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## Independent Peer Review of Strategy for Agriculture and Water 2010-2013

The purpose of this document is to present the independent review of Cambodia's Strategy for Agriculture and Water (SAW) Investment Program in demonstration of compliance to the CAADP Post Compact Country Investment Plan Review (Annex 1 of the CAADP Post Compact Review: Guidelines).

Cambodia's SAW Investment Program is integral and systemic within the national agriculture development planning and implementation and builds systems and capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver on national and regional growth and development objectives and targets. The SAW Investment Program aligns with the objectives and targets of the Royal Government of Cambodia's (RGC) key strategies of the National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP), the Rectangular Strategy (RS), the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP), the Strategic Development Plan on Water Resources and Meteorology (SPWRM), and the Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia (SFFSN). In addition, the SAW Investment Program shows consistency with growth and poverty reduction options, adoption of best practices, and aligns with the CAADP vision, principles and core strategies.

The development of the SAW Investment Program followed CAADPs main Post Compact Stages, as demonstrated in the following page. Beginning in 2004, the RGC in collaboration with Development Partners began the formulation of five detailed investment plans for the agriculture and water sectors. The formulation of these five investment plans were overseen by the Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water, co-chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) and co-facilitated by Development Partners with member representation of the TWG consisting of key stakeholders within the Ministries and Development Partners. The five detailed investment plans for the agriculture and water sectors were harmonized into the current SAW Investment Program and is an official RGC strategy (April 2010).

This document clearly demonstrates the investment program formulation process, the extensive stakeholder involvement and importantly the compliance of the process and the comprehensive of the SAW Investment Plan to the CAADP Post Compact Country Investment Plan Review as reviewed independently by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

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## Post Compact Country Investment Plan Review Criteria

CAADP overarching criteria	Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation	Information source	Cambodia source equivalent
<p><b>Alignment with CAADP vision, principles and strategy</b></p>	<p>Extensive TWGAW and SAW Program Design Team (SAW Programs 1-5) meetings and workshops lead to the development of the 5 SAW Programs, each designed to align with the vision, principles and strategies of the RGC's National Strategic Development Program (NSDP), the Rectangular Strategy (RS), the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP), and the Strategic Development Plan on Water Resources and Meteorology (SPWRM).</p> <p>These 5 programs were harmonized into a cohesive Investment Program (SAW Investment Program) that retains alignment with the vision, principles and strategies of the NSDP, RS, ASSDP, SPWRM and the 5 SAW Programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roundtable background documents</li> <li>• Strategic options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Programs 1-5</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</li> <li>• Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP)</li> <li>• Rectangular Strategy (RS)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Alignment with compact commitments</b></p>	<p>Extensive TWGAW and SAW Program Design Team (SAW Programs 1-5) meetings and workshops lead to the development of the 5 SAW Programs, each with explicit goals and objectives that reflect the RGC's National Strategic Development Program (NSDP), the Rectangular Strategy (RS), the Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP) and the Strategic Development Plan on Water Resources and Meteorology (SPWRM). These 5 programs were harmonized into a cohesive Investment Program that aligns with the goals and objectives of each of the programs as represented as key implementing and policy and capacity building pillars.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compact</li> <li>• Strategic options</li> <li>• PRS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Programs 1-5</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</li> <li>• Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan (ASSDP)</li> <li>• Rectangular Strategy (RS)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Dimensions of incremental financing</b></p>	<p>Based on the IFAPER analysis of MAFF and MOWRAM budgets, total funding for 2009 on government and development partner programs was US\$ 104.6 million. Taking this forward for 4 years is equivalent to US\$ 418.8 million. Hence the SAW budget estimate for the same 4 years is US\$ 500 million. This US\$ 500 million represents an increase of less than 20 percent over existing budgets.</p> <p>This represents a reasonable increase in Government and development partner commitments to the agriculture sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National budget documents</li> <li>• Budget outcome reports</li> <li>• Estimate of Maputo commitment scale</li> <li>• IFPRI analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFA PER</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• CDC Database of ODA funding</li> <li>• Aid Effectiveness Report</li> </ul>

