



ADB Loans 3006/ 3007/ 8271 & Grants 0349/ 0350 – CAM



**CLIMATE RESILIENT RICE  
COMMERCIALIZATION SECTOR  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

**QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT**

**Q4 2019**

**MEF/PMO  
2/20/2020**



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.	INTRODUCTION.....	1
B.	BASIC DATA.....	1
C.	PROGRAM PURPOSE AND IMPACT.....	3
D.	SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS.....	5
E.	UTILIZATION OF FUNDS.....	6
F.	SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS OF Q4 2019 .....	7
G.	DETAILED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO Q4 2019.....	13
	Output 1: Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment.....	13
	Output 2: Agricultural Land-Use Zoning Improved .....	14
	Output 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecological Analysis .....	14
	Output 2.2: Incorporation of the CAEAs into the Commune Land Use Plans .....	15
	Output 2.3: Rice ecosystem Mapping .....	16
	Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure developed .....	16
	Output 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems.....	16
	Output 3.2: Construction of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities.....	18
	Output 3.3: Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities.....	19
	Output 3.4: Contract services for implementation of sub-project associated initiatives.....	20
	Output 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services.....	23
	Output 4.1: Increased availability of quality rice seed.....	23
	Output 4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services .....	24
	Output 4.3: Enhance business management capacities.....	25
	Output 4.4: Improved Access to and Reduced Cost of Financing .....	25
	Output 5: Feasibility Study, Design and Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance .....	26
	Output 6: Efficient Program management and Implementation.....	28
H.	GENDER ACTION PLAN.....	30
I.	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE.....	31
J.	RESETTLEMENT .....	34
K.	ASSESSMENTS OF RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLAINTS WITH COVENANTS.....	36
	K1. Assessment of Risks and Assumptions.....	36
	K2. Compliance with Covenants .....	36
	K3. Compliance conditions for ADB Program Loan - 3006 (CAM) .....	36
L.	PROGRAM ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTION.....	37
M.	LESSONS LEARNED .....	37

Annex 1	Policy Compliance Matrix.....	39
Annex 2	Physical Progress Ratings.....	47
Annex 3	Financial Reports.....	48
Annex 4	Summary of irrigation sub-projects.....	52
Annex 5	Status of Procurement Progress.....	53
Annex 6	Status of PPMS.....	64
Annex 7	Gender Action Plan.....	87
Annex 8	Progress against Agreed Action Plan.....	107
Annex 9	Risk Management Matrix.....	111
Annex 10	Compliance with Loan and Grant Covenants.....	114

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Agricultural Cooperative
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEA	Agro-ecosystems Analysis
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AFD-SCCRP	AFD Support to the Commercialization of Cambodian Rice Program
BER	Bid Evaluation Report
CALMIS	Commune Agroecosystem and Land Management Information System
CARDI	Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute
CARM	ADB Cambodian Resident Mission
CCCA	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance
CEFP	Committee for Economic and Financial Policies
CISIS	Cambodia Information System on Irrigation Schemes
CLUP	Commune Land-use Planning
CS	Construction Supervision
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DAEng	Department of Agricultural Engineering
DD	Detailed Design
DMF	Design and Monitoring Framework
EARF	Environmental Assessment Review Framework
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environment Management Plan
Eol	Expression of Interest
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
FS	Feasibility Study
FS/DD/CS	Feasibility Study, Detailed Engineering Design and Construction Supervision
FSMIS	Farming Systems Management Information System
FWUCs	Farmer Water User Community
GAFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GDA	General Directorate of Agriculture (of MAFF)
GIS	Geographic Information System
IEE	Impact Environment Examination
IRC	Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee
ISS	Implementation Support Specialist
LLL	Laser Land Levelling
LUP	Land Use Planning
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts (formerly under MIME)
MLMUPC	Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction

MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
NIO	National Implementation Office
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PDSf	Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities
PDAFF	Provincial Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
PDWRAM	Provincial Department of Water and Resources and Meteorology
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PIO	Provincial Implementation Offices
PMO	Project Management Office
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPMS	Program Performance Monitoring System
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPTA	Preparatory Project Technical Assistance
QPR	Quarterly Progress Report
RGC	Royal Government of Cambodia
RSPG	Rice Seed Producer Group
SCF	Strategic Climate Fund
SPSf	Seed Processing and Storage Facilities
SDP	Sector Development Program
SIP	Sub-project Identification Proposal
SNEC	Supreme National Economic Council
SPCR	Strategic Program for Climate Resilience
TA	Technical Assistance
ToT	Training of Trainers
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WICI	Weather-indexed Crop Insurance

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialisation Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP), which commenced in November 2013, supports the implementation of the 'Policy on the Promotion of Paddy production and Rice Export' of the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC). It is designed to help transform the predominantly subsistence rice sector into a commercially oriented one by improving household and national food security and expand rice export through (i) removing the legal and regulatory constraints inhibiting rice commercialization; (ii) improving productivity of paddy crops and consistency in quality of milled rice; (iii) enhancing rice value chain support services; and (iv) addressing risks of climate change through mitigation and adaptation.

2. The Quarterly Progress Report (QPR) for Q4 (October - December), 2019 provides a description of the progress that has been achieved during this quarter. The QPR also includes a summary of the financial progress as of date. The project has completed recruitment of necessary service providers for implementation of remaining big investment activities such as paddy drying and storage facilities, seed drying and storage facilities, and weather indexed crop insurance. Once field implementation of these activities are started, expected to begin in 2020, contracts award and disbursement achievements will significantly improve.

## B. BASIC DATA

Table 1: Relevant Basic Data Related to Rice-SDP

<b>ADB Loan/Grant Numbers</b>	ADF Loan 3006 - CAM; ADF Loan 3007 - CAM; SCF Loan 8271 - CAM; SCF Grant 0350 - CAM; and GAFSP Grant 0349 - CAM.
<b>Program Title</b>	Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice SDP)
<b>Borrower</b>	Royal Government of Cambodia
<b>Executing Agency</b>	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
<b>Implementing Agencies</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM) Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) Provincial Governments (Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng)
<b>Program Steering Committee</b>	Committee for Economic and Financial Policies (CEFP)
<b>Total Project Cost (USD million)</b>	<b>87.41</b> (excluding taxes and duties of USD 5 million)
<b>Program Financing (USD million)</b>	<b>ADB Loans</b> ADF 3006 - CAM: 24.00      ADF 3007 - CAM: 31.00 SCF 8271 - CAM: 5.00 <b>ADB Grants</b> SCF 0350 - CAM: 4.50 GAFSP 0349 - CAM: 14.60 <b>Counterpart Fund</b> RGC: 8.33
<b>Date of Loan/Grant Approval by ADB</b>	27 June 2013 for all Loans and Grants
<b>Date of Signing of Loan/Grant Agreements</b>	26 August 2013 for all Loans and Grants

<b>Date of Effectiveness of ADB Loan/Grant</b>	13 November 2013 for all Loans and Grants
<b>Closing Date of ADB Loan/Grant</b>	30 June 2021 for ADB Loan 3006 - CAM 30 September 2021 for ADB Loan 3007 – CAM, SCF Loan, SCF Grant and GAFSP Grant
<b>Dates of Last ADB Review Mission</b>	11 March - 08 April 2019
<b>Program Impact</b>	Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
<b>Program Outcome</b>	Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base.
<b>Components</b>	<p><b>1. Conducive legal framework and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate-resilient commercialization:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promoting production and distribution of improved quality seed.</li> <li>- Strengthening agricultural land management.</li> <li>- Strengthening farmer’s organisations and promoting contract farming;</li> <li>- Facilitating the domestic trading and export of milled rice.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Agricultural land-use zoning improved:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing land-use zones.</li> <li>- Updating rice ecosystems and soil classification maps for identification of higher yielding rice growing areas.</li> <li>- Incorporating agro-ecosystems analysis into commune land-use planning;</li> <li>- Developing the capacity of MLMUPC at national and sub-national levels to undertake joint work in relation to agricultural land-use planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems.</li> <li>- Construction of paddy drying and storage facilities.</li> <li>- Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Rice value chain support services enhanced to improve quality of Cambodian rice</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improving the availability and quality of commercial rice seed;</li> <li>- Upgrading technical extension materials to guide production in the four main rice crops.</li> <li>- Capacity building (technical and financial) of mill managers and operators;</li> <li>- Facilitating access to credit by farmers, traders and millers.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) piloted</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertaking a detailed Feasibility Study (FS) to determine the appropriateness of a WICI scheme.</li> <li>- Designing the operational parameters, product penetration plan and institutional arrangement.</li> <li>- Piloting the scheme in selected areas in three target provinces.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Efficient program management and implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Effective project management;</li> <li>- Capacity building of the Project Management Officer (PMO) and each national Implementation Offices (NIOs) and the Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs).</li> <li>- Coordination between policy development and investment activities.</li> </ul>
<b>Program Area</b>	The policy initiatives cover the whole country. The Project (investment initiatives) covers three provinces: Battambang (BTB), Kampong Thom (KPT) and Prey Veng (PVG).

