



Public Sector Window projects
Additional Funding for COVID-19 Response

1. Basic Project Information

a. Project Name(s)	Investment project: <i>Kingdom of Cambodia: Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP)</i>
b. Current project development objective	To (i) increase net incomes of stakeholders particularly smallholder farmers including women headed households along the rice value chain; (ii) improve national food security and expand rice export resulting in reduced poverty; and (iii) capacity enhancement of food supply through increasing productivity of rice and commercializing and adding value to rice production in the project area.
c. Responsible Supervising Entity/ies (SE)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
d. Investment SE Project Team Leader	Name: Chanthou Hem Title: Senior Project Officer Email: chem@adb.org
e. TA SE Project Team Leader	n.a.
f. Project country	Cambodia
g. Counterpart Government Ministry/ies and Department(s)	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF); Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF); Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM); Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC); Ministry Industry and Handicraft (MIH); and Provincial Governments (Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng)
h. Date of Project approval by the SE	27 June 2013
i. Current Project closing date	30 September 2021
j. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for investment project	Rating towards project development objective: Satisfactory Date: 30 June 2020 Rating on implementation progress: Satisfactory Date: 30 June 2020
k. Latest Project implementation rating by SE for TA project	n.a.

2. Project Financial Information (as of 30 June 2020)

l. Project Funding	All funding sources ¹ : US\$ 87,430,000 ² Of which GAFSP grant amount: US\$ 14,600,000
m. Disbursements	All funding sources: US\$ 41,930,278 GAFSP grant: US\$ 10,231,909

3. Summary of Additional Funding Request

n. Additional Funding amount requested	Investment project: US\$9,572,000
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¹ Includes ADF Policy Based Loan (US\$24 million), ADF Project Loan (US\$31 million), ADB (SCF) Loan (US\$5 million), ADB (SCF) Grant (US\$4.5 million), GAFSP Grant (US\$14.6 million) and RGC funding (US\$8.33 million).

² Total allocation fluctuates depending on the SDR rate which affects the ADF Loans. As at 30 June 2020, the total allocation was \$84,519,856.

o. Supplemental SE administrative fee request	SE: US\$ 765,000
p. Costed list of proposed components and/or activities to be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Output/component 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved: US\$ 100,000 ▪ Output/component 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed: US\$ 5,250,000 ▪ Output/component 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services: US\$ 2,000,000 ▪ Output 5/component: Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance: US\$ 1,532,000 ▪ Output 6/component: Efficient Program management and Implementation: US\$ 690,000
q. Revised Project Development Objective (if applicable)	n.a
r. Revised project closing date (if applicable)	The project would require eighteen months extension from the current closing date of 30 September 2021 if the GAFSP approves the additional financing for the COVID-19 response activities.
s. Estimated number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) (indicate if these are additional to the current project beneficiaries)	<p>Current project: Direct beneficiaries: 50,000 rice farmers (51% women) Indirect beneficiaries: 1,057,581 (51% women)</p> <p>Additional Financing project: Additional direct beneficiaries: 22,000 smallholder rice farmers (51% women, especially those who are women-headed households) Indirect beneficiaries: Remains same i.e. 1,057,581 (51% women) who are smallholder farmers and belonging to low income groups</p>

4. COVID-19 Impacts and Funding Needs

4.1 Impacts and Disruptions Caused by COVID-19

• **National Impacts of COVID 19.** Agriculture is vital for the Cambodian economy as it employs about 3 million workers, with the rice sector employing a significant majority being the country's main crop and the most important export commodity. The socioeconomic impact of COVID 19 are mainly on the loss of income from employment due to collapse of tourism, losses of the hospitality industry and shutting downs of factories thereby impacting the national economy as a whole. The tourism sector employs approximately 630,000 people in Cambodia and ADB predicts that Cambodia will lose around \$850 million in tourism sector alone due to the COVID-19 pandemic.^{3 4} The supply chain disruptions to the flow of raw materials due to COVID-19 and the general reduction in global demand have impacted the textile industries and production of nearly 200 garment factories has been interrupted and about 200,000 employees were laid off⁵. With neighboring countries putting restrictions through closure of borders, COVID-19 has impacted the agricultural supply chains, affecting input suppliers, producers, collectors, processors and consumers. Food supply and demand disruptions both in domestic and international markets and business uncertainties impacted the supply chains and pose serious food security issues to vulnerable groups, including the small and marginal farmers, women and children, elderly and returning migrant workers.⁶

• In addition, many families depend on remittances from family members working abroad or in the cities to finance farming activities. There were 1.2 million Cambodians working abroad and they are estimated to generate

³ Khmer Times. 2020. "COVID-19: Unemployment response now extended to tourism workers". <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50721137/reassessing-cost-of-aid-to-laid-off-garment-workers/>

⁴ Khmer Times. 2020. "Tourism sector to lose over \$850, warns the ADB". <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/699917/tourism-sector-to-lose-over-850-million-warns-the-adb/>

⁵ Khmer Times. 2020. "Reassessing the cost of aid to laid-off garment workers". <https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-cambodia-garments/cambodia-says-91-garment-factories-suspend-work-due-to-coronavirus-61500-workers-affected-idUSL4N2BP3KY>

⁶ COVID-19 begins to tell on Cambodian farming. <https://www.scidev.net/asia-pacific/farming/news/covid-19-begins-to-tell-on-cambodian-farming.html>

around \$1.6 billion annually in remittances to their families⁷. During the COVID-19 outbreak, more than 90,000 returning migrants arrived in Cambodia⁸. The reduction of remittances⁹, due to repatriation of migrant workers and non-availability of works from the city, has increased indebtedness of rice farmers. Farmers capability to buy farm inputs are affected and will not be able to access the credit they need. Taking microloans as a coping strategy to meet household needs and consumption could lead farming households into debt traps. The Cambodian Microfinance Association (CMA) reports that two million Cambodians are currently using the services of MFIs with around \$6 billion in borrowings¹⁰ and the FAO says that post COVID-19 around 24 percent of the households had taken loans from MFIs, saving groups or private lenders to purchase food. The World Bank forecasts the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth for Cambodia will drop sharply from 7.5 percent in 2018 to 2.5 percent in 2020 (from estimated 7.1 percent)¹¹. Similarly, ADB predicts Cambodian economic growth to decline to 2.3 percent in 2020¹².

- **Impact of COVID 19 to Project Area.** The vulnerability of agriculture sector to COVID-19 is aggravated by lack of investments in agriculture development, weak supply chain, and unavailability of good quality inputs at affordable prices. This is compounded by periodic exposure to extreme climatic changes.¹³ The economic shocks brought about by COVID 19 pandemic derails the momentum of Rice-SDP in increasing the income of smallholder rice farmers while the shortages of farm inputs threaten rice crop productivity. The shrinkage of quantity of rice demanded in the market and the increasing cost of farm inputs will have a profound adverse effect on farmers' net income especially the smallholder farmers.

- **Impact of COVID 19 to Project Beneficiaries.** The vulnerability of the project beneficiaries to COVID-19 pandemic may be attributed to: (1) Many farmers are not mindful of social distancing and isolation, use of personal protective equipment (PPEs), disinfectants and soap or sanitizers; (2) Non-observance and difficulty of following proper social distancing and not using protective masks by the agriculture value chain players particularly the rice milling industries resulting to higher exposure to COVID-19 infection; and (3) Smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to economic shocks because of limited access to technology, financial and basic healthcare facilities. The economic shocks brought by COVID 19-induced job loss, reduced wage works and money remittances by workers migrating to other countries or in the urban areas caused ripple effect to the rice farmers. Among the actual and projected impacts of Cambodian rice farmers to COVID-19 are:

1. **Disruption of the Value/Supply Chain and Flow of Products.** Rice export have longer value chain involving multiple stakeholders and entities that are vulnerable to economic shocks caused by climate change and lately by COVID-19 pandemic. The World Bank reported agriculture sector as the least impacted by COVID- 19 based on the increase in production (as rice production in Cambodia has grown from 8.2 million tonnes in 2010 to 10.8 million tonnes in 2019).¹⁴ But what confronts the farmers is the lack of buyers following the collapse in demand of agricultural products by restaurants and hotels and closure of local shops.¹⁵ The reduction of the demand will ultimately be passed on to the rice farmers and other farm producers, and ultimately trigger a fall of market prices. The Cambodian Farmer Federation Association of Agriculture Producers (CFAP) raised the issue of farmers facing several challenges in selling their products as there are collectors or traders who come to pick

⁷ Khmer Times. 2020. "Number of migrant workers sent abroad drops by 80 percent." <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50692896/number-of-migrant-workers-sent-abroad-drops-by-80-percent/>

⁸ Khmer Times. 2020. "UNAIDS to provide protection and support to returning migrants in Cambodia". <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50717994/unais-to-provide-protection-and-support-to-returning-migrants-in-cambodia/>

⁹ Potential Responses to the COVID-19 Outbreak in Support of Migrant Workers. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/428451587390154689/text/Potential-Responses-to-the-COVID-19-Outbreak-in-Support-of-Migrant-Workers-June-19-2020.txt>

¹⁰ Cambodian Microfinance Association (CMA). 2019. "Over \$6 billion Borrowed through MFIs." <https://www.khmertimeskh.com/50653132/over-6-billion-borrowed-through-mfis/>.

¹¹ World Bank. 2020. *East Asia and Pacific in the Time of Covid-19*. World Bank: Washington.

¹² Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2020. "Asian Development Outlook 2020: What Drives Innovation in Asia?"

¹³ Cambodia COVID-19 Situationer. <https://focusweb.org/cambodia-covid-19-situationer/>

¹⁴ The World Bank. *Cambodia Economic Update: Cambodia in the time of Covid-19*. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/357291590674539831/pdf/CEU-Report-May2020-Final.pdf>

¹⁵ UNDP Cambodia. *Living in Rural Cambodia during COVID-19: Examples from Farming Communities*. <https://www.kh.undp.org/content/cambodia/en/home/stories/living-in-rural-cambodia-during-covid-19--examples-from-farming-.html>

their products. Cambodian farmers have difficulty bringing products to markets as most of the farmers' organizations do not have means of transportation.¹⁶ COVID-19 pandemic affected the rice farmers by disrupting the supply or availability of seeds, higher cost of agro-inputs and farming tools. The logistics are affected by the lockdown and transport restrictions at the borders due to the neighboring government's policy of restricting the flow of farm machineries and farm inputs such as fertilizers and seeds to Cambodia.¹⁷ The smallholder rice farmers feel the pinch of restrictions of the flow of farm inputs and machineries by the increase of the service charges of tractor owners and rice harvesters, and the prices of fertilizers, pesticides and seeds¹⁸. On the other hand, shipment of agricultural products from Cambodia to Thailand and Vietnam, like paddy rice, is rather difficult due to restrictions imposed by the two neighboring countries, the main market destinations of Cambodian paddy rice. The restriction to the shipment of rice is mainly due to the lack of assurance of the safety of the transport sector.

- 2. Increased Cost of Farm Inputs, High Revenue Losses, and Decline of Farmers' Income.** A decline of farmers' income is felt following a slump of market demand and difficulty in marketing their products. Recently, there are fewer traders who buy the farmers' produce than before pandemic situation. Disruptions of the supply chain resulted to increase in cost of farm inputs making these resources inaccessible to smallholder farmers.
- 3. Impact on Productivity.** Cambodia heavily depends on neighboring countries for machineries and agricultural inputs. The entry of imported machines, equipment and agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers and pesticides) were slowed down by restrictions at the border resulting to decline of agricultural productivity.
- 5. Impact on Farm Labor Supply.** Most of the farmers in Cambodia are in older age group who are more prone to COVID-19 infections. Based on experience from other countries, health experts recommend for older people to stay at home.¹⁹ This scenario will affect the availability of farm labor and more people will likely be out of work. Despite the number of people returning from cities or repatriated migrants from other countries, the shortage of farm labor may still be felt as they are mostly laid-off non-farm workers who work in garment factories and constructions projects who have no farming skills and many are disinterested and unlikely go back to tilling the land.²⁰ This can be discerned by the significant decline of number of people working in the agriculture sector, estimated at 80 percent of the population in 1993 to 40 percent in 2017. This behavior may gradually change, however, as MAFF is campaigning for unemployed people to engage in farming.²¹ Efforts to diversify the agriculture sector and rural households' incomes and promoting agro processing, are needed to continue reducing poverty, which is concentrated in the rural areas.
- 6. Increased Farmer Indebtedness Due to Limited Coping Capability and Alternate Livelihoods.** Most farmers are heavily indebted due to recurrent crop failure from flooding and drought and will not be able to settle their debts due to reduction of farm income and limited access to off-farm labor as they cannot find employment from the cities nor work in other countries during the pandemic period. During lean months, many farmers migrate to big cities to seek employment as a coping mechanism. Their wages augment their farm income and provide an additional capitalization to finance their farming activities or pay off their debts.

- **Coordination of COVID-19 Response at the Country Level.** A National Committee for Combating COVID-19 chaired by the Prime Minister and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Combating COVID-19, chaired by the Health Minister, have been established to deal with the COVID 19 crisis. The Committee on Economic and Financial Policy chaired by MEF has established four new working groups composed of various agencies of the government to address the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19. These are: (1) Working group to manage the supply and price of

¹⁶ COVID -19 Pandemic Outbreak: Overview of the Impact on the Agricultural Sector: A Technical Assessment of the undergoing Situation. https://www.wfo-oma.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/COVID19-WFO-technical-assessment_005082020.pdf

¹⁷ A bilateral negotiation between Cambodia and Thailand has resolved the restriction on the limited transport of goods (Bangkok Post, <https://www.bangkokpost.com/business/1950868/cambodian-border-to-reopen-for-goods>)

¹⁸ The shortage on the supply of quality seeds is one of the target problems that will be ameliorated by the Rice-SDP project.

¹⁹ There is no policy of confining senior citizens at home but only persuasive health advisories. If Cambodia will follow the policy like in Philippines, it will significantly upset the labor supply of the agriculture sector. (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/07/rights-risks-older-people-covid-19-response>)

²⁰ Open Development Cambodia. <https://opendevelopmentcambodia.net/topics/labor/#:~:text=Cambodia's%20working%2Dage%20population%20is,1.9%20percent%20over%202007%E2%80%932015.&text=An%20Agriculture%20Ministry%20study%20released,had%20halved%20to%2040%20percent.>

²¹ Cambodia encourages unemployed people to take up farming. <https://english.cambodiadaily.com/business/cambodia-encourages-unemployed-people-to-take-up-farming-166362/>

strategic commodities during the fight against COVID-19²²; (2) Working group on the study of the preparation on the release of monetary and banking measure to control and address the impact of COVID-19²³; (3) Working group on the preparation and control of social assistance mechanisms during the tackling of COVID-19²⁴; and (4) Working group on the preparation of the policy of budget, finance and social assistance to manage the tackling of COVID-19²⁵. MAFF, on its part, has created a Task Force to respond to the impact of COVID 19, primarily by ensuring a continuous food supply. The policy measures implemented by the Government particularly in the agriculture and food security sector are attached as Annex 6.

- **ADB's support to the National COVID-19 Response Mechanism.** ADB together with other funding institutions, funded large-scale projects that provided funding to smallholders to mitigate indebtedness to MFIs. Supporting smallholders presents an opportunity to create more employment for rural people, including the poor and returning migrants. A \$250 million loan was approved by ADB on 8 July 2020 to help the Government of Cambodia respond to COVID-19 pandemic (i.e. strengthening the healthcare system and increasing social assistance to the poor and vulnerable). ADB supported the Government of Cambodia in forming an overall Policy Committee to provide policy guidance, and to monitor and supervise overall implementation of the COVID-19 Active Response and Expenditure Support (CARES) Program. The support of ADB resulted to setting up of three sub-committees under the Policy Committee to engage with the private sector (SC1), engage with civil society organizations (SC2), and promote the use of big data in combating COVID-19 effectively (SC3). These committees will remain in place during program implementation (i.e. until June 2021) and may be extended beyond program completion if needed by mutual agreement. ADB provides technical assistance as required to support the Policy Committee and the three sub committees. ADB's loan provided economic stimulus to businesses, including small and medium-sized enterprises and helped the government in mitigating the pandemic's impact on health, social, and economy. The loan is part of ADB's long-term engagement plan focused on supporting Cambodia's economic recovery and fiscal sustainability. The CARES Program is funded through the COVID-19 pandemic response option (CPRO) under ADB's Countercyclical Support Facility. The CPRO includes credit support for MSMEs (micro, small, and medium enterprises), as well as income support for the poorest families in Cambodia, including people working in the informal sector who are facing economic hardships.

4.2 Impact of COVID-19 on Project Implementation

- **Summary of Project Implementation Progress.** Good progress has been achieved in terms of field implementation of activities. The project has implemented specific actions agreed during the review missions that significantly accelerated implementation of project activities on the ground. The field implementations follow the approved annual work plan and budget. By 30 June 2020, the cumulative contract awards and disbursement, inclusive of advances, were \$49.13 million (58%) and \$41.93 million (49%). The project expects a significant increase in contract awards and disbursement this year. Overall, the project is estimated to have achieved a combined physical progress of about 77.49% against an elapsed period of 84%. Implementation progress against the original performance targets is attached as Annex 5.

- **Impact of COVID-19 Crisis on Project Implementation and the Attainment of Its Original Development Objectives.** The progress of the project has been affected due to slow field implementation of activities in the last 4 months due to the pandemic. The project is following the Ministry of Health guidelines and making provisions for including COVID-19 protection measures such as hand sanitizers, drinking water, wearing of face masks, and social distancing in all trainings and meetings which increased the cost of implementing the project activities. In addition, and in observance to the policy of minimizing face-to-face contacts, the project resorted to innovative meetings, such as online/video conferencing. Although the original project development objectives have not been seriously affected by COVID-19, the momentum of Rice-SDP in increasing the income of smallholder rice farmers has been somewhat negated and the shortages of farm inputs threaten rice crop productivity. This impact can be mitigated with the proposed activities under this additional funding.

²² Decision (No.024 Sor Hor Vor)

²³ Decision (No.025 Sor Hor Vor))

²⁴ Decision (No.026 Sor Hor Vor)

²⁵ Decision (No.027 Sor Hor Vor)

4.3 Role of the Project in Addressing Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic and Changes made to Project Design/Activities

- **Project's Role in Addressing the Impacts of COVID-19.** As mentioned earlier, COVID-19 has seriously affected the income of farmers and farm productivity. The project has addressed the impacts of COVID-19 by providing supplemental income to rice farmers through employment in the infrastructure projects and seed production activities at agriculture stations and agricultural cooperatives (ACs). The project's seed production activities have ensured sustainable supply of good quality rice seeds to farmers during the pandemic. The project ensured Environmental Management Plans of all civil works includes adoption and implementation of COVID-19 protection measures. Civil works contractors are required with COVID 19 health and safety risk management plan. In particular, contractors are required to ensure that facilities such as hand sanitizer - minimum 60% alcohol based, adequate supplies of soap and fresh water, hand towels, sufficient rubbish bin for disposal of wastes, and adequate facility for proper and regular removal of the wastes. Contractors are also required to post the Ministry of Health's guidance at campsite.
- **Changes to the Project Design, Activities, Target Population and/or Implementation Arrangements to Respond to the Impact of COVID-19.** There have been no changes made to the project design, activities, target population and/or implementation arrangements to respond to the impact of COVID-19 in the project area. However, all the implementing agencies are instructed to strictly follow COVID-19 protection measures as mentioned in above paragraph. This has in turn increased the cost of implementing the project activities and may affect attainment of original target indicators particularly indicators for capacity building activities.
- **Sufficiency of Funding to Expand Ongoing Activities to Meet challenges imposed by COVID -19.** In view of the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on agriculture and food security sector, the project could have expanded the ongoing project activities such as seed production and distribution, seed drying and storage facilities, weather indexed crop insurance scheme, sustainable rice platform, certified paddy production and market linkage activities which have both commercialization and food security objectives. Unavailability of sufficient funding has restricted the project in maneuvering the project activities to sufficiently meet the challenges brought by COVID-19.

5. COVID-19 Response Activities - Description of Additional Financing Activities

5.1. Activities to be Financed by Additional Funding and Role of the Proposed Activities in Mitigating COVID 19 Impacts. Broadly, the project proposes to implement the following activities to respond to impacts of COVID 19 pandemic as mentioned in Section 4.1: (1) Provide support to the farmers with farm implements, make agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds) accessible and provide technologies that will reduce the agricultural inputs and make efficient use of agricultural inputs. This will increase farm productivity through farm mechanization, climate-proofing of paddy fields and production and supply of improved seed quality; (2) Institutionalizing COVID 19 Health Safety protocols in the Rice Value/Supply Chain through extension and technology transfer; (3) Strengthening the linkage of buyers and rice producers and market facilitation for ACs and other actors in the value chain; (4) Promote mechanization to counter the impact of limited labor availability²⁶ and provide loan support to acquire farm machinery and promoting employment to farmers; (5) Providing technology support to the farmers; and (6) Address farmers' indebtedness due to the economic shocks through crop insurance and access to affordable loans.

- The project is proposing activities that are short to medium term measures but have a long-term impact. Under the project component and activities context, the project proposes to implement the following activities to respond to impacts of COVID 19 pandemic as well as meeting any shortfall of original targets due to the pandemic (please see the summary of impacts of COVID 19 and the proposed activities linked to GAFSP and Rice SDP component as Annex 3).

²⁶ Chhun, C.; Bora, B. and Sothy, E. CDRI. *Effect of Labour Movement on Agricultural Mechanisation in Cambodia. Working Paper Series No. 107.* <https://cdri.org.kh/wp-content/uploads/wp107e.pdf>

- **Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved, sub-output 2.3: Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps.** The project is developing 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps. The project proposes to digitize these maps for use with Smart Phone application. The activity will produce digital maps of Agricultural Land Use, Geographical Indication, Rice Ecosystem, Soil Classification, Crop Zoning, and Agricultural Production based on the result of the Commune Agro-Ecosystems Analysis including relevant socio-economic information and convert these digital data and information to use with Smart Phone Applications that will benefit farmers, private sectors and concerned development partners for displaying, analyzing and developing maps. The project is also proposing to define the boundaries of the Rice Seed Production fields within 3 Agricultural Stations and 19 Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) land area and link it to the AC members' database to know which farmers have land that has potential for quality rice seed production. This will benefit around 2,300 AC members of which 53% are women as they will know the suitability of their land for a specific crop or seed crop and will ensure efficient utilization of inputs. This will also help private sector and development partners in placing the order for supply of quality seeds.
- The proposed activities under output 2 will respond to COVID-19 impact of revenue losses due to increasing cost of farm inputs. Increasing the efficient utilization of technologies will result in reduction of farm expenses and improving farm productivity.
- **Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed, sub-output 3.3: Construction of rice seed processing and storage facilities at Agricultural Station.** The project is currently conducting procurement for establishing two modern seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities in 2 of 3 target provinces (Battambang and Prey Veng). Each of the facility can dry 60 tons of rice seeds per day and will have a storage capacity of 2,500 tons per year. Due to budget constraint, establishment of the facility in Kampong Thom province could not be initiated. As the target provinces under Rice-SDP are strategically located in three different regions of the country, the additional funding can help creating better access to improved SPS facility in Kampong Thom by ensuring access and increased availability of quality rice seed to farmers, ACs, traders and rice millers for quality paddy production. The feasibility study conducted for establishment of SPS facilities has assessed the total demand for quality rice seeds at approximately 62,000 tons per year in 2018. The additional funding can leverage on the technical expertise of detailed design and construction supervision team who are mobilized and working in the field. Construction of the SPS facility at Kampong Thom will contribute to increased availability of 2,500 tons of good quality rice seeds per year at an affordable price and will benefit the agricultural station in Kampong Thom and 6 ACs (around 634 AC members of which 69% are women) to play greater roles in supplying local climate adapted quality seed and marketing to the immediate benefit of the farmers as well as the traders and processors who are dependent upon their supplies. Overall, with the establishment of 3 SPS facilities at the agricultural stations, the project could cover seed production at these 3 stations and around 19 ACs (2,300 AC members of which 53% are women) from the surrounding areas and be able to supply 7,500 tons of quality rice seeds per year to meet part of the demand.
- The proposed activities under output 3 (sub-output 3.3) will mitigate the COVID-19 impact of revenue losses by reducing the cost of farm inputs in two ways: (1) the establishment of SPS facilities will provide also socio-economic benefits to the farmers through employment in seed production; and (2) the SPS facilities will benefit ACs and individual rice seed producers around the facilities as well as rice seed distributors, retailers, and rice millers. The SPS will provide sustainable supply of affordable quality rice seeds.
- **Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed, sub-output 3.4: Implementation of sub-project associated initiatives, and Output 4.2 Expand and develop technical extension services.** The project is currently implementing associated activities through which 20,000 days of trainings are planned to be conducted to raise agricultural productivity including adoption of modern production technology and water saving technology by land leveling. The additional financing could support in ensuring continuity in capacity building support particularly funding 500 days of upcoming training and extension services focusing on soil nutrient management, sustainable rice production and Certified Paddy Production to institutionalize Certified Paddy Production compliant with good agricultural practices (GAP). This activity will strengthen the ongoing implementation of COVID-19

health and safety measures such as social distancing, face masks and sanitizers through specific budget support across all training and extension activities to be conducted under the project.

- The proposed activities under output 3 (sub-output 3.4) will reduce the risks of infecting farmers and workers in the agriculture sector who are vulnerable to COVID- 19 infection through behavioral transformation and heightening awareness of COVID 19. The activity will counter the impact of COVID 19 on decline of farm production through the use of improved production technology. The land levelling is expected to enhance farmers' capacity in rice seed production in terms of productivity, rice yield and reduce post-harvest loss. This activity addresses the issue of declining farm productivity due to restrictions of farm inputs and mitigates the reduction of farmers' income.

- **Output 4: Enhanced Rice Value Chain Support Services, sub-output 4.1: Increase availability of quality rice seed.** The current project's target is to produce 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed per annum in target provinces and as of now, it has achieved 83% of the target. The project is producing registered and certified rice seeds through agricultural stations and ACs and making them available to ACs, farmers, traders and exporters. There is high demand of good quality rice seed in the three project target provinces and as mentioned earlier, the feasibility study conducted for establishment of SPS facilities assessed the total demand to be approximately 62,000 tons per year in 2018. So, the ongoing quality rice seed production and their sale can be expanded with the additional funding and an estimated 1,800 tons of additional quantity of quality rice seeds can be produced to benefit 22,000 farmers and AC members who will derive benefits through readily available and affordable quality rice seed and an expected increase in crop yields.

- To support the ACs in certified rice seeds production, maintain seed quality by harvesting the crop on time and avoiding seed mixture, and address the shortage of labor during planting seasons and during emergencies such as COVID-19 pandemic, 19 combine-harvesters will be provided to 19 ACs (2,300 AC members of which 53% are women) surrounding the SPS facilities in 3 project target provinces. Arrangements will be made so that each combine harvesters can be used by 5-6 nearby ACs making the total coverage as 95 ACs. In addition, E-Li Seeders for better seeding (direct seeding) will be provided to these 19 ACs. The current project is carrying out business matching or market facilitation activities but in limited number whereby the ACs are linked to the farmers (quality seed sale), traders, rice millers/exporters and rural development bank. With the additional funding, the project proposes to carry out market facilitation activities for 35 ACs (estimated 4,300 AC members of which 51% are women).