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<b>Prioritization within the investment plan</b>	The logframe in the SAW Investment Program clearly indicates the RGC's implementation priorities and these priorities are sequenced in the Implementation Plan. In extensive stakeholder workshops the Government and Development Partners along with beneficiary stakeholders determined the components and priorities based on readiness, capacity and impact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PERT chart</li> <li>• Implementation plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW logframe</li> <li>• SAW Implementation Plan</li> </ul>
<b>Identification of policy issues and steps required to resolve them</b>	The approach adopted by SAW is to promote a process that ensures first that a few basic pre-conditions are verified (e.g. governance), and specific capacities are built, mainly in MAFF and MOWRAM (not only at the central level but also at provincial and district levels), so that an enabling environment for the development of relevant policies in agriculture and water is in place. As an example of an implementation of a SAW Pillar the ADB's Water Resource Management Sector Development Program (WRMSDP) assessed the Policy environment and consequently the Program Loan covers policy and institutional capacity building with the Project Loan covering the Investment project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy issue background papers and analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy on Paddy Rice Production and Export of Milled Rice</li> <li>• ADB's WRMSDP RRP</li> </ul>
<b>Programme balance</b>	During the formulation of the five Programs of SAW, sector issues and constraints in the sub-sectors were identified. Programs developed considered these constraints carefully. The harmonization of the five Programs into the SAW Investment Program assessed the overlaps and gaps between the five programs and re-assessed the comprehensiveness of the Program, adding measures against climate change. See the five SAW Programs and the SAW Investment Program. The SAW Investment Program details proposed budget allocation within the agriculture and water sectors and relevant sub-sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of sector scope</li> <li>• Existing budget allocations</li> <li>• Proposed budget allocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• IFA PER</li> <li>• TWGAW meetings / workshop list</li> </ul>
<b>Reform agenda</b>	The RGC sees the public financial management and improvement program as a central plank underlying the general administrative reform program. The ADB has worked closely with the RGC and helped coordinate the 13 Development Partners in the TWG on PFM in the design and implementation of the RGC's PFM Reform Program (PFMRP). ADB has also supported the program through the PRGO as well as the PFM Accountability Project. The PFMRP is the first operation to support a sector-wide approach in Cambodia and has been	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports on PFM, CSR etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</li> <li>• IFA PER</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Viability of implementation</b></p>	<p>recognized as a model of aid effectiveness globally. ADB has also initiated a dialogue on oil revenue management and engaged civil society in the dialogue on PFM.</p> <p>PFMRP has six components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Revenue Management</u>: This component will help modernize the Tax Department by strengthening core tax administration functions and improving accountability arrangements, non-tax revenue policy and administration, and oil revenue management, as a means of developing policy and strengthening institutional arrangements for transparent oil and gas revenue management;</li> <li><u>Budget Formulation</u>: This component strengthens capacity to formulate and integrate the budget;</li> <li><u>Budget Execution</u>: This component helps establish a Financial Management Information System and also strengthens procurement as well as Treasury systems and procedures;</li> <li><u>Capacity Development</u>: This component supports the internal audit function, the organizational management of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), and training;</li> <li><u>Merit Based Pay Initiative</u>: This component institutionalizes an accelerated pay enhancement program in MEF</li> <li><u>Building the Oversight Capacity of Cambodia's National Audit Authority</u>: This component enables the National Audit Authority to conduct effective audits and to deliver relevant and timely audit reports that are published and made available to the public.</li> </ol> <p>The PFM and PER contain information relating to key CAADP criteria – the status of PFM in the agriculture sector, civil service reform, finance, decentralization, scope of public sector activity in the agriculture sector, and contracting out service delivery (also in SAW).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline of main sector institutions involved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAW Investment Program</li> <li>Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for</li> </ul>