## C. PROGRAM PURPOSE AND IMPACT

3. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) comprises a policy-based program loan together with other loans and grants from ADB sources. The Rice-SDP 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.

4. The Rice-SDP will address key high priority and strategic measures stated in the Rice Policy to improve national food security and expand rice export through (i) removing legal and regulatory constraints inhibiting rice commercialization; (ii) improving productivity of paddy crops and consistency in quality of milled rice; (iii) enhancing rice value chain support services; and (iv) addressing risks of climate change through mitigation and adaptation. The Rice-SDP has the following six outputs:

### **Output 1 - A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment established to facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization**

- ✓ This output focuses on 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 the domestic trading and export of milled rice.

### **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 into commune land-use planning; and (iv) developing the capacity of Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) at the national and sub-national levels to undertake joint work in relation to agricultural land-use planning.

### **Output 3 - Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure developed**

- ✓ This output comprises high priority investments in three major rice-producing provinces - Battambang (BTB), Kampong Thom (KPT), and Prey Veng (PVG). The investments include: (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. The investments have been identified and prioritized based on provincial development priorities.

### **Output 4 - Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice**

- ✓ This output comprises: (i) improving the availability and quality of 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.

### **Output 5 - Weather-indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) 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 program provinces.

### **Output 6 - Efficient Program Management and Implementation**

- ✓ This output comprises: (i) effective program management; (ii) capacity building of the Program Management Office (PMO) and each National Implementation Office (NIO) and Provincial Implementation Office (PIO); and (iii) coordination between policy development and investment activities.

## D. SUMMARY OF PROJECT STATUS

Table 2: Summary Project Status as of 31 December 2019

<b>Status of project scope/implementation arrangements compared with those in the report and RRP, and whether major changes have occurred or will need to be made:</b>
The Program is making better progress and the capacity of the IAs and their familiarity with ADB project procedures has improved significantly. The scope of the Program remains in line with those of the RRP to date although there have been changes made to the implementation approaches in some cases, notably for the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities including the provision of concessional loans for their construction. The implementation arrangements are modified in the sense that the program implementation consultant (PIC) contract was closed early (on 15 May 2017), and replaced with necessary international and national Individual Consultants.
<b>Assessment of the likelihood that the Project purpose will be met in part or in full, and whether remedial measures are required based on the current project scope and implementation arrangements:</b>
It is early to make any definitive judgement on this. The Program has made continued progress so far and the compliance conditions for the release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche of the Program loan are almost achieved (11 of 12 policy conditions are fully achieved and 1 condition is partially achieved). All the policy conditions and a progress report for release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> tranche conditions are submitted to ADB on 8 April 2019. However, 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. Consultants are providing essential technical support to the IAs in implementing the program. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2020 is planned following a participatory approach and then linked with clear implementation guidelines to implement all planned activities during the year. Continued improvements to the PPMS are being made to enable it to track all the program performances.
<b>An assessment of changes to the key assumptions and risks that affect attainment of the development objectives:</b>
Of the risks identified in the RRP the most challenging issue concerns “the inherently complex nature of sector development program modality and limited technical skills and resources to implement legal and regulatory reforms”. Consultants recruited under the program are assisting the government in implementing legal and regulatory reforms for compliance with the release of the Second Tranche by Q2 2021. The current situation is summarised in Annex 1.
<b>Other program developments, including monitoring and reporting on environmental and social requirements that might adversely affect the project's viability or accomplishment of immediate objectives:</b>
At this stage, no significant factors have emerged which might adversely affect the project's long-term viability. The accomplishment of immediate objectives is partly constrained by the issues that are described in Section L.

## E. UTILIZATION OF FUNDS

5. The Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) is funded through loans/grants from ADB with a total amount of USD 87.43 million, including a Program loan amounting to USD 24 million. The breakdown is as follows:

ADB Program Loan No. 3006 - CAM	USD 24.0 million
ADB Loan No. 3007 - CAM	USD 31.0 million
Global Agriculture & Food Security program (GAFSP) Grant No. - 0349	USD 14.6 million
Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) Loan No. 8271 - CAM	USD 5.0 million
SCF Grant No. 0350 - CAM	USD 4.5 million
Royal Government of Cambodia	USD 8.3 million

6. The Ministry of Economy and Finance opened the first generation imprest account (FGIA) at the National Bank of Cambodia (NBC) and the PMO opened a project account in the ACLEDA Bank Plc. to use the project funds. Sub-accounts were opened at the NIOs and PIOs at the ACLEDA Bank Plc. for smooth flow of project funds to the provinces.

7. As of 31 December 2019, a total project fund of \$27.76 million has been disbursed out of which \$12.59 million is from Loan proceeds, \$11.49 million from Grant proceeds, and \$3.68 from the counterpart fund.

8. As for the program loan, the first tranche amounting to SDR7,977,000 (\$12,298,779.05) was released from ADB on 19 December 2013. The second and final tranche is expected to be released by end of Q2 2021 once the required twelve policy conditions are fulfilled.

9. The cumulative expenditure by each agency and cumulative disbursement for each funding sources as of 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Table 3: Summary of Cumulative Expenditure (US\$) by EA/IAs (as of 31 December 2019)<sup>1</sup>

Agency	Overall Budget (Updated)	Cumulative Expenditure	Budget Balance	Expenditure Rate (%)
MEF	24,000,000	12,298,779	11,701,221	51%
MEF-PMO	22,876,150	5,551,932	17,324,218	24%
MAFF-NIO	12,608,997	3,925,861	8,683,136	31%
MOWRAM-NIO	17,344,141	11,779,776	5,564,365	68%
MLMUPC-NIO	2,378,205	1,361,571	1,016,634	57%
BTB-PIO	1,814,836	1,206,975	607,861	67%
KPT-PIO	1,814,616	883,945	930,671	49%
PVG-PIO	1,814,226	990,422	823,804	55%
<b>Total allocation/expenditure</b>	<b>84,651,171</b>	<b>37,999,261</b>	<b>46,651,910</b>	<b>45%</b>

<sup>1</sup> Overall budget or total allocation fluctuates depending on the SDR rate which affects Loan 3006 & 3007.

Table 4: Summary of Cumulative Disbursement (US\$) by Funding Source (as of 31 December 2019)

Source of Funds	Overall Budget (Updated)	Cumulative Contract Awards	CA (%)	Cumulative Disbursement	Budget Balance	Disb Rate (%)
ADB Loan 3006-CAM	24,000,000	12,299,550	51%	12,298,779	11,701,221	51%
ADB Loan 3007-CAM***	28,825,682	10,149,053	35%	9,236,807	19,558,875	32%
GAFSP Grant 0349-CAM	14,600,000	11,496,706	79%	9,313,486	5,286,514	64%
SCF Loan 8271-CAM	5,000,000	4,394,286	88%	3,359,758	1,640,242	67%
SCF Grant 0350-CAM	4,500,000	2,989,547	66%	2,178,674	2,321,326	48%
RGC	8,330,800	4,246,118	51%	3,680,858	4,649,942	44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,256,482</b>	<b>45,575,260</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>40,068,362</b>	<b>45,188,120</b>	<b>47%</b>

\*\*\* Source: Lfis, Net Budget for Loan 3007

10. As of end of December 2019, the overall progress of the project activities is estimated at about 72.19% against the elapsed loan/grant period of 77.78%, against the total disbursement of 47.00% of the total fund. <sup>2</sup>

## F. SUMMARY OF PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AS OF Q4 2019

11. **Output 1:** The implementation of policy-based loan component has been completed. The program has complied with all the policy conditions for the first tranche. For the second and final tranche, 11 of 12 policy actions are achieved and one (condition number 12- draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine), is substantially achieved. The 11 policy conditions achieved are namely: (i) MAFF will have issued the Cambodian Seed Policy; (ii) MAFF will have issued the National Seed Standards; (iii) MAFF will have issued the Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification; (iv) MAFF will have issued the General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) of new varieties of Plants; (v) MAFF will have issued the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for DUS of Rice; (vi) the Government will have issued the Land Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy; (vii) MAFF will have drafted the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land<sup>3</sup>, 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 and committees; and (c) equal benefits for women in land related initiatives; (viii) MAFF will have submitted the draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives to the National Assembly; (ix) MAFF will have issued guidelines for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and

<sup>2</sup> Annex 2 contains Summary of Physical Progress Ratings and Annex 3 contains Summary Tables of Expenditure and Disbursement Progress.

