economic viability is reasonably robust on these assumptions, in that it would take something exceeding 20% reduction in area, yield or paddy economic price (all of whose effects are equivalent) to make the EIRR fall below 9%.¹¹

14. The rice crop budgets suggest that for a farmer with around 0.7 ha of land (the typical size across the project target provinces), just under \$150 incremental income can be earned from wet season rice (or almost an extra \$3 per day from a 56-day labor requirement). For dry season rice cropping the incremental returns are greater – at over \$4 per day.

15. Indicative of the kinds of benefits which the project may have brought but which are not captured in this EIRR estimate also include those assessed in the course of various studies by the project itself. For example,

- i. WFP conducted an evaluation of its school feeding program.¹² Findings included, (i) the program had a significant effect on enrolment, in that it was a strong incentive for parents to send their children to school; (ii) the program reduced drop-out rates in school children, especially in grades 2, 3 and 4; (iii) anthropometric measurements among girls suggested that school meals enabled them to take advantage of the pre-puberty growth spurt; (iv) the program helped to reduce morbidity among pupils in general and absences from school as a result of illness among girls; and (v) the program had a robust and significant association with increased dietary diversity scores (a proxy for nutritional adequacy), for both sexes and across provinces and wealth groups; etc.
- ii. The project conducted an analysis of school scholarship support. Findings included: (i) in the school year 2009-10, over 99% of grade 5 and 8 students in primary and secondary schools of target communes in Battambang and Pursat provinces went onto grade 6 and 9, respectively, and over 97% of the grade 6 and 9 students passed onto grade 7 and 10, while in the school year 2010-11, over 98% of the grade 6 and 9 students passed onto grade 7 and 10, respectively. These rates were higher than the provincial average

¹¹ A case may also be made that the present Project would qualify as being an efficient use of resources by having an EIRR in excess of 6%. As ADB's revised *Guidelines for the Economic Analysis of Projects* (ADB). 2017 notes 'Application of a lower social discount rate to these projects can be justified on the following grounds: (i) social sector projects and poverty-targeting projects often have many unquantifiable benefits'

¹² WFP. 2011. *Cambodia School Feeding Impact Evaluation*. (<http://www.wfp.org/about/evaluation>)

- rates (a combined average of around 83.84%); (ii) in the school year 2009-10, the average drop-out rate of students was only 0.38% and that in the school year 2010-11 was only 1.84%. These rates were much lower than the provincial average rates (a combined average of around 9.22%); (iii) cash scholarships kept students in schools
- iii. internal assessments of CFW scheme suggested that (in the project) (i) CFW was able to engage 13% of total poor households of the seven target provinces, and met 15.24% of annual household income of these poor households; (ii) the program created 30.42 days of employment per participating household; (iii) a total of 275 households benefitted per irrigation project and 294 hectares of irrigation potential were created; (iv) a total of 92.7% of households reported being able to reduce food gap between 1 to 3 months; (v) each CFW project committee had an average of 4.6 members, of whom 14.6% were women. In the additional financing, (i) CFW engaged 65.38% of total poor households of the target areas, and met 13.24% of annual household income of these poor households; (ii) the program created 38.80 days of employment per participating household; (iii) a total of 209 households benefitted per irrigation subproject and 110 hectares of irrigation potential was created; (iv) 88.9% households reported being able to reduce the food gap between 1 to 3 months, while 9.9% reduced their food gap between 4 to 6 months; and .
- iv. an independent study conducted by the project, (with the engagement of an international seed sector evaluation expert), found that in contracting the seed production through the FA/FGs and providing training support to these groups through the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA - who oversaw the seed production) had not only benefitted farmers regarding producing project rice seed, but also in their ability to produce quality seed in the future. Similarly, commercial rice seed sold by AQIP, was also produced through some of the same farmer associations, in addition to other groups not directly associated with the project. This directly benefitted the seed-producing farmers, who were able to recoup an additional 250 to 300 KR/kg (\$0.06 to \$0.08/kg) over the standard price for paddy on the market. Additionally, excess rice seed produced by the farmer associations was sold on the open market benefiting the farmers with prices of KR700/kg (\$0.18/kg) above the price of paddy in the market.