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<p><b>arrangements</b></p>	<p>delivery of public investment programs. SAW has organization charts for implementation arrangements and MTEF flow. The PFM has a risk matrix that identifies risks, proposes mitigations and actions to address them. Each implementing Program under, including this proposed GAFSP Food Security project, outlines reporting and accountability in adherence to SAW and in consultation with MAFF and MOWRAM the SAW outlines the institutional capacity of MAFF and MOWRAM projects and programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation charts for each programme</li> <li>• Reporting and accountability matrix</li> </ul>	<p>Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</p>
<p><b>Stakeholder consultation</b></p>	<p><u>Investment planning process and scope and form of stakeholder consultations:</u> Since 2004 the TWGAW have been meeting regularly to develop investment plans that make up SAW. Part of the process was to workshop findings and investment recommendations to a wider stakeholder group consisting of provincial staff, CSOs, NGOs, the private sector and DPs. The TWG on Agriculture and Agro-Industry has private sector involvement. All the TWGs meet on a quarterly or more frequent basis and these meetings ensure continual stakeholder consultation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment plan process documents</li> <li>• CSO consultation proceedings</li> <li>• Chamber of Commerce reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• TWGAW meeting / workshop list</li> <li>• SAW 1-5 workshop list</li> </ul>
<p><b>Institutional assessment</b></p>	<p><u>SWOT analysis of MAFF, MOWRAM and related sectors:</u> Program 1 of SAW (before harmonization of the 5 programs into the SAW Investment Program) undertook institutional assessments and the Program designed specifically to address the recommended strengthening mechanisms. These recommendations now make up the SAW Investment Program. The SAW contains a SWOT analysis.</p> <p><u>Capacity building plan:</u> The SAW Investment Program logframe clearly outlines capacity building initiatives required for MAFF, MOWRAM, line departments and educational institutions in the agriculture and water sectors.</p> <p><u>PFM assessment:</u> The PFM has undertaken institutional and governance assessments of MAFF and MOWRAM.</p> <p>Training Needs Assessments (TNA) and HRD plans have been developed for both MAFF and MOWRAM under successive ADB projects eg. ASDP and WRMSDP.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional assessment report</li> <li>• Capacity building plan</li> <li>• PFM report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Program 1</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</li> <li>• Training Needs Assessment</li> <li>• Human Resources Development plans for MAFF and MOWRAM</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Inter-ministerial collaboration and coordination</b></p>	<p><u>Inter-ministerial collaboration mechanisms</u>: The SAW Investment Program outlines a number of inter-ministerial collaboration mechanisms to strengthen coordination and cohesiveness of development efforts. The SAW Investment Program itself is a result of a collaborative effort between MAFF and MOWRAM in addition to other key government agencies such as MRD, MEF, CARD, MLMUP, MoWA, MoP and MoC in recognition of these efforts. The TWGAW includes all the key ministerial and Development Partner stakeholders. The Council for Agriculture and Rural Development (CARD) is the overall coordinating body for inter-ministerial cooperation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional assessment report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• TWGAW meeting / workshop list</li> </ul>
<p><b>Status of donor harmonization</b></p>	<p><u>Donor commitments to Investment Plan</u>: The RGC has used three major instruments to localize and reinforce its aid effectiveness commitments in Cambodia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness</u> was signed by the RGC and 14 development partners in October 2006 and takes into account the five principles of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in the context of Cambodia.</li> <li>2. <u>The H-A-R Action Plan</u>, previously the Harmonization and Alignment Action Plan, applies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness in the Cambodian context. This action plan lays out priority activities to achieve aid effectiveness.</li> <li>3. <u>The TWGAW Statement of Principles</u>, was signed by MAFF, MOWRAM and 10 development partners in October 2007 and applies the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness for the Agriculture and Water Sectors. This action plan lays out priority activities to achieve aid effectiveness.</li> </ol> <p>RGC and Cambodia's DPs implement their respective partnership commitments under these Declarations and meet regularly under the Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC), the Cambodia Development Coordination Forum (CDCF), and the Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water (TWGAW). The TWGAW produced the final SAW investment program. Under the TWGAW the DP stakeholders such as ADB, WB, IFAD, JICA, AusAID, CIDA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with government and DWG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declaration on Enhancing Aid Effectiveness</li> <li>• H-A-R Action Plan</li> <li>• TWGAW Statement of Principles</li> <li>• Government-Donor Coordination Committee (GDCC) meeting list</li> <li>• TWGAW meeting / workshop list</li> </ul>

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	<p>have all declared their current and pipeline projects to be compliant with SAW Pillars.</p> <p>In June 2010 the Cambodia Development Consultation Forum comprising of the RGC and DPs agreed that the SAW “provides a clear policy framework for ensuring coherent leadership and a robust response but the coordination challenge is at the heart of securing results. The development of a Roadmap will therefore ensure coordination between the MEF, MAFF and MOWRAM in order to identify resource requirements.”</p> <p>The RGC and DPs also agreed at the CDCF that “increased use of programme-based approaches (PBAs) provides a response to managing multiple development partners ...” The Cambodia Development Council is preparing a Concept Note to support a common understanding of how PBAs can be applied in the Cambodian context and how they will be used to strengthen results-based partnerships. The note will also provide a framework for addressing capacity development priorities, including the role of technical cooperation in strengthening national systems”. The Concept Note was discussed at the TWG Network Workshop convened by the CDC on 9 September.</p>		
<b>Agriculture within the economy</b>	<p><u>Role for social sectors and productive sectors in addressing poverty reduction:</u></p> <p>The PER assesses the fiscal space for the agriculture sector within the MTEF, concluding that the allocation of public and donor resources currently favours agricultural services, particularly extension.</p> <p>The PER also makes a recommendation for the ministry Budget Strategic Plans (BSP) within the MTEF as the key policy and budget planning tool intra-sectoral resource allocation and management, for all resources to the sectors, and to become the central planning tool for the implementation of the SAW and should be applied comprehensively to cover both domestically financed budget allocations and donor allocations. The SAW logframe covers components to realize the MTEF enhancements and budget planning and allocation is under reform under the ten-year PFMRP timetable.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Finance and/or Planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFA PER</li> </ul>
<b>Links to regional</b>	Measures to promote regional trade, knowledge sharing, etc. The ASEAN Core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regional sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASEAN Integrated Food</li> </ul>