<sup>3</sup> MAFF uses the term “Law on Agricultural Land” in place of “Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land”.

decision making; (x) MAFF will have prepared and the Government will have adopted the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia; and (xi) Ministry of Handicraft (MIH) will have issued the standards for two varieties of Cambodian milled rice, Phka Rumdoul and Phka Chan Sensor.

12. The Government had submitted all the documents pertaining to the policy conditions along with a Progress Report for the release of second tranche to ADB on 8 April 2019. After reviewing the submitted documents, ADB on 7 November 2019, 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. 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 COM on 20 December 2019. Once COM approves the draft Law, it will be submitted to the National Assembly. 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 EA/PMO submitted a request for extension of Program Loan (PBL) closing date from 31 December 2019 to 30 June 2021. The request is under consideration of ADB.

13. **Output 2:** The Letters of Agreement (LoAs) to implement CAEA were signed between MAFF/NIO and PDAFF from 3 target provinces and the field work in each province commenced in November 2017 with a target to complete 90 CAEAs. MAFF/NIO has conducted 5 ToTs for its staff who carried out the implementation of CAEA in the target provinces. A total of 183 staff, of which 38 (21%) were women attended these training. As of 31 December 2019, CAEAs are completed in all 90 target communes (100%). A total of 2,933 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 889 (30%) were women, participated in the preparation of the CAEAs.

14. The updating of maps related to rice ecosystems and soil classification in three target provinces started in Q1 2018 up on the approval of the Concept Note by the MEF/PMO. MAFF/NIO completed training on soil survey and classification in 3 target provinces with a participation of a total of 81 participants, of which 16 (20%) were women. As of 31 December 2019, all the targeted 300 field point samples (100%) 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. MAFF/NIO conducted consultative workshops in each target province to receive feedback and produced a second draft of the soil maps. 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 in 3 target provinces. A total of 447 field points were collected, reviewed and field checked as part of ground truthing, and first draft of rice ecosystem maps for each of 3 targeted provinces produced. These draft maps were discussed at the consultative workshops conducted in each target province and a second draft of rice ecosystem maps are 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.

15. MLMUPC/NIO has recruited a service provider for preparing Commune Land Use Plan (CLUP) for 90 communes. The firm was mobilized in October 2017. As of December 2019,

Chapter (Module) 1 and Chapter 2 of CLUP Technical Report has 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%) were consulted during the preparation of CLUPs. MLMUPC/NIO has also formed working groups in each of the communes to support the preparation of CLUPs. These Commune Committees (Working Groups) are comprised of a total of 808 members including 133 (or 16%) females. Provincial hot spot maps and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps are completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 343 participants of which 28 were women (8%) participated in these consultation workshops. 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.

16. **Output 3:** MOWRAM/NIO has 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 sub-projects have been awarded on 25 September 2019 and implementation started in mid-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.

17. 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 as part of implementation of Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities and received ADB endorsement to proceed further. Upon completion of the Feasibility Study, the PMO recruited and mobilized a Detailed Design and Construction Supervision (DD and CS) firm who worked with the Millers to come up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the PDS facilities so that the Millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project. By December 2019, 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 bid documents and social and environmental safeguards documents for establishment of first 3 PDS Facilities (Phou Pou Rice Mill at Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill at Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill at Prey Veng), and submitted the documents to ADB for endorsement. ADB has endorsed the bids and safeguard documents and PMO will soon initiate procurement for establishment of 3 PDS Facilities.

18. MAFF/NIO is planning to establish 3 seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities, one in each target province, to serve as one stop shop for quality seed, post-harvest services, farmer consultations, and trainings and demonstrations. Upon completion of the Feasibility Study, MAFF/NIO recruited and mobilized a DD & CS firm who worked with the Agriculture Stations and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the SPS facilities. As the cost estimate of each SPS facility is very high, MAFF/NIO can construct only 2 SPS facility with the available budget. By December 2019, MAFF/NIO prepared bid documents for 2 SPS

Facilities and submitted to ADB for endorsement. With the guidance of PMO, MAFF/NIO is currently preparing the environmental and social safeguard documents for the SPS facilities and will submit to ADB for endorsement.

19. 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), the Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs) have carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 15 contracts to level a total of 1,770 hectares of agriculture field. As of December 2019, 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.

20. As part of the associated initiatives, PIOs are establishing FWUCs, strengthening ACs, and delivering agricultural extension services in accordance with the approved AWPB 2019. As of December 2019, 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%).

21. **Output 4:** MAFF/NIO completed rehabilitation of the laboratory and supply of equipment for the seed testing laboratory at MAFF/GDA. A Rice Seed Production Manual including formats for Letters of Agreement (LoAs) for all types of seed production was prepared, necessary approvals obtained and followed to produce 75.90 tons of registered rice seed (RS) at 3 selected agriculture stations. As of December 2019, 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 (CS) for onward sale to farmers, traders, rice millers, etc. It was estimated that around 2,205 tons of certified rice seed were produced and distributed for quality paddy production.

22. MAFF/NIO is implementing capacity building activities for the ACs. As of 31 December 2019, MAFF/NIO has conducted 143 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%).

23. MAFF/NIO has 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. Following the prioritization of 8 TIPs, MAFF/NIO drafted concept notes for the 8 identified topics and PMO reviewed and endorsed them. The technical experts of relevant departments from MAFF are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed and implementation will start. Under the “enhancing business management capacities” activity, MAFF/NIO recruited a service provider and completed the Bulk Handling Study. Further to the completion of the study, MAFF/NIO drafted a ToR for the recruitment of a service provider for capacity development of the Rice Millers. The recruitment of service provider has been initiated in Q4 2019. 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.

24. 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 and ACs for supply of rice seed equivalent to 2,000 tons in Prey Veng.

25. **Output 5:** Upon completion and endorsement of the feasibility study report for Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) scheme, the PMO recruited a service provider for detailed design (DD) and pilot testing of WICI scheme. The DD and pilot testing 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 14 October 2019. A final Inception Report incorporating PMO comments was submitted 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.

26. As crop insurance is a new topic in Cambodia and the insurance companies do not have much experience about WICI, PMO at the request of the Insurance Association of Cambodia (IAC) organized a training workshop for all the general insurance companies on 16 December 2019. A total of 28 executives from 15 organizations attended the training. Following the Training, the WICI team visited several insurance companies to ascertain their interest in partnering with the WICI Pilot Program. 3 insurance companies have expressed their interest till date. The team is going to meet several other insurance companies and draw up a list of “interested insurance companies” and submit to PMO for further action.

27. Following the stakeholders’ consultation workshop, three (3) Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions on the WICI scheme were conducted, one in each target province, for district

and provincial officials. Topics covered included climate risks in Cambodia, agricultural risk management, WICI Pilot Program, etc. 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.

28. A provisional list of 195 villages where WICI scheme can be launched are prepared after detailed discussions and deliberations with provincial official and district and commune officials from 37 Communes in 9 Districts in the 3 target Provinces. The WICI team is conducting Baseline Survey in these selected villages. As of December 2019, Baseline Survey in 131 villages were completed. Following the survey, a total of 160 villages will be selected for WICI Pilot Program.

29. Visual inspection of 14 weather stations in 8 Districts in the target areas are conducted by the WICI team. 3 of the weather stations are under MOWRAM management and 11 are under District management. All weather stations under district management were found to be not functioning properly. The PMO will soon carry out discussion with relevant stakeholders on the issue, and if needed, procurement of the rain gauges will be initiated.

30. 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.

31. 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.

32. **Output 6:** Upon the closure of program implementation consultant (PIC- consulting firm) contract in May 2017, the PMO and NIOs have carried out recruitments of necessary individual consultants needed for program implementation. As of 31 December 2019, 19 of agreed 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, MAFF/NIO and MOWRAM/NIO had conducted capacity building trainings on gender and M & E for national and provincial staff and a total of 1,482 staff of which 236 (16%) were female staff participated in the M & E and gender training. The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis. The PMO has conducted relevant meetings with each NIO and PIO in December 2019 to come up with their AWPB for 2020. Each IAs have submitted their draft AWPB for 2020 to PMO in late December 2019. The PMO will organize a national planning workshop in early February 2020 to consolidate AWPBs submitted by the IAs. Upon the national planning workshop, the AWPB for 2020 for Rice-SDP will be drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO,

NIOs and PIOs. Following ADB endorsement on 2020 AWPB, field implementation will be carried out.