- The proposed activities under output 4 will respond to COVID-19 impact of revenue losses due to increasing cost of farm inputs and supply of farm labor and loss of income of HHs.

- **Output 5: Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance Scheme, sub-output 5.3: Piloting the WICI scheme in selected areas.** The feasibility study and detailed design for implementation of a weather indexed crop insurance (WICI) scheme is about to be completed and the project is currently implementing WICI sensitization program for 35,000 farmers. The WICI scheme aims at reducing the risk associated with rice crop production and incentivize farmers to adopt modern production technology leading to further commercialization. The scheme will be launched in March 2021. The project plans to establish a Trust Fund so that the Government can pool funds and carry forward the crop insurance activities even after project completion. The insurance premium is calculated at \$10 and a 50% subsidy i.e. around \$5 per hectare per farmer will be provided to insured farmers for an insurance coverage of \$100 per hectare. The proposed additional funding can leverage the ongoing activities and can cover 50% of subsidized premium of 20,000 small holder farmers. A provision is included in the WICI scheme whereby selected insurance companies will give preference to women headed households and make sure 50% policy holders will be women.

- MAFF is using a Remote Sensing-Based Information technology for improving its statistical reporting, monitoring and assessment of drought and/or flood damage on rice production, and supporting rice insurance program in the country. The product helps in reducing vulnerability of smallholder rice farmers through improved policies on food security. Some of the products are also used as inputs for updating rice ecosystem map and map of the main rice-growing soils. The additional financing can provide support for 2 years for continuing with the technology to forecast rice planted area, start of season, peak of season, mid-season yield forecast, end-of-season

yield estimate, and loss assessment in the event of flood or drought before the government can take over financing of the activity.

- The proposed activities under output 5 will respond to COVID-19 impact of increased farmer indebtedness due to limited coping capability and alternate livelihoods, impact on productivity, and revenue losses due to increasing cost of farm inputs. The WICI will cushion the aggravating impact of climate-induced economic shocks to farmer indebtedness. Most of the farmers are heavily indebted due to recurrent crop failure from flooding and drought. More farmers are expected to be indebted and will not be able to timely settle their loans due to drop of farm income and limited availability of alternative livelihood opportunities due to COVID-19. Farmers generally seek seasonal employment in cities as a coping mechanism during lean months, period of calamities or as supplemental income or capital for farming which may not be available now due to COVID-19.

5.2 Role of the Additional Funding in Mitigating Impacts of COVID-19 on Food System and Economic and Social Damage

- **Expected Impacts of the Additional Funding to the Food System and Economic and Social Damage of the Pandemic.** The project will provide relief to the farmers' economic woes through financing mechanization of ACs and ensuring production and supply of good quality local climate adapted seeds. The additional financing will provide a medium- and long-term solution to the farm productivity issues and alternative income to the farmers during the infrastructure development and seed production phases and thereafter the construction of SPS facilities. The alternate income may be used to pay off their debts or provide additional capitalization for their farming activities and for food. Off-farm employment was generally affected by COVID-19 as there are now few employment opportunities in big cities like Phnom Penh, Battambang and Siem Reap. The infrastructure component of the project will provide immediate relief to the farmers during the pandemic. In the medium term, the project will ensure a sustainable supply of quality seeds at affordable prices. The project will strengthen the value/supply chain and ensure a more efficient marketing of produce through the ACs and help stabilize farmer production. Lastly, strengthening the rice value chain will ensure fair market prices of farmers' produce.
- **Sustainability of the Project and Resilience Building.** The project addresses the causes of the problems affecting the farmers, which are: (1) poor seed quality; (2) weak supply chain and weak market support for rice; (3) indebtedness due to vulnerability of economic shocks; (4) limited access to credit; and (5) limited access to technology. The project will address these problems and could result to a more viable farming. The risk from economic losses will also be mitigated by the introduction of WICI.

5.3 Synergy of Proposed Activities on Local COVID-19 Response: The proposed activities help in building the sustainable food supply in the medium and long term. The proposed activities responded to the Instruction No. 152 (measures to boost agricultural production for upcoming rainy season 2020 to ensure food reserve to respond to the risk of COVID-19 outbreak); Decision No. 130 (the establishment of the committee to draft law on agriculture production contract farming); and the measures to boost food production (Instruction No.132 on the implementation of the urgent measures on program and development projects in the context of global spread of COVID-19) (please see Annex 6).

- **Current COVID-19 Response Initiatives.** In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) announced several measures such as (1) a \$2 billion stimulus package to cope with the COVID-19 impacts; (2) \$2.4 million in wage subsidies for approximately 30,000 workers who lost their jobs in the tourism sector; and (3) a monthly unemployment wage of \$70 for temporary laid-off workers with \$40 coming from the government and \$30 from the employers²⁷. The World Bank approved \$20 million credit from the International Development Association (IDA) to fund the "Cambodia COVID-19 Emergency Response Project"²⁸. Several other

²⁷ Phnom Penh Post. 2020. "Temporary laid-off workers get just \$70." <https://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/temporarily-laid-workers-get-just-70>.

²⁸ World Bank. 2020. "World Bank Approves \$20 Million for Cambodia's COVID-19 Response." <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/04/02/world-bank-approves-20-million-for-cambodias-covid-19-coronavirus-response>.

measures have been initiated and implemented such as:²⁹ (1) An inter-ministerial commission tasked to roll out measures to combat COVID-19; (2) Standing Group to implement Order No. 02 of the RGC on travel restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19; (3) Estimating the amount of paddy rice and rice stock in Cambodia, estimate the cultivation areas for potential production for the upcoming rainy season; encourage short-time production activities in Cambodia, and to prevent illegal import of meat to Cambodia; (4) Boost production for the upcoming wet season paddy, horticulture, home gardening, and industry crop; (5) Implement all the necessary activities urgently to boost food production to create job opportunities and income for the rural population, especially the recently returned migrant workers; and (6) Ensure food security amid COVID-19 pandemic. The government also offered debt relief or compromise loans with a credit facility of 100 million to micro-finance institutions as part of interventions to support farmers and boost food production in response to the COVID-19 situation (refer foot note 7).

- **Involvement of CSOs in COVID-19 Response.** The Farmers' Organizations such as ACs are and will continue to be deeply involved in the implementation of project activities. There are several initiatives, although not specifically on the agriculture sector, that have been implemented by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), that likewise benefited the farmers. For instance, Give2Asia is partnering with nonprofit organizations (Phare Ponleu Selpak; and Mother's Heart Organization) to support frontline health workers and institutions responding to the coronavirus pandemic; providing support on food security and livelihood; distribution of facial masks, soap, hand sanitizers; and raising awareness to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Except for the government, there is no platform that coordinates the government-CSO initiatives of addressing the COVID-19 response.

5.4 Expected Impact of Additional Funding. The additional funding will support the original impact in the project design - Increased net incomes of 50,000 small holder farmers along the rice value chain. The additional funding will reduce the vulnerability of 22,000 additional smallholder farmers through improved supply of quality seeds, linking farmers to market through market facilitation exercises and piloting of WICI scheme. A provision is included in the WICI scheme whereby selected insurance companies will give preference to women headed households and make sure 50% policy holders will be women.

- **Identification of Target Beneficiaries.** Most of the beneficiaries have already been identified, who are members of the Agriculture Cooperatives and Farmers Water Users Communities (FWUCs). In the case of WICI, as mentioned above smallholder farmers and women will be given preferences in the selected pilot areas. The provincial offices will play a key role in targeting the sites for the additional funding based on the previous data that were collected. In addition, the following approach in identifying the farmer beneficiaries will be done: (1) Coordinate with the Agriculture Cooperatives, FWUCs, Research Stations, Rice Millers and local authorities in identifying the beneficiaries; and (2) Work directly with the farmers to identify suitable beneficiaries.

- **Target Beneficiaries.** The project will specifically target the following beneficiaries: (1) members of ACs and FWUCs; (2) Individual Farmers; (3) vulnerable families, women and female headed households; (4) Traders; and (5) Private sector. During the implementation, the project will give preference to women, youths and vulnerable sections of the society. The number of target beneficiaries are also mentioned in 6.2 (Milestones' Expected Results).

5.4 Results Framework. The GAFSP Results Framework and Overall Program Design and Monitoring Framework for Rice-SDP has been updated showing modified/unchanged original indicators and newly added indicators due to additional financing (please See Annex 2 for details).

6. Project readiness to utilize additional funds

6.1 Alignment of Additional Funding Activities with Existing Project Objectives and Activities

- **Readiness to Implement the Additional Funding.** The proposed additional financing activities revolve around the current activities. All the implementation arrangements are already in place and the PMO can readily deploy and mobilize existing staff and consultants to implement the additional activities. Priorities will be given to the remaining activities that were not conducted before. The WICI feasibility study and detailed design are completed and the insurance companies selected for conducting the pilot test of WICI. The procurement for

²⁹ Please see Annex 6

construction of the 3rd SPS facility will be initiated soon after approval as the detailed design is completed and the construction supervision team is onboard. Other additional activities include scaling up of the seed production and capacity building activities and digitization of the maps for mobile phone applications. The readiness of the project to implement the proposed activities are attributed to: (1) there are no new activities but only scaling up of current activities are proposed; (2) the design of infrastructures proposed are already in place; (3) Needed service providers and consultants are onboard; and (4) trained and competent project staff are in place.

6.2 Milestone Schedule

- **Estimated timeline.** (i) The additional funds can be mobilized within the first month of ADB's approval of additional financing and the release of additional funds; (ii) The implementation of proposed COVID-19 activities can be initiated immediately upon release of the additional funds; and (iii) Achieving the desired results vary depending the type of output. Providing immediate income can be realized within the first few months of implementation. The production of good quality seeds will most likely be realized at the end of the dry season farming. Piloting of WICI will be launched in March 2021 before the wet season 2021 as preparation has been completed. The trend is expected to follow a flatter trend/S-curve since WICI is a relatively new concept in Cambodia. The adoption trend will depend on how the concept works when there are real calamities. The schedule of activities is shown in Annex 4.

- **Expected Results from the Additional Funding within 18 Months.** The additional funding will accomplish all the outputs identified in the Design and Monitoring Framework. The identified outputs include the following:

- **Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved, sub-output 2.3:** Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps: (1) Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations are demarcated (Indicator 2.3.2); and (2) Digitized 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps for Smart phone applications (Indicator 2.3.3).

- **Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed, sub-output 3.3:** Construction of rice seed processing and storage facilities at Agricultural Station: 1 Seed processing and storage facilities constructed (Indicator 3.3.1).

- **sub-output 3.4:** Implementation of sub-project associated initiatives (such as land levelling, trainings and technology transfer): 500 days of upcoming training and extension services are conducted focusing on (1) land levelling; (2) soil nutrient management; (3) sustainable rice production; and (4) Certified Paddy Production. All training and extension activities included COVID 19 health and safety measures (Indicator 3.4.1).

- **Output 4: Enhanced Rice Value Chain Support Services, sub-output 4.1:** Increase availability of quality rice seed: (1) 19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies (Indicator 4.1.4); (2) An estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds are produced and sold to Farmers/ACs at an affordable price (Indicator 4.1.5).

- **sub-output 4.4:** Improved access to and reduced cost of financing: Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs (Indicator 4.4.2).

- **Output 5: Feasibility Study, Design and Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance:** (1) 20,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme (Indicator 5.3.1); (2) 2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms to deliver actionable information on rice planted area, seasonality, yield forecasts, end-of-season yield estimates, and damages in the event of flood or drought (Indicator 5.3.4).

6.3 Updated Budget

The project has not tried accessing alternative sources for funding. The budget is shown in Annex 1.
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The Signed Aide-Memoire of Program Review Mission (17 February - 13 March 2020) is shown in Annex 7.
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ANNEX 1. UPDATED PROJECT BUDGET (INVESTMENT FUNDING)

Output	Activities	Original Budget (\$)		Additional Funding (\$)	Total Budget (\$)
		Disbursed	Available		
Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization	Policy Based Loan. By 2015, (i) Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place; (ii) Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed; (iii) legislation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land operational; (iv) regulatory systems for farmer's organizations and contract farming functional; (v) milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures in place	12,298,779	11,100,000	-	23,398,779
	Total Output 1	12,298,779	11,701,221	-	24,000,000
Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved	Output 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analysis	309,252	707,248		1,016,500
	Output 2.2: Incorporation of the CAEAs into the Commune Land Use Plans	1,472,411	1,003,689		2,476,100
	Output 2.3: Rice Ecosystem Mapping	726,421	790,979		1,517,400
	Digitization of 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps for Smart phone applications			50,000	50,000
	Boundary Demarcation in Agricultural Cooperatives Rice Seed Production Field			50,000	50,000
	Total Output 2	2,508,084	2,501,916	100,000	5,110,000

Output	Activities	Original Budget (\$)		Additional Funding (\$)	Total Budget (\$)
		Disbursed	Available		
Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed	Output 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems	14,036,697	3,914,422		17,951,119
	Output 3.2: Construction of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities	-	13,250,706		13,250,706
	Output 3.3: Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities	272,944	5,645,871		5,918,815
	Output 3.3.1 Construction of 1 Rice seed processing and storage facilities at Agriculture Research Station and operation			2,870,000	2,870,000
	Output 3.3.2 Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Farmer Cooperatives				0
	Purchase E-Li seeders for 19 ACs and 3 agricultural stations (ASs)			80,000	80,000
	Purchase 19 combine-harvesters for ACs			900,000	900,000
	Construct ACs' warehouses			600,000	600,000
	Supply and delivery of agricultural machinery for Agriculture Station and 3 Rice Seed Centers			600,000	600,000
	Output 3.4: Associated Initiatives	3,382,703	605,304		3,988,007
	Soil nutrient management			100,000	100,000
	Land Levelling and Post-Harvest Technology trainings			100,000	100,000
	Total Output 3	17,692,344	23,416,303	5,250,000	46,358,647
Output 4: Enhanced rice	Output 4.1: Increased availability of quality rice seed	1,096,238	1,724,162		2,820,400

Output	Activities	Original Budget (\$)		Additional Funding (\$)	Total Budget (\$)
		Disbursed	Available		
value chain support services	Output 4.1.1 Training on the Production of quality rice seed			700,000	700,000
	Output 4.1.2 Production of quality rice seed			1,000,000	1,000,000
	Output 4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services	1,215,202	557,798	100,000	1,873,000
	Output 4.3: Enhance business management capacities of rice millers and Agriculture cooperatives	500,000	221,200	100,000	821,200
	Output 4.4: Improved Access to and Reduced Cost of Financing * Support Access to Credit * Market Facilitation	363,515	214,585	100,000	678,100
	Total Output 4	3,174,955	2,717,745	2,000,000	8,892,700
Output 5: Feasibility Study, Design and Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance	5.1. Determine feasibility of WICI	330,715	-		330,715
	5.2. Upgrade automatic weather stations	-	200,000		200,000
	5.3.1. Detailed Design of WICI	263,035	364,585	-	627,620
	5.3.2. Pilot WICI in selected areas		651,665	1,000,000	1,651,665
	5.3.3. 2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms	-	-	532,000	532,000
	Total Output 5	593,750	1,216,250	1,532,000	3,342,000
Output 6: Efficient Program management and Implementation	Total Output 6	5,433,161	1,636,339	690,000	7,759,500
	Overall Total	41,701,073	43,189,774	9,572,000	94,462,847

ANNEX 2. UPDATED DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)

I. MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR GAFSP

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
Component 1: Raising Agricultural Productivity				
1.1 An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,000 beneficiary farmers (20,000 are women farmers) and 400 farmer organizations are benefited by extension, technology transfer, improved production trainings and sets of low-input and improved technical packages. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2017 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender) 30 subproject contracts providing extension services executed between Rice-SDP and participating provincial department of agriculture 	<p>No change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 days of upcoming training and extension services are conducted focusing on (1) land levelling; (2) soil nutrient management; (3) sustainable rice production; and (4) Certified Paddy Production. All training and extension activities included COVID 19 health and safety measures (Indicator 3.4.3 of Overall Framework) (Added). <p>No change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2017. (unchanged). 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity including 500 days of training on (1) land levelling; (2) soil nutrient management; (3) sustainable rice production; and (4) Certified Paddy Production provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender). All training and extension activities included COVID 19 health and safety measures. (modified). 30 subproject contracts providing extension services executed between Rice-SDP and participating provincial department of agriculture

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
		<p>(PDAs) by 2018, covering an estimated 30,000 households</p> <p>4. An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted by 2018</p> <p>5. At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land levelling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2018</p>	<p>▪ Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations are demarcated (Indicator 2.3.2 of Overall Framework) (Added)</p> <p>▪ 19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies (Indicator 4.1.4 of Overall Framework) (Added).</p> <p>▪ An estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds is produced and sold to Farmers/ACs at an affordable price (Indicator 4.1.5 of Overall Framework) (Added)</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>(PDAs) by 2018, covering an estimated 30,000 households (unchanged).</p> <p>▪ An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted by 2018. (unchanged).</p> <p>▪ Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations are demarcated. (Added)</p> <p>▪ 19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies. (Added).</p> <p>▪ An estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds is produced and sold to Farmers/ACs at an affordable price. (Added).</p> <p>▪ At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land levelling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2018. (unchanged).</p>
1.2 Pro-poor and pro-women community groups, particularly of food-insecure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community projects are implemented using 	6. Paddy area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services will be 23,000 ha by 2018	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddy area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services will be

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
households, who are empowered to actively develop their potentials, opportunities and minimize risks and represent their own interests in political and administrative environment.	participatory planning techniques.	<p>7. Number of water users provided with new/improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (disaggregated by gender) estimated to be 23,000 by 2018</p> <p>8. Number of operational water user associations estimated to be 23 by 2018 within the subproject areas.</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>No change</p>	<p>23,000 ha by 2018. (unchanged).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water users provided with new/improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (disaggregated by gender) estimated to be 23,000 by 2018. (unchanged). Number of operational water user associations estimated to be 23 by 2018 within the subproject areas. (unchanged).
1.3 Farmers have secure tenure to their land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land titles for rural land use are provided to project beneficiaries, including indigenous communities. 	9. 90 communes will have completed commune land use plans (CLUPs) based on the agro-ecosystem analyses performed in these communes by 2017 ³⁰	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitized 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps for Smart phone applications (Indicator 2.3.3 of Overall Framework) (Added) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 communes will have completed commune land use plans (CLUPs) based on the agro-ecosystem analyses performed in these communes by 2017. (unchanged). Digitized 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps for

³⁰ Rice-SDP is not involved in land titling due to its political complexity. However, CLUPs established with assistance from Rice-SDP will facilitate the Government's work in land titling.

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
				Smart phone applications. (Added).
Component 2: Linking Farmers to Markets				
2.1 Reduce transfer and transaction costs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traditional value chain partnerships strengthened for four commodities in 10 provinces over 3 years. 	10. 30,000 farming households become members of production association and water user community members (30% are women) by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs (Indicator 4.4.1 of Overall Framework) (Added) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 farming households become members of production association and water user community members (30% are women) by 2017. (unchanged). Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs. (Added)
2.2 Other value addition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of post-harvest storage systems to project villages by end of year 4. 	<p>11. Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by 30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2018</p> <p>12. Paddy drying capacity increased by 2,000 tons per day by 2018 in participating provinces</p> <p>13. 6 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2018³¹</p>	<p>No change</p> <p>No change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Seed processing and storage facilities constructed (Indicator 3.3.1 of Overall Framework) (added) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by 30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2018. (unchanged). Paddy drying capacity increased by 2,000 tons per day by 2018 in participating provinces. (unchanged). 7 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2018. (modified).

³¹ The overall program log frame (DMF) and original procurement plan indicates establishment of 3 paddy drying and storage facilities and 4 seed drying and storage facilities. The project is currently establishing 5 paddy drying and storage facilities and 2 seed drying and storage facilities.

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
		14. 50,000 client days of training on better post-harvest procedures provided (50% of participants being women)	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 client days of training on better post-harvest procedures provided (50% of participants being women). (unchanged).
Component 3: Reducing Risk and Vulnerability				
3.1 Community self-reliance for food security and nutrition and health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40,000 households (20,000 women-headed households) are trained in home gardening techniques by year 4. 	<p>15. A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks by 2017 (co-financed by PPCR)</p> <p>16. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms to deliver actionable information on rice planted area, seasonality, yield forecasts, end-of-season yield estimates, and damages in the event of flood or drought (Added). 20,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme (Indicator 5.3.1 – 5.3.4 of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks by 2017 (co-financed by PPCR). (unchanged). 2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms to deliver actionable information on rice planted area, seasonality, yield forecasts, end-of-season yield estimates, and damages in the event of flood or drought. (Added). 120,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
		(co-financed by PPCR)	Overall Framework) (added)	(co-financed by PPCR) (modified)
Component 4: Improving Non-farm Rural Livelihoods				
4.1 Promoting non-farm rural entrepreneurship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,000 self-help groups are organized and functioning by end year 4. • Basic administration training conducted within 6-months of self-help group formation. • 1,000 micro-businesses (women headed) and 1,000 small-scale agro-processing are developed and functioning at a basic level by year 3. • Community micro-projects are implemented by year 4. • Set of vocational training packages are developed by end year 2. • 4,000 (2,000 are women) are trained in new and/or additional vocational skills by year 4. 	17. Number of people trained: 10 rice millers trained through advisory services by 2016; 100,000 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2018; 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2018; 1,000 farmers trained in requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit by 2018 (with 30% women participants)	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of people trained: 10 rice millers trained through advisory services by 2016; 100,000 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2018; 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2018; 1,000 farmers trained in requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit by 2018 (with 30% women participants). (unchanged).
Component 5: Technical assistance,				

GAFSP Results Area	Indicators in Cambodia's GAFSP	ORIGINAL Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)	Additional Indicators for Proposed ADDITIONAL FINANCING	REVISED Rice-SDP Indicators (with Reference to the GAFSP M&E Plan)
institution building, capacity development				
5.1 Policies, Plans and regulatory framework of MAFF are fully established, maintained and coordinated.	MAFF have implemented and enforced policies, plans, regulations for which they are responsible under this program.	18. Five legal and regulatory frameworks will be in place by 2016 to promote rice commercialization 19. 300 participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation)	No change No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Five legal and regulatory frameworks will be in place by 2016 to promote rice commercialization. (unchanged). 300 participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation). (unchanged).
5.2 Gender is mainstreamed in MAFF.	The gender unit in MAFF is functioning and fully funded to continue implementation of gender mainstreaming policies.	20. Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP. (unchanged).
5.3 Policies and information on aspects of food security related to agriculture and water management.	Food security concepts are integrated into development programs and policy.	21. Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2018	No change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2018. (unchanged).

Source: Asian Development Bank

II. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR OVERALL PROGRAM

Impact of the Program (unchanged): Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
Outcome: Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base (unchanged)	Current Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Paddy production increased from 8.0 million tons in 2012 to 9.5 million tons by 2018 ▪ Milled rice exports increased from 200,000 tons in 2011 to 1.2 million tons in 2017 ▪ Wet paddy exports to Vietnam and Thailand reduced to 0.2 million tons by 2018 (2011 baseline: 2.2 million tons per annum)^a Overall Project: (unchanged)	MAFF annual crop production statistics Ministry of Commerce annual trade statistics	Risks Institutional and implementation risks from lack of technical skills and resources Improper natural resources management may exacerbate the impacts of climate change	
Outputs				
Output 1: Conducive legal and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate- resilient rice commercialization (unchanged)	Current Project: By 2015, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (i) policy and regulatory framework for local seed production are in place (achieved) ▪ (ii) guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones are completed (achieved) ▪ (iii) legislation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land are operational (achieved) ▪ (iv) regulatory systems for farmers' organizations and contract farming are functional (achieved) 	Tranche compliance reports prepared by the executing agency	Assumption Political parties and beneficiaries are cooperative in the reform process Risk Policy coordination and enforcement are not strong	

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures in place (ongoing) Overall Project: (unchanged)			
Output 2: Agricultural land-use zoning improved (unchanged) 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analysis 2.2: Incorporation of the CAEAs into the Commune Land Use Plans (CLUPs) 2.3: Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps	Current Project: 2.1.1 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete AEAs by 2017 (ongoing) Overall Project: (unchanged) 2.2.1 CAEA incorporated into CLUPs (ongoing) 2.2.2 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015 (ongoing) Overall Project: (unchanged) 2.3.1. Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps (ongoing) Overall Project: 2.3.1: (unchanged) 2.3.2: Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations demarcated by 2021 (added)	Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency	Assumption MLMUPC can accommodate AEAs as an input to CLUPs	Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
	2.3.3: 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps digitized for Smart phone applications by 2021 (added)			capable of assuring food security, Indicator No. 4: An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted. Component 1.3: Farmers have secure tenure to their land. ³² Indicator No. 9: 90 Communes will have completed CLUPs based on the agroecosystem analyses
Output 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed (unchanged) 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems	Current Project: 3.1.1 23,000 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2017 (ongoing) 3.1.2 40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women (ongoing)	Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency	Assumptions Climate-resilient infrastructure is	

³² Rice-SDP is not involved in land titling due to its political complexity.

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
<p>3.2: Establishment of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities</p> <p>3.3 Establishment of rice seed processing and storage facilities</p>	<p>3.1.3 50% of construction subcommittee members are women (ongoing)</p> <p>3.1.4 Two FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project: (unchanged)</p> <p>Current Project:</p> <p>3.2.1: Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day and capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018 (on-going) (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project: (unchanged)</p> <p>Current Project:</p> <p>3.3.1: Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women) (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project:</p> <p>3.3.1: Five seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2021 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women) (modified)</p>		<p>economically viable and politically acceptable</p> <p>Efficient operation of control structures to deliver water to canals</p> <p>Private entities are interested and capable of managing facilities</p> <p>Risk</p> <p>River basin studies do not take climate change impact into account</p>	<p>Component 2.2: Linking Farmers to Markets- Other value addition, Indicator 13: 6 public-private seed processing facilities</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
3.4: Implementation of sub-project associated initiatives	<p>Current Project: 3.4.1 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender) (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project: 3.4.1: 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity including 500 days of training on (1) land levelling; (2) soil nutrient management; (3) sustainable rice production; and (4) Certified Paddy Production provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender). All training and extension activities included COVID 19 health and safety measures (added).</p>			<p>(grading, drying and storage) installed ³³</p> <p>Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security,</p> <p>Indicator No. 2: 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender).</p>

³³ The overall program log frame (DMF) and original procurement plan indicates establishment of 3 paddy drying and storage facilities and 4 seed drying and storage facilities. The project is currently establishing 5 paddy drying and storage facilities and 2 seed drying and storage facilities.