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<p><b>agriculture sector development plans</b></p>	<p>Agriculture Support Program (CASP) consists of a series of priority projects grouped into broad subject areas (components) in the context of sub-regional cooperation in agriculture. The components (see below) seek to accelerate and expand sub-regional cooperation and result in enhanced growth performance of the agriculture sector and poverty reduction through increased investments and cross-border agricultural trade. Cambodia is an ASEAN member. CASP components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating Cross-Border Agricultural Trade and Investment</li> <li>• Promoting Public-Private Partnerships in Sharing Agricultural Information</li> <li>• Enhancing Capacity in Agricultural Science and Technology</li> <li>• Establishing Emergency Response Mechanisms for Agricultural and Natural Resource Crises</li> <li>• Strengthening Institutional Linkages and Mechanisms for Cooperation</li> </ul> <p>In response to the socio-economic impact of the international food price increases, an Action Plan was devised to strengthen current ASEAN initiatives/measures to address this problem. The SAW investment program takes measures against this problem in alignment with the sub-regional strategy and action plan.</p>	<p>development plans prepared by RECs</p>	<p>Security (AIFS) Framework &amp; Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS) 2009-2013</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEAN CASP for agriculture</li> </ul>
<p><b>Incorporation of private sector</b></p>	<p>In consultation with the private sector the RGC has formulated the Policy on the Promotion of Paddy Rice Production and Export of Milled Rice and has a final draft of the Contract Farming sub-decree.</p> <p>The TWG on Agriculture and Agro-Industry is the main forum for government and private sector dialogue and the views of the private sector have been incorporated in the agriculture and agri-business pillar of the SAW.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Records of consultations with the private sector</li> <li>• Chamber of Commerce</li> <li>• Estimates of private sector investment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy on Paddy Rice Production and Export of Milled Rice</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> </ul>
<p><b>Effectiveness of existing programmes</b></p>	<p><u>Links between investment plan (SAW) and existing programmes:</u> The List of Donor Projects captures all current programmes and projects in the agriculture sector. The first Program that aligns with SAW is ADB's Water Resource</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Programme evaluations</li> <li>• ICRs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The List of Donor Projects</li> <li>• SAW logframe</li> <li>• SAW M&amp;E framework</li> </ul>

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	<p>Management Sector Development Program (WRMSDP). WRMSDP is due to begin in January 2011.</p> <p>The WB/IFAD CBAPP Program is also aligned with the SAW and is due to begin in January 2011.</p> <p>The AusAID CAVAC Program that began in 2009 is also aligned with all of the pillars of the SAW with the exception of the Food Security pillar.</p> <p>JICA's three programs in the West Tonle Sap (TSC3, APPP and IDRIP) aligns with all the pillars of the SAW, particularly with the Water Resources Management and Agricultural Productivity.</p> <p>Adjustments to program designs are made in consultation with the Government. Adjustments reflect need to alter components or activities in consideration of synergies with other programs in the event where a program fails to effectively deliver a SAW component to its goal, or where a broadening of scope is required to achieve a SAW goal in future programs. Through continued TWGAW meetings, DP meetings and program and project evaluations, issues and successes inform program design adjustments and future program designs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ADB's WRMSDP RRP</li> </ul>
<p><b>DWG coordination measures</b></p>	<p><u>TWGAW representatives:</u> The equivalent of DWG in the Cambodian context is the Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water (TWGAW). The donor coordination committee has 19 technical working groups. The TWGs of relevance are the TWG on Agriculture and Water, TWG on Nutrition, TWG on Food Security and Nutrition, TWG on Agriculture and Agro-Industry Private Sector.</p> <p>The TWGAW membership consists of DPs supporting the agriculture and water sectors, Secretary of State from MAFF, Secretary of State from MOWRAM, government officials from MAFF and MOWRAM. The TWGAW was formed in 2004 to develop investment programs to achieve growth and poverty reduction in the agriculture and water sectors. The TWGAW has been meeting on a regular basis since it was formed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultations with government and DWG</li> <li>Consultations with CSOs and private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TWGAW meeting / workshop list</li> </ul>