## G. DETAILED PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UPTO Q4 2019

33. The main accomplishments upto Q4 2019 can be summarised as follows:

### Output 1: Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment<sup>4</sup>

34. 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 out of 12 policy actions are achieved and one (condition number 12- draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine) is partially achieved. ADB reviewed the submitted documents and 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. The status is summarised as follows:

✓ **Promote local seed production and distribution:** MAFF/GDA has fully achieved all the five policy conditions relating to seed: (i) Seed Policy for Cambodia, (ii) National Seed Standards, (iii) Prakas on Procedures for providing Seed Quality Certification, (iv) General Introduction to the Examination of Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability of New Varieties of Plants, and (v) Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice). The five policy documents are issued in full compliance with the original formulation of the policy conditions.

✓ **Strengthen agricultural land management:** All the four policy conditions under the agricultural land management are fully achieved namely (i) MLMUPC has approved and issued the Land Policy “White Paper” including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, (ii) MAFF has prepared and the Government adopted the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia, (iii) MAFF has prepared a draft Law on Agricultural Land<sup>5</sup> with specific provisions containing involvement of women, and (iv) MAFF has issued guidelines for establishing agricultural land-use zones, incorporating measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making. The four policy documents are issued in full compliance with the original formulation of the policy conditions.

✓ **Strengthen Farmers' Organizations and Promote Contract Farming:** MAFF/GDA has fully achieved the policy conditions related to the topic. MAFF submitted the draft Law on Agricultural Cooperatives to the National Assembly and it was adopted by the Government. The Law was passed by the National Assembly on 9 May 2013 and by the Senate on 22 May 2013 before being approved and signed in to Law by His Majesty, the King of Cambodia on 6 June 2013. Subsequently, a sub-decree to establish a dedicated department, Department of Agricultural Cooperative, to establish, strengthen and promote agricultural cooperatives was issued in 2014.

<sup>4</sup> See Annex 1 for more detailed status report on agricultural policy work (Output 1).

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 4

✓ **Facilitate Domestic Trading and Export of Milled Rice:** One of two policy conditions related to the topic is fully achieved while the other condition is substantially achieved. The Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) has issued the Prakas on the establishment of 2 Cambodian Standards, Standard for Phka Rumduol Rice and Standard for Phka Chan Sen Sar Rice on 19 August 2016.

✓ As for the draft Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine<sup>6</sup>, the revised draft Law is now going through second round of discussion at the Council of Ministers (CoM). Initially, the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of MAFF conducted 12 technical working group meetings, 3 regional consultation workshops and 2 public consultation workshops to come up with the draft Law and submitted the draft to MAFF on 27 October 2016. Upon receiving the draft Law, MAFF conducted 9 review meetings and finalized the draft Law and submitted to the CoM on 12 September 2017. The CoM then conducted 15 technical committee meetings to finalize the draft Law and discussed it at the next level i.e. at the inter-ministerial meetings to attain 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 some ease of doing business initiatives and a series of measures to facilitate trade including removal of government institutions except for immigration police and customs from inspection duties at border checkpoints for the export and import of goods. 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 draft law and submitted it to CoM on 20 December 2019 for further review at CoM technical committee and inter-ministerial meetings to obtain consensus among the members. Once CoM approves the draft Law, it will be submitted to the National Assembly.

35. 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 EA/PMO submitted a request for extension of Program Loan (PBL) closing date from 31 December 2019 to 30 June 2021. The request is under consideration of ADB.

## **Output 2: Agricultural Land-Use Zoning Improved**

### ***Output 2.1: Undertake Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analysis***

36. MAFF/NIO completed 3 Training of Trainers (ToT) for the conduct of the Commune Agro-Ecosystem Analysis (CAEA) for district extension staff in the target province. Three (3) CAEA, one in each province, was prepared under the ToT program through learning by doing approach. Based on the experience and lessons learned, Guidelines and Letters of Agreement (LoA) for implementation CAEA was prepared by MAFF and endorsed by PMO and ADB. During the course of implementation, MAFF/NIO conducted a further 2 refresher TOT to

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<sup>6</sup> See footnote 3

incorporate the lessons learned and strengthen the CAEA implementation. A total of 183 staff, of which 38 (21%) were women attended the 5 training programs.

37. Based on the endorsed guidelines, budget estimates for each target commune was prepared and then consolidated at province and national level. LoAs between MAFF/NIO and respective PDAFF from 3 provinces finalized and specific accounts were opened at PDAFF to receive the project fund for the implementation of the CAEAs. The LoAs were signed between MAFF/NIO and PDAFF and field work in each province commenced in November 2017 with a target to complete AEAs for 90 target communes. As of 31 December 2019, CAEAs are completed in all 90 target communes (100%). A total of 2,933 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 889 (30%) were women, participated in the preparation of the CAEAs.

Table 5: Status of CAEA Implementation as of 31 December 2019

Province	Project Target	Achievements as of 31 December 2019					
		CAEA Completed	CAEA to be Completed	% Achievement to Project Target	Beneficiaries Participants in conduct of CAEA		
					Total	Females	% Female
1. Prey Veng	30	30	0	100	987	322	33
2. Kampong Thom	30	30	0	100	968	242	25
3. Battambang	30	30	0	100	978	325	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>30</b>

38. Although field implementation of all 90 CAEAs are completed but the CAEA data and information have not yet been entered into FSMIS (Farming Systems Management Information System)<sup>7</sup>. The initially designed FSMIS database did not work properly and after the resignation of the MIS/Database Specialist in July 2018, PMO recruited a new Specialist who started working in May 2019. As of 31 December 2019, the design of a new FSMIS database has been completed and MAFF/NIO along with the Database Specialist will provide training to PDAFF officials on CAEA data entry into the FSMIS database. After the training, data of 90 CAEAs will be entered into the database.

#### ***Output 2.2: Incorporation of the CAEAs into the Commune Land Use Plans***

39. MLMUPC/NIO has recruited a service provider for preparing Commune Land Use Plan (CLUP) for 90 communes. The recruitment was completed in September 2017 and the service provider was mobilized in mid-October 2017. The service provider completed the inception phase in December 2017 and started field implementation in January 2018. As of December 2019, Chapter (Module) 1 and Chapter 2 of CLUP Technical Report has been completed in

<sup>7</sup> A national database for the storage, management and dissemination of CAEA and TIP data to extension system stakeholders across Cambodia.

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%) were consulted during the preparation of CLUPs. MLMUPC/NIO has also formed working groups in each of the communes to support the preparation of CLUPs. These Commune Committees (Working Groups) are comprised of a total of 808 members including 133 (or 16%) females. Provincial hot spot maps and the final provincial consultation workshop to officially endorse the hotspot maps are completed in 3 target provinces. A total of 343 participants of which 28 were women (8%) participated in the consultation workshop. 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. The 90 target communes, where CLUPs implementation has started, has total commune beneficiaries at 1,057,581 including 539,126 (51%) females and the household beneficiaries are 242,414 including 29,910 (12%) female headed households.

### ***Output 2.3: Rice ecosystem Mapping***

40. Concept Note for implementation of the rice ecosystems and soil classification maps update in three target provinces was prepared by MAFF/NIO and endorsed by PMO and ADB. Field implementation of the activities started in January 2018. MAFF/NIO completed training on soil survey and classification in 3 target provinces with a participation of a total of 81 participants, of which 16 (20%) were women. As of 31 December 2019, all the targeted 300 field point samples (100%) 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. MAFF/NIO conducted consultative workshops in each target province to receive feedback and produced a second draft of the soil maps. 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 in 3 target provinces. A total of 447 field points were collected, reviewed and field checked as part of ground truthing, and first draft of rice ecosystem maps for each of 3 targeted provinces produced. These draft maps were discussed at the consultative workshops conducted in each target province and a second draft of rice ecosystem maps are 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.

### **Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure developed**

#### ***Output 3.1: Rehabilitation and climate proofing of irrigation systems***

41. In first phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 2 core irrigation sub-projects that benefitted around 18 villages, 6,014 households including 796 female headed households, and created a combined irrigation potential of 2,800 hectares. By

December 2018, rehabilitation of both the core subproject (Prey Sangha Irrigation Subproject and Chhuk Sach Irrigation Subproject) were fully completed (100%).