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
				Indicator 4: An increment of 30,000 ha of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted
<p>Output 4: Rice value chain support services enhanced to improve quality of Cambodian rice (unchanged)</p> <p>4.1: Increase availability of quality rice seed</p>	<p>Current Project:</p> <p>4.1.1: 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2018 (ongoing)</p> <p>4.1.2: 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2018 (2012 baseline: 10%) (ongoing)</p> <p>4.1.3: 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%) (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project:</p> <p>4.1.1-4.1.3: (unchanged)</p>	<p>Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency</p> <p>Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency</p>	<p>Assumptions Growers accept the higher price needed to purchase quality seed</p> <p>Farmers have resources to part finance the land leveling</p> <p>Risk Drying and storage facilities are not operated at full capacity</p>	<p>Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security, Indicator No. 4: An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted. This specific target can be added as a new indicator.</p>

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
<p>4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services</p> <p>4.3: Enhance business management capacities</p> <p>4.4: Improved access to and reduced cost of financing</p>	<p>4.1.4: 19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies (added).</p> <p>4.1.5: An estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds is produced and sold to Farmers/ACs at an affordable price (added).</p> <p>Current Project:</p> <p>4.2.1: 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%) (ongoing)</p> <p>Overall Project: (unchanged)</p> <p>Current Project:</p> <p>4.3.1: 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0) (on-going)</p> <p>Overall Project: (unchanged)</p> <p>Current Project:</p> <p>4.4.1 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2018. (on-going)</p> <p>Overall Project:</p> <p>4.4.1: (unchanged)</p>			

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
	4.4.2: Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs (added) .			Component 2.1: Reduce transfer and transaction costs, Indicator No. 10: The target of the project is 30,000 HHs to become member of the production association and water user community members.
Output 5: WICI piloted (unchanged) 5.1 Determine Feasibility of WICI in Cambodia 5.2 Upgrade Automatic Weather Stations 5.3 Piloting the WICI scheme in selected areas	Current Project: (Completed) Overall Project: (unchanged) Current Project: (on-going) Overall Project: (unchanged) Current Project: 5.3.1 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI by 2017 (ongoing) 5.3.2 50% of the policy holders are women of which 10% are from households headed by women) (2012 baseline: 0) (on-going) 5.3.3 15 local input suppliers, 3 local financial institutions, and 3 local marketing agencies participating in the pilot tests in	Feasibility study report Design of WICI and evaluation report Quarterly reports by the insurance firm	Assumption Feasibility study recommends design and piloting Risk Piloting WICI shows no feasibility in Cambodia	

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
	<p>three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0) (on-going)</p> <p>Overall Project:</p> <p>5.3.1: 120,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme (modified)</p> <p>5.3.2 – 5.3.3: (unchanged)</p> <p>5.3.4: 2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms to deliver actionable information on rice planted area, seasonality, yield forecasts, end-of-season yield estimates, and damages in the event of flood or drought (added).</p>			<p>Component 3.1: Community self-reliance for food security and nutrition and health, Indicator 2: 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups</p> <p>Component 3.1: Community self-reliance for food security and nutrition and health, Indicator 1: A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks</p>
Output 6:	Current Project:			

Results Chain	Performance Indicators with Targets and Baselines (Completed, Unchanged, On-going or Added)	Data Sources and Reporting	Risks	Link to GAFSP
Efficient program management and implementation	<p>6.1 Rice-SDP performance monitoring system, disaggregated by sex, designed and operational within 6 months of effectiveness (ongoing)</p> <p>6.2 Baseline surveys completed within 12 months of loans and grants effectiveness and end-line impact evaluation undertaken 6 months before Rice-SDP completion date (completed)</p> <p>6.3 For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013 (ongoing)</p> <p>6.4 Progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports (completed)</p> <p>Overall Project: (unchanged)</p>	<p>Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency</p> <p>Base-line and end-line impact evaluation by the executing agency</p> <p>Progress reports produced quarterly by the executing agency</p>	<p>Assumption Qualified staff are appointed for implementation</p> <p>Risks Provincial capacity is insufficient</p> <p>The availability of qualified staff is limited</p>	

Activities with Milestones	Inputs																				
<p>1. Improvement of legal and regulatory environment</p> <p>1.1. Establish policy working groups by Q4 2013 (unchanged).</p> <p>1.2. Produce compliance report for second tranche by Q2 2016 (unchanged).</p> <p>2. Improvement of agricultural land-use zoning</p> <p>2.1. Undertake commune AEAs by Q4 2017 (unchanged).</p> <p>2.2. Incorporate the AEAs into CLUPs by Q4 2017 (unchanged).</p> <p>2.3. Develop provincial rice ecosystem maps by Q4 2021 (changed).</p> <p>2.3.1. Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps by Q4 2017 (unchanged).</p> <p>2.3.2. Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations demarcated by Q4 2021 (added)</p> <p>2.3.3. 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps digitized for Smart phone applications by Q4 2021 (added)</p> <p>3. Development of rice value chain infrastructure</p>	<p>1. ADF Policy Loan: \$24.00 million</p> <hr/> <p>2. ADF Loan: \$31.00 million</p> <table> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Amount</th></tr> <tr> <td>Civil Works</td><td>17.60</td></tr> <tr> <td>Associated Initiatives</td><td>0.53</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vehicles & Equipment</td><td>0.65</td></tr> <tr> <td>Consulting Services</td><td>3.75</td></tr> <tr> <td>Implementation Support</td><td>7.54</td></tr> <tr> <td>Interest Charges</td><td>0.93</td></tr> </table> <p>3. GAFSP Grant: \$14.60 million</p> <table> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Amount</th></tr> <tr> <td>Civil Works</td><td>0.62</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equipment</td><td>7.17</td></tr> </table>	Item	Amount	Civil Works	17.60	Associated Initiatives	0.53	Vehicles & Equipment	0.65	Consulting Services	3.75	Implementation Support	7.54	Interest Charges	0.93	Item	Amount	Civil Works	0.62	Equipment	7.17
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<p>___ . Recruit national consultants for subproject feasibility studies by Q3 2014 (unchanged).</p> <p>3.1. Rehabilitate identified irrigation schemes by Q4 2018 (unchanged).</p> <p>3.2. Establish paddy drying and storage facilities by Q4 2018 (unchanged).</p> <p>3.3. Establish seed drying and storage facilities by Q4 2018 (unchanged).</p> <p>3.4. Implement subproject-associated initiatives by Q4 2018 (unchanged).</p> <p>4. Enhancement of rice value chain support services</p> <p>4.1. Increase availability of quality rice seed (unchanged).</p> <p>4.1.1. Develop a national seed certification scheme by Q4 2015 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.1.2. Produce foundation and certified seed by Q4 2017 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.2. Expand and develop technical extension services (unchanged).</p> <p>4.2.1. Revise the six “technology information procedures” on rice production by Q4 2015 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.2.2. Develop extension services material by Q4 2015 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.2.3. 19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies (added).</p> <p>4.3. Enhance business management capacities (unchanged).</p> <p>4.3.1. Study the adoption of bulk handling by Q2 2015 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.3.2. Provide technical assistance to rice mill by Q4 2018 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.3.3. Organize study tours and training for millers by Q4 2016 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.4. Improve access to and reduce cost of finance (unchanged).</p> <p>4.4.1. Develop capacities of financial institutions by Q4 2016 (unchanged).</p> <p>4.4.2. Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs by Q4 2021 (added)</p> <p>5. Feasibility study, design and pilot testing of WICI</p> <p>5.1. Engage consultants for feasibility study by Q1 2014 (unchanged).</p> <p>5.2. Determine feasibility of WICI in Cambodia by Q2 2014 (unchanged)</p> <p>5.3. Upgrade automatic weather stations by Q4 2014 (unchanged)</p> <p>5.4. Pilot WICI in selected areas by Q2 2015 (unchanged)</p> <p>6. Project management and implementation</p> <p>6.1. Appoint and mobilize PICs by Q1 2014 (unchanged)</p> <p>6.2. Design and operate Rice-SDP’s gender disaggregated program performance monitoring system by Q2 2014 (unchanged)</p>	
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Contract Services	3.28
Office Equipment	0.10
Consulting Services	1.11
Training and Studies	1.81
Implementation Support	0.51
4. ADB SCF Loan: \$5.00 million	
Item	Amount
Civil Works	3.31
Associated Initiatives	1.10
Contract Services	0.59
5. ADB SCF Grant: \$4.50 million	
Item	Amount
Civil Works	0.42
Crop Insurance	2.00
Consulting Services	2.08
6. Government: \$8.33 million	
Item	Amount
Staff Costs	1.46
Resettlement Costs	0.43
Land Purchase	0.88
Taxes and Duties	5.54
SCF Loan Service Charge	0.02
7. GAFSP Additional Financing Grant: \$9.57 million	
Item	Amount
Civil Works	3.30
Equipment	1.58
Contract Services	1.20
Crop Insurance	1.53
Office Equipment	0.17
Consulting Services	0.05
Associated Initiatives	0.30
Training and Studies	0.80
Implementation Support	0.64

ADB = Asian Development Bank; ADF = Asian Development Fund; AEA = agro-ecosystems analysis; CLUP = commune land-use plan; FWUC = farmer water user community; GAFSP = Global Agriculture and Food Security Program; MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry; MLMUPC = Ministry of Land

Management, Urban Planning and Construction; NIO = national implementation office; PIC = program implementation consultant; PIO = provincial implementation office; PMO = program management office; Rice-SDP = Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program; SCF = Strategic Climate Fund; WICI = weather-indexed crop insurance.

^a A separate survey on baseline and target indicator will be conducted during the second year of the program to validate information of informal paddy trade across the border with Thailand and Vietnam

Annex 3. Summary of impacts of COVID 19 and the proposed activities linked to GAFSP and Rice SDP component

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
1.0 Higher Risk of Farmers and workers in the agriculture sector to be exposed to COVID- 19 Infection. The vulnerability of the farmers in the rice value chain to COVID-19 pandemic is attributed to the following behaviors and situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many agriculture workers are unmindful of social distancing and isolation, use of PPEs and disinfectants and soap or sanitizers; Non-observance and difficulty of following proper social distancing and not using PPEs particularly in the rice mill industries resulting to greater exposure to COVID-19 infection. The low economic condition of farmers and workers prevented them from investing on PPEs; and 	1. Provide support to farmers with farm implements, make agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds) accessible and providing technologies that reduces agricultural inputs or make efficient use of agricultural inputs. This will increase farm productivity through farm mechanization, climate-proofing of paddy fields and production and supply of improved seed quality (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 3.0: Increased cost of farm inputs, and Revenue Losses Due to Increasing Cost of Farm Inputs</i>).	Output 2.3: Develop three provincial rice ecosystem maps (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 3.0: Increased Cost of Farm Inputs, High Revenue Losses, and Decline of Farmers' Income; and COVID Impact 4.0: Impact on farm productivity</i>).	Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security, Indicator No. 4: An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted.	It aims to define the boundaries of the Rice Seed Production fields within the Agricultural Stations and Agricultural Cooperatives land area and link it to the Agricultural Cooperative members' database to know which farmers can go for rice seed production activities. This will benefit the farmer, private sector and development partners.	Rice Seed Production Field of 19 ACs and 3 Agricultural Stations are demarcated. This specific target can be added as a new indicator.
			Component 1.3: Farmers have secure tenure to their land. ³⁷ Indicator No. 9: 90 Communes will have completed CLUPs based on the agroecosystem analyses	The project is developing 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps. The proposed activity will digitize these maps for use with Smart Phone application. The activity will produce digital maps of Agricultural Land Use, Geographical Indication, Rice Ecosystem, Soil Classification, Crop Zoning,	Digitized 3 provincial rice ecosystem maps, 3 provincial soil classification maps, 13 district rice ecosystem maps, 13 district soil classification maps, and 13 district land use maps for Smart phone applications. This specific target can be

³⁷ Rice-SDP is not involved in land titling due to its political complexity.

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smallholder farmers are highly vulnerable to economic shocks brought by their limited access to technology, credit and basic healthcare facilities. The vulnerability of the farmers to COVID-19 is aggravated by lack of investments in agriculture development, weak supply chain, unavailable good quality seeds, compounded by the economic impacts of climate change. The rice supply chain is characterized by poorly organized key actors and lack of strong market linkage between the producer side and the consumers. 	2. Institutionalizing COVID 19 Health Safety protocols in the Rice Value/Supply Chain through Extension and technology transfer (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 1.0: Higher Risk of Farmers and workers in the agriculture sector to be Exposed to COVID- 19 Infection</i>)			and Agricultural Production based on the result of the Commune Agro-Ecosystems Analysis including relevant Socio-Economic information and convert these digital data and information to use with Smart Phone Applications which benefit to farmers, private sectors and concerned development partners for displaying, analyzing and developing maps.	added as a new indicator.
	3. Strengthening linkage of buyers and rice producers, and market facilitation for the Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs) and other actors in the value chain (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 2.0: Disruption of the Value/Supply Chain</i>)	Output 3.3 Construction of rice seed processing and storage facilities at Agricultural Station (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 3.0: Increased Cost of Farm Inputs, High Revenue Losses, and Decline of Farmers' Income and COVID Impact 4.0: Impact on farm productivity</i>).	Component 2.2: Linking Farmers to Markets- Other value addition, Indicator 13: 6 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed ³⁸	Construction of seed cleaning, drying and storage facilities will contribute to increased availability of quality rice seed at an affordable price and enable the agricultural stations and agricultural cooperatives to play greater roles in local climate adapted quality seed supply and marketing to the immediate benefit of the farmers as well as the traders and processors	1 Seed processing and storage facilities constructed

³⁸ The overall program log frame (DMF) and original procurement plan indicates establishment of 3 paddy drying and storage facilities and 4 seed drying and storage facilities. The project is currently establishing 5 paddy drying and storage facilities and 2 seed drying and storage facilities.

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<p>2. Disruption of the Value/Supply Chain and Flow of Products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rice export have longer value chain involving multiple stakeholders and entities that are vulnerable to economic shocks caused by climate change and lately by COVID-19 pandemic. ▪ Several restaurants and markets have closed as a result of the pandemic resulting to a reduction of the demand of rice and other farm products, and lower market prices. ▪ COVID 19 pandemic affected the upstream players in the value chain – a disruption of the supply or availability of seeds, higher cost of agro-inputs and farming tools. 	<p>and flow of products).</p> <p>4. Mechanization to counter the impact of limited labor availability and Loan Support to acquire farm machinery and promoting employment to farmers (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 5.0: Impact on Supply of Farm Labor and Loss of Income of HHs</i>).</p> <p>5. Providing technology support to the farmers (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 4.0: Impact on farm productivity</i>).</p> <p>6. Address farmers' Indebtedness due to the economic shocks through crop insurance and access to</p>			<p>who are dependent upon their supplies.</p> <p>The project is currently conducting procurement for establishing two modern seed processing and storage facilities in 2 of 3 target provinces. Due to budget constraint, establishment of the facility in the left-out target province could not be initiated. As the target provinces under Rice-SDP are strategically located around the country, the additional funding can support in establishing a facility in the left-out target province thereby ensuring access and increased availability of quality rice seed to farmers, ACs, traders and rice millers for quality paddy production. The detailed design and construction supervision team is already on board and the proposed additional financing can leverage their technical expertise.</p>	

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics are affected by the lockdown and transport restrictions at the borders by Thailand and Vietnam causing a delay or limited entry of these products (i.e. farm machineries and farm inputs such as fertilizers and seeds).³⁴ Shipment of agricultural products from Cambodia to Thailand and Vietnam, like paddy rice, is difficult due to the restrictions imposed by the two countries (Thailand and Vietnam), the main market destinations of Cambodian paddy rice. The restriction to the shipment of rice is mainly due to the lack of assurance of the safety of the transport sector. The restriction in the export of paddy rice is 	affordable loans (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 6.0: Increased Farmer Indebtedness Due to Limited Coping Capability and Alternate Livelihoods</i>).	Output 3.4: Implementation of sub-project associated initiatives (such as land levelling, trainings and technology transfer), and Output 4.2 Expand and develop technical extension services (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 1.0 Higher Risk of Farmers and workers in the agriculture sector to be Exposed to COVID-19 Infection; COVID Impact 4.0: Impact on farm productivity; and COVID Impact 5.0: Impact on Supply of Farm Labor and Loss of Income of HHs</i>).	<p>Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security,</p> <p>Indicator No. 2: 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender).</p> <p>Indicator 4: An increment of 30,000 ha of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted</p>	<p>The project is implementing associated activities through which trainings are provided to raise agricultural productivity including adoption of modern production technology and water saving technology by land leveling. The additional financing could support in ensuring continuity in capacity building support particularly focusing on soil nutrient management, sustainable rice production and including a new topic, Certified Paddy Production to institutionalize Certified Paddy Production Compliant with GAP</p> <p>This activity will strengthen the ongoing implementation of COVID 19 health and safety measures such as Social Distancing, Use of PPEs and Sanitizers through specific budget support across all training and extension</p>	500 days of upcoming training and extension services are conducted focusing on (1) land levelling; (2) soil nutrient management; (3) sustainable rice production; and (4) Certified Paddy Production. All training and extension activities included COVID 19 health and safety measures.

³⁴ A bilateral negotiation between Cambodia and Thailand has resolved the restriction on the limited transport of goods (Bangkok Post, <https://www.bangkokpost.com/business/1950868/cambodian-border-to-reopen-for-goods>).

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
also due to the RGC's order, banning the export (please see footnote 22) of paddy rice ³⁵ to ensure sufficient buffer stock of rice of the country.				activities to be conducted under the project.	
<p>3. Increased Cost of Farm Inputs, High Revenue Losses, and Decline of Farmers' Income.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A decline of farmers' income is felt following a slump of market demand and difficulty in marketing their products. There are recently fewer traders who buy the farmers' produce compared to before. Disruptions of the supply chain resulted to increase of cost of farm inputs making these resources inaccessible to smallholder and marginal farmers. 		4.1. Increase availability of quality rice seed (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 3.0: Increased Cost of Farm Inputs, High Revenue Losses, and Decline of Farmers' Income and COVID Impact 4.0: Impact on farm productivity</i>).	Component 1.1: An increasingly productive and diversified agricultural system that is capable of assuring food security, Indicator No. 4: An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted. This specific target can be added as a new indicator.	<p>19 Combine-harvesters will be provided to the ACs surrounding the Seed Processing and Storage Facilities in 3 target provinces to maintain seed quality by harvesting the crop on time and avoiding seed mixture. In addition, E-Li Seeders for better seeding (direct seeding) will be provided to 19 ACs. Arrangements could be made so that each combine harvesters could be used by 5-6 nearby ACs making the total coverage as 95 ACs.</p> <p>The current project target is to make provisions for production of 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed per annum in target provinces and as of now, achieved 83% of the target. The project is producing registered and certified rice seeds through agricultural stations and ACs and making them available to</p>	<p>19 ACs equipped with better pre- and post-harvest technologies.</p> <p>An estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds is produced and sold to Farmers/ACs at an affordable price.</p>

³⁵ Announcement on the ban of export of paddy rice and white rice until further notice. The ban takes effective from 05 April 2020

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<p>4. Impact on Farm Productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cambodia heavily depends from neighboring countries for machineries and agricultural inputs ▪ The entry of imported machines, equipment and agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizers and pesticides) were slowed down by restrictions at the border affecting the agricultural productivity. <p>5. Impact on Farm Labor Supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most of the farmers in Cambodia belong to older age bracket who are more prone to COVID-19 infections. ▪ Based on experience from other countries, state (and local) public health experts' advice older people to stay at home.³⁶ 				<p>farmers, traders and exporters.</p> <p>There is high demand of good quality rice seed in the three project target provinces and the feasibility study conducted for establishment of seed processing and storage facilities assessed the total demand to be approximately 62,000 tons per year.</p> <p>This ongoing quality rice seed production and their sale can be expanded and an estimated 1,800 tons of quality rice seeds can be produced to benefit farmers and ACs who will derive benefits through readily available and affordable quality rice seed and an expected increase in crop yields.</p>	
		Output 4.4: Improved access to and reduced cost of financing (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 2.0</i>)	Component 2.1: Reduce transfer and transaction costs, Indicator No. 10: The target of the project is 30,000 HHs to become	This activity will strengthen the ongoing market facilitation activities whereby the ACs are linked to the farmers (quality seed	Market facilitation activities are conducted for 35 ACs.

³⁶ There is no policy of confining senior citizens at home but only persuasive health advisories. Other countries like the Philippines have implemented a policy to restrict senior citizens at home. If Cambodia will follow the same policy, it will significantly affect upset the labor supply of the agriculture sector. These are also an issue affecting the senior citizens in countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina (<https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/07/rights-risks-older-people-covid-19-response>)

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will affect the availability of farm labor and more people will be out of work. A brief inter-provincial travel was imposed to stem the spread of COVID 19 (please see footnote 22). Despite its lifting, there is a possibility that lockdown and travel restrictions will be imposed again with the recent spike of infection cases. The said measure, adopted by countries like the Philippines, will make farmers seeking seasonal works in urban areas during off season, stranded in the cities. The shortage of farm labor may still be felt despite the number of people returning from cities or repatriated migrants from other countries (please see footnote 22) as these are mostly laid-off non-farm workers 		<i>Disruption of the Value/Supply Chain and Flow of Products; and COVID Impact 6.0: Increased Farmer Indebtedness Due to Limited Coping Capability and Alternate Livelihoods).</i>	member of the production association and water user community members.	sale), traders, rice millers/exporters and rural development bank. Currently the project is carrying out limited number of business matching or market facilitation activities.	This specific target (35 ACs) can be added as a new indicator.
		Output 5.3 Piloting the WICI scheme in selected areas (<i>Respond to COVID Impact 6.0: Increased Farmer Indebtedness Due to Limited Coping Capability and Alternate Livelihoods).</i>	<p>Component 3.1: Community self-reliance for food security and nutrition and health,</p> <p>Indicator 1: A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks</p>	<p>MAFF is using a Remote Sensing-Based Information technology for improving its statistical reporting, monitoring and assessment of drought and/or flood damage on rice production, and supporting rice insurance program in the country. This is also helping in reducing the vulnerability of smallholder rice farmers through improved policies on food security.</p> <p>The additional financing can support continuing with the technology to forecast rice planted area, start of season, peak of season, mid-season yield forecast, end-of-season</p>	2 years support for remote sensing, crop modeling, smart-phone-based surveys, and web platforms to deliver actionable information on rice planted area, seasonality, yield forecasts, end-of-season yield estimates, and damages in the event of flood or drought.

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<p>who work in garment factories and constructions projects (please see footnote 22) who have no farming skills and are mostly disinterested and unlikely go back to tilling the land.</p> <p>6. Increased Farmer Indebtedness Due to Limited Coping Capability and Alternate Livelihoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most farmers are heavily indebted due to recurrent crop failure from flooding and drought. More farmers are expected to be indebted and will not be able to settle their debts due to reduction of farm income and limited access to off-farm labor (e.g. construction, services such as driving moto taxi, carpentry, etc.). During lean months, many farmers migrate 			<p>yield estimate, and loss assessment in the event of flood or drought. Some of these products will be used as inputs for updating rice ecosystem map, and map of the main rice-growing soils.</p> <p>Component 3.1: Community self-reliance for food security and nutrition and health, Indicator 2: 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups</p>	<p>The preparatory activities for implementation of a weather indexed crop insurance scheme is about to be completed and the project is currently carrying out farmer's sensitization on WICI. The scheme aims at reducing the risk associated with rice crop production and incentivize farmers to adopt modern production technology leading to further commercialization. The scheme will be launched in March 2021. The project plans to establish a Trust Fund so that the Government can pool funds and carry forward the crop insurance activities even after project completion. The proposed additional funding can leverage the ongoing</p>	<p>20,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme</p>

Impacts	Proposed Activity to Respond to COVID-19 impact	Linked to Rice SDP Activity/ Output	Linked to GAFSP Activity/ Component/ Indicators	Description of Proposed Activity	Estimated Target
<p>to big cities to seek seasonal employment as a coping mechanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The supplemental income augments their farm income as additional capitalization to finance their farming activities or pay off their debts. ▪ The weak financial support or access to low interest loans has also stifled the farmers' agricultural production as they could hardly purchase fertilizer and pesticides 				<p>activities and can cover 50% of subsidized premium of small holder farmers. The premium is calculated \$10 and a 50% subsidy will come around \$ 5 per hectare per farmer who will get insurance coverage of \$100 per hectare.</p>	

Annex 4. Work Plan (for GAFSP additional financing activities)

[illegible]

ANNEX 5. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AGAINST TARGET INDICATORS (OVERALL DMF, GASFP RESULTS FRAMEWORK & SCF RESULTS FRAMEWORK)
(AS OF 30 JUNE 2020)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
I. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)					
A. IMPACT INDICATORS					
1. Average farming household incomes increased from \$400 in 2010 to \$700 by 2020	Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES 2013) report (Average agriculture HH income)	2010 = US \$ 400 (75% increase over the baseline)	2013 = US \$ 585	46% increase over the baseline	
2. Revenue of rice exporters increased from \$100 million in 2012 to \$600 million in 2020	Ministry of Commerce Annual Report (AR) 2012	2012 = US \$ 100 M (500% increase over the baseline)	End 2012 = US \$ 139.68 M	40% increase over the baseline	
3. Net profit of rice exporters increased from \$30 million in 2012 to \$180 million by 2020	BL - Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with rice millers and rice	2012 = US \$ 30 M	No data available	Not applicable	Exporters refused to reveal amount during BL (Baseline Survey conducted by the Project)
B. OUTCOME INDICATORS					
1. Paddy production increased from 8.0 million tons in 2012 to 9.5 million tons by 2018	MAFF Annual Report 2013	2012 = 8.0 M tons (19% increase over the baseline)	2013 = 9.39 M tons	17% increase over the baseline	
2. Milled rice exports increased from 200,000 tons in 2011 to 1.2 million tons in 2017	MAFF - Annual Report 2013 (with 2012 data)	2011 = 200,000 (500% increase over the baseline)	2012 = 205,720	2.9% increase over the baseline	
3. Wet paddy exports to Vietnam and Thailand reduced to 0.2 million tons by 2018 (2011 baseline: 2.2 million tons per annum)	BL Report 2013 (Table 3.5.7.5)	2011 = 2.2 million tons (91% reduction over the baseline)	2013 = 2 million tons	9% reduction over the baseline	
C. OUTPUT INDICATORS					
Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization					
By 2015, (i) Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place.	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	5 policy conditions relating to seed	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.		
(ii) Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	1 policy condition relating to guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			facilitation are fully achieved.		
(iii) legislation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land operational	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to agricultural land management	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.	100%	Achieved
(iv) regulatory systems for farmer's organizations and contract farming functional	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	2 policy conditions relating to farmers organization	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with	100%	Achieved