| Table A8.2: Estimated Economic Farmgate Price of Paddy: EXPORT PARITY PRICE BASIS | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--------------|
| | | | |
| | | Unit | Value |
| Rice, FOB, 5% Thai broken, ex-Bangkok - constant 2017 value | | \$/ton | 406 |
| Quality adjustment (90%) | | \$/ton | 365.4 |
| CIF Kampong Som (Sihanoukville) | | \$/ton | 20 |
| Freight/handling from project site to Kampong Som | | \$/ton | 15 |
| Rice, FOB, constant 2017 value, adjusted | | \$/ton | 330.4 |
| Convert at shadow exchange rate | | Riel/\$ | 4,386 |
| Economic border price of paddy, project site at domestic <i>numeraire</i> | | Riel '000/ton | 1449 |
| Economic border price of paddy, project site at domestic <i>numeraire</i> | | \$/ton | 359 |
| Conversion from paddy to milled rice at 63% | | \$/ton | 226.3 |

| Table A8.3 : Summary Crop Budgets (1 ha rice, Economic Prices) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|-------------------------------------|---------------|--|
| WET SEASON - WITHOUT PROJECT | | | DRY SEASON - WITHOUT PROJECT | | | WET SEASON - WITH PROJECT | | | DRY SEASON - WITH PROJECT | | |
| Yield (tons paddy/ha) | 1.5 | | Yield (tons paddy/ha) | 2.00 | | Yield (tons paddy/ha) | 2.50 | | Yield (tons paddy/ha) | 4.00 | |
| Farmgate price (\$/ton, 2017) | 226.3 | | Farmgate price (\$/ton, 2017) | 226.3 | | Farmgate price (\$/ton, 2017) | 226.25 | | Farmgate price (\$/ton, 2017) | 226.25 | |
| Revenue (\$/ha) | 339.4 | | Revenue (\$/ha) | 452.5 | | Revenue (\$/ha) | 565.6 | | Revenue (\$/ha) | 905.01 | |
| Inputs (\$/ha) | | | Inputs (\$/ha) | | | Inputs (\$/ha) | | | Inputs (\$/ha) | | |
| Seeds | 20.65 | | Seeds | 55.37 | | Seeds | 20.65 | | Seeds | 55.37 | |
| Manure | 20.79 | | Manure | 0.00 | | Manure | 20.79 | | Manure | 0.00 | |
| Chemical fertilizers | 38.59 | | Chemical fertilizers | 69.24 | | Chemical fertilizers | 38.59 | | Chemical fertilizers | 69.24 | |
| Herbicides | 2.43 | | Herbicides | 9.33 | | Herbicides | 2.43 | | Herbicides | 9.33 | |
| Insecticides | 1.23 | | Insecticides | 12.27 | | Insecticides | 1.23 | | Insecticides | 12.27 | |
| Sub-total inputs | 83.69 | | Sub-total inputs | 146.21 | | Sub-total inputs | 83.69 | | Sub-total inputs | 146.21 | |
| Labor (\$/ha) | | | Labor (\$/ha) | | | Labor (\$/ha) | | | Labor (\$/ha) | | |
| Land preparation | 0 | | Land preparation | 11.41 | | Land preparation | 0.00 | | Land preparation | 11.41 | |
| Planting/transplanting | 27.45 | | Planting/transplanting | 6.22 | | Planting/transplanting | 27.45 | | Planting/transplanting | 6.22 | |
| Weed control | 4.95 | | Weed control | 5.94 | | Weed control | 4.95 | | Weed control | 5.94 | |
| Crop management | 13.5 | | Crop management | 7.57 | | Crop management | 13.50 | | Crop management | 7.57 | |
| Irrigation | 0 | | Irrigation | 0.00 | | Irrigation | 0.00 | | Irrigation | 0.00 | |
| Harvesting | 5.45 | | Harvesting | 1.93 | | Harvesting | 5.45 | | Harvesting | 1.93 | |
| Post-harvest | 5.79 | | Post-harvest | 7.72 | | Post-harvest | 5.79 | | Post-harvest | 7.72 | |
| Sub-total labor | 57.14 | | Sub-total labor | 40.77 | | Sub-total labor | 57.14 | | Sub-total labor | 40.78 | |
| Services (\$/ha) | | | Services (\$/ha) | | | Services (\$/ha) | | | Services (\$/ha) | | |
| Land preparation | 49.3 | | Land preparation | 41.41 | | Land preparation | 49.33 | | Land preparation | 41.41 | |
| Planting/transplanting | 0.0 | | Planting/transplanting | 0 | | Planting/transplanting | 0.00 | | Planting/transplanting | 0.00 | |