42. In second phase, MOWRAM/NIO awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 4 first priority sub-projects (1. Anlong Char, 2. Chamcar Kuoy, 3. Ta Mao, and 4. Anlong Run) that benefitted around 30 villages, 4,329 households including 708 female headed households, and created a combined irrigation potential of 7,573 hectares. By September 2019, rehabilitation of all 4 first priority subprojects were fully completed (100%).

43. In third phase, MOWRAM/NIO has awarded contracts for rehabilitation of 3 second priority sub-projects (1. Ta Soong, 2. Ansong and 3. Rumlech) on 25 September 2019 and implementation started in mid-December 2019. The 3 new sub-projects will benefit around 20 villages, 4,897 households including 805 female headed households, and create a combined irrigation potential of 5,960 hectares.

44. As of 31 December 2019, a combined total of 49,520 farmer beneficiaries including 25,326 women (51%) got access to water (through 6 irrigation subprojects). In terms of household (HH) beneficiaries, a total of 10,343 HHs including 1,504 female headed households (15%) got access to water (irrigation subprojects) till date; a total of 3,251 unskilled labourers of which 876 were women (27%), were employed in the rehabilitation of 6 irrigation schemes; and a total of 201 community members including 54 females (27%) were found in the construction subcommittees. Women received equal pay for equal work and there was no issue like engagement of child labour reported. These conditions (equal pay for equal work and no engagement of child labour) are included in all construction contracts.

Table 6: Summary of Irrigation Sub-projects Status (as of 31 December 2019) <sup>8</sup>

Quarter:3 Year: 2019																				
Reporting Date:8 October 19																				
No.	Sub Project Code	Sub Project Name	Location	Coverage Area (ha)		Status			Area in Ha benefited	Achievement (Sub Project Beneficiaries) - Only completed subprojects need to fill this data									Remarks	
				Province	Estimated	Actual	Contract Signed and implementation not started	On going (being implemented)		Activities Completed	Individual (Person) beneficiaries from the subproject			Household (HH) Beneficiaries from Sub-Project			Persons employed in Sub Project Construction and paid for work			
											Total Person	Female	% Female	No. of HH	No. of FHH	% FHH	Total Person	Female		% Female
1	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/BTB-KTM/NCB-CW-001 (Lot 1 & Lot 2)	Rehabilitation of Prey Sangha Canal	BTB	1,145	1,150	1	1	1	1,150	14,106	7070	50	2,756	290	11	289	78	27	Completed 100%	
2	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal	KPT	1,430	1,650	1	1	1.0	1,650	15,552	8209	53	3,258	506	16	302	64	21	Completed 100%	
<b>Total Core Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>29658</b>	<b>15279</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6014</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>24</b>		
3	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal	PVG	2,659	3,000	1	1	1.0	3,000	8,902	4541	51	2,037	350	17	520	113	22	Completed 100%	
4	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal	PVG	1,900	2,100	1	1	1.0	2,100	4,802	2478	52	1,004	173	17	402	65	16	Completed 100%	
5	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Anlong Run	BTB	1,200	1,435	1	1	1.0	1,435	2,543	1220	48	565	81.0	14	271	108	40	Completed 100%	
6	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Ta Mao Irrigation System	BTB	200	1,038	1	1	1.0	1,038	3,615	1808	50	723	104.0	14	224	94	42	Completed 100%	
<b>Total First Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>5,959</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7,573.0</b>	<b>19,861.5</b>	<b>10,047.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>4,329.0</b>	<b>708.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1,417.0</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>		
7	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 8,3)	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal	KPT	1,330	2,070				2,070.0	10,945.0	5,822.0	53.2	2,189.0	339.0	15.5				BER, NOL 2	
8	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 8,3)	Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System	PVG	2,117	1,510				1,510.0	4,099.0	2,091.0	51.0	854.0	147.0	17.2				September 2019 & Awarded contract on 25 September 2019	
9	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 8,3)	Rehabilitation of Rumlech Irrigation system	PVG	1,192	2,380				2,380.0	8,528.0	4,349.0	51.0	1,854.0	319.0	17.2					
<b>Total Second Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>4,639</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,960.0</b>	<b>23,572.0</b>	<b>12,262.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4,897.0</b>	<b>805.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		

45. As the estimated cost of each subproject is more than the original cost estimate, only 9 out of 13 subprojects may be rehabilitated under the program. Rest of the pre-screened irrigation sub-projects will be considered for rehabilitation based on the budget availability and

<sup>8</sup> Annex 4 provide a summary of the irrigation sub-projects and the current status of each sub-project respectively.

according to the priority. Climate resilient design features for each sub-project is incorporated. The possible reasons behind 9 subprojects being implemented instead of 13 subprojects could be: (i) the PPTA estimates were made in 2011 and when actual feasibility study was conducted during 2016-2017, a significant cost inflation was marked; (ii) the total potential irrigated area created by 9 subprojects is 24% higher than that compared with the PPTA estimate (16,333 ha Vs 13,173 ha); and (iii) the command area difference as mentioned in (ii) somehow refers to the limited feasibility study conducted during the PPTA (e.g. command area of Ta Mao sub-project under PPTA is found to be 200 ha while that during the detailed feasibility study conducted in 2017 is 1,038 ha).

46. MOWRAM/NIO with the KCC (consultant team) had started conducting feasibility study works for the remaining 4 of 13 prioritized irrigation subprojects and completed some work like taking aerial photos and geotechnical survey in Ovoir subproject in Battambang and Russei Sanh subproject in Prey Veng and geotechnical survey and soil testing in Bat Trang downstream subproject. The mid-term review mission (21 May -22 June 2018) requested MOWRAM/NIO and PMO to settle the claims of the KCC for the feasibility study works completed as of 31 May 2018, and recommended that MOWRAM/NIO should stop conducting further feasibility study and detailed engineering designs related to these 4 subprojects till any reallocation of project fund or any additional funding available to the project and utilize the savings for any other needed purposes that may arise during implementation.

### ***Output 3.2: Construction of paddy drying and storage (PDS) facilities***

47. The procedures for the implementation of the Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities was revised following extensive discussions between MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO and the outcome of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) forum which was conducted with the participation of wide representation from the rice milling sector. The PMO had drafted a Concept Note describing the implementation approaches for PDS facilities whereby rice millers would be provided with concessionary loan to establish PDS facilities at the target provinces. ADB endorsed the proposed changes in May 2017.

48. Following the approval of concept note describing the PPP approach to be adopted for implementation of PDS facilities, the PMO drafted a tripartite agreement between three parties- MEF/PMO, Rice Millers and Rural Development Bank (RDB) who will be engaged to collect the credit, and a letter of agreement (LoA) between two parties- MEF and RDB to engage RDB in PDS activities. The PMO discussed and deliberated with the RDB on these two documents, reached a consensus, and submitted these two documents to ADB for endorsement in August 2018. With the guidance and support of the CARM and ADB's lawyer, the draft documents were reviewed, revised and resubmitted by the PMO to ADB on 15 March 2019. ADB provided its no-objection with some comments to be incorporated through its letter dated 24 April 2019.

49. In the meantime, the PMO had issued advertisement seeking EOI from interested and potential rice millers willing to avail concessionary loan to establish PDS facilities either for a stand-alone facility or integrated/expansion of existing facilities. By the end of advertisement period, 9 millers had expressed their interests. A firm was recruited by MAFF/NIO to conduct the feasibility study for the establishment of PDS facilities (for 10 EOIs submitted by the millers) as well as for establishment of seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities (see

output 3.3). The firm had completed its study, conducted a final workshop on 29 May 2018, and submitted the final PDS and SPS feasibility study reports after incorporating comments from MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO in July 2018. On 12 June 2018, PMO organized a meeting with the rice millers who submitted the EOIs (10 EOIs) to discuss on the approaches to be adopted for the implementation of the PDS facilities. All the rice millers expressed their interests in pursuing with the PDS funding opportunity following the approaches laid out in the approved PDS concept note.