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.		
(v) milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures in place	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to milled rice standards and trade facilitation	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.	95% (One of the conditions i.e. preparation and submission of a draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine by MAFF to the National assembly has been assessed as partially compliant by ADB).	On 8 April 2019, the EA/PMO submitted all the documents pertaining to the 12 policy conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of second tranche. On 7 November 2019, ADB advised the EA for achieving full compliance of the tranche condition no. 12 (draft law on plant protection and quarantine) due to its importance in agriculture policy reform. The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<p>(condition no. 12) and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. The CoM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss the draft Law on 27 January 2020 and the draft Law was updated based on the comments received from the meeting. The updated draft Law was sent to MEF (Customs and Excise) for a final review and received its comment on 3 March 2020. MAFF conducted a technical committee meeting to review the comments received from MEF on 5-6 March 2020. Currently, MAFF is</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					working with MEF to resolve the issues raised by MEF (Customs and Excise).
Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved					
1. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs and incorporate into CLUPs by 2017					
<i>a. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs</i>	NIO/MAFF	90 communes	90	100%	All activities including training completed
<i>b. CAEA Incorporated into CLUPs</i>	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes completed Chapter 2: 90 communes completed Chapter 3: 90 communes completed/integrated	100% 100% 100% (integrated)	Note: There are three chapters and the integration occurs after Chapter 3 is completed.
<i>c. 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015</i>	NIO/MLMUPC & NIO/MAFF	90 groups and 40% female	90 groups 19,821 (F = 4,306, 22% Female)	100%	MLMUPC - 6,367 (F = 1,050, 16%) and MAFF CAEA Meetings + MAFF CAEA Training = 13,454 (F = 3,256, 24%)
Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed					
2. 23,000 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 ha. (coverage may proportionately	10,373	45%	Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation:

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2017		reduce due to expected reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation)			IEEs and RPs approved. Contracts (1 subproject in KPT and 2 in PVG) were signed on 25 September 2019. Construction works started in mid-December 2019. The completion rate for these 3 subprojects varies from 45% to 75% The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9 (see row 12.a)
3. 40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women	NIO/MOWRAM	40% women	3,351 (F= 1,340)	40%	
4. 50% of construction subcommittee members are women	PIOs	50% women	204 (F=92)	45% female	
5. Two (2) FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme					
<i>a. Total number of irrigation schemes</i>	NIO/MOWRAM	13 original and will be revised to 9	9	100%	Rehabilitation of 6 subprojects completed 100% in all respect. Rehabilitation of 3

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					new subprojects started in mid-December 2019. And the completion rate varies from 45% to 75%
<i>b. Number of FWUCs established</i>	PIOs	23 original and will be revised to 9	9	100%	Since there are only 9 schemes and based on the statute of FWUC establishment only 9 FWUCs will be established.
6. Women occupying 30% of the management positions in FWUCs	PIOs	30% women	281 (F=105)	37% female	Total of FWUC Committee Members and FWUC Advisory Committee Members
7. Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons	NIO/MAFF				Feasibility Study is completed. DD and budget estimate is completed and draft bidding documents is submitted to ADB for endorsement. IEEs and DDRs for 2 SPS Facilities are submitted to ADB and received endorsement. 2 SPS facilities are expected to be
<i>7a. 4 seed drying and storage facilities constructed</i>		4 original and will be revised to 2	0	0%	
<i>7b. Total storage capacity (8000 tons)</i>		8000 tons	0	0%	
<i>7c. 30% unskilled laborers are women</i>		30% women	0	0%	
<i>7d. 50% administrative staff are women</i>		50% women	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					established within the available budget due to higher estimated cost.
8. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day and capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018	PMO				Feasibility Study is completed. DD and budget estimate is completed and draft bidding documents, IEEs and DDRs for 3 PDS Facilities are submitted to ADB and received endorsement. Around 5 PDS facilities are expected to be established depending on budget availability.
<i>a. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018</i>		2000 tons/day	0	0%	
<i>b. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018</i>		40,000 tons	0	0%	
Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice Enhanced					
9. 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2018	NIO/MAFF	2,400 tons per annum	5,951.58	83%	5780.48 tons certified + 171.10 tons of registered fragrant seed. Target is 2400 tons x 3 years = 7200 tons
10. 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2018 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	70% of farmers	30% farmers	30% farmers (23% FHH)	Baseline Household Survey Report dated September 2018.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					FHH means Female Headed Households. <i>There will be a follow-up survey in Q3 2020.</i>
11. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%)	PIOs	30% farmers	58% farmers 25,197 of 43,270 farmers in the area (F=7,688 female farmers - 31% female)	100%	Out of total land levelled, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,459 farmers (F=4,493 - 53% female) followed LLL using Rice SDP funds + Voluntary and 16,738 farmers (F=3,195 - 19% female) followed modern LL % achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,459/43,270 *100) % achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100) % achievement to farmers in target

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<p>areas following LL: 58% (25,197/43,270 *100)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of total LLL, Project supported = 8,273 farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 186 (66 females, 35%) <p>**Based on Baseline HH Survey of September 2018, 56% of the farmers (61.5% FHH) have leveled their fields using traditional method and 2.5% used LLL.</p>
12. 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	50% of farmers	3.6%	3.6% (1.7% FHH)	<p>Baseline Household Survey Report dated September 2018</p> <p><i>There will be a follow-up survey in Q3, 2020.</i></p>
13. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	0	0%	
Output 5: Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) Piloted					

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
14. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	100,000 ha.	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed. Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm is recruited and mobilized on 9 September 2019. The firm submitted a final Inception Report detailing the approach and methodology, work plan and target dates for completing all the deliverables on 21 November 2019. Several capacity building activities were initiated. First Quarterly Report (October-December 2019) was submitted on 11 February 2020 and Second Quarterly Report (January - March 2020) was submitted on 4 May 2020.
15. 50% of the policy holders are women (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	50% women	0	0%	
16. Of which 10% are from households headed by women (2012 baseline = 0)	PMO	10% Female Headed households	0	0%	
17. 15 local input suppliers participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15	0	0%	From the reports of the Recruited Insurance Firm

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
18. 3 Local Financial Institutions participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	3	0	0%	
19. 3 Local Marketing Agencies participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	3	0	0%	
Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation					
20. Rice-SDP performance monitoring system disaggregated by sex, designed and operational within 6 months of effectiveness	PMO	Disaggregated by sex	Completed in February 2018 and databases were established in April 2018.		
21. Baseline surveys completed within 12 months of loans and grants effectiveness and end-line impact evaluation undertaken 6 months before Rice-SDP completion date	PMO	Within 12 months	Final report submitted by the firm in September 2018.		The Baseline Survey was conducted by the Firm in July and August 2018
22. For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013	PMO	30% women	214 (F=46)	21%	Includes staff from PMO, PIOs and NIOs
23. Q3 2013; progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports	PMO	GAP included in Progress Reports	Achieved. GAP included in the Quarterly Progress Reports		
II. GAFSP- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2017	NIO/MAFF	6 procedures/ packages	All the 8 concept notes were finalized by MAFF/NIO and approved by PMO. MAFF-NIO experts	70% completed	TIP means Technical Information Package. Topics covered are: Rice

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed and, disseminated. The proof reading is being done. It is scheduled to be printed in Q3 2020.		Production in wet season, Rice Production in early wet season, Rice Production in dry season, Rice Seed Production, Insect Pest and Diseases on Rice, Laser Land Levelling, Rice Post Harvest Technology, and Agro-Eco Analysis Manual
2. 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender)	All NIO and PIOs	20,000 days	6,804 days	34.0%	40,473 out of 104,919 (39%) participated in the capacity building activities of PMO, NIOs, and PIOs.
3. 30 subproject contracts providing extension services executed between Rice-SDP and participating provincial department of agriculture (PDAs) by 2018, covering an estimated 30,000 households	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	30 contracts and 30,000 household beneficiaries	58 contracts 51,131 household beneficiaries	Contract = 193% Households = 170%	PIOs extension training activities - 53 contracts and 41,629 households. MAFF farmers' training - 9,502 households.
4. An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted by 2018	NIOs of MAFF and MOWRAM and PIOs	30,000 ha	24,577 ha	82%	Irrigated area + Laser land leveling & modern LL technology + Certified and Registered seed production + Single seed rice

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					production (SRP) by FFSs.
5. At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land leveling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2018	PIOs	30,000 households	5,907 households (FHH: 1,002 -17%)	19.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of total households who adopted water saving technology, 2,402 HHs followed LLL (F = 346, 14%) Out of total LLL: Out of total LLL of 2,402 HH, 2294 HH was under Rice SDP (F=328, 14%) and 108 (F=18, 17%) HH voluntary. Modern LL: 3,505 households (FHH: 656 -19%)
6. 90 communes will have completed commune land use plans (CLUPs) based on the ecosystem analyses performed in these communes by 2017	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	<p>Chapter 1: 90 communes completed</p> <p>Chapter 2: 90 communes completed</p> <p>Chapter 3: 90 communes completed/integrated</p>	<p>100%</p> <p>100%</p> <p>100% (integrated)</p>	<p>Also in ADB-DMF</p> <p>Note: Integration occurs after Chapter 3 is completed.</p>
7. Paddy area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services will be 23,000 ha by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 ha (coverage may proportionately reduce due to expected	10,373	45%	<p>Also in ADB-DMF</p> <p>Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation:</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
		reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9)			IEEs and RPs approved. Contracts (1 subproject in KPT and 2 in PVG) were signed on 25 September 2019. Construction works started in mid-December 2019. The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects. % of completion pf 3 ongoing subproject varies from 45% to 75%.
8. Number of water users provided with improved /new/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (disaggregated by gender) estimated to be 23,000 by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 water users	49,520 (F=25,326, 51%)	215%	Also in SCF with a target of 50,000 Implementation of 3 new subprojects started in mid-December 2019. The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					projects. 3 more subprojects are in various stages of completion ranging from 45% to 75%.
9. Number of operational FWUCs estimated to be 23 by 2018 within the subproject areas	PIOs	23 will be revised to 9	9	100%	Also in ADB-DMF Since there are only 9 schemes and based on the statute of FWUC establishment only 9 FWUCs will be established.
10. 30,000 farming households become members of production association and water user community members (30% are women) by 2017	PIOs	30,000 households and 30% women	23,346 (F = 6,996, 30%)	78%	<i>FWUC Members</i> Total = 14,896 households (FEMALE HH = 2,521, 17%) <i>Agriculture Cooperative Members</i> = 8,450 Households (FEMALE = 4,475, 53%)
11. Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by 30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2018	PMO	30,000 tons	0	0%	This indicator is same as ADB-DMF, where it states, "Total extended capacity for paddy storage in tons" and the target is 40,000 tons

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
12. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2,000 tons	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF. 5 facilities are expected to be established.
13. 6 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2018	NIO/MAFF	6 will be revised to 2	0	0%	Same as ADB-DMF. ADB-DMF= 4 seed drying and storage facilities SCF = 4 seed drying and storage facilities Mismatch in original target set which should have been 4 facilities. It is now revised to 2
14. 50,000 client days of training on better post-harvest procedures provided (50% of participants being women)	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	50,000 (50% female)	42,196 (F=19,446 - 46%)	84%	MAFF = 4,303 client days (F = 1565, 36%) PIOs = 37,893 client days (F = 17,881, 47%)
15. A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks by 2017 (co-financed by PPCR)	PMO	Introduction of weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed. Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm is recruited and mobilized on 9 September 2019. The firm submitted a final Inception Report detailing

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<p>the approach and methodology, work plan and target dates for completing all the deliverables on 21 November 2019. Several capacity building activities were initiated.</p> <p>First Quarterly Report (October-December 2019) was submitted on 11 February 2020 and Second Quarterly Report (January - March 2020) was submitted on 4 May 2020.</p>
16. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups (co-financed by Pilot Program for Climate Resilience - PPCR)	PMO	10,000 ha.	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
17. 10 rice millers trained through advisory services by 2016	NIO/MAFF	10 rice millers	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
18. 100,000 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs	100,000 FWUC members	67,460 (F - 34,585 - 51%)	67%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
19. 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2018	NIO/MAFF	100 staff	0	0%	
20. 1,000 farmers trained in requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit by 2018 (with 30% women participants)	NIO/MAFF	1000 farmers (30% female)	0	0%	
21. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10 rice millers	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
22. Five legal and regulatory frameworks will be in place by 2016 to promote rice commercialization	PMO	5	5	100%	
23. 300 participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation)	NIO, PIOs, and PMO capacity building activities for M&E	300	2,067 (Female = 477, 23%)	689%	M&E capacity building activities of PMO, PIOs, and NIOs. The disaggregated data by PIOs and NIOs is given in the PPMS Report
24. Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP	Progress Reports		Done	100%	
25. Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2018	PMO		Done	100%	Baseline Survey Report of September 2018 gives detailed analysis of food security aspects

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
III. SCF- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. 50,000 farmers will benefit from climate resilient irrigation structures by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM		49,520 (F=25,326, 51%)	99%	GAFSP target is 23,000
2. Enhanced gender mainstreaming (2012 baseline: 0) - a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018, b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women, and c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs				
<i>a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018</i>	NIO/MOWRAM	30%	3,351 (F= 1,340)	40%	40% in DMF
<i>b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women</i>	PIOs	30%	204 (F=92)	45%	50% in DMF
<i>c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions</i>	PIOs	9 FWUCs and 30% women in management positions	9 FWUCs 281 (F=105)	100% 37%	Same in DMF FWUC Committee Members + FWUC Advisory Committee Members
3. At least 5 local engineering firms will practice commercial design and construction of irrigation system that incorporated climate resilience options by 2019 (baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM	At-least 5 local firms	7	140%	7 out of 5 is 140%
4. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI within the three participating provinces by 2017 (50% of the policy-holders is women, of	PMO	100,000 ha 50% policy holders women	0 0	0% 0%	Same in DMF

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
which 10% is from female headed household) (2012 baseline: 0)					
5. 15 local input suppliers, 3 local financial institutions and 3 local marketing agencies participating into the pilot tests in three provinces (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15 input suppliers 3 local financial institutions 3 local marketing agencies	0 0 0	0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF
6. Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women)	NIO/MAFF	4 facilities will be revised to 2 8000 tons 30% unskilled women 50% administrative staff women	0 0 0 0	0% 0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF Will be revised to 2.
7. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2000 tons	0	0%	Same in DMF.
8. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018	PMO	40,000 tons	0	0%	Same in DMF. 5 facilities are expected to be established.
9. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields in target provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	30% of farmers disaggregated by gender	58% farmers 25,197 of 43,270 farmers in the area (F=7,688 female farmers - 31% female)	100%	Out of total land levelled, • 8,459 farmers (F=4,493 - 53% female) followed LLL using Rice SDP funds + Voluntary and

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<p>16,738 farmers (F=3,195 - 19% female) followed modern LL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,459/43,270 *100) • % achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100) • % achievement to farmers in target areas following LL: 58% (25,197/43,270 *100) • Out of total LLL, Project supported = 8,273 farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 186 (66 females, 35%) <p>**Based on Baseline HH Survey of September</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					2018 , 56% of the farmers (61.5% FHH) have leveled their fields using traditional method and 2.5% used LLL.
10. At least nine private contractors in three project provinces engaged and trained to offer land leveling services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	9 private contractors	6 (including 2 women headed companies - % female is 33%)	67%	<p>Prey Veng = 5 contracts (2 contractors including 1 female).</p> <p>Kampong Thom = 4 contracts (1 contractor)</p> <p>Battambang = 6 contracts (3 contractors including 1 woman)</p> <p>Total = 15 contracts signed with 6 contractors including 2 female contractors.</p>
11. Twenty private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs, replicated offering land leveling services at their own initiatives in three participating provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0).	PIOs	20 private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs	10 (including 3 women headed companies - 30%)	50% private contractors that is 10 out of 20 (Female 30%)	<p>Out of 10 private contractors, 6 are Rice SDP contractors and 4 are non-Rice SDP contractors.</p> <p>MAFF trained 41 (1 female) private contractors in LLL</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					and also there were 2 refresher trainings by MAFF. Actual female contractors to target is 60% (3 out of 5).
12. Strengthened capacity of provincial departments in Project provinces in improving efficiency of irrigation water use through land leveling - baseline: 0% paddy land area leveled, target: 15% paddy land area leveled by 2018	PIOs	15% paddy land area leveled	11,845 ha paddy land area leveled	79%	Out of total land area levelled in target villages, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area leveled through LLL= 2005.07 ha and through Modern LL = 9,880 ha Out of total LLL, Project supported = 1770.08 ha and Voluntary = 274.99 ha with a total of 2045.07 ha.
13. A joint working group including female representatives established by the government to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate adaptation strategy; developed and issued a framework providing procedures for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making	NIO/MLMUPC	No quantitative target	808 (F=133, 16%)	100%	A joint working group including female representatives established by the government (MLMUPC) to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate adaptation strategy;

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					developed and issued a framework
14. 30% of rice mills in three project provinces equipped with knowledge to address change in paddy supply patterns induced by climate change by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	30% of rice mills in target provinces	8 out of 13 rice mills	62%	<p>Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018 - FGDs with Rice Millers: 8 out of 13 (62%) said they can manage supply even if supply affected by climate change as at date.</p> <p>Several rice millers participated in the study tours on modern rice processing technology in Thailand and in the workshops conducted in Cambodia.</p>
15. Post-harvest losses reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10% of crop yield by 2017.	NIO/MAFF	Loss reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10%	Post-harvest losses still 15%	No change from the baseline	<p>Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018</p> <p>To be assessed at later (mid-term and end-line) stages of impact assessment.</p>
16. 10 Local firms participating in providing advisory services to rice millers by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10 local firms	0	0%	Same in DMF
17. Increased leverage factor of PPCR funding, reflected by an	PMO	US \$ 5 million	0	0%	To be assessed at later (mid-term

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
estimated \$5 million from private sector mills by 2018 to address change in paddy supply patterns induced by climate change (2012 baseline: 0)					and end-line) stages of impact assessment.
18. 100,000 ha of paddy areas in three Project provinces covered by WICI by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0).	PMO	100,000 ha.	0	0%	Same in DMF and GAFSP
19. 50% of insured rice farmers (i.e., policy-holders) is women	PMO	50% insured are women	0	0%	Same in DMF
20. Of which 10% are from households headed by women (2012 baseline = 0)	PMO	10% are from households headed by women	0	0%	Same in DMF
21. Enhanced capacities and participation of the private sector in paddy crop risk mitigation, reflected by a. 15 local input suppliers, b. 3 local financial institutions c. 3 local marketing agencies participating in crop insurance services by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0).	PMO				Same in DMF
<i>a. 15 local input suppliers</i>		15	0	0%	
<i>b. 3 local financial institutions</i>		3	0	0%	
<i>c. 3 local marketing agencies participating in crop insurance services</i>		3	0	0%	

Annex 6. Royal Government of Cambodia's policy responses to COVID-19 pandemic

Institution and date	Policy/Measure/Response	Objectives
Royal Government of Cambodia		
18-Mar-20	Decision (no.29 SSR) on the establishment of national committee to combat COVID-19	To set policy, strategy and lead the implementation to combat COVID-19
10-Mar-20	Decision (no. 26 SSR) on the establishment of inter-ministerial commission to combat COVID-19	The inter-ministerial commission is tasked with commanding and roll out of measures to combat COVID-19
Ministry of Interior		
10-Apr-20	Decision No. 2110 on the Establishment of a Standing Group to Implement the Royal Government's Orders	The Standing Group is to implement Order No. 02 of the RGC on travel restrictions to prevent the spread of COVID-19. This standing group is chaired by His Excellency Mr. Sak Setha, Permanent Secretary of State at the Mol.
Ministry of Economy and Finance		
3-Apr-20	Decision (no.024 <i>Sor Hor Vor</i>) on the establishment of working group to manage the supply and price of strategic commodities in the time of tackling COVID-19	The working group is expected to identify and monitor the price of strategic commodities of daily use during the period of fighting against COVID-19 that includes rice, salt, vegetables, fish, meat, facemasks, alcohol, medicine, and medical supplies. That is to ensure there is no price hiking of essential products amid the COVID-19 pandemic.
3-Apr-20	Decision (no.25 <i>Sor Hor Vor</i>) on the establishment of cross-sector technical working group on the study of the preparation on the release of monetary and banking measure to control and address the impact of COVID-19 and the withdrawal of Everything but Arms (EBA)	The working group is responsible for the study and evaluation of the progress of the economic and finance sector and prepare measures to reduce the impact on the economy, and to implement and monitor Macro Prudential Measures to maintain a stable macro economy.
03-Apr-20	Decision (no.026 <i>Sor Hor Vor</i>) on establishment of working group on the preparation and control of social assistance mechanism during the tackling of COVID-19	The working group is responsible for the identification of the poor families, vulnerable groups, and groups that required protection, and prepare the measures and project activities intervention to provide support to them.
3-Apr-20	Decision (no.027 <i>Sor Hor Vor</i>) on the establishment of working group on the preparation of the policy of budget, finance and social assistance to manage the tackling of COVID-19	The working group is responsible for the study and set the budget required for the tackling of COVID-19 based on three priorities: i. Tackling COVID-19 ii. Maintain stability of livelihood for the poor and the most vulnerable iii. Restoring and stabilizing the market and businesses.
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		

Institution and date	Policy/Measure/Response	Objectives
14-Apr-20	Letter (no.3377/228 <i>Kor Sor Kor No Phor</i>) to the Minister of Economy and Finance on the report of the situation on the control and supply of agricultural products (vegetables, fish and meat)	To report to MEF according to Instruction (no.159 <i>Sor Nor No Kor Sor Kor</i>) dated 09 April 2020 on the monitoring of food stock in response to the risk of COVID-19 outbreak
9-Apr-20	Instruction (no.159 <i>Sor Nor No Kor Sor Kor</i>) on the monitoring of food reserve to respond to the risk of the COVID-19 outbreak	In addition to Instruction no.152, MAFF advises all line departments to do the following: 1- GDA to estimate the amount of paddy rice and rice stock in Cambodia, estimate the cultivation areas for potential production for the upcoming rainy season 2- GDAHP to estimate the demand for meat and the supply for 2020 as a baseline to push the production. And encourage short-time production activities in Cambodia, and to prevent illegal import of meat in Cambodia 3- FiA to estimate the demand and supply for fish in Cambodia to ensure stable price and supply for the population
3-Apr-20	Instruction (no. 152 <i>Sor Nor No Kor Sor Kor</i>) on the measures to boost agricultural production for upcoming the rainy season 2020 to ensure food reserve to respond to the risk of COVID-19 outbreak	To ensure sufficient food reserve for domestic use amid COVID-19 pandemic, MAFF advises all department to boost production for the upcoming rainy season, including: 1. To boost the production of rice, horticulture, home gardening, and industry crop 2. To encourage livestock farming to ensure the food security for the people, encourage short-time production at household level such as chicken and duck rearing 3. To encourage aquaculture among farmers in Cambodia, to reduce the import of fish and ensure a stable price and safety 4. To encourage farmers to prepare the production in the upcoming seasons
24-Mar-20	Decision (no. 130 <i>Sor Ro Kor Sor Kor</i>) on the establishment of the committee to draft law on agriculture production contract farming	The committee will work together and meet monthly to draft the law on contract farming.
26-Mar-20	Instruction (no.132 <i>Sor Nor No Kor Sor Kor</i>) on the implementation of the urgent measures on programme and development projects in the context of global spread of COVID-19	MAFF requests the development partners as the following to reduce impact of COVID-19 outbreak on the livelihoods of rural populations: 1. To implement all the necessary activities urgently to boost food production to create job opportunities and income for the rural population, especially the recently returned migrant workers. And to review project activities to solve water shortage issue for farmers to saving water, dig and restored ponds and wells and to promote GAP and credits for farmers to boost short-time agricultural production. 4. To review budget line that could be used to respond

Institution and date	Policy/Measure/Response	Objectives
		urgently, to speed up the implementation of the project, and timely budget clearance and reduce unnecessary expense 3. To reduce the requirement for budget proposal/advancement, adjust the procedures and budget allocation to ensure a full capacity to implement urgent activities. 4. To encourage beneficiaries to promote and expand the sale of the products more widely and actively.
18-Mar-20	Instruction (no.122 <i>Sor Nor No Kor Sor Kor</i>) on the measure to prevent the spread of COVID-19	To prevent local transmission of COVID-19
Ministry of Commerce		
30-Mar-20	Announcement on the ban of export of paddy rice and white rice until further notice. The ban take effective from 05 April 2020	To ensure food security in Cambodia amid COVID-19 pandemic

Annex 7. Signed Aide-Memoire of Program Review Mission (17 February - 13 March 2020)

Asian Development Bank

Aide Memoire

Review Mission, 17 February – 13 March 2020 (intermittent)

Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM: Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) was approved by ADB on 26 August 2013 and declared effective on 13 November 2013 with a total budget equivalent of \$87.43 million. It is composed of a policy-based loan equivalent of \$24 million (Loan 3006-CAM(COL)) from Asian Development Fund (ADF) for policy development and a project loan equivalent of \$55.1 million for project activities in the three target provinces of Battambang (BTB), Prey Veng (PVG) and Kampong Thom (KPT). The Project is composed of two loans [ADF loan equivalent of \$31 million and Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) loan of \$5 million] and two grants [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) grant of \$14.6 million and SCF grant of \$4.5 million]. The counterpart funding from the Royal Government of Cambodia (the Government) is \$8.33 million. The revised policy-based loan closing date is 30 June 2021 and the revised Project loan closing date is 30 September 2021.

2. The impact will be increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain. The outcome is enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base. The outputs¹ are (i) Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization; (ii) Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved; (iii) Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed; (iv) Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice; (v) Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted; and (vi) Efficient Program Management and Implementation. The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is the EA; and Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF), Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC), and Governors' offices in the three provinces are the IAs. The program was delegated to ADB Cambodia Resident Mission (CARM) for administration in March 2016.

3. An ADB mission² (the mission) conducted a review of the Rice-SDP during 17 February to 13 March 2020 on an intermittent basis to: (i) review the progress made to date, including safeguards, environment, procurements, financial and gender aspects; (ii) identify implementation bottlenecks and recommend remedial actions to improve the project implementation; (iii) review the status of compliance of the policy based loan (L-3006); and (iv) promote stronger coordination and synergy with Tonle Sap Poverty Reduction and Smallholder Development Project - Additional Financing (TSSD-AF). The mission was conducted as a joint mission with TSSD-AF (Loan 3570/8331 and Grant 0542). The mission met the staff of the program management office (PMO) at the EA, national implementation offices (NIOs) in MOWRAM, MAFF, and MLMUPC; provincial implementation offices (PIOs) of the three target provinces; and representatives from consulting firms and consultants. List of the persons met is in Appendix 1 and the mission's itineraries are provided in Appendix 2. A kick-off meeting was held on 17 February 2020 chaired by H.E. Siek Sopheak, Program Manager and a

¹ Output 1 relates to the policy-based loan, whereas outputs 2-6 relate to the Project to capitalize on legal and regulatory reforms proposed under the policy-based loan.

² The Mission comprised C. Hem, Sr. Project Officer/Mission Leader; S. Sok, Sr. Procurement Officer; Indah Setyawati, Sr. Safeguards Specialist; S. Ouk, Sr. Environment Officer; C. Chea, Sr. Social Development (Gender) Officer; S. Sour, Environment/Safeguards Consultant; S. Tem, Social Safeguards Consultant; and S. San, Project Analysts.