CAADP overarching criteria	Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation	Information source	Cambodia source equivalent
Consistency with long term growth and poverty reduction goals	The SAW Investment Program has been developed from the RGC's NSDP and Rectangular Strategy (RS) that sets out long-term growth, productivity reduction of RGC and the agriculture sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic options report</li> <li>PRS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP)</li> <li>Rectangular Strategy (RS)</li> </ul>
Technical viability of major programmes	<p><u>Programmes against the Pillar Implementation Guide (the Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition Cambodia 2008-2010 and the National Nutrition Strategy 2009-2015 – in the Cambodian context):</u> The SAW Investment Program (2010) is a synthesis of the five agriculture and water programs developed from the years 2007 to 2010. The TWGAW, consisting of MAFF and MOWRAM staff and DPs, reviewed the five programs against Cambodia's Food Security and Nutrition Strategies and CAADP's Pillar Implementation Guide, including technical viability and cohesiveness across the five programs. This review led to the harmonization of the five programs into the SAW Investment Program (2010).</p> <p>This GAFSP Food Security Project aligns directly with Pillar D. Food Security in SAW, in addition to key aspects of Capacity Building Pillars and cross-cutting themes of SAW in support of achieving food security and sustained agricultural growth objectives. This GAFSP Food Security Project also aligns with the Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pillar framework documents</li> <li>Sub-sector technical departments</li> <li>NAROs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAW Programs 1-5</li> <li>SAW Investment Program</li> <li>Program Design Team / TWGAW meeting list</li> <li>Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Cambodia 2008-2010</li> </ul>
Links with existing sector programmes / projects	<p><u>Project investment components against sector programmes and projects:</u> The SAW was harmonized into an investment program for the agriculture and water sectors from five previously developed Government programs. It was recognized that there were implementation overlaps between the five programs. To ensure cohesion in the development of the two sectors and to ensure positive impact on growth and poverty reduction, the five programs became harmonized into the SAW investment program. Refer to the Donor Funding and Coordination Analysis and the List of Donor Projects in the Concept Note annexes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programme and project portfolio review</li> <li>Independent project evaluations, ICRs etc</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAW Investment Program</li> <li>SAW Programs 1-5</li> <li>List of Donor Projects</li> </ul>
Monitoring and	Feasibility of Indicators: The Monitoring and Evaluation approach to programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAW M&amp;E framework</li> </ul>

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<p><b>evaluation framework</b></p>	<p>within the agriculture and water sectors is set out in the SAW. Monitoring arrangements are specified and monitoring is closely linked with the implementation planning process and the unit responsible for it. Monitoring structures, procedures and methodology follow MTEF guidelines. Evaluation is carried out externally at the mid-term and terminal stages of the Program implementation. Mid-term evaluations provide in-depth assessment of the performance of Program implementation, including analysis of strengths and weaknesses, key issues for improvement and recommendation for management action. The conclusions and recommendations as well as management response to them will be submitted to MAFF and MOWRAM for their decision/approval.</p>	<p>results framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW logframe</li> </ul>
<p><b>Cross-cutting issues</b></p>	<p><u>Gender</u>: MAFF's gender unit has been incrementally mainstreaming gender into the agriculture sector for the past six years. Gender mainstreaming activities in programs and projects are managed by MAFF's gender unit and adhere to MAFF's Gender Policy. Under ADB's WRMSDP, which is implementing the Water Resources Management pillar of the SAW, is funding the establishment and operation of MOWRAM's gender unit. The Ministry of Women's Affairs (MoWA) has the mandate for overall coordination of Gender Mainstreaming across ministries.</p> <p><u>Environment</u>: Cambodia ratified the UNFCCC in 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2002. The primary policy framework is Cambodia's National Action Plan for Adaptation (NAPA), which was approved in 2007, but to date climate change has not been well integrated into other sectoral or development policies. The principal policy focus has been on post-disaster emergency relief. The Ministry of Environment is the climate change focal point, and in 2003, established the Cambodian Climate Change Office, which is the technical unit for climate change activities. The National Climate Change Committee was established in 2006 as a high level policy making body. The SAW needs takes into account the impact of climate change on food security and vulnerability of households, as well as how to mitigate the effects of increased climate variability (floods and droughts). The SAW takes into account these impacts of climate change through interventions in Food Security and Water Resource Management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender development plan</li> <li>• Sector environmental impact assessment framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAFF Gender Policy</li> <li>• SAW (Section: Climate Change)</li> <li>• Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Roads PER (Section: Climate Change)</li> <li>• UN-REDD+ Cambodia Roadmap</li> </ul>