50. Upon completion of the feasibility study, the PMO developed a PDS proposal format for each Rice Miller to submit and coached them on how to fill up the PDS proposal format. By the deadline on 20 October 2018, 8 of the 9 Rice Millers (who submitted the EOIs earlier) had submitted their PDS proposals to the PMO. The PMO evaluated the proposals and came up with an overall ranking of these Rice Millers by combining the ranking proposed by the feasibility study firm and PDS proposal ranking. The PMO conducted a PDS Selection Committee meeting on 4 March 2019 where the final ranking of the Millers was discussed, deliberated and passed. The PMO recruited and mobilized a detailed design (DD) and construction supervision (CS) firm for the establishment of PDS facilities on 17 December 2018. The DD & CS firm worked with the Millers and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the PDS facilities so that the Millers can negotiate a concessional loan from the project. By 31 December 2019, the PMO signed LoA with RDB and 5 tripartite agreements with 5 Rice Millers from the target provinces amounting to \$9.24 million, prepared bid documents and social and environmental safeguards documents for establishment of first 3 PDS Facilities (Phou Pou Rice Mill at Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill at Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill at Prey Veng), and submitted the documents to ADB for endorsement. ADB has endorsed the bids and safeguard documents and PMO will soon initiate procurement for establishment of 3 PDS Facilities.

### ***Output 3.3: Construction of seed cleaning, drying, grading and storage facilities***

51. MAFF/NIO has proposed seed processing and storage (SPS) facilities be established at the site of one agriculture station in each target province to serve as one stop shop for quality seed, post-harvest services, farmer consultations, and trainings and demonstrations. The aim is also to provide services to the ACs engaged in seed production. The recent feasibility study on SPS facilities concluded that all three selected sites are suitable for construction of SPS facilities with a capacity of more than 600 tons of seed per season. This is because (1) the available land is suitable for construction/expansion of SPS facilities, (2) high capacity for seed production by seed producer groups/associations around seed processing areas, (3) high demands for good quality seed to sustain the good quality paddy production, (4) high interest and willingness to cooperate from the local and provincial administration, and (5) financial internal rate of return is above 12%.

52. As mentioned under output 3.2 above, MAFF/NIO had recruited a service provider to conduct feasibility study for PDS and SPS facilities and the firm was mobilized in mid-October 2017. The firm had completed its study, conducted a final workshop on 29 May 2018, and submitted the final PDS and SPS feasibility study reports after incorporating comments from MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO in July 2018. Upon completion of the feasibility study, MAFF/NIO recruited and mobilized a DD & CS firm in February 2019. The firm worked with the Agricultural Stations and came up with the DD and budget estimates for each of the SPS facilities. As the

cost estimate of each SPS facility is very high, MAFF/NIO can construct only 2 SPS facility with the available budget. A series of meetings were conducted between PMO and MAFF/NIO whereby the PMO advised MAFF/NIO to carefully think on the number of facilities to be constructed keeping in mind the need for operation budget and future sustainability of the facilities. By 31 December 2019, MAFF/NIO prepared bid documents for 2 SPS Facilities and submitted to ADB for endorsement. With the guidance of PMO, MAFF/NIO is currently preparing the environmental and social safeguard documents for the SPS facilities and will submit to ADB for endorsement.

***Output 3.4: Contract services for implementation of sub-project associated initiatives***

53. The Concept Paper on Laser Land Levelling (LLL) was prepared, reviewed and amended to include the information gathered from the consultations with farmers in the sub-project areas. The PIOs are tasked with the responsibility for implementing this activity and they received guidance from the PMO on the bidding procedures. MAFF/NIO has conducted 4 capacity building training programs on LLL to potential and interested 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 LLL techniques to farmer beneficiaries and a total of 4,740 farmers including 1,908 female farmers (40%) participated in these capacity building activities. The PIO, Battambang conducted training on hand tractor operation and maintenance (O&M) for 10 AC members which was attended by 759 participants of which 43 (6%) were females. These trainings are conducted especially for men because they were related to machinery and agriculture tools.

54. Following the approval of concept note describing the implementation of LLL of agricultural field of farmers within the selected irrigation sub-project sites or agricultural cooperatives (ACs), PIOs have carried out recruitment of service providers and signed 15 contracts to level a total of 1,770 hectares of agriculture field. As of December 2019, 1,730 hectares (98%) has been levelled benefitting a total of 8,273 farmers including 4,427 female farmers (54%). The LLL activity generated employment opportunity for 269 skilled and unskilled labourers of which 44 were females (16%). Specifically, the LLL activity engaged 145 unskilled labourers of which 38 were females (26%).

Table 7: Status of Laser Land Levelling as of 31 December 2019

Province	Land Levelling as per Contract (ha)	Achievements as of 31 December 2019			
		Contract Signed (but implementation not started)	On Going (being implemented)	Activities Completed	Actual Area Levelled (Ha.)
1. Prey Veng	581.08	0	0	5	581.08
2. Kampong Thom	485.00	0	1	3	445.00
3. Battambang	704.00	0	0	6	704.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,770.08</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,730.08</b>

Table 8: Beneficiaries Covered under Laser Land Levelling as of 31 December 2019

Province	Achievements as of 31 December 2019								
	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,273</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>16</b>

55. Project Activity Proposals were prepared by PIO in Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng provinces for FWUC formation, strengthening of agricultural cooperatives (ACs), and for delivery of agricultural extension services in accordance with the approved AWPB 2019 and endorsed by PMO. As of 31 December 2019, PMO has approved establishment of a total of 9 FWUCs and all are established. 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. In terms of households, 14,122 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 2,398 (or 17%) are female headed households. Further, a total of 204 members including 67 females (33%) are in the FWUCs Management Committees; a total of 77 members including 17 females (22%) are in the FWUCs Advisory Committees; and a total of 201 members including 54 females (27%) are in the Construction Sub-committees.

Table 9: Status of Farmers Water Users Committee (FWUC) Members

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 December 2019					
	FWUCs HH Beneficiaries (in the command area)			FWUCs Individual Beneficiaries (in the command area)		
	Total HH	Female HH	% Female HH	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	5,530	951	17	23,631	13,459	57
2. Kampong Thom	3,073	471	15	12,043	5,942	49
3. Battambang	5,519	976	18	28,921	14,988	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,122</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>64,595</b>	<b>34,389</b>	<b>53</b>

Table 10: Status of Farmers Water Users Committee (FWUC)- Management Committee

Provinces	Achievements as of 31 December 2019									
	FWUC Formation	FWUC Committee Members			Members of FWUC Advisory Committee			Members of Construction Sub-committee		
		Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female	Total	Female	% Female
1. Prey Veng	4	104	47	45	52	17	33	130	40	31
2. Kampong Thom	2	53	18	34	9	0	0	34	9	26
3. Battambang	3	47	2	4	16	0	0	37	5	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>

56. There are 71 FWUC capacity building activities (workshop, training and meeting) conducted in which 378 (15%) women out of a total of 2,575 participants participated. The main training topics were: FWUC formation, RGCs' law, Sub-degree No. 31, Construction sub-committee (CSC), Statute Sub-committee (SSC), Financial Management/Accounting, Basic Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on building knowledge of the committee and FWUC members on community engagement and addressing issues and needs (both irrigation and non-irrigation needs) of the households.

57. As of 31 December 2019, 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.

Table 11: AC Capacity Building Support

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2019							
	Number of Program	No. of days	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered	Number of Business Development Groups within ACs Covered	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female
1. Workshops	5	8	57	51	3	289	90	31
2. Trainings	135	474	75	51	18	4,451	1,875	34
3. Meetings	12	31	57	51	4	847	405	48
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	1	5	10	25	15	199	70	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6,786</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>36</b>

58. As of 31 December 2019, 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%).

Table 12: Agricultural Extension Support - Capacity Building

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2019						
	Number of Activity	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered	Number of Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) Covered	Total Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female
1. Workshops	1	75	51	0	123	41	33
2. Trainings	343	75	51	95	24,106	12,827	53
3. Meetings	32	75	51	283	2,167	883	41
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	1	0	0	0	8	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>51</b>		<b>26,404</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>52</b>

#### Output 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services

##### *Output 4.1: Increased availability of quality rice seed*

59. MAFF/NIO completed rehabilitation of the seed testing laboratory and supply of equipment for the laboratory at MAFF/GDA. A Rice Seed Production Manual including formats for Letters of Agreement (LOAs) for all types of seed production - Foundation Seed, Registered Seed and Certified Seed, and Farmers Field School for seed production - was drafted to adopt a holistic approach towards different types of rice seeds production through engagement of relevant stakeholders. Upon receiving ADB endorsement, LOAs were signed with MAFF agriculture stations in each target province to produce registered rice seed. As of 31 December 2019, 75.90 tons of registered rice seed were produced at 3 selected agriculture stations out of which 37 tons 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 (CS) for onward sale to farmers, traders, rice millers, etc. It was estimated that around 2,205 tons of certified rice seed were produced and distributed for quality paddy production. As mentioned under output 3.3, plans for establishment of SPS facilities in one agriculture station in each province has been drawn so that these stations can provide services to the ACs for drying, cleaning and processing of the certified rice seed.