Wrap-up Meeting was held on 13 March 2020, chaired by H. E. Ros Seilava, Under Secretary of State, MEF and Program Director, PMO. The aide-memoire summarizes the findings and agreements based on the discussions with the EA, PMO, NIOs and PIOs. This aide memoire is subject to approval of the higher authorities of the Government and ADB.

II. MISSION'S FINDINGS

A. Overall Implementation Progress

4. The mission noted progress since the last review mission³, whereby most of the agreed actions have been achieved (Appendix 3). By 6 March 2020, cumulative contract awards and disbursement, inclusive of advances, were \$34.6 million (57%) and \$28.08 million (46%), respectively. Overall, the Program is estimated to have achieved a combined physical progress of about 73.14% against an elapsed period of 80% (Appendix 4). Implementation progress against the original performance targets is in Appendix 5. Although the contract awards have been progressing well, it is yet to catch up with the planned contract awards and disbursements due to initial start-up delay for about two years.

Table 1: Summary of Cumulative Contract Awards and Disbursements (in Million \$)

No.:	Loan/Grant	Allocation	Contract Awarded	% Contract Awarded	Disbursed*	% Disbursed
1	3007-CAM [ADF Loan]	28.44	10.63	37.4	9.24	32.5
2	8271-CAM [SCF Loan]	5.00	4.39	88	3.42	68.3
3	0349-CAM [GAFSP Grant]	14.60	12.20	84	9.75	67
4	0350-CAM [SCF Grant]	4.50	3.11	69	2.18	48.4
5	Counterpart Funds (RGC)	8.33	4.25	51	3.49	42
	TOTAL:	60.87	34.60	56.8	28.08	46

* Source: LFIS/GFIS, Asian Development Bank (updated 6 March 2020).

A. Specific Findings Per Component

5. **Output 1 - A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization.** This output focuses on the legal and regulatory reforms that (i) promote production and distribution of improved quality seed; (ii) strengthen agricultural land management; (iii) strengthen farmers' organizations and promote contract farming; and (iv) facilitate domestic trading and export of milled rice. The reform initiatives are described in detail in the Development Policy Letter and the Policy Matrix.

6. **Progress.** The legal and regulatory reform initiatives are organized in two tranches. The program has complied with all the policy conditions for the first tranche. For the release of second tranche, there are 12 policy conditions to be complied with. In April 2019, the EA/PMO submitted all the documents pertaining to the 12 policy conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of second tranche. 11 of 12 policy actions are achieved and one (condition number 12- draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine⁴) is partially achieved. ADB reviewed the submitted documents and

³ The last review mission was conducted from 11 March - 08 April 2019.

⁴ MAFF preferred and has used the term "Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine" in place of "Law on Plant Protection and Phyto-sanitary Measures".

advised the EA for achieving full compliance of the tranche condition no. 12 as the draft law on plant protection and quarantine is very important for agriculture policy reform. Following the development, the GDA submitted the revised draft law to MAFF on 14 November 2019 and MAFF, after review and finalization of the draft law, submitted it to the Council of Ministers (COM) on 20 December 2019. The COM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss the draft Law on 27 January 2020 and the draft Law was updated based on the comments received from the meeting. The updated draft Law is now reviewed at MEF after which it will be submitted to Ministry of Justice for a final review. Once Ministry of Justice clears the draft Law, it will be submitted to WTO for a review. Upon review by WTO, the draft Law will be approved by COM and it will be submitted to the National Assembly.

7. **Issues and Needed Actions.** The program loan duration was extended by an additional 18 months to provide enough time for achieving compliance of the tranche condition no. 12, sufficient time to process the withdrawal application for the release of the second tranche by the EA/PMO and subsequent disbursement of the second tranche by ADB. The MAFF/NIO should make every effort to ensure full compliance of the tranche condition no. 12 within the new deadline i.e. 31 December 2020 including the disbursement. The program loan closing date is 30 June 2021. The policy action status is provided in Appendix 6.

8. **Output 2 - Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved.** This output comprises: (i) establishing land-use zones; (ii) updating rice ecosystems and soil classification maps for identification of higher yielding rice growing areas; (iii) incorporating Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analyses (CAEA) into Commune Land-Use Planning (CLUP), and (iv) developing the capacity of MAFF and MLMUPC at the national and sub-national levels to undertake joint work in relation to agricultural land-use planning. Activities under this output will help identify areas that are better suited for rice production as well as high-risk flood prone areas to be utilized for maintaining ecosystem diversity. Linked to the zoning initiative, technical procedures will be modified to accommodate guidelines for paddy production to ensure sustainable cultivation practices.

9. **Progress.** MAFF/NIO completed field implementation of 90 target CAEAs. A total of 13,187 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 3,197 (24%) were women, participated in the preparation of the CAEAs. The CAEA data and information will be entered into FSMIS (Farming Systems Management Information System)⁵. The initially designed FSMIS database did not work properly and needed a complete overhaul. The new database has been designed, tested and ready for inputting the data. Training on the data entry to the CAEA teams will be provided and data of 90 CAEAs will be entered into the FSMIS database.

10. MAFF/NIO completed field implementation of updating of maps related to rice ecosystems and soil classification in three target provinces. Field point samples for soil classification maps were collected, analyzed at the National Agricultural Laboratory, and the information entered into the database to produce first draft of the Land Use and Soil Classification maps for each of 3 targeted provinces. Consultative workshops were conducted in each target provinces to receive feedback and a second draft of the soil classification maps are being finalized. A total of 186 participants of which 20 were women (11%) participated in the workshops. As for rice ecosystem maps, downloading of the satellite maps and ground truthing were completed and first draft of rice ecosystem maps for each of 3 target provinces produced. These draft maps were discussed at the consultative workshops conducted in each target province and a second draft of rice ecosystem maps produced. A total of 168 participants of which 28 were women (17%) participated in the workshops. In addition, for the 13 target districts under the Rice-SDP, MAFF/NIO has produced 13 rice ecosystem maps, 13 soil classification maps and 13 land use maps for field validation and map finalization.

⁵ A national database for the storage, management and dissemination of CAEA and TIP data to extension system stakeholders across Cambodia.

11. MLMUPC/NIO recruited and mobilized a service provider for preparing Commune Land Use Plan (CLUP) for 90 communes. As of 29 February 2020, Chapter (Module) 1 and Chapter 2 of CLUP Technical Report have been completed in 90 communes, and Chapter 3 is completed in 75 communes. Provincial CLUP Teams have been able to integrate CAEA into CLUP for 75 communes. A total of 5,549 commune people of which 818 were women (15%) consulted during the preparation of CLUPs. Provincial hot spot maps and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps were completed in 3 target provinces. As part of the capacity building activities, MLMUPC/NIO has conducted 3 workshops and 8 training programs covering topics such as preparation of CLUP, future land uses technical training, training on Aerial mapping, Remote Sensing and GIS, and CLUP monitoring and evaluation. A total of 386 participants, of which 32 were women (8%) participated in the capacity building programs.

12. **Issues and Needed Actions.** Although field implementation of all 90 CAEAs are completed, the CAEA data and information have not yet been entered into FSMIS. MAFF/NIO has requested procurement of a server and associated ICT services to run FSMIS. This will allow MAFF to export data related to other CAEAs conducted outside Rice-SDP to FSMIS to create a National Database. The mission agreed to the request. The mission noted the importance of CLUP in sustainable development of a commune and recommended MLMUPC/NIO to prepare a short video clip to brief all the steps needed to establish a CLUP including the benefits of CLUP, and disseminate it to policy makers to see and understand the importance of CLUP and support its establishment in other non-target communes. The mission while expressing its satisfaction at the progress being made, recommended MAFF/NIO and MLMUPC/NIO to complete CAEA, Soil Classification and Rice Ecosystem maps update, and CLUP in all respect by Q4 2020.

13. **Output 3 - Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed.** This output comprises high priority investments in BTB, KPT, and PVG including: (i) rehabilitation and climate-proofing of irrigation systems; (ii) construction of paddy drying and storage facilities; and (iii) construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities.

14. The investments were identified and prioritized based on provincial development priorities. Irrigation rehabilitation and climate proofing will help increase productivity and cropping intensities. Establishment of paddy drying, and storage facilities will accommodate paddy supplies at peak periods after harvest to ensure better quality for processing and retained added value in Cambodia. Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities will contribute to increased availability of quality rice seed - an integral component of rice quality improvement and a necessary pre-requisite to supply export markets with rice of consistent quality. To ensure these facilities are maintained and operated on a commercial basis, they will be operated through public-private partnership (PPPs) arrangements. These mechanisms are necessary as the investments are relatively high risk for any individual private firm in Cambodia and the highly commercial nature of the investment means that government may not be the best institution to operate these facilities.

15. **Progress.** MOWRAM/NIO completed rehabilitation of 6 irrigation sub-projects (Prey Sangha, Chhuk Ksach, Anlong Char, Chamcar Kuoy, Ta Mao, and Anlong Run) benefitting around 48 villages, 10,343 households including 1,519 female headed households. These six subprojects created a combined potential irrigated area of 10,373 hectares and a total of 49,520 farmer beneficiaries including 25,326 women (51%) got access to water through these irrigation subprojects. Contracts for rehabilitation of 3 new irrigation sub-projects (Ta Soong, Ansong and Rumlech) were awarded in September 2019 and physical implementation started in December 2019. Climate resilient design features for each sub-project are incorporated. MOWRAM/NIO has informed that since the estimated cost of each subproject is generally higher than the original cost estimate, only 9 out of 13 potential subprojects as envisaged originally may be rehabilitated under the program.

16. The original implementation modality of the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) activity has been modified. The PDS facilities are now established at the selected rice mill through concessional loans to the rice millers. Following the approval of concept note describing the Public Private Partnership (PPP) approach to be adopted for implementation of PDS facilities, the PMO drafted a tripartite agreement between- MEF, Rice Millers and Rural Development Bank (RDB) and a letter of agreement (LoA) between two parties- MEF and RDB and received ADB endorsement. The feasibility study of the PDS facilities by a service provider was completed in July 2018 following which the PMO developed a PDS proposal format for each rice miller to fill and submit to PMO. The submitted PDS proposals were evaluated and ranked, and an overall ranking of the rice millers by combining the ranking proposed by the feasibility study firm prepared and passed by the PDS Selection Committee on 4 March 2019. The PMO recruited and mobilized a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision (DD and CS) firm (IRE Co., Ltd) who worked with the rice millers to come up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the PDS facilities so that the rice millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project. By February 2020, the PMO signed LoA with RDB and 5 tripartite agreements with 5 rice millers from the target provinces amounting to \$9.24 million. The PMO prepared combined works and goods bid documents and social and environmental safeguards documents for establishment of 4 PDS facilities (Phou Pou Rice Mill at Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill and Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom, and Chhun Thom Rice Mill at Prey Veng), and received ADB endorsement. Upon ADB endorsement, the PMO initiated the procurement for establishment of 4 PDS Facilities. Of the 4 PDS facilities, 3 are under bid evaluation stage and expect the contract award by mid-April 2020, and the 4th one is under bidding. The fifth rice miller who signed the tripartite agreement withdrew his participation from the project and the PMO repeated the whole exercise of selecting a rice miller for participation in the project. By February 2020, the PMO received only one EOI from one rice miller in Prey Veng and is preparing DD and budget estimates and safeguard documents for establishing the Facility. The PMO plans to submit bids for procurement of 5th PDS facility to ADB by 4th week of March 2020. The PMO has informed that the procurement of a 6th PDS facility will be initiated depending on the budget availability.

17. MAFF/NIO plans to establish one seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities in each target province to serve as one stop shop for quality seed, post-harvest services, farmer consultations, and trainings and demonstrations. The feasibility study for the SPS facilities by a service provider was completed in July 2018. Upon completion of the feasibility study, MAFF/NIO recruited and mobilized a DD & CS firm (IRE Co., Ltd) who worked with the Agriculture Stations and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the SPS facilities. MAFF/NIO prepared a business operation plan for the SPS facilities and submitted to the PMO, and prepared bids and safeguard documents for 2 SPS facilities and submitted to ADB for endorsement. ADB endorsed the safeguard documents but advised MAFF/NIO to prepare combined works and goods bid documents rather than separate bid documents. MAFF/NIO is currently preparing combined bid documents and plans to submit the bids for ADB endorsement by 3rd week of March 2020. Upon ADB endorsement, MAFF/NIO will initiate procurement of 2 SPS facilities. MAFF/NIO plans to award contracts by Q2 2020 and start the construction works immediately. MAFF/NIO has informed that since the estimated cost of each subproject is high, only 2 out of 4 potential subprojects as envisaged originally may be established under the program.

18. Following the approval of concept note describing the implementation of Land Levelling of agricultural field of farmers within the selected irrigation sub-project sites or agricultural cooperatives (ACs), PIOs carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 15 contracts to level a total of 1,770 hectares of agriculture field. As of 29 February 2020, 1,730 hectares has been levelled benefitting a total of 8,273 farmers including 4,427 female farmers (54%). MAFF/NIO has conducted 4 capacity building training programs on laser land levelling to potential contractors, farmers, PDAFF and PIO staff and a total of 124 participants including 6 females (5%) participated in the training. The

PIOs with PDAFFs have conducted 146 capacity building programs to disseminate laser land levelling techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 4,740 farmers including 1,908 female farmers (40%) participated in these capacity building activities.

Province	Achievements as of 29 February 2020								
	Farmers (individuals) benefited by the LLL works			No. of Farm Household benefited by the land levelling			No. of individuals (persons) participated in land levelling and getting paid for work (Semi-Skilled + Unskilled)		
	Total	Female	% Female	Total HH	Female HH	% Female HH	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	4,105	2,376	58	983	116	12	115	15	13
2. Kampong Thom	2,579	1,325	51	537	97	18	85	7	8
3. Battambang	1,589	726	46	774	115	15	69	22	32
Total	8,273	4,427	54	2,294	328	14	269	44	16

19. As part of the associated initiatives, PIOs are establishing FWUCs, strengthening ACs, and delivering agricultural extension services. As of February 2020, establishment of all 9 FWUCs are completed; a total of 64,595 beneficiaries have registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 34,389 (53%) are female beneficiaries; a total of 153 AC capacity building activities were implemented covering 75 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups and 18 Business Development Groups and a total of 6,786 AC members including 2,440 female members (36%) participated in these capacity building activities; and a total of 377 agricultural extension capacity building activities were carried out for 75 ACs and 51 Seed Production Groups covering different topics with a participation of 26,404 farmers including 13,753 female farmers (52%).

20. **Issues and Needed Actions.** The mission visited completed and on-going irrigation subprojects in the target provinces and noted satisfaction of the farmers and local authorities. The mission was requested by farmers in target provinces to help support construction of tertiary canals for efficient water distribution and utilization. The farmers are currently pumping the water from the rehabilitated main/secondary canal to irrigate their agricultural land. The mission suggested the commune council to include the required rehabilitations in the commune development plan (CDP) so that other project like TSSD-AF can take up such rehabilitations. The mission suggested MOWRAM/NIO to establish a good collaboration with PDOWRAM under the project framework and requested MOWRAM/NIO to delegate more suitable responsibilities to PDOWRAM for efficient irrigation management. The MOWRAM/NIO informed the mission that 7 electricity poles are required to be relocated/installed due to rehabilitation of Ansong irrigation subproject and requested the mission that the cost of relocation (estimated around \$2000) be met from the contingency of the subproject contract. The PDOWRAM and PIO in PVG requested the mission to provide initial support to FWUCs on use of electricity/fuel for pumping water into the main canal. The mission supported the ideas and asked the MOWRAM and PIO to discuss the issue with the PMO. The mission expressed its concern on the delay of payments to the FSDDCS firm and contractors and asked MOWRAM/NIO to resolve all the issues at the earliest. MOWRAM/NIO promised to resolve all outstanding issues by 30 March 2020.

21. The mission discussed the business operation plan for the SPS facilities and recommended that MAFF/NIO should carefully deliberate on various options- public, semi-public and private entity status for running the SPS facilities before adopting a proper and suitable model. MAFF/NIO informed

the mission that they have carefully deliberated and discussed on various suitable options for running the SPS facilities and recommended an option in the business operation plan. MAFF/NIO will discuss with PMO and finalize the option. The mission recommended that the business operation plan should be submitted to ADB for review.

22. The mission noted very good progress in the overall implementation of associated initiative activities. The mission met with beneficiary farmers and local authorities who expressed their deep satisfaction with the LLL activity. According to the farmers, LLL helped them to get more profit as they used less agricultural inputs, such as seed, fertilizer and water but got higher yield i.e. 3-4tons/ha as compared to the earlier 2-3tons/ ha. The mission noted demand for LLL in the provinces but was told that not many contractors available in provinces such as in Prey Veng to provide the services. The leveled lands could last longer if future land preparation follow good practices. The mission recommended MAFF/NIO to strengthen their ongoing LLL capacity building activities and focus more on building capacity of services providers particularly those local land preparation service providers for better preparation of the land. The mission advised PIO/Prey Veng to make certain changes in the contract document so that the winning contractor enters into joint venture with the local contractors for implementing LLL. This may help in building capacities of local contractors. Looking at the demand from project beneficiaries and the shortage of budget under LLL, the mission recommended the PMO and PIOs to look into increasing the beneficiary contribution from 10% to 40-50% of the cost. This will help the project cover more potential beneficiary farmers as well as to prove that farmers are interested in the technology.

23. **Output 4 - Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice.** This output comprises: (i) improving the availability and quality of certified (formerly referred to as commercial) rice seed; (ii) upgrading technical extension material to guide production in the four main rice crops; (iii) capacity building (technical and financial) of mill managers and operators; and (iv) facilitating access to credit by farmers, traders, and millers. Activities under this output will improve the quality of paddy and subsequent milled rice and enhance Cambodia's participation in export markets.

24. **Progress.** The rehabilitation of seed testing laboratory and supply of equipment to the laboratory at MAFF/GDA and procurements of Soil Testing Kits, GPS and other necessary equipment to expand the extension services in 3 target provinces were completed. A Rice Seed Production Manual to adopt a holistic approach towards different types of rice seeds production through engagement of relevant stakeholders was prepared and about 1,000 books were printed for wider dissemination. The manual was followed to produce 75.90 tons of registered rice seed at 3 selected agriculture stations. As of February 2020, 37 tons of registered rice seed were sold to ACs in the project target areas while 38 tons were sold to ACs and seed producer groups outside the project areas to produce certified seed for onward sale to farmers, traders, rice millers, etc. It was estimated that around 2,289 tons of certified rice seed were produced and distributed for quality paddy production.

25. MAFF/NIO conducted 143 capacity building training programs on various topics such as rice seed production, agricultural machinery utilization, rice post-harvest techniques, rice quality inspection, rice milling technology, sustainable rice production, GIS, etc. in each province for extension staff from the PDAFF, District Agriculture Office (DAO) and representatives from selected ACs that are engaged in rice seed production covering a total of 8,388 participants including 4,074 women (49%). MAFF/NIO identified and prioritized 8 Technical Information Package (TIP) from CAEA results. The 8 topics covered are: Rice Production in wet season, Rice Production in early wet season, Rice Production in dry season, Rice Seed Production, Insect Pest and Diseases on Rice, Laser Land Levelling, Rice Post Harvest Technology, and Agro-Eco Analysis Manual. The technical experts of relevant departments from MAFF are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed for wider dissemination of the TIPs. TIPs will be entered in the Farming Systems

Management Information System (FSMIS) which will match them with problems identified by CAEA, thereby promoting their implementation in appropriate sites across the country by Rice-SDP, MAFF staff and other stakeholders nationwide.

26. Under the “enhancing business management capacities” activity, MAFF/NIO recruited a service provider and completed the Bulk Handling Study in 2018. Further to the completion of the study, MAFF/NIO initiated recruitment of a service provider for Rice Millers Capacity Development to assist and provide guidance to the selected 30 rice millers. The recruitment is expected to be completed by Q2 2020 and the Consultant will be mobilized immediately. MAFF/NIO has also provided training on “Basic Operation of Modern Rice Mill Unit” to rice millers and operators in each of the target provinces. A total of 93 participants including 10 females participated in the training. Among 93 participants, there were 30 rice millers. Three study tours, one each in 2017, 2018 and 2019, were conducted for the Rice-SDP senior management from EA and IAs to visit modern rice milling facilities in Cambodia, Thailand and Malaysia. The rice millers who submitted EOIs under PDS facilities were also included in the study tours. A total of 47 participants including 4 females (9%) participated in the study tour.

27. The PIOs in target provinces have carried out business matching or market facilitation activities and linked the Rice Millers, ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporters and RDB together. A total of 767 representatives from ACs including 187 females (24%), 27 from rice millers, 99 from local authorities, 3 from RDB, 16 business sector people, and 43 officials from Rice-SDP participated in these activities. These business matching activities resulted in signing of contracts between (i) Baitong Cambodia, Amru, Brico and Bayon Heritage companies and ACs for supply of paddy equivalent to 300,000 tons of rice in Battambang in 2018; and (ii) RDB, Chhun Thom Rice Mill and ACs for supply of rice seed equivalent to 2,000 tons in Prey Veng.

28. **Issues and Needed Actions.** The mission was informed about the difficulties of ACs under the contract farming arrangements. The concerned rice millers who signed the agreements did not honor them. The PIOs and PDAFFs informed the mission that these cases have been resolved and all the rice seeds produced under these agreements sold. The mission emphasized on building a good and trustworthy relationship between the parties and requested the MAFF/NIO and PDAFF/PIOs to implement Rice Millers Capacity Development activity properly to build the technical and financial management capacity of the rice millers.

29. **Output 5 - Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted.** This output comprises: (i) undertaking a detailed feasibility study to determine the appropriateness of a weather-indexed crop insurance scheme; (ii) designing the operational parameters, product penetration plan, and institutional arrangements; and (iii) piloting the scheme in selected areas in three project provinces. Activities under this output will reduce the risk associated with paddy production and allow farmers to adopt modern production technologies and therefore extend their long-term planning horizon. Since paddy production for sales will become an increasingly important income component of farming households, it will also stimulate further commercialization.

30. **Progress.** The PMO recruited a service provider and completed the feasibility study for a Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) in 2018. The feasibility study helped in setting initial criteria for identification and selection of potential sites where WICI would be introduced on a pilot scale. The feasibility study included a phased implementation plan, identifying various milestones during the implementation that would eventually lead to pilot testing of WICI in selected areas under Rice SDP. Upon completion of the feasibility study and endorsement of the study report by inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (TWG), the PMO recruited a service provider for detailed design (DD) and pilot testing of WICI scheme. The DD and pilot testing firm (e-Gen Consulting firm) was mobilized on 9 September 2019 and submitted its Inception Report detailing the Approach and Methodology,

Workplan and target dates for completing all the deliverables on 21 November 2019. Following endorsement of the Inception Report, the PMO organized a Stakeholders' Consultation Workshop on the Detailed Design and Pilot Testing of WICI Scheme on 17 December 2019 which was attended by 90 participants – Ministry Officials, Insurance Companies, Co-operatives and Associations, Donors and Officials from Provincial Government, Districts and Communes.

31. As crop insurance is a new topic in Cambodia and relevant stakeholders (officials, regulators, insurance companies, financial institutions, inputs supplier, local authorities, farmers, etc.) do not have much experience about WICI, PMO through e-GEN is conducting a series of capacity building trainings for awareness generation. A training workshop for all the general insurance companies at the request of the Insurance Association of Cambodia (IAC) was organized on 16 December 2019. A total of 28 executives from 15 organizations attended the training. Following the training, 5 insurance companies have expressed their interest in partnering with the WICI Pilot testing. Three (3) Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions on the WICI scheme (including climate risks in Cambodia, agricultural risk management, WICI Pilot Program, etc.) were conducted, one in each target province, for district and provincial officials. These officials are being trained to carry out Sensitization of Farmers on WICI scheme in the selected target villages. A total 64 officials from 13 districts in the 3 target provinces participated in the TOT program. The mission participated in one such farmers' sensitization program in Kampong Thom.

32. By February 2020, a provisional list of 251 villages for WICI pilot testing prepared after detailed discussions and deliberations with local authorities; baseline survey in 164 of 251 villages completed to select around 160 villages for WICI pilot testing; visual inspection of 14 weather stations in the pilot target areas completed and proposals for procurement of the rain gauges are prepared, and the designing of the WICI product based on satellite and selected weather stations data have been completed. The initial premium was calculated at \$24 per hectare for a maximum compensation of \$400 per hectare. After the feedback from the farmers and commune officials, the premium was revised to \$10 per hectare for a maximum compensation of \$100 per hectare. A draft Public Private Partnership (PPP) Agreement to be entered into by the EA/PMO and Insurance Companies and a Specimen WICI Policy Document are developed. These documents are being reviewed by the Legal Advisor to ensure that they are compliant with Cambodian law.

33. The PMO has included capacity building of the regulators (Department of Financial Industry of MEF) and PMO officials on regulatory needs for the introduction of a crop insurance scheme and best practices for implementing a crop insurance program through study tour abroad. One such study tour was completed in August 2018 where the participants visited India where crop insurance is implemented in a large scale. Another study tour is planned in April 2020. The EA/PMO aims to launch the WICI pilot test in April/May 2020.

34. **Issues and Needed Actions.** The implementation of WICI is new to Cambodia. Before the actual pilot testing can be initiated, the program has to urgently work on many follow up activities to come up with the design, fixing a premium that is commercially viable and affordable to farmers, and above all fixing regulatory requirements to launch the WICI scheme in 2020. The mission requested the EA/PMO to carefully assess the changes needed in original targets set under the project as per actual situation on the ground and reflect them in the updated PAM and submit to ADB for formal endorsement.

35. **Output 6 - Efficient Program Management and Implementation.** This output comprises: (i) effective project management; (ii) capacity building of the PMO and each NIO and PIO; and (iii) coordination between policy development and investment activities. These activities will be supported by consulting services to ensure efficient implementation.

36. **Progress.** The PMO and NIOs have carried out recruitments of necessary individual consultants needed for program implementation after the closure of program implementation consultant (PIC- consulting firm) contract. As of 29 February 2020, 19 of 20 individual consultants were recruited and mobilized. The revision of PPMS is completed and suitable and easy to use monitoring formats are developed and employed. Data are now being collected in a systematic way to reflect actual field implementation progress achieved by IAs under Rice-SDP. The PMO carried out 67 capacity building activities for NIOs, PIOs and District officials covering M & E, gender, financial management and review of program progress in which a total of 2,243 participants including 485 females (or 22%) participated. MAFF/NIO carried out 11 capacity building trainings on gender and M&E for national and provincial staff and farmer beneficiaries in which a total of 365 participants including 141 females (or 39%) participated. In addition, MAFF/NIO conducted 31 trainings on role of gender in environment and climate change in which a total of 1,258 participants including 725 females (or 58%) participated.

37. After relevant meetings and a national planning workshop on preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2020, the AWPB was drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. The AWPB 2020 is submitted to ADB for endorsement on 28 February 2020. Following ADB endorsement on 2020 AWPB, field implementation will be carried out following the approved plan. The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis.