CAADP overarching criteria	Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation	Information source	Cambodia source equivalent
	<p><u>Private sector:</u> USAID's MSME program has had regular Government and private sector consultations. The agriculture and agro-industry private sector working group is one of the 19 donor coordination committee technical working groups.</p>		
<p><b>Environmental and social safeguard processes</b></p>	<p><u>Sector environmental impact assessment:</u> The SAW outlines climate change issues within the agriculture and water sectors and the PER covers climate change as a key issue requiring budget and resource allocation.</p> <p><u>Social assessment:</u> All on-budget projects will have social assessments. The current SAW WRMSDP program has a social assessment.</p> <p><u>Design mitigation:</u> A plan for the Cambodian government to move ahead with policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks within a harmonized framework for development partner action is in the first phase of development. This programme is the UN-REDD Programme – Cambodia REDD+ Roadmap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A plan for how the Cambodian Government wants to move ahead with REDD+ Readiness</li> <li>• During Phase 2 Cambodia should develop the capacity to implement REDD+, including policies and legislation</li> <li>• The Roadmap is linked to a UN-REDD Joint Programme Document (JPD), with an initial request of \$3.4 million from UNDP, FAO and UN-REDD over 2010-2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sector impact assessment and safeguards proposals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW (Section: Climate Change)</li> <li>• IFA PER (Section: Climate Change)</li> <li>• UN-REDD+ Cambodia Roadmap</li> <li>• ADB WRMSDP RRP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Costing including development and recurrent costs of (a) existing sector programmes and (b) incremental programmes</b></p>	<p>The SAW Investment Program was approved in April 2010. The next phase of the development of SAW is to provide sub-national government units with information about SAW content and implementation plans in order to ensure that sub-national planning and budgeting is in close alignment with the SAW framework and is fully integrated within the MTEF.</p> <p>The ongoing and pipeline projects under the SAW implementation funded by the DPs all have detailed costings and workplans.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and project budgets, project evaluations or audits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFA PER</li> <li>• SAW logframe</li> <li>• SAW Phase II TOR</li> </ul>