Table 13: Registered Seed Production - Area and Production

Year	Achievements as of 31 December 2019					
	Registered Seed Production			Certified Seed Production		
	Total Planted Area (ha)	Total Quantity of Seed to produce (T)	Average Yield (Tons/ha)	Total Planted Area (ha)	Total Quantity of Seed to produce (T)	Average Yield (Tons/ha)
2016-2017	18.00	40.50	2.25	510.17	1,162.82	2.28
2018	15.00	35.40	2.36	456.41	1,042.45	2.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.00</b>	<b>75.90</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>966.58</b>	<b>2,205.27</b>	<b>2.28</b>

**Output 4.2: Expand and develop technical extension services**

60. MAFF/NIO has completed procurements of Soil Testing Kits, GPS and other necessary equipment to expand the extension services in 3 target provinces. Field visits were made to each PIO by MAFF/NIO and consultants to gather information from the ACs on their seed production capacities. An assessment report was prepared showing the strength and weakness of the ACs and their capacity building needs. Accordingly, capacity building activities are being implemented for the ACs. As of 31 December 2019, MAFF/NIO has conducted 143 training programs on various topics such as rice seed production, farming system, post-harvest techniques, agricultural machinery utilization, rice quality inspection, rice milling technology, sustainable rice production, effects of climate change, 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%) and created 1,886 training days.

Table 14: Training Activities for Staff and Farmers - By Topics

<b>Achievements as of 31 December 2019</b>					
<b>Topics</b>	<b>No. of Training Programs</b>	<b>No. of days</b>	<b>Total Persons Attended</b>	<b>Female Persons Attended</b>	<b>% Female</b>
1. Seed Production	66	1,641	4,339	2,138	49
2. Farming System	1	2	21	4	19
2. GIS	7	23	212	29	14
3. Post-harvest Technology	23	58	697	331	47
4. Agriculture Machinery	2	10	40	8	20
5. Rice quality inspection	6	26	198	58	29
6. Rice Milling Technology	3	9	93	10	11
7. Sustainable Rice Production	4	52	1,530	771	50
8. Environment and Climate Change	31	65	1,258	725	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>49</b>

61. MAFF/ NIO has 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. Following the prioritization of 8 TIPs, MAFF/NIO drafted concept notes for the 8 identified topics and PMO reviewed and endorsed them. The technical experts of relevant departments from MAFF are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed and implementation will start.

62. In order to ensure clarity, consistency and comprehensiveness, TIP development follows a prescribed format comprising four primary elements: (i) description, (ii) technical guidelines, (iii) extension guidelines and (iv) Costs and materials. TIPs are prepared by senior Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) who are leading experts in their field, and as such represent 'current best practice' for the technology they describe. Draft TIPs are reviewed by a TIP Oversight Committee prior to approval by GDA. 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.

**Output 4.3: Enhance business management capacities**

63. MAFF/NIO had recruited a service provider to conduct the Bulk Handling Study in September 2017. The firm was mobilized in mid-October 2017 and completed its study and submitted a final report after incorporating comments from MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO in July 2018. Further to the completion of the study, MAFF/NIO drafted a ToR for the recruitment of a service provider for capacity development of the Millers. The recruitment of service provider has been initiated in Q4 2019. MAFF/NIO has also conducted a 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.

64. Three study tours one each in 2016, 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.

**Output 4.4: Improved Access to and Reduced Cost of Financing**

65. The PIOs are carrying out business matching or market facilitation activities and have linked the Rice Millers, ACs producing rice seeds as well as paddy, exporter and RDB together. A total of 767 representatives from ACs including 187 females (24%), 27 from rice millers, 3 from RDB, 16 from business sector, 99 from local authorities 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 and ACs for supply of rice seed equivalent to 2,000 tons in Prey Veng. Capacity building activities such as exposure visit of ACs and Rice Millers from Prey Veng to Battambang on contract farming arrangement; consultative workshops on AC-Millers credit accessibility for rice seed/paddy production and contract farming cooperation between Rice Millers and ACs; consultative meetings between potential ACs and Rice Millers on rice seed/paddy production, etc. has been carried out. A summary of Market Facilitation Support and stakeholders’ participation achieved by the program is presented below:

Table 15: Market Facilitation Support - Capacity Building

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2019				
	Number of Programs	No. of days	Number of ACs Covered	Number of Seed Production Groups within ACs Covered	Number of Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) Covered
1. Workshops	4	5	57	57	0
2. Trainings	0	0	0	0	0
3. Meetings/Event	8	8	57	57	16
4. Study Tours/Exchange Visits	1	3	10	10	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16</b>

Table 16: Market Facilitation Support – Stakeholders’ Participation

Category	Achievements as of 31 December 2019								
	AC Persons Attended	Female Persons	% Female	Rice Millers/ Traders	Local Authorities	Business Sector People	RDB	Others	Grand Total
1. Workshops	515	110	21	17	39	16	3	38	625
2. Trainings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Meetings/ Event	219	61	28	7	36	0	0	2	267
4. Study Tours/ Exchange Visits	33	16	48	3	24	0	0	3	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>955</b>

#### Output 5: Feasibility Study, Design and Pilot Testing of Weather Indexed Crop Insurance

66. Since crop insurance encompasses several cross-cutting issues such as finance, climate change and private sector, MAFF/NIO requested and PMO agreed to take over the crop insurance activity. MAFF/NIO is expected to provide necessary support if needed by PMO. The PMO recruited a service provider (e-Gen Consulting firm) for conducting feasibility study on Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI). The firm was mobilized on 25 September 2017 and an inception report was produced. MAFF/NIO worked closely with the firm and supported the conduct of field survey for data collection which was completed on 27 November 2017. The PMO conducted two consultative workshops on feasibility study on WICI on 15 December 2017 and 12 February 2018 to disseminate the findings and receive feed backs from relevant stakeholders to proceed further with the study and finalizing the study report. The firm had completed the study in March 2018 and submitted a final study report incorporating comments from the PMO on 31 May 2018. Upon completion and endorsement of the feasibility study report, 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 14 October 2019. A final Inception Report incorporating PMO comments was submitted 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.

67. As crop insurance is a new topic in Cambodia and the insurance companies do not have much experience about WICI, PMO at the request of the Insurance Association of Cambodia (IAC) organized a training workshop for all the general insurance companies on 16 December 2019. A total of 28 executives from 15 organizations attended the training. Following the Training, the WICI team visited several insurance companies to ascertain their interest in partnering with the WICI Pilot Program. 3 insurance companies have expressed

their interest till date. The team is going to meet several other insurance companies and draw up a list of “interested insurance companies” and submit to PMO for further action.

68. Following the stakeholders’ consultation workshop, three (3) Training of Trainers (TOT) sessions on the WICI scheme were conducted, one in each target province, for district and provincial officials. Topics covered included climate risks in Cambodia, agricultural risk management, WICI Pilot Program, etc. 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.

69. A provisional list of 195 villages where WICI scheme can be launched are prepared after detailed discussions and deliberations with provincial official and district and commune officials from 37 Communes in 9 Districts in the 3 target Provinces. The WICI team is conducting Baseline Survey in these selected villages. As of December 2019, Baseline Survey in 131 villages were completed. Following the survey, a total of 160 villages will be selected for WICI Pilot Program.

70. Visual inspection of 14 weather stations in 8 Districts in the target areas are conducted by the WICI team. 3 of the weather stations are under MOWRAM management and 11 are under District management. All weather stations under district management were found to be not functioning properly. The PMO will soon carry out discussion with relevant stakeholders on the issue, and if needed, procurement of the rain gauges will be initiated.

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. As WICI is a cross cutting topic, the PMO drafted a concept note and relevant ToR for establishment of a technical working group for providing guidance to the study, design and implementation of WICI. The Government approved the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising of members from MEF, MAFF, and MOWRAM. CambodiaRe (Cambodia Reinsurance Company a Public Sector Enterprise) is also included as a member of the TWG. The TWG had worked closely with the firm conducting feasibility study on WICI and provided guidance in the study. The TWG is working closely with the detailed design and pilot testing consulting firm and will provide recommendation to the Government on possible scaling up of WICI across Cambodia.

74. The General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) also formed a TWG for WICI consisting of 13 members, including 3 women. These assigned officials from GDA has participated in 5

meetings with the feasibility study consulting firm on, 1) review of questionnaire and orientation on feasibility study on WICI; 2) preparation of report and data collection for feasibility study on WICI; and 3) review of summary report on feasibility study on WICI.