38. **Issues and Needed Actions.** As this is the last year of project implementation, the mission requested the EA and all IAs to speed up their implementation to complete most of the activities within 2020. Since the program is implementing some innovative activities, the mission agreed with PMO proposal to conduct study tours to learn international best practices on WICI implementation and strengthen capacity building activities in specific areas (such as use of satellite imagery and information) for a better, effective and efficient implementation of project activities.

39. **Coordination with TSSD-AF.** During the joint field visits to BTB, KPT and PVG, discussions were conducted to establish a good coordination mechanism between Rice-SDP and TSSD-AF for field agricultural and livelihood activities in target villages, especially at rehabilitated irrigation schemes or where there are land-leveling activities. To this end, the mission encouraged EA/IAs particularly the PIOs to improve communication and sharing (of work plan and achievements) with the TSSD-AF provincial team and *vice-versa*. A provincial joint quarterly coordination meeting and provincial annual work plan preparation may be a suitable forum for this purpose.

40. **Risk Assessment and Risk Management Plan.** The mission noted that EA had complied with the project's key governance aspects as specified in the financing agreement. The mission suggests that EA continue to ensure timely disclosure of the required project's documents, including procurement plans, contract awards, and progress reports. The mission also requests that EA and relevant IAs continue to take a pro-active approach to ensure the construction quality of the remaining civil works by enforcing the contractors to comply with contract terms and specifications.

41. **Social Safeguard.** Rice-SDP is classified as category B for Involuntary Resettlement impact. A Resettlement Framework (RF) and two draft RPs (for Chhuk Khsach and Prey Sangha irrigation systems) have been prepared and uploaded to ADB's website in December 2012. The Project is categorized as C for Indigenous Peoples impact. Final RPs for Chhuk Ksach secondary canal, and Prey Sangha main canal rehabilitation sub projects were prepared and uploaded on ADB website in September 2017.

42. Civil work of two (Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha) of 9 subprojects were completed in July 2018 and implementation of the RPs completed in May 2018. The project is now back to compliance with the Loan Agreement (LA) after the implementation of corrective actions and RPs of four sub-projects (Chamkar Kuoy, Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char) have been successfully completed

and all affected persons fully received the compensation and other entitlements from IRC-GDR as per approved RPs.

43. The RPs of three new sub-projects (Tasoong, Ansong, and Rumlech irrigation systems) were approved/disclosed and compensation completed in late January and early February 2020. The mission visited a subproject in Rumlech and was informed that the AHs have received compensation. Site handover letter was shared to ADB on 26 Feb 2020. During the kick-off meeting, MoWRAM informed the mission that there is some requirement to slightly adjusting the agreed alignments due to technical matters to avoid physical impacts to the existing road section (200 meters) and the access point to household's front yard. The mission suggested MoWRAM to work with the engineers/contractor to come up with the agreement on the changes in alignment and consequently (1) pay additional compensation to affected household if the new alignment requires more land to be acquired beyond what has been paid and/ or (2) prepare compensation plan and RP addendum if there are new AHs to be affected due the changes in the alignment. Later on MoWRAM informed the mission that there have been no changes made to the alignment and no compensation are required to be paid. The only change made to the approved DD was the relocation of a structure to avoid it being in front of a household.

44. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Following-up on the last MoU signed during MTR mission and the last review mission, the mission recommended that a pending Social Monitoring report covering two subprojects (Chhuk Khsach and Prey Sangha) from January to June 2018 should be submitted to ADB by end of April 2020 for disclosure. The mission reminded MOWRAM/NIO that this pending monitoring report is affecting the overall project rating.

45. As per approved RPs of the seven subprojects (Chamkar Kuoy, Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Tasoong, Ansong, and Rumlech irrigation systems), the External Monitoring report on resettlement is not required as the resettlement impact is not deemed significant. The mission noted that no internal social monitoring reports have been submitted to ADB to date. However, following the suggestion from MTR and previous mission review, MOWRAM/NIO has started reflecting the progress of resettlement activities in its Quarterly Progress Report from Q2, 2019. To catch up with the missing submission of semiannual report in 2018, the mission recommended MOWRAM/NIO to prepare an integrated social safeguard monitoring report covering July 2018 to December 2019 and submit to ADB by May 2020. However, starting from January 2020, submission of the monitoring report should be semi-annual as required by ADB SPS (2009). The submission of January – June 2020 semi-annual monitoring report should be at the third week of July 2020. The mission strongly recommends involving IRC-GDR's Department for Internal Monitoring and Data Management (DIMDM) to ensure a good quality of data incorporated into internal safeguards monitoring report.

46. **Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities.** The PDS facilities will be constructed and installed through concessional loan to private rice mills based on the Agreement made between the PMO/MEF, the Rice Miller, and the Rural Development Bank. The project has planned to establish 6 PDS facilities. Four Due Diligence Reports (DDRs) of four selected private rice millers (Phou Poy, Chhun Thom, 1688, and Lim Heng Leap) have been approved and disclosed to ADB website. The mission visited 1688 rice mill in Kampong Thom and confirmed the selected location has available space in the existing private land compound (rice mill under operation) to construct the PDS facilities as confirmed in the approved DDR.

47. **Rice Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities.** The SPS facilities will be established at the agriculture stations owned by the PDAFF to serve as one stop shop for quality rice seed, post-harvest services, farmer consultations, and trainings and demonstrations. These stations are located on the state-owned land tracts where cultivation is carried out by the PDAFF. Two DDs have been approved by ADB and will be disclosed on the website.

ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARDS

48. **Environmental Safeguard.** The project is classified as category B for environment. The Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for two core irrigation subprojects were disclosed on ADB website in September 2012. Later on, IEEs/EMPs of 7 irrigation subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Ta Soong, Ansong, Rumlech, Tamao, and Anlong Char) were cleared by ADB and disclosed on ADB website. Four IEEs for establishment of Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) Facilities at four Rice Mills (Phou Poy at Battambang, 1688 at Kampong Thom, Lim Heng Leap at Kampong Thom, and Chhun Thom at Prey Veng) have been cleared by ADB and the documents are being uploaded to ADB website. Two IEEs for Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities (Ang Por at Battambang and Prey Kandieng at Prey Veng) have been cleared by ADB and the documents are being uploaded to ADB website.

49. **Observations from field visits.** The mission attended the meeting with Ta Mao and Anlong Run Irrigation Communities including local authorities (approximately 20 people) at the Ta Mao Farmer Water User Community (FWUCC) in Moug Reusey (Battambang) and observed that the civil works of the two subprojects are 100% completed. During the consultation meeting, participants reported that there was no accident during project construction and they are happy with the irrigation rehabilitations. The participants also informed the mission that they did not receive any training/meeting on environmental GRM. However, the MOWRAM/NIO and the KCC (FSDDCS firm) mentioned that some meetings/trainings were conducted for each subproject. The mission advised the MOWRAM/NIO to conduct further training if needed and distribute environmental project information booklet (PIB) to all affected people and post the PIB at the FWUC, village office and commune office for new subprojects as well as subproject being implemented.

50. The mission visited Rumlech Irrigation subproject (Prey Veng) and interviewed 7 workers, villagers and local authority and observed that the civil work has started in early January 2020. The mission observed some issues such as: (i) there was no environmental GRM at the active construction and camp sites, (ii) no barrier and safety signage for storage of petroleum products, (iii) toilet has been provided for workers, but there was no separate toilet for man and woman, (iv) no safety equipment provided to workers, and (v) construction wastes need to be clear after completion of construction. The mission advised the contractor to provide environmental GRM signboard at active construction and camp sites, sufficient barriers and safety signage at the petroleum/gasoline storage place, and sufficient safety equipment including hard hat, mask, glove, and boot to all workers and drivers, and separate toilet for man and woman. In addition, all construction wastes need to be clear and disposed off into an approved site by local authority. The Mission recommends to the MOWRAM/NIO and the KCC (FSDDCS firm) to provide guidance to the contractor and monitor implementation of the EMP, and advises that the contractor's focal point for environmental health and safety is the key person at site to strictly monitor EMP implementation on a daily basis.

51. **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** The mission observed that the GRM under Rumlech subproject was established and the environment consultant of the KCC provided a training on the GRM and implementation of the EMP on 06 December 2019. But it seems the GRM is still not functioning well based on interview with the villagers and workers. The mission requests MOWRAM/NIO, with support of the Environmental Consultant at PMO, to provide a refresher training on the environmental GRM and implementation of the EMP to the contractor and environmental GRM's committee, and distribute a public information booklet (PIB) to all affected people and local authority and place the PIB at subproject target village office and commune office. Systematic method of implementation, monitoring, recording and reporting of complaint handling mechanism should be

in place at each subproject sites/camps/commune. GRM logbook should be available at camp site/with contractor.

52. **Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report.** The EMR covering January 2017 to March of 2018 was disclosed on ADB website in April 2018, the EMR covering April -December 2018 was disclosed in January 2019, and the EMR covering January- June 2019 was disclosed in January 2020. The MOWRAM/NIO reported that there was no civil work undertaken during July to December 2019 and requested to submit a combined EMR from July 2019 to June 2020. The mission agreed to the request. The next EMR covering the period from July 2019-June 2020 will be due on 21 July 2020. The Mission suggests to include corrective actions to the issues identified during this mission into the next EMR.

53. **Compliance with Loan Covenants.** The mission reviewed the compliance with the project specific loan and grant covenants, and noted that most of the covenants are generally followed. The details of compliance with loan and grant covenants as of date is reflected in Appendix 7.

54. **Update of Project Administration Manual (PAM).** Minor changes in implementation arrangements have been proposed by MEF/PMO and endorsed by ADB earlier. ADB engaged a resource person to help update the PAM by reflecting the changes made i.e. adjusting target indicators as per the changes and reflecting the corrective actions initiated or planned under the Program. The PMO is making further updates by reflecting the recent changes made due to extension of project closing date, reallocation of funds, and baseline CAD projections. The PMO expects to submit the proposed draft revised PAM and implementation arrangements for ADB endorsement by 31 March 2020.

55. **Audit Project Financial Statement (APFS).** The mission appreciates the timely submission of the Audited Project Financial Statement (APFS), inclusive of the combined APFS and the management letter for fiscal year (FY) 2018 for the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. The Mission looks forward to receiving the APFS and management letter for FY 2019 from all agencies concerned which are due for submission to ADB on 30 June 2020. We call the attention of the PMO and all IAs to strictly comply with the auditors' recommendations as stated in the management letter and take appropriate time-bound action within the agreed timeframe

Procurement

56. The EA/IAs will submit the updated procurement plan to ADB by end of March 2020 and ADB will assist them to publish the updated procurement plan on the ADB website.

Civil Works and Goods

57. MAFF/NIO: The comments from ADB on the two bidding documents for supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment and civil works constructions of two SPS facilities in Battambang and Prey Veng were sent on 11 February 2020. The revised bidding document expects to be submitted to ADB by 3rd week of March 2020.

58. PMO: One bidding document with 3 packages for construction of paddy drying and storage facilities for Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng was cleared by ADB and posted for advertisement on 8 January 2020. The bid evaluation report for all packages expects to be submitted to ADB by end of March 2020. One bidding document on construction of paddy drying and storage facilities and supply and installation of equipment in Kampong Thom (Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill) was advertised on 25 February 2020. The bid evaluation report expects to be submitted to ADB in April 2020.

59. A procurement of construction of paddy drying and storage facilities and supply and installation of equipment for rice miller in Battambang, Kampong Thom, and Prey Veng will be started in Q2 of 2020.

Consultants

60. The recruitment of rice miller capacity development is under processing. The request for proposal was already issued to short-listed firms and the deadline for submission is on 16 March 2020.

Post Review

61. The mission requests that EA/IAS strictly follow the post-review procedures as follows:

- The contract documents should be retained during the project implementation up to two years after the project closing date. This documentation would include: (1) **the signed original contract**, (2) **the evaluation report including the analysis of the respective proposals**, and (3) **recommendations of award**, for examination by ADB or by its consultants.
- EA/IAS shall furnish copies of such documentation to ADB CARM upon contract award for post review and issuing PCSS.
- EA/IAS must strictly follow the conditions for contract award as specified in paragraph 8, schedule 4 of the financing agreement related to the safeguard and environment conditions:
 - **No contract awards will be made until all safeguard and environmental documents have been cleared by ADB.**
 - **Any future non-compliance on this provision will be considered as mis-procurement in reference to the procurement guidelines April 2005, para 1.12.**

Publication of the Contract Award

62. In accordance with PAM and the Government Procurement Manual, para. 18.10, the EA has to establish a project website and publish the contract award information which should include the contract, the name and nationality of the supplier and contract price. The mission suggests to follow these requirements reflected in the Government Procurement Manual para 18.10 and Annex I(b) "Summary of Contract Awarded for Publication".

Procurement Tracking

63. In accordance with the Government Procurement Manual promulgated by sub-decree number 74, dated 22 May 2012, para. 12.3.3, the EA must prepare the Procurement Monitoring and Tracking Form (PMTF) and must submit to the MEF and ADB on a quarterly basis. The information in PMTF should be at minimum as stated in the form as attached with the MOU/Aide-memoire.

64. **Revised Contract Award and Disbursement Projections.** The revised contract award and disbursement (CA&D) projections for all products (loans 3007/8271 and grants 0349/0350), were approved by ADB on 27 October 2019 and were fully reflected in the e-Operations. The projection for the second tranche release (estimated \$ 11.03 million) under PBL 3006 has also been proposed to revise from Quarter 2, 2019 to Quarter 2, 2021 so as to provide the EA with sufficient time for

preparing the progress report. An update of the revised second tranche release will be made as soon as the technical team run 'actualization of contract awards and disbursements in 2019'.

65. **Reallocation.** The EA through its letter dated 14 February 2020 requested ADB's consideration to revise disbursement percentage⁶ for the expenditure category 'Associated Initiatives'. The request is made to fully use the loans and grants proceeds allocated under this category. The mission supports the request and will take necessary administrative process to seek endorsement of ADB management.

66. **Project's Asset.** The mission requests the EAs to submit a list of asset and inventory as an Appendix of the annual progress report. The list shall be updated on a continual basis regarding to location and condition of the assets. The list shall be signed by the Project Director/Manager.

67. **Timely Settlement of Contractors' Claims.** The Mission strongly recommends that 'payment obligations' of all kinds should be timely settled and/or paid by the project to its services providers and contractors/suppliers. Timely payments are one of the factors that will help improve project's 'disbursements performance ratio'.

IV. AGREED ACTION PLAN

68. To ensure smooth implementation of the Program, parties have agreed on specific follow-up actions with target deadlines as in Table below. It is to note that EA and IAs are obliged to implement agreed actions of the last review mission that are still on-going.

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point
7	Ensure full compliance of the tranche condition no. 12 and submission of all required documents to ADB	31 December 2020	MAFF/MEF
12	Prepare a short video clip to brief all the steps needed to establish a CLUP including the benefits of CLUP, and disseminate it to policy makers to see and understand the importance of CLUP and support its establishment in other non-target communes	31 December 2020	MLMUPC/NIO
12	Complete CAEA and Soil Classification and Rice Ecosystem maps update in all respect	30 September 2020	MAFF/NIO
12	Complete CLUP in all respect	31 December 2020	MLMUPC/NIO
22	Look into increasing the beneficiary contribution from 10% to 40-50% of the cost for Land Leveling. This will help the project cover more potential beneficiary farmers as well as to prove that the farmers are interested in the technology.	Continuous	PMO and PIOs
25	Complete the implementation of TIPs	30 September 2020	MAFF/NIO

⁶ The proposed revised financing percentage are: 53.32% for L3007; 9.96% for L8271 and 27.83% for G0349.

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point
40	Continue taking pro-active approach to ensure the construction quality of the remaining civil works by enforcing the contractors to comply with contract terms and specifications.	Continuous	PMOs, NIOs, PIOs
44	Submission of pending social safeguard monitoring report covering two subprojects (Chhuk Khsach and Prey Sangha) from January to June 2018	30 April 2020	MOWRAM/NIO
45	Submission of social safeguard monitoring report covering July 2018 – December 2019	31 May 2020	MOWRAM/NIO
45	Submission of January – June 2020 semi-annual social monitoring report	21 July 2020	MOWRAM/NIO
51	Refresher training on the Environmental GRM and Implementation of the EMP	31 March 2020	MOWRAM/NIO
52	EMR covering July 2019 – June 2020	21 July 2020	MOWRAM/NIO
56	Updated procurement plan to be submitted to ADB	31 March 2020	MEF/PMO
57	Revised bidding document for 2 SPS facilities expects to be submitted to ADB	20 March 2020	MAFF/NIO
58	Bid evaluation report for 3 PDS packages to be submitted to ADB	31 March 2020	MEF/PMO
65	Approval for revised disbursement percentage of the expenditure category under Associated Initiatives	3 April 2020	ADB

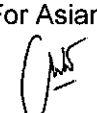
V. CONCLUSIONS

69. The Program implementation has been accelerated for the last one year at satisfactory level. The Mission appreciates the hard work being done by all stakeholders and expresses its gratitude to the staff of MEF, MOWRAM, MAFF, MLMUPC, Provincial Governors' office and consultants for the cooperation and hospitality extended to the mission. The next review mission may be conducted in October-November 2020.

24 March 2020
For the Royal Government of Cambodia


H.E. Ros Seilava
Under Secretary of State
Program Director
Ministry of Economy and Finance

24 March 2020
For Asian Development Bank


Chanthou Hem
Senior Project officer/Mission Leader
Asian Development Bank
Cambodia Resident Mission

Appendix 1: LIST OF PERSONS MET BY THE MISSION

Name	Position
MEF/PMO	
1 H.E. Ros Seilava	Program Director
2 Siek Sopheak	Program Manager
3 Sam An Meas	Chief of Office, MEF
4 Hong Hoeun	Officer, MEF
5 Biranchi Kumar Choudhury	Program Implementation Advisor/Team Leader
6 Meam Sotan	Finance Specialist
7 Kuch Poralin	Procurement Specialist
8 Ravi Venkataraman	International M & E Specialist
9 Ieng Somonea	M & E Specialist
10 Proum Kimhor	PPP Specialist
11 Tous Sophorn	Gender Specialist
12 Khieu Sam Oeurn	Implementation Support Specialist, Kampong Thom
13 Chan Sothy	Implementation Support Specialist, Battambang
14 Sok Chea	Implementation Support Specialist, Prey Veng
15 Chanty Sothearea	Finance Assistant
16 Khan Marika	Project Administration Assistant
MAFF	
1 H.E Kith Seng	Project Director
2 H. E Ngim Chhay	Deputy Project Director
3 Op Pich	Project Coordinator
4 Nhep Chan	Manager of Project Planning and Implementation
5 Un Sophea	Manager of Administration, Accounting and Finance
6 Khy Rotnak	Procurement Officer
7 Am Phirum	Agricultural Land Management Officer
8 Sun Try	Agricultural Extension Officer
9 Chea Sovandina	Post Harvest Officer
10 Pich Phally	Rice Agronomy Officer
11 Yeav Pothy	M & E Officer
12 Ros Ra	Gender Officer
13 Ke Chhan Pheakdey	Financial Specialist
14 Eang Nath	Procurement Specialist
15 Oeurn Sopthath	Agriculture cum Post-Harvest Specialist (Component Leader)
16 Chhith Sitha	National Seed Certification Specialist
17 Huy Keavuth	National Agricultural Land Use Zoning Specialist
18 Kong Chanmanath	Administration Officer
19 Ouk Daren	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
20 Saiy Sophanet	Administration and IT Assistant

MOWRAM

1	HE. Yin Ngoun Kolenin	Project Director
2	Sorn Serey	Project Manager
3	Mak Somean	Finance Specialist
4	Uch Bunnaren	Finance Officer

MLMUPC

1	HE. Chhim Sokun	Project Director
2	H. E Menh Sam Oeun	Project Manager
3	Dok Doma	Head – Technical Implementation & Planning Unit
4	Dy Phalla	Chief of Finance
5	Chan Sophanna	Accountant
6	Mrs. Heang Thida	Finance Assistant
7	Miss. Chea Socheat	Procurement Assistant
8	kret Thaworak,	GIS Assistant
9	Mrs. Song Sovannara	GIS Assistant
10	Mr. Heang Sophea	GIS Assistant
11	Mr. Meang Sotha,	LUP Assistant
12	Mr. Meypok Ponleu	LUP Assistant
13	Mr. Sar Savoeun	LUP Assistant
14	Mr. Duk Phon	LUP/GIS Specialist

PIOs – Battambang

1	Chhim Sabonn	PIO Director
2	Ponh Oudam	Provincial Department for Agriculture Liaison Officer
3	Thangchhin Sophea	Program Manager
4	Han Sihip	Head of Admin-Finance
5	Khang Soda	Officer
6	Tat Malen	Admin Assistant
7	Mok Sophannara	Officer
8	Phon Panha	Accountant Assistant

PIOs – Kampong Thom

1	Yov Sengkun	PIO Manager
2	Vyhan Seyla	Head of Administration and Finance
3	Kann Salorn	Provincial Department for Agriculture Liaison Officer

PIOs – Prey Veng

1	H. E. CHAN Ran	PIO Director
2	Set Som	Administration Assistant
3	Heng Bunthoeun	PDOWRAM Officer
4	Vuth Darahors	LMUPC Officer
5	Y Kadum	Liaison Officer
6	Kruiy Srey Mom	Ass. Account & Finance

Appendix 2: Mission's Itineraries

Date	Time	Agenda / Activities	People/Place to Meet
Week 1			
Mon., 17 Feb	08:30 - 10:00	Kick-off Meeting at SNEC, Rice-SDP	PNP
	10:30 - 12:00	Kick-off Meeting at, MAFF, TSSD-AF	PNP
	13.00 - 18.00	Travel to BTB and overnight.	PNP
Tue., 18 Feb	08.30 - 12.00	<u>TSSD-AF</u> : Visit Chicken Raising Center in Prey Touch commune Muong Russei district and vegetable demonstration and proposed irrigation subproject site in Kokoh commune. Lunch in Muong Russei.	BTB
	13:30 - 16:00	<u>Rice-SDP</u> : Visit certified seed storage, training activities on O&M for hand tractor, and discuss on impact of laser land leveling and training on post-harvest technology at Chrey Samaky Bangko Bangkoeun Phal Agricultural Cooperative, Chong Samnay village, Chrey Commune, Moung Russei.	
	16:00 - 17:00	<u>TSSD-AF</u> : Meeting with LIG in Chrey commune.	
	17:00 - 17.45	Depart to BTB town and overnight.	
Wed. 19 Feb	08:00 - 10:00	<u>Rice-SDP</u> : Visit irrigation subprojects - Anlong Run and Ta Mao irrigation systems.	BTB
	10:00 - 12:00	<u>TSSD-AF</u> : Visit vegetable demonstration in Srae Treng commune and chicken demonstration and meeting with LIG, and DBST road subproject construction in Kaok Khmum commune.	
	12:00 - 14:00	Lunch in BTB town.	
	14:00 - 15:00	<u>Rice-SDP/TSSD-AF</u> : Meeting with PDAFF management and staff	
	15:00 - 15:45	<u>Rice-SDP</u> : Meeting with PDWRAM management and staff.	
	15:45 - 16:30	<u>Rice-SDP</u> : Meeting with PDLMUPC management and staff.	
	16:30 - 17:00	<u>Rice-SDP</u> : Meeting with BTB-PIO management and staff.	
Thur., 20 Feb	08:30 - 10:00	<u>Rice-SDP/TSSD-AF</u> : Joint Wrap-up Meeting in BTB.	BMC
	10.00 - 12.00	Travel to BMC province and lunch	
	13.00 - 17.00	<u>TSSD-AF</u> : Visit - chick production in Teuk Chou commune; and - vegetable demonstration in Spean Treng commune in Phnom Srok district and any potential MIG/ABE and RSPG.	