CAADP overarching criteria	Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation	Information source	Cambodia source equivalent
	<p>See the PER for the Government's budget processes, recurrent and capital costs.</p>		
<p><b>Investment plan scale</b></p>	<p>The SAW Investment Program was approved in April 2010. Projects since this time will be fully aligned with SAW and constitute on-budget projects. Currently, the ADB WRMSDP is fully on-budget and is aligned with SAW (the ADB country strategy is also fully aligned with SAW). The same is the case for the WB/IFAD CBAPP project, the three JICA West Tonle Sap projects and AusAIDs CAVAC program. This proposed GAFSP project will also be on-budget and is aligned with SAW.</p> <p>The MTEF framework is being enhanced through components of SAW and the PFM Reform Program. SAW projects are managed in the BSP framework within MTEF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall government budgets</li> <li>• Medium term expenditure frameworks</li> <li>• Macro assessments (Government, IMF or other analysis)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW M&amp;E Framework</li> <li>• SAW logframe</li> <li>• Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</li> </ul>
<p><b>Estimate of the investment to be provided by the private sector</b></p>	<p><u>Value chain private sector map:</u> The 2010 FAO Rice Value Chain Study and the PFM report outlines investment estimates and private sector involvement. The NSDP (2009-2013) highlights the importance of the private sector in raising agricultural productivity, marketing, and economic growth.</p> <p>During 2008 the Council for the Development of Cambodia (CDC) approved 101 investment projects worth around US\$ 10.9 billion in fixed assets. Of those, four investments in agro-industry and two investments in plantations were approved for a total of US\$ 716 million. The cumulative investment approved from 1995-2005 was US\$ 7.3 billion. In terms of shares relative to the whole Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), FDI going to the agricultural sector peaked at 21 percent in 2002, but dropped back to 1 and 7 percent respectively in 2003 and 2004. The relatively low levels of total investment in agricultural based activities in the recent past are a clear indication that the returns to agriculture investment are low relative to investment opportunities in other sectors of the economy.</p> <p>As an example of the current interest in private investment in agriculture the Australian-based Indochina Gateway Capital Fund is considering a US\$ 600 million investment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector (producer, processors, farmers) councils or apex organizations</li> <li>• Government statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSDP (2009-2013)</li> <li>• FAO 2010 Rice Value Chain Study</li> <li>• Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Agriculture Sector Public Expenditure Review</b></p>	<p>PER integrated into budget planning and monitoring process: A full PER was completed in June 2010 for the agriculture, irrigation and rural roads sectors. The PER outlines recommendations of expenditure priorities to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public spending for the three sectors, recommendations for public expenditure planning and management and provides policy options. The PER presents the following analysis and data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Agriculture, Irrigation and Rural Roads PER Data Set</li> <li>• Recurrent Budget Analysis by Economic Classification, 2007–08</li> <li>• The optimal allocation of public expenditure to agriculture, in comparison with allocations to investment in other sectors and to expenditure in social welfare</li> <li>• Climate Change and Public Expenditure</li> <li>• Outline of a Possible Approach Towards Developing a Sector SWAP</li> <li>• An Outline of a Possible Partial SWAP for Agricultural Research and Extension, and Irrigation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government budget planning or expenditure frameworks</li> <li>• Budget out-turn or performance data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFA PER</li> </ul>
<p><b>Public financial management capacity</b></p>	<p>Main sectoral actors at centralized and decentralized levels: Two key public financial assessments, the PER and the PFM, have been conducted and road maps developed for building the capacity of MAFF, MOWRAM and MRD and their line departments to the district level.</p> <p>Current capacities and gaps: Assessment of current capacity and training needs of MAFF and MOWRAM have been conducted. Training gaps identified.</p> <p>Capacity building plan to address gaps: The SAW clearly outlines institutional capacity building components and activities for enhancing the technical training capacities needed to train beneficiaries at the central and provincial levels. A key component of SAW is to integrate MAFF and MOWRAM financial systems into the national MTEF system and further enhance MTEF. An HRD strategy was developed to build the management and operational capacity of MAFF.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessments</li> <li>• Civil service commission data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFA PER</li> <li>• Rural Development Sector Strategy and Roadmap for Public Financial Management (PFM) Reform in Cambodia</li> <li>• Training Needs Assessment</li> <li>• Human Resources Development Strategy for MAFF</li> <li>• SAW logframe</li> </ul>
<p><b>Risk assessment</b></p>	<p>The SAW Investment Program outlines the key assumptions and risks. The SAW logframe references assumptions and risks at the component level.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategy and programme</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAW Investment Program</li> <li>• Governance Risk</li> </ul>

CAADP overarching criteria	Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation	Information source	Cambodia source equivalent
	<p>Governance risks are identified and mitigation strategies formulated.</p> <p>A risk assessment exercise has been carried out with the PFM and the current GAFSP.</p> <p>In consultation with the Government, DPs further formulate the assumptions and risks outlined in SAW into program and project strategies and designs.</p>	<p>documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk analysis</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment and Management Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture Assessment, Strategy and Road Map (ASR)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Beneficiary analysis</b></p>	<p><u>Programme beneficiary characteristics:</u> the Government-led Food Security and Nutrition website has poverty and vulnerability analysis maps showing key indicators of food insecurity and malnutrition. Maps are: Commune Level Poverty Rates, Child Malnutrition – Commune Level Stunting and Underweight Rates, Priority Areas for Assisting Vulnerable Population in Flood and Drought Prone Areas.</p> <p>This website enhances the work of the monthly Food Security Forum (FSF), organized by CARD, and the Technical Working Group on Food Security and Nutrition (TWGFSN), chaired by CARD and co-chaired by the Ministry of Planning, WFP and FAO. These coordination structures involve many different government, civil society and donor agencies in Cambodia, working in a range of sectors.</p> <p>Household surveys conducted nationwide in the range of Agriculture sector-based programs and projects inform the maps and therefore government strategies and program designs. The Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey (CSES) of 2004 and 2007 and the Commune Database (updated annually) provide baseline information on a national scale</p> <p>MOWRAM as part of the CSIS has developed a benefit monitoring and evaluation (BME) module that is designed to systemize a consistent beneficiary monitoring and evaluation framework for all irrigation investments. ADBs Northwest Sector Irrigation Project and WRMSDP as the main M&amp;E tool for beneficiary analysis have adopted this BME module.</p> <p>This GAFSP project will work in areas corresponding to the nine provinces vulnerable to flood and drought (see Priority Areas for Assisting Vulnerable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic assessments</li> <li>• Household surveys</li> <li>• Government statistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSES 2004, 2007</li> <li>• Commune Database (Annual)</li> <li>• FAO Food Security beneficiary baseline study</li> <li>• Cambodia Food Security &amp; Nutrition website (FSN statistics managed by CARD) – <a href="http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh">www.foodsecurity.gov.kh</a></li> </ul>