| Harvest | 12.4 | | Harvest | 25 | | Harvest | 12.42 | | Harvest | 30.00 | |
| Post-harvest | 20.5 | | Post-harvest | 29.34 | | Post-harvest | 20.50 | | Post-harvest | 35.00 | |
| Sub-total services | 82.2 | | Sub-total services | 95.75 | | Sub-total services | 82.25 | | Sub-total services | 106.41 | |
| Irrigation services (\$/ha) | 0 | | Irrigation services (\$/ha) | 0 | | Irrigation services (\$/ha) | | | Irrigation services (\$/ha) | 50.00 | |
| Total variable costs (\$/ha) | 223.08 | | Total variable costs (\$/ha) | 282.72 | | Total variable costs (\$/ha) | 223.08 | | Total variable costs (\$/ha) | 343.39 | |
| Gross margin (\$/ha) | 116.30 | | Gross margin (\$/ha) | 169.78 | | Gross margin (\$/ha) | 342.55 | | Gross margin (\$/ha) | 561.62 | |
| Number of mandays | 80 | | Number of mandays | 80 | | Number of mandays | 80.00 | | Number of mandays | 90.00 | |
| Returns to labor (\$/day) | 1.45 | | Returns to labor (\$/day) | 2.12 | | Returns to labor (\$/day) | 1.45 | | Returns to labor (\$/day) | 6.24 | |
| Economic returns | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wet Season Rice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without Project | With Project | | Increment | | | | | | | | |
| 116.300087 | 342.55 | | 226.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Dry Season Rice | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Without Project | With Project | | Increment | | | | | | | | |
| 169.781826 | 561.62 | | 391.84 | | | | | | | | |
| Notes: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Budget structure adapted from 'Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks', World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Table A8.4: Example Gross Margins From Dry Season Non-rice Cropping (Economic Prices) | | | |
|---|-------------------|---------|--|
| Example Gross Margins from Dry Season Non-rice Cropping (\$/ha) | | | |
| Vegetable mix (modern technology, small size farm) | 1575 | Source: | <i>Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks</i> ¹ ; World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) |
| Vegetable mix (medium size farm) | 747 | Source: | <i>Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks</i> ¹ ; World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) |
| Vegetable mix (modern technology) | 2154 | Source: | <i>Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks</i> ¹ ; World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) |
| Vegetable mix (6 provinces) | ¹ 1433 | Source: | <i>Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks</i> ¹ ; World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) |
| Unweighted average | 1477 | Source: | <i>Cambodian Agriculture in Transition: Opportunities and Risks</i> ¹ ; World Bank Economic and Sector Work, Report 963-08KH (2015) |
| Longbean | 919 | Source: | <i>Agricultural Services Programme for Innovations, Resilience and Extension - Design Report</i> ; IFAD (2014) |
| Cucumber | 807 | Source: | <i>Agricultural Services Programme for Innovations, Resilience and Extension - Design Report</i> ; IFAD (2014) |
| Watermelon | 870 | Source: | <i>Agricultural Services Programme for Innovations, Resilience and Extension - Design Report</i> ; IFAD (2014) |
| Unweighted average | 865 | | |
| Average dry season non-rice crop gross margin = | 1171 | | |
| Notes: | | | |
| 1. Kampong Cham, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Battambang, Bantey Meanchey | | | |