Date	Time	Agenda / Activities	People/Place to Meet
		- Visit DBST road subproject construction in Bosbov commune, Preah Net Preah district.	
	17:30 -	Travel to SRP and overnight.	
Fri., 21 Feb	08:30 - 10:00	Rice SDP: Visit to Rice Mill 1688 at Stung district	KPT
	10:00 - 12:00	TSSD-AF: - Visit SBST road subproject in Stung district, Kg. Thom and - Meeting with Farmers Livelihood Improvement Association (FLIA)	
	12:00-13:00	Lunch break in KPT town.	
	13.30-14:00	Rice SDP: Visit Farmer Sensitization & Awareness Raising Event on WICI (Weather Indexed Crop Insurance) at Santuk	
	14.00 - 17.00	<u>Travel to KPC</u> - visit Chbar Ampov rural road subproject along the road (TSSD-AF); and - Travel back to Phnom Penh	KPC
Week 2			
Mon., 24 Feb	07:00 - 09:00	Travel to PVG (Rumlech commune, Sithor Kandal district).	PVG
	09:00 - 10:00	Rice-SDP: Visit to Rumlech Irrigation Scheme	
	10:00 - 12:30	TSSD-AF: Visit catfish raising demo in Tipor commune and chick production (ABE) in Prey Teung commune, Sithor Kandal district.	
	12:30 - 13:30	Lunch (at Sithor Kandal district centre)	
	13:30 - 14:30	Rice-SDP: Meeting with FWUC, AC representatives and LLL beneficiaries in _____ commune	
	14:30 - 17:00	TSSD-AF: Visit broiler raising demo in Chrey commune and fingerling production (ABE) in Chea Klang commune in Svay Antor district.	
	16:30 - 17:30	Travel to Prey Veng town	
Tue., 25 Feb	08:30 - 91130	Joint Rice-SDP/TSSD-AF feedback meeting	PVG
	11:30 - 12:30	Lunch break in Prey Veng town	
	13:00 - 19:00	Travel to KPT town and overnight stay	
Wed. 26 Feb	08:00 - 08:40	Travel to TKM	KPT
	08:40 – 10.30	TSSD-AF: Visited canal rehabilitation in Kak commune	

Date	Time	Agenda / Activities	People/Place to Meet
	10:30-12.30	SSD-AF: Meeting with rice producer group in Bosti village, Kak commune	
	12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break (at Sinath Restaurant)	
	14:00 - 14:30	TSSD-AF: Visiting vegetable demo farmer in Tuol Chamkar village, Kandaul Chrum commune.	
	14:30 - 15:30	TSSD-AF: Visiting mushroom demo farmer in Khley village, Teuk Chhou commune.	
	15:30 - 16:30	Travel to KPC town and overnight stay	
Thur., 27 Feb	08:00 - 10:30	TSSD-AF: Mission team and NCDDDS meeting to review fact finding and discussed on digital survey.	PNP
	10:30 -12.30	Travel back to Phnom Penh	
Week 3			
Tue., 3 Mar	9:00 – 10:30	Meeting with MAFF/NIO at GDA	GDA, MAFF/NIO
	14:00 – 15:00	Meeting with Biranchi K. Choudhury, Program Implementation Advisor at CARM	CARM
	15:30 – 16:00	Meeting with Indah Setyawati, Sr. Safeguards Specialist; Sareivouth Tem, Resettlement Specialist; and Biranchi K. Choudhury, Program Implementation Advisor at CARM	CARM
Thu., 4 Mar	12:00 – 15:30	TSSD-AF Meeting with ADB Mission Leader, Rice SDP PIA, TSSD-AF PIC team (TL, DTL, ESS & SSS), NCDDDS (PM, DDMA and SSP6 (TL and SSS)	CARM
	15:30 - 16:00	TSSD-AF Meeting with ADB Mission Leader, NCDDDS (PM, DDMA & Safeguards Officer), PIC Team (TL, DTL, SSS & ESS) and SSP8 (TL & Key Experts).	CARM
	16:00-17:00	TSSD-AF Meeting with ADB Management, NCDDDS, and PIC on safeguards issues	CARM
Week 4			
Mon. 9 Mar	14:00 - 16:00	Wrap-up Meeting, TSSD-AF	NCDDDS
Thur. 12 Mar	09:00 - 11:00	Wrap-up Meeting, Rice-SDP	PMO

**Appendix 3: Status of Agreed Action Plan of March-April 2019 Mission
(as of 13 March 2020)**

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
12	Complete all planned activities under Output 2 as reflected under the AWPB 2019.	December 2019	MAFF, MLMUPC	On-going
22	Establish a good collaboration with PDOWRAM under the project framework, and requested MOWRAM/NIO to delegate more suitable responsibilities to PDOWRAM for efficient irrigation management	Continuous	MOWRAM	On-going
22	Manage the KCC consultant contract well so that quantity and quality of irrigation subprojects implementation are not affected	Continuous	MOWRAM	On-going
23	Look into the possibilities of reallocating the budgets available under associated initiatives to other provinces if a province cannot implement the activities on time in view of the paucity of time available for project implementation	By end of May 2019	PMO	Completed
23	Look into increasing the beneficiary contribution from 10% to 30-40% of the cost. This will help the project cover more potential beneficiary farmers	Continuous	PMO, PIOs	On-going
23	Provide training to local service providers on proper preparation of land.	June 2019	MAFF	Completed
30	Discuss with Cambodian Rice Federation and focus on the subject of supply chain arrangement and rice export to international market, come up with a list of countries where there is a better supply chain arrangement and visit those for gaining more experience.	June 2019	PMO, MAFF	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
33 & 65	Submit the revised PAM to ADB for formal endorsement	By end of May 2019	PMO	On-going (PAM is now being revised reflecting changes made due to extension of project closing date, reallocation of funds, and baseline CAD projections. PMO plans to submit the revised PAM for ADB approval by March 2020.)
38	Improve the communication and sharing (of work plan and achievements) with the TSSD-AF provincial team and <i>vice-versa</i> .	Continuous	PIOs	On-going
40	conduct inspection on the completed civil works to record any defects before the defect liability period ends and ask contractors to fix those defects as soon as possible	Continuous	MOWRAM	On-going
40	Take a pro-active approach to ensure the construction quality of the remaining civil works by enforcing the contractors to comply with contract terms and specifications.	Continuous	MOWRAM	On-going
42	Submit the 4 th Social Monitoring report to ADB covering the resettlement progress of Chhuk Khsach and Prey Sangha from Jan to June 2018	April 2019	IRC/GDR	On-going (ADB advised to submit a consolidated two year internal social monitoring report covering the period from January 2018 to December 2019)
42	Improved Post Evaluation Report submitted to ADB and disclosed on ADB website	15 May 2019	GDR, EMO, ADB	On-going
44	Recruitment of National Safeguard Consultant	30 May 2019	KCC (FS/DD/CS firm), MOWRAM	Completed
45	RPs for Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char will be submitted to ADB after revisions and improvements based on provided comments.	June 2019	IRC/GDR	Completed
46	RPs for Tasoong, Ansong, and Rumech will be submitted to ADB after revisions/improvements	By 25 May 2019	IRC/GDR	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
	based on the provided comments.			
48	Include the progress of resettlement activities and internal monitoring as part of Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) of the project to ensure compliance with the loan agreement on safeguard monitoring reporting	QPR for Q2 2019 onwards	MOWRAM, PMO	Completed (MOWRAM QPR shows the details)
54	Submit the DDR for selected locations for paddy and rice seed drying and storage facilities	Prior to initiating procurement	IRE (DD/CS firm), MAFF and PMO	On-going (PMO submitted DDRs for 4 PDS Facilities and received ADB endorsement.) (MAFF/NIO submitted DDRs for 2 SPS Facilities and received ADB endorsement.)
56	Comments for finalization of the IEEs and EMPs for the first four priority subprojects	15 May 2019	ADB	Completed
57	Submission of the revised IEEs and EMPs for the second three priority subproject	By 7 May 2019	MOWRAM, PMO	Completed
59	Submission of the screening report of the proposed location for construction of PDS facility in Kampong Thom Province.	Prior to initiating procurement	PMO	Completed
59	Submission of the screening report of the proposed location for construction of SPS facility in Kampong Thom Province.	Prior to initiating procurement	MAFF	N/A (The construction of SPS Facility at Kampong Thom is not taken up owing to budget constraint) (MAFF/NIO submitted IEEs for 2 SPS Facilities at Prey Veng and Battambang and received ADB endorsement.)
62	Providing training on GRM procedures and the EMP to site managers who are responsible for overall management of construction under the secondary three priority subprojects.	Prior construction	MOWRAM and the Environment Consultant of KCC	Completed
63	The next EMR Jan-Jun 2019 incorporated on status of settlements of issues	15 July 2019	MOWRAM	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
	identified (during this mission) under Chamcar Kuoy			
66	Reallocation	By end of May 2019	MEF/PMO	Completed
83	Request for project closing date extension by 1.5 years	By end of May 2019	MEF/PMO	Completed
84	Revised CAD projections	By end of May 2019	MEF/PMO	Completed

Appendix 4: Update Status of Physical Progress Ratings (As of 29 February 2020)

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program
ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/ 0350-CAM
Physical Progress

(as of 29 February 2019)

Components	Assigned Weight (a)	Actual Progress (b)	Weighted Progress c (a x b)
1. Conductive legal and regulator environment established to facilitate climate-resilient rice commercialisation	20.00		19.96
1.1 Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.2 Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.3 Legalisation of sustainable management and use of agricultural land are operational	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.4 Regulatory systems on farmer's organisations and contract farming are functional	4.00	1.00	4.00
1.5 Milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures are in place	4.00	0.99	3.96
2. Agricultural Land Use Zoning Improved	8.00		6.80
(a) Undertake CAEA to identify zones for rice cropping systems			
2.1 Undertake CAEA in target communes	3.00	0.85	2.55
(b) Incorporate the CAEAs into the CLUPs			
2.2 Preparation of CLUPs in target communes incorporating the results of the CAEA	3.00	0.85	2.55
(c) Developing three provincial rice eco-system maps			
2.3 Development of provincial rice eco-systems maps	2.00	0.85	1.70
3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed	60.00		33.35
(a) Recruit national consulting firm to carry out FS/DD on sub-projects for climate resilient irrigation rehabilitation			
3a.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of irrigation sub-projects	1.00	1.00	1.00
(b) Recruit national consulting firm to prepare FS and DD on sub-projects for PDS and SPS facilities			
3b.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of PDS and SPS facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00
(c) Works contract procurement for rehabilitating identified irrigation sub-projects			
3c.1 Contract awards for rehabilitation of irrigation sub-projects	22.00	1.00	22.00
(d) Works contract procurement for establishing PDS facilities			
3d.1 Contract awards for construction of PDS facilities	15.00	0.35	5.25
(e) Works contracts for establishment of commercial seed drying and storage facilities			
3e.1 Contract awards for construction of commercial seed drying and storage facilities	8.00	0.25	2.00
(f) Implementation of Associated Initiatives within irrigation sub-projects areas			
3f.1 Service contracts awarded for land levelling services, agricultural extension, FWUC formation, contract farming, etc.,	2.00	0.85	1.70
3f.6 PPP agreements for operation of PDS facilities	1.00	0.40	0.40
4. Enhanced rice value chain support services	8.00		3.68
(a) Increased availability of quality rice seed			
4a.1 Development of national seed certification scheme	0.30	1.00	0.30
4a.2 Renovation of provincial agriculture stations for production of registered rice seed	2.00	0.50	1.00
4a.3 Strengthening of ACs/RSPGs for production of certified rice seed	1.00	0.75	0.75
(b) Expanded and developed technical extension services			
4b.1 Revision of TIPs on rice production and development of mass-media extension materials	0.50	0.75	0.38
(c) Enhanced business management capacities			
4c.1 Conduct of Bulk Handling Study	0.20	1.00	0.20
4c.2 Provision of specialists to assist selected rice millers to improve mill operations and management	2.00	0.20	0.40
4c.3 Study tours conducted for rice millers to neighbouring countries	0.50	1.00	0.50
(d) Improved access to and reduced cost of finance			
4d.1 Strengthened capacity of financial institutions to respond to needs of rice value chain stakeholders	1.00	0.10	0.10
4d.2 Enhanced understanding of loan products by rice value chain stakeholders	0.50	0.10	0.05
5. Feasibility Study, design and Pilot Testing of WICI	4.00		1.60
5.1 Service contract awarded for consultants to conduct FS for WICI	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.2 Pilot testing of WICI in target provinces	2.00	0.30	0.60
5.3 Evaluation of results of WICI Pilot Test by independent evaluators	1.00	0.00	0.00
6. Efficient Program Management and Implementation	10.00		7.76
6.1 Established and operationalised PMO, NIOs and PIOs	2.00	1.00	2.00
6.2 Recruitment and Mobilisation of the PICs/Individual Consultants	4.00	1.00	4.00
6.3 Design and operationalisation of Rice SDP gender disaggregated PPMS	1.50	1.00	1.50
6.4 Conduct of Annual Audits	0.50	0.50	0.25
6.5 Preparation of Project Completion Report	2.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL SCORE	100.00		73.14

Appendix 5. Implementation progress against the original performance targets
(as at 29 February 2020)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
I. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)					
A. IMPACT INDICATORS					
1. Average farming household incomes increased from \$400 in 2010 to \$700 by 2020	Cambodia Socio-economic Survey (CSES 2013) report (Average agriculture HH income)	2010 = US \$ 400 (75% increase over the baseline)	2013 = US \$ 585	46% increase over the baseline	
2. Revenue of rice exporters increased from \$100 million in 2012 to \$600 million in 2020	Ministry of Commerce Annual Report (AR) 2012	2012 = US \$ 100 M (500% increase over the baseline)	End 2012 = US \$ 139.68 M	40% increase over the baseline	
3. Net profit of rice exporters increased from \$30 million in 2012 to \$180 million by 2020	BL - Key Informant Interviews (KIs) with rice millers and rice	2012 = US \$ 30 M	No data available	Not applicable	Exporters refused to reveal amount during BL (Baseline Survey conducted by the Project)
B. OUTCOME INDICATORS					
1. Paddy production increased from 8.0 million tons in 2012 to 9.5 million tons by 2018	MAFF Annual Report 2013	2012 = 8.0 M tons (19% increase over the baseline)	2013 = 9.39 M tons	17% increase over the baseline	
2. Milled rice exports increased from 200,000 tons in 2011 to 1.2 million tons in 2017	MAFF - Annual Report 2013 (with 2012 data)	2011 = 200,000 (500% increase over the baseline)	2012 = 205,720	2.9% increase over the baseline	
3. Wet paddy exports to Viet Nam and Thailand reduced to 0.2 million tons by 2018 (2011 baseline: 2.2 million tons per annum)	BL Report 2013 (Table 3.5.7.5)	2011 = 2.2 million tons (91% reduction over the baseline)	2013 = 2 million tons	9% reduction over the baseline	
C. OUTPUT INDICATORS					
Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization					
By 2015, (i) Policy and regulatory framework for local seed production in place.	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	5 policy conditions relating to seed	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche	100%	The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (condition no. 12) and submitted

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
(ii) Guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones completed	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	1 policy condition relating to guidelines for establishing agricultural land use zones	<p>First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.</p> <p>Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under</p>	100%	<p>to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. COM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting on 27 January 2020 and provided some comments. The GDA revised the draft Law based on the comments and submitted to MEF for review.</p> <p>The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (condition no. 12) and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. COM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting on 27 January 2020 and provided some comments. The GDA revised the draft Law based on the comments and</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
(iii) legislation on sustainable management and use of agricultural land operational	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to agricultural land management	trade facilitation are fully achieved. First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.	100%	The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (condition no. 12) and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. COM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting on 27 January 2020 and provided some comments. The GDA revised the draft Law based on the comments and submitted to MEF for review.
(iv) regulatory systems for farmer's organizations and contract farming functional	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	2 policy conditions relating to farmers organization	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with	100%	The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (condition no. 12) and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. COM conducted an inter-ministerial

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.		meeting on 27 January 2020 and provided some comments. The GDA revised the draft Law based on the comments and submitted to MEF for review.
(v) milled rice standards and trade facilitation measures in place	Tranche Compliance Reports prepared by the EA	4 policy conditions relating to milled rice standards and trade facilitation	First Tranche conditions are fulfilled and funds released. The Second Tranche conditions are also fulfilled and the EA will submit copies of the policies, regulations and laws in support of the fulfilment of the second tranche conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of funds for second (final) tranche in Q1 2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.	90% (One of the condition i.e. preparation and submission of a draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine by MAFF to the National assembly has been assessed as partially compliant by ADB).	The GDA revised the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (condition no. 12) and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019. MAFF after finalization of the draft Law submitted to COM on 20 December 2019. COM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting on 27 January 2020 and provided some comments. The GDA revised the draft Law based on the comments and submitted to MEF for review.
Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved					
1. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs and incorporate into CLUPs by 2017					

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
a. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs	NIO/MAFF	90 communes	90	100%	All activities including training completed
b. CAEA Incorporated into CLUPs	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes completed Chapter 2: 90 communes completed Chapter 3: 75 communes completed/integrated	100% 100% 83% (integrated)	Note: There are three chapters and the integration occurs after Chapter 3 is completed.
c. 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015	NIO/MLMUPC & NIO/MAFF	90 groups and 40% female	90 groups (19,003 (F = 4,074, 21% Female)		MLMUPC - 5549 (F = 818, 15%) and MAFF CAEA Meetings + MAFF CAEA Training = 13,454 (F = 3,256, 24%)
Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed					
2. 23,000 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2017	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 ha. (coverage may proportionately reduce due to expected reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation)	10,373	45%	<p>Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation: IEEs and RPs approved. Contracts (1 subproject in KPT and 2 in PVG) were signed on 25 September 2019. Construction works started in mid-December 2019.</p> <p>The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9 (see row 12.a)
3. 40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women	NIO/MOWRAM	40% women	3,251 (F= 876)	27%	
4. 50% of construction subcommittee members are women	PIOs	50% women	201 (F=54)	27% female	
5. Two (2) FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme					
a. Total number of irrigation schemes	NIO/MOWRAM	13 original and will be revised to 9	6	67%	Rehabilitation of 6 subprojects completed 100% in all respect. Rehabilitation of 3 new subprojects started in mid-December 2019.
b. Number of FWUCs established	PIOs	23 original and will be revised to 9	9	100%	Since there are only 9 schemes and based on the statute of FWUC establishment only 9 FWUCs will be established.
6. Women occupying 30% of the management positions in FWUCs	PIOs	30% women	281 (F=84)	30% female	Total of FWUC Committee Members and FWUC Advisory Committee Members
7. Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons	NIO/MAFF				Feasibility Study is completed. DD and budget estimate is completed and draft bidding documents is submitted to ADB for endorsement. IEEs and DDRs for 2 SPS Facilities are submitted to ADB
7a. 4 seed drying and storage facilities constructed		4 original and will be revised to 3	0	0%	
7b. Total storage capacity (8000 tons)		8000 tons	0	0%	
7c. 30% unskilled laborers are women		30% women	0	0%	
7d. 50% administrative staff are women		50% women	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					and received endorsement. 2 SPS facilities are expected to be established within the available budget due to higher estimated cost.
8. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day and capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018	PMO				Feasibility Study is completed. DD and budget estimate is completed and draft bidding documents, IEEs and DDRs for 3 PDS Facilities are submitted to ADB and received endorsement. Around 6 PDS facilities are expected to be established depending on budget availability.
a. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018		2000 tons/day	0	0%	
b. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018		40,000 tons	0	0%	
Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice Enhanced					
9. 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2018	NIO/MAFF	2,400 tons	2,365.23	98%	Registered seeds is 75.90 tons and certified seed is 2,289.33 tons.
10. 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2018 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	70% of farmers	30% farmers	30% farmers (23% FHH)	Baseline Household Survey Report dated September 2018. FHH means Female Headed Households.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
11. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%)	PIOs	30% farmers	58% farmers 25,185 of 43,270 farmers in the area (F=7,682 female farmers - 31% female)	100%	<p><i>There will be a follow-up survey in Q2, 2020.</i></p> <p>Out of total land levelled,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8,447 farmers (F=4,487 - 53% female) followed LLL; and 16,738 farmers (F=3,195 - 19% female) followed modern LL % achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,447/43,270 *100) % achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100) % achievement to farmers in target areas following LL: 58% (25,185/43,270 *100) Out of total LLL, Project supported = 8,273 farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 114 (60 females, 34%)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					**Based on Baseline HH Survey of September 2018, 56% of the farmers (61.5% FHH) have leveled their fields using traditional method and 2.5% used LLL.
12. 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%)	NIO/MAFF based on Household Survey	50% of farmers	3.6%	3.6% (1.7% FHH)	Baseline Household Survey Report dated September 2018
13. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	0	0%	There will be a follow-up survey in Q2, 2020.
Output 5: Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) Piloted					
14. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	100,000 ha.	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed. Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm is recruited and mobilized on 9 September 2019. The firm has submitted an Inception Report detailing the approach and methodology, workplan and target
15. 50% of the policy holders are women (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	50% women	0	0%	
16. Of which 10% are from households headed by women (2012 baseline = 0)	PMO	10% Female Headed households	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
17. 15 local input suppliers participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15	0	0%	From the reports of the Recruited Insurance Firm
18. 3 Local Financial Institutions participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	3	0	0%	
19. 3 Local Marketing Agencies participating in the pilot tests in three provinces by 2015 (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	3	0	0%	
Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation					
20. Rice-SDP performance monitoring system disaggregated by sex, designed and operational within 6 months of effectiveness	PMO	Disaggregated by sex	Completed in February 2018 and databases were established in April 2018.		
21. Baseline surveys completed within 12 months of loans and grants effectiveness and end-line impact evaluation undertaken 6 months before Rice-SDP completion date	PMO	Within 12 months	Final report submitted by the firm in September 2018.		The Baseline Survey was conducted by the Firm in July and August 2018
22. For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013	PMO	30% women	214 (F=46)	21%	Includes staff from PMO, PIOs and NIOs
23. Q3 2013; progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports	PMO	GAP included in Progress Reports	Achieved. GAP included in the Quarterly Progress Reports		
II. GAFSP- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. Six technical information procedures for lowland rice production upgraded by 2017	NIO/MAFF	6 procedures/ packages	All the 8 concept notes were finalized by MAFF/NIO and approved by PMO. MAFF-NIO experts	70% completed	TIP means Technical Information Package. Topics covered are: Rice Production in wet season, Rice

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed and, thereafter, implementation will start.		Production in early wet season, Rice Production in dry season, Rice Seed Production, Insect Pest and Diseases on Rice, Laser Land Levelling, Rice Post Harvest Technology, and Agro-Eco Analysis Manual.
2. 20,000 days of training to raise agricultural productivity provided to extension agents, agro-dealers, farmers, community members etc. (disaggregated by gender)	All NIO and PIOs	20,000 days	6,010 days	30.0%	30,620 out of 80,680 (38%) participated in the capacity building activities of PMO, NIOs and PIOs.
3. 30 subproject contracts providing extension services executed between Rice-SDP and participating provincial department of agriculture (PDAs) by 2018, covering an estimated 30,000 households	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	30 contracts and 30,000 household beneficiaries	53 contracts 29,823 household beneficiaries	Contract = 177% Households = 99%	PIOs extension training activities - 53 contracts and 21,743 households. MAFF farmers' training - 8,080 households.
4. An increment of 30,000 hectares of paddy land on which modern production technology has been adopted by 2018	NIOs of MAFF and MOWRAM and PIOs	30,000 ha	19,614 ha	65%	Irrigated area + Laser land leveling & modern LL technology + Certified and Registered seed production + Single seed rice production (SRP) by FFSS.
5. At least 30,000 households will adopt water saving technology by land leveling promoted by Rice-SDP by 2018	PIOs	30,000 households	5,903 households (FHH: 1,002 -17%)	19.7%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of total households who adopted water saving technology, 2,398 HHs followed LLL (F = 346, 14%) and 3,505 (F = 656, 19%) HHs followed modern LL.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LLL: Out of total LLL of 2,398 HH, 2294 HH was under Rice SDP (F=328, 14%) and 104 (F=18, 17%) HH voluntary. Modern LL: 3,505 households (FHH: 656 -19%)
6. 90 communes will have completed commune land use plans (CLUPs) based on the ecosystem analyses performed in these communes by 2017	NIO/MLMUPC	90 communes	Chapter 1: 90 communes completed Chapter 2: 90 communes completed Chapter 3: 75 communes completed/integrated	100% 100% 83% (integrated)	Also in ADB-DMF Note: Integration occurs after Chapter 3 is completed.
7. Paddy area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services will be 23,000 ha by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 ha (coverage may proportionately reduce due to expected reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation from 13 to 9)	10,373	45%	Also in ADB-DMF Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation: IEEs and RPs approved. Contracts (1 subproject in KPT and 2 in PVG) were signed on 25 September 2019. Construction works started in mid-December 2019. The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
8. Number of water users provided with improved /new/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (disaggregated by gender) estimated to be 23,000 by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	23,000 water users	49,520 (F=25,326, 51%)	215%	Also in SCF with a target of 50,000 Implementation of 3 new subprojects started in mid-December 2019. The coverage may proportionately reduce due to reduction in number of irrigation sub-projects
9. Number of operational FWUCs estimated to be 23 by 2018 within the subproject areas	PIOs	23 will be revised to 9	9	100%	Also in ADB-DMF Since there are only 9 schemes and based on the statute of FWUC establishment only 9 FWUCs will be established.
10. 30,000 farming households become members of production association and water user community members (30% are women) by 2017	PIOs	30,000 households and 30% women	22,572 (F = 6,845, 30%)	75%	FWUC Members Total = 14,122 households (FEMALE HH = 2398, 17%) Agriculture Cooperative Members = 8,450 Households (FEMALE = 4,447, 53%)
11. Volume of paddy under improved post-harvest management increased by	PMO	30,000 tons	0	0%	This indicator is same as ADB-DMF, where

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
30,000 tons (in terms of storage capacity) by 2018					it states "Total extended capacity for paddy storage in tons" and the target is 40,000 tons
12. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2,000 tons	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF. 6 facilities (2 in each province) are expected to be established.
13. 6 public-private seed processing facilities (grading, drying and storage) installed by 2018	NIO/MAFF	6 will be revised to 3	0	0%	Same as ADB-DMF. ADB-DMF= 4 seed drying and storage facilities SCF = 4 seed drying and storage facilities Mismatch in original target set which should have been 4 facilities. It is now revised to 3
14. 50,000 client days of training on better post-harvest procedures provided (50% of participants being women)	NIO/MAFF and PIOs	50,000 (50% female)	263,996 (F=141,114 - 53%)	528%	MAFF = 44,592 client days (F = 20,170, 45%) PIOs = 219,404 client days (F = 120,944, 55%)
15. A weather-indexed crop insurance scheme introduced to improve weather-related risks by 2017 (co-financed by PPCR)	PMO	Introduction of weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	0	0%	Feasibility Study is completed. Detailed Design (DD) and piloting firm is recruited and mobilized on 9 September 2019. The firm has submitted an

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					Inception Report detailing the approach and methodology, workplan and target dates for completing all the deliverables.
16. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by a WICI scheme directed towards vulnerable groups (co-financed by Pilot Program for Climate Resilience - PPCR)	PMO	10,000 ha.	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
17. 10 rice millers trained through advisory services by 2016	NIO/MAFF	10 rice millers	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
18. 100,000 FWUC members trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs	100,000 FWUC members	64,595 (F - 34,389 - 53%)	65%	
19. 100 staff of financial institutions in participating provinces receive training on the needs of farmers wishing to diversify their livelihood sources by 2018	NIO/MAFF	100 staff	0	0%	
20. 1,000 farmers trained in requirements of financial institutions to assist in gaining access to credit by 2018 (with 30% women participants)	NIO/MAFF	1000 farmers (30% female)	0	0%	
21. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10 rice millers	0	0%	Also in ADB-DMF
22. Five legal and regulatory frameworks will be in place by 2016 to promote rice commercialization	PMO	5	5	100%	
23. 300 participants in M&E workshops, training events, seminars, conferences	NIO, PIOs, and PMO capacity building activities for M&E	300	1,482 (Female = 236, 16%)	494%	M&E capacity building activities of PMO, PIOs, and

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation)					NIOs. The disaggregated data by PIOs and NIOs is given in the PPMS Report
24. Gender targets are mainstreamed into each of the component outputs under Rice-SDP	Progress Reports		Done	100%	
25. Food security aspects of the Rice Policy are fully accommodated under Rice-SDP by 2018	PMO		Done	100%	Baseline Survey Report of September 2018 gives detailed analysis of food security aspects
III. SCF- RESULTS FRAMEWORK					
1. 50,000 farmers will benefit from climate resilient irrigation structures by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM		49,520 (F=25,326, 51%)	99%	GAFSP target is 23,000
2. Enhanced gender mainstreaming (2012 baseline: 0) - a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018, b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women, and c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions	NIO/MOWRAM and PIOs				
a. 30% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women by 2018	NIO/MOWRAM	30%	3251 (F= 876)	27%	40% in DMF
b. 30% of construction sub-committee members are women	PIOs	30%	201 (F=54)	27%	50% in DMF
c. 2 Farmer water user committees established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions	PIOs	9 FWUCs and 30% women in management positions	9 FWUCs 281 (F=84)	100% 30%	Same in DMF FWUC Committee Members + FWUC Advisory Committee Members