<b>CAADP overarching criteria</b>	<b>Cambodia to CAADP criteria evaluation</b>	<b>Information source</b>	<b>Cambodia source equivalent</b>
	<p>Population in Flood and Drought Prone Areas <a href="http://www.foodsecurity.gov.kh">www.foodsecurity.gov.kh</a>) and covered by the FAO/EU Food Facility Project (due for completion in mid 2011) and the World Bank/IFAD CBAPP Project due to commence in early 2011. The synergies between ongoing and planned activities in these areas will be leveraged to ensure a greater beneficiary coverage and scaling up of impact.</p>		
<p><b>Financial and economic assessment (including cost-benefit analysis)</b></p>	<p>The SAW Investment Plan was approved in April 2010. The next phase of the development of SAW is to provide sub-national government units with information about SAW content and implementation plans in order to ensure that sub-national planning and budgeting is in close alignment with the SAW framework and is fully integrated within the MTEF.</p> <p>ADB's WRMSDP as an on-budget Program, has a comprehensive economic assessment for irrigated rice productivity and alternative dry season cropping.</p> <p>MOWRAM as part of the CSIS has developed a benefit monitoring and evaluation (BME) module that is designed to systemize a consistent beneficiary monitoring and evaluation framework for all irrigation investments. ADBs Northwest Sector Irrigation Project and WRMSDP as the main M&amp;E tool for beneficiary analysis have adopted this BME module.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project evaluations</li> <li>• Commodity, enterprise or sub-sector analysis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADB WRMSDP RRP</li> <li>• SAW Phase II TOR</li> </ul>

<p><b>Indicative financing plan</b></p>	<p><u>Traditional and non-traditional donors:</u> Traditional – FAO, IFAD, WB, USAID, KOICA, AFD, ADB, EC, CIDA, JICA, AusAID, WFP and; non-Traditional – IFC, FINNIDA, GTZ, UNDP, DFID, GEF.</p> <p><u>Current donor financing situation:</u> Agriculture, water and irrigation absorbs the biggest share of foreign aid to the agriculture sector (30.92% of aggregate), followed by rural development (policies and administration) (11.64%), fisheries (10.8%), agricultural production (10.55%), emergency and food aid (7.33%), environment and conservation (7%), and rural development (water and sanitation) (6.12%). Forestry represents only 0.79% of the total, although environment and conservation may include several activities that are closely related to forestry.</p> <p><u>Future commitments:</u> See the List of Donor Projects for committed programs and projects in the Agriculture sector for 2010-2014.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Project evaluations</li> <li>• Commodity, enterprise or sub-sector analysis</li> <li>• Budgets</li> <li>• Donor assistance strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of Donor Projects</li> <li>• IFA PER</li> <li>• SAW Investment Program budget</li> <li>• FAO, IFAD, ADB, WFP donor assistance strategies</li> </ul>
<p>ADB = Asian Development Bank, ASSDP = Agriculture Sector Strategic Development Plan, DP = Development Partners, FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation, H-A-R = Harmonization, Alignment and Results, HRD = Human Resource Development, IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development, IFC = International Finance Corporation, IMF = International Monetary Fund, M&amp;E = Monitoring and Evaluation, MAFF = Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, MEF = Ministry of Economy and Finance, MOWRAM = Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology, MRD = Ministry of Rural Development, NSDP = National Strategic Development Plan, PER = Public Expenditure Review, PFM = Public Financial Management, PFMRP = Public Financial Management Reform Program, RGC = Royal Government of Cambodia, RS = Rectangular Strategy, SAW = Strategy for Agriculture and Water, SPWRM = Strategic Development Plan on Water Resources and Meteorology, SWOT = Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats, TNA = Training Needs Assessment, TOR = Terms of Reference, TWG = Technical Working Group, TWGAW = Technical Working Group for Agriculture and Water, WB = World Bank, WFP = World Food Program, WRMSDP = ADBs Water Resource Management Sector Development Program</p>			