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPLETION REPORT

| | | | | |
|--|------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|
| TA Number, Country, and Name: | | | Amount Approved: \$1,500,000 | |
| TA 7145-CAM: Strengthening Institutional Capacity for Emergency Response to Food Crisis and Improving Food Security | | | Revised Amount: n/a | |
| Executing Agency: Ministry of Economy and Finance | | Source of Funding: Technical Assistance Special Fund – Others | Amount Undisbursed: \$4,049.67 | Amount Utilized: \$1,495,950.33 |
| TA Approval Date: | TA Signing Date: | Fielding of First Consultants: | TA Completion Date Original: | Actual: |
| 2 October 2008 | 9 October 2008 | 21 October 2008 | 30 September 2010 | 30 June 2015 |
| | | | Account Closing Date Original: 30 September 2010 | Actual: 31 August 2015 |
| Description | | | | |
| <p>Cambodia was severely affected by the soaring food prices in late 2008. Domestic prices of rice doubled over the previous year, and price of fertilizer almost tripled. Meat and fish prices increased between 30%-60%. Rice price increases accentuated the food vulnerability of poor households including the urban poor. On the other hand, input price increases threatened immediate future food production as farmers reduced fertilizer consumption thereby reducing paddy yield which was one of the lowest in Asia even during the best production years. Rising gasoline prices increased transport costs, processing and water pumping for irrigation. Under these circumstances of increasing poverty and hunger, the government requested emergency assistance from ADB to help offset some of the short-term human costs of this exogenous shock and to protect vulnerable groups. The TA is attached to Emergency Food Assistance Project (the project) and aimed at strengthening the government's capacity to deal with food crises and related emergencies with the involvement of various ministries and agencies¹. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) was the executing agency (EA) of the TA.</p> | | | | |
| Expected Impact, Outcome, and Outputs | | | | |
| <p>The expected impact of the TA was reduced human suffering from food deprivation. The expected outcome was strengthened institutions dealing with food crisis. The TA had four expected outputs: (i) establishment of an independent monitoring system to oversee target group selection, distribution of food and inputs, organization and management of the food-for-work program, and compliance with fiduciary requirements; (ii) development of a system of emergency food reserve and rapid response; (iii) strengthening of financial management capacity of the EA, implementing agencies (IAs), and provincial project management units (PPMU), including longer-term capability to deal with food emergencies; and (iv) management and monitoring of project implementation.</p> | | | | |
| Delivery of Inputs and Conduct of Activities | | | | |
| <p>A total of 35.4 person-months of 4 international consultants and 147.6 person-months of 10 national consultants were used. At MEF's request, all consultants were timely and directly recruited by ADB. The TA recruited three nongovernment organizations (NGOs)² to monitor subsidized sale of rice seeds, fertilizer, and observe complaints resolution; and conduct the impact assessment of the project and baseline study for the additional financing. The EA exhibited strong ownership of the TA at all implementation stages with timely supports provided by ADB. The performance of individual consultants and NGOs was <i>satisfactory</i>, as was the performance of the EA and ADB. The TA was extended three times from 30 September 2010 to 30 June 2015 to continue supporting the extended implementation of the project and the start-up of the additional financing. Three minor changes in TA scope were prepared to accommodate adjustment of the consultants' inputs and budget reallocation during implementation.</p> | | | | |
| Evaluation of Outputs and Achievement of Outcome | | | | |
| <p>This TA has been an integral part of the project for oversight and capacity building.³ Within the budget and given timeframe, the TA fully achieved its outputs and outcome: Under output 1, the TA supported the EA in (i) developing appropriate targeting approaches and specific criteria for identifying beneficiaries among the ID poor 1&2 or the commune poverty lists for each project activity; (ii) drafting of guidelines and managing of new activities such as the cash-for-work program, and compliance with fiduciary requirements; (iii) coming up with grant agreement to be signed by the EA and UN WFP for organizing and managing of the food-for-work program; (iv) recruiting NGOs to monitor identification/selection of target groups, actual distribution of free food and subsidized sale of quality seed and fertilizer,</p> | | | | |

¹ Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, National Committee for Disaster Management, Provincial Committee for Disaster Management, and commune councils.