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
3. At least 5 local engineering firms will practice commercial design and construction of irrigation system that incorporated climate resilience options by 2019 (baseline: 0)	NIO/MOWRAM	At-least 5 local firms	6	120%	6 out of 5 is 120%
4. 100,000 ha of rice producing areas covered by WICI within the three participating provinces by 2017 (50% of the policy-holders is women, of which 10% is from female headed household) (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	100,000 ha 50% policy holders women	0 0	0% 0%	Same in DMF
5. 15 local input suppliers, 3 local financial institutions and 3 local marketing agencies participating into the pilot tests in three provinces (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	15 input suppliers 3 local financial institutions 3 local marketing agencies	0 0 0	0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF
6. Four seed drying and storage facilities constructed by 2017 with a combined storage capacity of 8,000 tons (30% unskilled laborers and 50% administrative staff are women)	NIO/MAFF	4 facilities will be revised to 3 8000 tons 30% unskilled women 50% administrative staff women	0 0 0 0	0% 0% 0% 0%	Same in DMF Will be revised to 3.
7. Capacity for drying paddy in target provinces extended by 2,000 tons per day by 2018	PMO	2000 tons	0	0%	Same in DMF.
8. Capacity for paddy storage in target provinces extended by 40,000 tons by 2018	PMO	40,000 tons	0	0%	Same in DMF. 6 facilities (2 in each province) are expected to be established.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
9. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields in target provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	30% of farmers disaggregated by gender	58% farmers 25,185 of 43,270 farmers in the area (F=7,682 female farmers - 31% female)	100%	<p>Out of total land levelled,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,447 farmers (F=4,487 - 53% female) followed LLL - Rice SDP + Voluntary); and 16,738 farmers (F=3,195 - 19% female) followed modern LL • % achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,447/43,270 *100) • % achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100) • % achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL + Modern LL: 58% (25,185/43,270 *100) • Out of total Laser LL, Project supported = 8273 farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 174 (60 female, 34%)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					**Based on Baseline HH Survey of September 2018. 56% of the farmers (61.5% FHH) have leveled their fields using traditional method and 2.5% used LLL.
10. At least nine private contractors in three project provinces engaged and trained to offer land leveling services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	PIOs	9 private contractors	6 (including 2 women headed companies - % female is 33%)	67%	Prey Veng = 5 contractors (2 contractors including 1 female). Kampong Thom = 4 contracts (1 contractor) Battambang = 6 contracts (3 contractors including 1 woman) Total = 15 contracts signed with 6 contractors including 2 female contractors.
11. Twenty private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs, replicated offering land leveling services at their own initiatives in three participating provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0).	PIOs	20 private contractors, including 5 led by female entrepreneurs	10 (including 3 women headed companies)	50% private contractors that is 10 out of 20 (Female 30%)	Out of 10 private contractors, 6 are Rice SDP contractors and 4 are non-Rice SDP contractors. MAFF trained 41 (1 female) private contractors in LLL and also there were 2 refresher trainings by MAFF.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					Actual female contractors to target is 60% (3 out of 5).
12. Strengthened capacity of provincial departments in Project provinces in improving efficiency of irrigation water use through land leveling - baseline: 0% paddy land area leveled, target: 15% paddy land area leveled by 2018	PIOs	15% paddy land area leveled	8,227 ha paddy land area leveled	59%	<p>Out of total land area levelled,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area leveled through LLL= 2003.02 ha and through Modern LL = 6,224 ha Out of total LLL, Project supported = 1730.08 ha and Voluntary = 272.94 ha with a total of 2003.02 ha. % of total land area in project target villages levelled through LLL= 14% (2003.02 ha/14,053 ha) % of total land area in project target villages levelled through Modern LL= 44% (6224 ha/14,053 ha).
13. A joint working group including female representatives established by the government to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate adaptation strategy; developed and issued a framework providing procedures for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making	NIO/MLMUPC	No quantitative target	808 (F=133, 16%)	100%	<p>A joint working group including female representatives established by the government (MLMUPC) to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate adaptation strategy; developed</p>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
14. 30% of rice mills in three project provinces equipped with knowledge to address change in paddy supply patterns induced by climate change by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	30% of rice mills in target provinces	8 out of 13 rice mills	62%	Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018 - FGDs with Rice Millers: 8 out of 13 (62%) said they can manage supply even if supply affected by climate change as at date. Several rice millers participated in the study tours on modern rice processing technology in Thailand and in the workshops conducted in Cambodia.
15. Post-harvest losses reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10% of crop yield by 2017.	NIO/MAFF	Loss reduced from 15% of crop yield in 2012 to 10%	Post-harvest losses still 15%	No change from the baseline	Source: Baseline Survey Report September 2018 To be assessed at later (mid-term and end-line) stages of impact assessment.
16. 10 Local firms participating in providing advisory services to rice millers by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10 local firms	0	0%	Same in DMF
17. Increased leverage factor of PPCR funding, reflected by an estimated \$5 million from private sector mills by 2018 to address change in paddy supply patterns induced by climate change (2012 baseline: 0)	PMO	US \$ 5 million	0	0%	To be assessed at later (mid-term and end-line) stages of impact assessment.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
18. 100,000 ha of paddy areas in three Project provinces covered by WICI by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0).	PMO	100,000 ha.	0	0%	Same in DMF and GAFSP
19. 50% of insured rice farmers (i.e., policy-holders) is women	PMO	50% insured are women	0	0%	Same in DMF
20. Of which 10% are from households headed by women (2012 baseline = 0)	PMO	10% are from households headed by women	0	0%	Same in DMF
21. Enhanced capacities and participation of the private sector in paddy crop risk mitigation, reflected by a. 15 local input suppliers, b. 3 local financial institutions c. 3 local marketing agencies participating in crop insurance services by 2017 (2012 baseline: 0).	PMO				Same in DMF
a. 15 local input suppliers		15	0	0%	
b. 3 local financial institutions		3	0	0%	
c. 3 local marketing agencies participating in crop insurance services		3	0	0%	

Appendix 6. The update status of the policy compliance (as of 29 February 2020)

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
1.	MAFF will have issued the Cambodian Seed Policy.	Copy of the approved Cambodian Seed Policy.	<p>Completed in December 2016.</p> <p>Between October 2015 to December 2016, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 6 technical review meetings at MAFF to finalize the Seed Policy for Cambodia. The Seed Policy for Cambodia was finally approved by the Minister of MAFF and issued on 30 December 2016. MAFF has published the documents and presently carrying out dissemination of the Seed Policy to relevant stakeholders and subnational authorities.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 30 December 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
2.	MAFF will have issued the National Seed Standards.	Copy of the approved National Seed Standards.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the National Seed Standards. The National Seed Standards was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>MAFF has translated the original approvals made in Khmer language to their English versions. MAFF will carry out dissemination of the National Seed Standards to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 06 July 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
3.	MAFF will have issued the Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed	Copy of the issued Prakas on Procedures for Providing	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between July 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
	Quality Certification.	Seed Quality Certification.	<p>meeting at MAFF to finalize the Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification. The <i>Prakas</i> on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification was issued by the Minister of MAFF on 06 July 2017.</p> <p>MAFF has translated the original <i>Prakas</i> in Khmer language to their English versions. MAFF will carry out dissemination of the <i>Prakas</i> on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>was achieved on 06 July 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
4.	MAFF will have issued the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants.	Copy of the approved General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants.	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) of New Varieties of Plants. The DUS was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>GDA has translated the original approvals in Khmer language to their English translation versions. GDA/MAFF will carry out dissemination of the General Introduction to the Examination of DUS of New Varieties of Plants to relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
5.	MAFF will have issued the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness,	Copy of the approved Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and	<p>Completed in July 2017.</p> <p>Between September 2015 to July 2017, MAFF had conducted 4 technical working group meetings, 2 public consultation workshops, and 1 technical review meeting at MAFF to finalize the Guidelines</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
	Uniformity and Stability of Rice.	Stability of Rice.	for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice. The DUS was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017. Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	Achieved
6.	The Government will have issued the Land Policy "White Paper", including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy.	Copy of the issued Land Policy "White Paper"	Completed in August 2015 A draft paper was first prepared by the Council for Land Policy under Ministry of Land Management and Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) on 28 August 2012. The draft was circulated to other ministries and stakeholders over the next 3 years. In addition to consultations, economic analysis of household data was undertaken by the Supreme National Economic Council to show that poverty risk is reduced by secure land tenure rights of households. The White paper was approved and issued on 28 August 2015. MAFF has carried out dissemination of the Land Policy "White Paper" to relevant stakeholders and subnational authorities. Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 28 August 2015. Achieved
7.	MAFF will have drafted the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land, focusing inter alia, on (a) women's access to information on land administration, management and distribution; (b) women's equal participation and representation in all commissions	Copy of the draft Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land with specific provisions containing (a), (b) and (c) on women involvement. (Note that MAFF has preferred and	Completed in November 2017 Between June 2015 to August 2016, MAFF had conducted 10 technical working group meetings, 1 consultation workshop, and 1 national consultative workshop to come up with a draft Law in December 2016. The draft was reviewed and updated to ensure compliance with other land regulations in Cambodia and gender issues. As part of the final national consultation on the proposed draft law, external consultation workshops were conducted in December 2016 and February 2017. The draft Law was then submitted to MAFF for approval on 9 June 2017.	Updated Draft Submitted to MAFF: 9 June 2017 Updated draft prepared by MAFF for submission to CoM: November 2017 Achieved

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
	and committees; and (c) equal benefits for women in land related initiatives.	used the term "Law on Agricultural Land" instead of "Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Law")	<p>MAFF produced the final draft (version 8) in November 2017 and was ready for submission to the Council of Ministers (CoM) for review and approval. However, due to the sensitivity of this policy reform and requests received from farmers and NGOs, MAFF has issued a circular dated 8 November 2017 to postpone the submission of the draft law to CoM pending further deliberations, discussions and consultations. MAFF/NIO has revised the draft final version by incorporating gender concerns.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	
8.	MAFF will have prepared and the Government will have adopted the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia.	Copy of the adopted national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia.	<p>Completed in April 2018</p> <p>Between June 2015 to September 2016, MAFF had conducted 8 technical working group meetings and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with an initial draft in 2012. The draft was further revised, and a new draft was prepared in 2015. The final draft was submitted to MAFF in December 2016 which was endorsed by MAFF on 09 February 2017.</p> <p>The draft has been finalized by revising the draft's format/layout and incorporating the rational before submitting to Council of Ministers for approval. MAFF submitted the revised draft to Council of Ministers on 7 September 2017.</p> <p>The CoM met two times in December 2017 to finalize the draft national action program. The Prime Minister chaired the last meeting to discuss and finalize the draft national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia on 22 December 2017. The meeting suggested some revisions and MAFF updated the draft national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia and resubmitted to CoM on 14 March 2018. The Prime Minister approved the national action program to combat land</p>	<p>Updated Draft Submitted to MAFF: 9 February 2017</p> <p>Updated Draft Submitted to CoM: 7 September 2017</p> <p>Meeting Chaired by Prime Minister to finalize the draft before approval: 22 December 2017</p> <p>Approved by Prime Minister and notification for adoption: 2 April 2018</p> <p>Achieved.</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p>degradation in Cambodia on 2 April 2018.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	
9.	MAFF will have issued guidelines for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making.	Copy of the approved guideline for establishing agricultural land-use zones.	<p>Completed in February 2019</p> <p>Between July 2015 to August 2016, GDA had conducted 9 technical working group meetings and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with a draft guideline for establishing agricultural land-use zones in October 2016. The guidelines are passed in the final technical meeting conducted at GDA on 5 July 2017. GDA has revised the draft final version by incorporating gender measures and targets for involving women. The guidelines was finally approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 22 February 2019.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 22 February 2019.</p> <p>Achieved</p>
10.	MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives to the National Assembly.	Copy of the submitted Law on Agricultural Cooperatives.	<p>Completed in June 2013</p> <p>The law was approved on 9 June 2013. Subsequently, a sub-decree to establish the Department of Agricultural Cooperative was issued in 2014.</p> <p>Between 2003 and 2008, not much happened on agricultural cooperative (there were only 15 agricultural cooperatives in 2008). After 2008, first with the food crisis and then with the Paddy Promotion and Rice Export Policy in 2010, cooperatives were promoted more actively by MAFF. To accelerate the process, MAFF started to prepare a Law on Cooperatives since 2011; the draft law required numerous consultations before issued as a law in 2013.</p> <p>MAFF has published the documents and actively promoting Agriculture Cooperatives through a dedicated</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 9 June 2013.</p> <p>Achieved</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			department (Department of Agricultural Cooperative). Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	
11.	MIME ⁷ will have issued the standards for two varieties of Cambodian milled rice, Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor,	Copies of the approved standards for various varieties of Cambodian milled rice.	<p>Completed in August 2016</p> <p>The Secretariat of the Technical Committee number 4 (TC4) has formulated the draft milled rice standards for two varieties (Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor) in consultation with specialized institutions within MAFF and private sector. The first draft of the two milled rice standards has been submitted to TC4 for review and discussion. TC4 with its members from various institutions has organized 4 meetings to discuss the first draft and then produce the second draft. The second draft then has been advertised for public comments for 60 days. After getting comments from public advertisement, the final draft was prepared and submitted to the National Standards Council (NSC) for review and approval. The NSC has organized one meeting to review the two standards and approved them.</p> <p>The Prakas on the Establishment of 2 Cambodian Standards, Standard for Phka Rumduol Rice and Standard for Phka Chan Sen Sar Rice was issued by the Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) on 19 August 2016.</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved in 19 August 2016 2016.</p> <p>Achieved</p>

⁷ Ministry of Industry Mines and Energy (MIME) was included in the original policy matrix. In 2013 MIME was split into two ministries: (i) Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH); and (ii) Ministry of Mines and Energy. Approval Authority is National Standards Council (NSC). The NSC, established in 2009, leads coordination in the development of national standards; advises Institute of Standards of Cambodia (ISC) on the criteria and procedures pertinent to the preparation, approval, acceptance and selection of the standards; and considers and approves proposals for Cambodian standards prepared and recommended by ISC to develop, adopt, review, revise, or cancel Cambodian standards. The NSC is chaired by the Minister of Industry and Handicraft, with representatives from relevant technical line ministries including the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Commerce. Overall, the NSC is the national secretariat, which oversees, regulates, verifies, and adopts or certifies standards proposed by each technical ministry.

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	
12.	MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures to the National Assembly.	<p>Copy of the submitted Law on Plant Protection and Phytosanitary Measures.</p> <p>(Note that MAFF has preferred and used the term "Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine")</p>	<p>Between June 2015 to October 2016, GDA had conducted 12 technical working group meetings, 3 regional consultation workshops and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with a draft of the Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine (Phytosanitary measures) and submitted the draft to MAFF on 27 October 2016.</p> <p>MAFF conducted 9 review meetings and finalized the draft Law and submitted the draft to Council of Ministers on 12 September 2017.</p> <p>The CoM has conducted 15 technical committee meetings and came up with a final draft of the Law. The CoM is now conducting the inter-ministerial meetings to review the final draft Law for attaining consensus among the members before submitting it to the National Assembly. Six inter-ministerial meetings were conducted by the CoM. During the inter-ministerial discussions, some issues surfaced regarding the deployment of quarantine officials at the border checkpoint, as envisaged in the draft law. This required further detailed deliberations and discussions between MAFF and the Ministry of Commerce (MoC). On 11 January 2019, the Prime Minister announced that in future government institutions are no longer needed at the border checkpoints aside from immigration police and customs for export and import of goods.</p> <p>After this new development, the GDA conducted 3 technical working group meetings to review, deliberate, discuss, edit and update the draft law and submitted it to MAFF on 14 November 2019. Upon receiving the draft law, MAFF conducting a review meeting, finalized the</p>	<p>Draft Submitted to Council of Ministers: 12 September 2017</p> <p>Updated draft Submitted to Council of Ministers: 20 December 2019</p> <p>Substantially Achieved.</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p>draft law and submitted it to CoM on 20 December 2019 for further review at CoM inter-ministerial meetings to obtain consensus among the members. The CoM conducted an inter-ministerial meeting to discuss the draft Law on 27 January 2020 and the draft Law was updated based on the comments received from the meeting. The updated draft Law is now reviewed at MEF and it will then be submitted to Ministry of Justice for a final review. Once Ministry of Justice clears the draft Law, it will be submitted to WTO for a review. Upon review by WTO, the draft Law will be approved by CoM and it will be submitted to the National Assembly.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	

Appendix 7: Compliance with Loan and Grant Covenants (as of 13 March 2020)

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
Financial			
1	<p>(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 fund 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.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Recipient shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Recipient's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a) (iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer of the Recipient, unless the Recipient shall otherwise agree.</p>	Grant 0349, Section 4, para 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were prepared and external audits for 2019 started on 10 March 2020.</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>
2	<p>(a) The Borrower 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 Loan proceeds and compliance with the financial covenants of this Loan Agreement as well as on the use of the</p>	Loan 3007, Article 4, para 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
	<p>procedures for the imprest fund 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.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Borrower shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Borrower's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer of the Borrower, unless the Borrower shall otherwise agree.</p>		<p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were prepared and external audits for 2019 started on 10 March 2020.</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>
3	<p>(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 fund 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.</p> <p>(b) ADB shall disclose the annual audited financial statements for the Project and the opinion of the auditors on the financial statements within 30 days of the date of their receipt by posting them on ADB's website.</p> <p>(c) The Recipient shall enable ADB, upon ADB's request, to discuss the financial statements for the Project and the Recipient's financial affairs where they relate to the Project with the auditors appointed pursuant to subsection (a)(iii) hereinabove, and shall authorize and require any representative of such auditors to participate in any such discussions requested by ADB. This is provided that such discussions shall be conducted only in the presence of an authorized officer</p>	<p>Grant 0350, Section 4, <i>para 2</i></p>	<p>Being complied</p> <p>The PMO, NIOs and PIOs have all established separate Project Accounts for receipt of project loan and grant funds.</p> <p>Annual financial statements for end of financial year 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 were prepared and external audits for 2019 started on 10 March 2020.</p> <p>PMO has provided training to the NIOs and PIOs accounting staff on the SOPs. PMO is also providing refresher training on Financial Management to relevant project staff.</p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
Safeguards			
	of the Recipient, unless the Recipient shall otherwise agree.		
4	The Borrower shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation and operation of the Project, each Subproject and all Project facilities comply with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to environment, health and safety; (b) the Environmental Safeguards; and (c) all measures and requirements set forth in the IEE, the EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 2	Being complied
5	The Borrower shall ensure that climate change considerations are incorporated in the design and implementation of the Subprojects.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 3	Being complied
6	The Borrower shall ensure that no subproject which meets ADB's category A environmental criteria set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement is included in the List of Candidate Subprojects, and that no subproject with category A environmental criteria is financed under the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 4	Being complied
7	The Borrower shall ensure that all land and all rights-of-way required for the Project, each Subproject and all Project facilities are made available to the Works contractor in accordance with the schedule agreed under the related Works contract and all land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; (b) the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards; (c) the RP; and (d) all measures and requirements set forth in the respective RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 5	Being complied (All the 9 irrigation subprojects are made compliant by 31 January 2020. EA, MOWRAM NIO and GDR have completed all the corrective actions to bring the Project back to full compliance)
8	Without limiting the application of the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards or the RP, the Borrower shall ensure that no physical or economic displacement takes place in connection with the Project until: (a) compensation and other entitlements have been provided to affected people in accordance with the RP; (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood restoration program has been established in accordance with the RP; and	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 6	Being complied (All the 9 irrigation subprojects are made compliant by 31 January 2020. EA, MOWRAM NIO and GDR have completed all the corrective actions to bring the Project back to full compliance)

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
	(c) all land and all rights-of-way required for a Subproject is free of all encumbrances.		
9	The Borrower shall ensure that no subproject which meets ADB's category A resettlement criteria set out in the Safeguard Policy Statement is included in the List of Candidate Subprojects, and that no subproject with category A Resettlement Criteria is financed under the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 6	Being complied
10	The Borrower shall ensure that the Project does not have any indigenous peoples impact, all within the meaning of the Safeguard Policy Statement. In the event that the Project does have any such impact, the Borrower shall take all steps required to ensure that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 8	Being complied
Social			
11	The Borrower shall ensure that the GAP is fully implemented and that all Project related activities are designed and implemented in accordance with ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (1998). In particular, the Borrower shall ensure: (a) 50% female membership in community construction sub-committees; (b) 40% female employment as unskilled laborers in Works; (c) 30% female in management positions in farmer cooperatives and farmer water user's committees; (d) 50% female farmers in pilot on farm trials and demonstrations and pilot crop insurance schemes; and (e) 50% female trainees in all Project training.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 13	Being complied GAP is implemented and reported as a part of the QPRs
12	The Borrower shall ensure that Project Provinces promote active community awareness and stakeholder participation in the design, implementation and performance monitoring of the Subprojects, though (a) disseminating information regarding the nature of the Subprojects in open public forums, and (b) establishing a mechanism for public consultation.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 17	Being complied
Sector			
13	The Borrower shall: (a) ensure that all policy actions adopted under the Program as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently; and (b) adopt all policy actions under the Program, as set forth in the Policy Letter and the policy matrix, in accordance with the planned schedule and shall ensure that such policy actions continue to be in effect for the duration of the Program and subsequently.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 2	Being complied Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2021.
14	The Borrower shall keep ADB informed of policy discussions with other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies that may have implications for the implementation of the	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 3	Being complied

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
	Program and shall provide ADB with an opportunity to comment on any resulting policy proposals. The Borrower shall take into account ADB's views before finalizing and implementing any such proposal.		Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2021.
15	The Borrower shall ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used to finance the structural adjustment costs relating to the implementation of the reforms under the Program and other activities consistent with the objectives of the Program. The Borrower shall further ensure that the Counterpart Funds are used in accordance with its Standard Operating Procedures.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 4	Being complied Work on completion of the policy documents for compliance is on-going. Program closing date is extended until 30 June 2021.
16	The Borrower shall ensure that each contract for Eligible Items is awarded on the basis of the purchaser's normal commercial procurement practices in the case of procurement by the private sector, or the Borrower's prescribed procurement procedures in the case of procurement by the public sector, having due regard for principles of economy and efficiency.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 5	Being complied
17	The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MLMUPC and MIME to, (a) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended to date) and acknowledge that ADB reserves the right to investigate directly, or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practice relating to the Program; and (b) cooperate with any such investigation and extend all necessary assistance, including access to all relevant books and records, for satisfactory completion of such investigation.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, para 6	Being complied
Others			
18	The Borrower and MEF 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 Borrower and ADB. In the event of any discrepancy between the PAM and this Loan Agreement, the provisions of this Loan Agreement shall prevail.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 1	Being complied
19	a) The Borrower shall maintain, or cause to be maintained, records and documents adequate to identify the Eligible Items financed out of the proceeds of the Loan and to record the progress of the Program. b) The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect any relevant records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this Section	Loan 3006, Article 4, para 2	Being complied PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
			that all relevant information are recorded.
20	<p>(a) As part of the reports and information referred to in Section 6.05 of the Loan Regulations, the Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB all such reports and information as ADB shall reasonably request concerning (i) the Counterpart Funds and the use thereof, and (ii) the implementation of the Program, including the accomplishment of the targets and carrying out of the actions set out in the Policy Letter,</p> <p>(b) Without limiting the generality of the foregoing or Section 6.05 of the Loan Regulations, the Borrower shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to ADB quarterly reports on the carrying out of the Program and on the accomplishment of the targets and carrying out of the actions set out in the Policy Letter.</p>	Loan 3006, Article 4, <i>para</i> 3	<p>Being complied</p> <p>PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information are recorded.</p>
21	The Borrower shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Loan 3007, Article 4, <i>para</i> 3	Being complied
22	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0349, Article 4, <i>para</i> 3	Being complied
23	The Recipient shall enable ADB's representatives to inspect the Project, the Goods and Works, and any relevant records and documents.	Grant 0350, Article 4, <i>para</i> 3	Being complied
24	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	Grant 0349, Article 4, <i>para</i> 4	Being complied

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (13 March 2020)
	such payment or import is 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 paragraph. The Borrower shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement each EMP and RP.		PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information are recorded.
25		Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 9	Being complied
26	The Borrower shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to: (a) comply with the measures relevant to the contractor set forth in each IEE, EMP and RP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report; (b) make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures; (c) provide the Borrower with a written notice of any unanticipated environmental or resettlement risks or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in each IEE, EMP and RP; (d) adequately record the condition of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to starting to transport materials and construction; and (e) fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure, and agricultural land to at least their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 10	Being complied
27	The Borrower shall do the following: (a) submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission; (b) if any unanticipated environmental and/or social risks and impacts arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that were not considered in each IEE, EMP and RP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and (c) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in an EMP or RP promptly after becoming aware of the breach.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5,	

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		<i>para 11</i>	Being complied
28	The Borrower shall ensure that no proceeds of the Loan are used to finance any activity included in the list of prohibited investment activities provided in Appendix 5 of the Safeguard Policy Statement.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 12</i>	Being complied
29	The Borrower shall ensure that candidate subprojects in each Project Province are considered and feasibility studies and detailed design of such candidate subprojects are carried out in the order of priority indicated in the List of Candidate Subprojects.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 14</i>	Being complied
30	<p>After completion of the requisite feasibility studies, the Borrower shall cause the PMO to ascertain whether the candidate subprojects meet the following criteria to be eligible for financing under the Project:</p> <p>(a) a subproject should be technically feasible and economically viable. If the estimated economic rate of return is below 12%, other significant benefits shall be quantified to demonstrate economic viability of such subproject;</p> <p>(b) procurement package(s), method(s) of procurement and cost estimates shall have been prepared;</p> <p>(c) a detailed financing plan for operation and maintenance of the subproject shall have been prepared: (i) identifying the entity which shall be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the subproject; and (ii) confirming the Project Province's commitment through budgetary allocation to provide requisite funds needed for the operation and maintenance of the subproject;</p> <p>(d) public hearings on a subproject proposal shall have been held in concerned communes and villages, and beneficiary representatives shall have been included in the subproject implementation subcommittee to ensure continued public consultation and supervision;</p> <p>(e) the subproject must be shown to have no significant negative environmental or social impacts, and mitigation measures shall have been identified for minor impacts;</p> <p>(f) the subproject must be shown to have no significant resettlement impacts, and if such subproject is categorized as Category B, a RP has been prepared in accordance with the RF, the Borrower's laws and regulations and the Safeguard Policy Statement; and</p> <p>(g) the subproject must be shown to have no outstanding social safeguards issues resulting from existing facilities. In case there are any such outstanding issues, the Borrower shall ensure that the PIO concerned shall have prepared a corrective action plan in accordance with the Safeguard Policy Statement to address the same.</p>	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 15</i>	Being complied

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31	In case that a candidate subproject does not meet the criteria provided in paragraph 15 above, it shall be replaced by the next priority candidate subproject for the respective Project Province under the List of Candidate Subprojects. If a candidate subproject not listed in the List of Candidate Subprojects is to be considered, such subproject shall be examined and screened by MEF with the support from an independent consultant acceptable to ADB and the Borrower and submitted to ADB for approval.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 16	Being complied
32	Within 12 months of the Effective Date, the Borrower shall cause MEF to engage a suitably qualified and experienced social science institute, university, consulting firm or a non-governmental organization, acceptable to ADB, to monitor Project benefits and submit annual benefit monitoring reports to the Borrower and ADB.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 18	Being complied
33	The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the Project Provinces to (a) comply with ADB's Anticorruption Policy (1998, as amended to date) and acknowledge that ADB reserves the right to investigate directly, or through its agents, any alleged corrupt, fraudulent, collusive or coercive practice relating to the Project; and (b) cooperate with any such investigation and extend all necessary assistance, including access to all relevant books and records, as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of any such investigation.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 19	Being complied
34	The Borrower shall and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the Project Provinces to ensure that the anticorruption provisions acceptable to ADB are included in all bidding documents and contracts, including provisions specifying the right of ADB to audit and examine the records and accounts of MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC, Project Provinces and all contractors, suppliers, consultants, and other service providers as they relate to the Project.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 20	Being complied