² They are (i) Centre d'Etude et de Developpement Agricole Cambodgien (CEDAC); (ii) Crossroads to Development; and (iii) Buddhism for Development. The three NGOs were on output-based contracts and timely submitted their outputs with quality.

³ The TA does not have a DMF.

and subsequent complaint resolution ensuring a well-targeted and well-managed system; (v) engaging the community, local authorities, and civil society for beneficiary verification and targeting to ensure minimization of leakages of project benefits; (vi) organizing training programs for target beneficiaries; and (vii) supporting EA, IAs and local authorities in complying with environmental and social safeguard provisions.

Under output 2, the TA supported the EA in: (i) recruiting a service provider to study and develop recommendations for the establishment of food reserve system for emergency response; (ii) guiding the service provider to come up with recommendations for the establishment the Emergency Response Food Reserve System (ER-FRS); (iii) establishing and operationalizing Cambodia Food Reserve System (CFRS); and (iv) disseminating standard operating procedures (SOPs) for CFRS to subnational stakeholders under the project and printing of 4,000 copies of SOPs for distribution to various stakeholders and policy makers.

Under output 3, the TA provided support to strengthen capacity of EA, IAs, and local authorities in project management, implementation, monitoring and supervision including financial management, responding to disasters and other crises in a systematic manner, and engaging them on beneficiary targeting, planning and organizing food and inputs distribution to deal with food emergencies.

Under output 4, the TA provided support to establish an effective implementation system to manage investment activities at the national and sub-national level. Project management support was provided through a central project management unit (CPMU), and PPMUs were established in all seven target provinces. Technical support units were established within the implementing ministries while provincial technical support units of the corresponding ministries were established in seven target provinces to assist the project on technical aspects. The TA provided on-the-job trainings on a regular basis and strengthening implementation and monitoring capacity of the Institutions. In addition, training workshops were conducted on internal control for financial management, procurement of works and goods following the SOPs and community participation in procurement. Based on the above achievements, the TA's outcome was achieved as CFRS is operationalized and the institutions dealing with food crisis are strengthened.

Overall Assessment and Rating

The TA was *effective* and *efficient* as it successfully achieved all outputs and outcome within the original budget and timely recruited the consultants and NGOs to help the project start-up. Newly initiated activities like cash-for-work, civil works, quality seeds production, and scholarships to selected primary and secondary school students further strengthened the project design and benefits. The established and operationalized CFRS has strengthened the institutions dealing with food crisis and contributed to the outcome. The TA helped the project increase the availability of food for a total of 298,000 vulnerable households as opposed to a target of 183,000 households, resulted in short-term food security of vulnerable households and increased their capacity to respond to food crisis in terms of improved agricultural productivity, and hence contributed to the impact. MEF highly appreciated the achievements and quality of outputs and outcome. The TA was *relevant* as it was timely provided in an emergency situation and provided key oversight and capacity building to various stakeholders for successful project implementation. The TA achievements will be sustained as the government has allocated annual budget to operate CFRS and the cash-for-work guidelines will continue to be used by the government and other organization. Overall, the TA is rated *successful*.

Major Lessons

The lessons learned include the following (i) individual consultant selection is more efficient for an emergency project as recruitment is faster than when engaging a consulting firm; (ii) a simple management structure along with a small team of individual consultants is important to ensure effective, efficient and timely project implementation for an emergency project; and (iii) a simple monitoring framework with measurable indicators should be developed to help an emergency project monitor the progress against the intended outputs and outcome, and better capture the project benefits.

Recommendations and Follow-Up Actions

The CFRS committee should continue with capacity building of stakeholders involved in its operation to quickly respond to disasters/emergencies in a systematic and coordinated manner. Quality seed and fertilizer distribution to small and marginal farmers should be done through a well-targeted and well-managed system and based on farm sizes rather than a fixed quantity across the farmers. This does not only expand the beneficiary coverage and avoids excess use of chemical fertilizer that damages the environment, but also ensures efficient use of available budget. It is also important to provide sustained capacity building and training, in particular on-the-job training to stakeholders who carry out innovative implementation of project activities.

TA = Technical Assistance

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