75. As the WICI is to be newly established in Cambodia, it is estimated that significant resources will be utilized for building the necessary infrastructure on which WICI can be launched. The feasibility study forecast that with the available funding, the insurance scheme will provide protection for a total of 10,560 farming households with an estimated 14,780 ha of farmland. This figure is considerably lower than the original coverage targets of 100,000 ha. The lower estimate by the Consultant reflects the fact that the agricultural insurance sector in Cambodia is only in its infant stage and that farmers' awareness of insurance is very low. It is also to be noted that while the original design of WICI was to focus on insuring cost of rice seeds only, the feasibility study recommended insuring cost of rice planting as a whole. The feasibility study found that insuring cost of seeds would provide only a small compensation to the farmers, and also would be of no interest to the farmers who do not buy seeds every year. On the other hand, insuring cost of planting would provide a larger compensation and would be of interest to a larger number of small and marginal rice farmers in the target area.

76. The implementation of WICI is new to Cambodia. Before the actual pilot testing can be initiated, the Rice-SDP is urgently working on the following: (i) structure the organizational model; (ii) consider PPP option; (iii) select WICI insurer (whether individual insurer or insurance panel); (iv) select Distribution Model and Distribution Partner/s jointly with insurer/s; (v) institute provider contracts and payment mechanisms; (vi) enhance the existing consumer protection legislation; (vii) seek regulatory approval of the product and the distribution channels; (viii) select target villages/communes jointly with insurance partner/s and distribution partner/s; (ix) decide on a target date to launch WICI; (x) test run selected product in a selected area/s for short time and fine-tune the products (AYII and WICI) if required; (xi) launch the pilot project; (xii) institute system for administering policies and claims; (xiii) control of costs, moral hazard and fraud; and (xiv) M&E and impact assessment. So, launching the new insurance scheme in 2019 was not possible and the time was used to prepare the ground for the introduction of WICI in 2020.

#### **Output 6: Efficient Program management and Implementation**

77. Upon the early closure of program implementation consultant (PIC- consulting firm) contract on 15 May 2017, recruitments of necessary individual consultants needed for program implementation was initiated. The Project had developed the TORs and budget estimates for each position and received ADB no objection before initiating the recruitment process. As of 31 December 2019, 19 out of agreed 20 individual consultants were recruited.<sup>9</sup>

78. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2019 was planned following a participatory approach and then linked with clear implementation guidelines to implement planned activities during the year. Following the same participatory approach, the PMO has conducted relevant meetings with each NIO and PIO in December 2019 to come up with their AWPB for 2020. Each IAs have submitted their draft AWPB for 2020 to PMO in late December 2019. The PMO will organize a national planning workshop in early February 2020 to consolidate AWPBs submitted by the IAs. Upon the national planning workshop, the AWPB

<sup>9</sup> Annex 5 provides an update of the Procurement of Contract packages.

for 2020 for Rice-SDP will be drafted consolidating all the workplan, budget estimates and training plans proposed by the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. Following ADB endorsement on 2020 AWPB, field implementation will be carried out.

79. The revision of PPMS is completed and suitable and easy to use monitoring formats are developed and employed. Meetings on the use of newly developed monitoring and evaluation formats were held across all IAs and a national workshop was conducted to finalize these formats in May 2018. Data are now being collected in a systematic way to reflect actual field implementation progress achieved by IAs under Rice-SDP.<sup>10</sup> The PMO, MAFF/NIO and PIOs have continued to conduct monthly coordination meetings on a regular basis. As of 31 December 2019, the PMO has 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 has also 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. PMO recruited a firm to conduct project Baseline Survey and the firm was mobilized in April 2018. The firm completed the study and submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report incorporating comments from PMO in September 2018.

80. The first Program Steering Committee (PSC) represented by different line ministries was held on 19 December 2017 at the Ministry of Economy and Finance chaired by H.E. Dr. Aun Pornmoniroth, Senior Minister and Minister of Ministry of Economy and Finance. The PSC was briefed on the program progress, issues encountered and recommendations. The PSC provided guidance to program management team to move the program forward and agreed in principle to include MAFF/NIO proposed additional activities, such as establishment of model farms and agriculture machinery centres for demonstration and dissemination purposes. The PSC tasked the PMO to carry forward discussions with MAFF/NIO and ADB to decide on the feasibility, budget availability, scale and mode of operations of these additional activities. Following the discussion between the PMO and MAFF/NIO, it was agreed that MAFF/NIO would focus on completing originally envisaged project activities and additional activities would be taken up only if there is any savings from any activity or upon the availability of additional budget.

81. **Update of Project Administration Manual (PAM).** Minor changes in implementation arrangements have been proposed by MEF/PMO and endorsed by ADB earlier. There is a need to adjust target indicators as per the changes and to reflect the corrective actions that have been initiated or planned under the Program. ADB engaged a resource person to help update the PAM by reflecting the changes made. The consultant submitted a draft revised PAM and a report summarizing the original project design, remedial actions taken by the project, and proposed revisions in project target indicators to further enhance the project performance. The EA/PMO is currently reviewing the changes made and making further updates due to the proposed project period extension, reallocations of funds and revision of baseline CAD projections. The proposed draft revised PAM and implementation arrangements will be submitted to ADB for endorsement by Q1 2020.

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<sup>10</sup> Annex 6 provides an update of the status of PPMS as of 31 December 2019.

## H. GENDER ACTION PLAN

82. The GAP includes 23 actions and 16 targets. As of 31 December 2019, 7 Targets are achieved (#6, #7, #8, #10, #11 & #13), 7 Partly Achieved (#1 to #3, #9, #12, #14 & #16) and 3 on-going (#4, #5 & #15) while as for actions, 20 are Achieved (#1 to #4, #6 to #11 & #13 to #22), 2 Partly Achieved (#5 & #23), and 1 ongoing (#12). Thus, the overall GAP progress is significant as 91% of actions are achieved or 96% of GAP activities have been implemented and completed, and 88% of GAP targets have been achieved or partly achieved.<sup>11</sup> The GAP results will be assessed as successful at project completion, when, at the minimum, 70% of GAP activities have been implemented and completed, and 75% of GAP targets have been achieved. 3 Targets (#2, #3 & #9) of GAP Indicators should be revised based on the actual context of the program and target locations as they are very high/ambitious. And for GAP Indicator # 1.5 or Action#5, it should be revised given that the “public outreach and dissemination of policies under output 1 are beyond the scope of the project.

83. The GAP has been integrated into the project performance monitoring system manual (PPMS), and annual workplan and budget (AWPB). The project gender focal points have been assigned at the PMO, NIOs and PIOs. The GAP was translated into Khmer. Six gender checklists were also developed in both Khmer and English, covering different agencies and areas of responsibilities within the program. The national Gender Specialist has revised the gender checklists form and questions developed in 2016. The Gender Checklists enable the gender focal points and other managers to track whether they are meeting the targets which directly apply to their work. The project extended one-on-one mentoring and training to each gender focal points to ensure that they understood their roles and responsibilities, and informally assessed their capacities. The team developed a formal training plan to complement the hands-on guidance and build team morale and include opportunities for cross-learning.

84. **Gender Capacity Strengthening for Management and Staffs of Rice SDP.** The PMO conducted two gender trainings for the management team of each IA (NIOs and PIOs), GFPs, M&E Officers, ISS and relevant officers on 7 November and 13 December 2018 and two refresher training on gender on 26 June and 18 December 2019. The training aimed at enhancing knowledge of participants on key gender concepts, strengthening capacity for analyzing gender issues and needs in the context of the Program, helping participants on ways to collect inputs for gender progress and contribute to GAP report, helping them to integrate gender priorities into program interventions in the AWPB and identifying and collecting gender impact case studies in Rice-SDP. There were 52 women (33%) out of a total 157 participants participated in the trainings. At the end of the training, participants claimed that their knowledge and skills on gender concepts, analysis and planning, and GAP implementation has improved.

85. **Empowering Women’s Role and Decision-Making in Rice Seed Business.** MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogue Forums on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums. There were 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums. The participants included officials from Provincial and District Agriculture Offices, seed producing centre, agricultural cooperatives, rice millers, rice and seed federations, and CSOs. The objective of the forum was to: (1) make aware the benefit of using good quality of rice seed; (2) improve knowledge

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<sup>11</sup> Annex 7 provides progress of Gender Action Plan.

of the formal seed system and market of rice seed; (3) improve access of farmers to good quality rice seed; (4) Improve linkage among actors; and (5) promote women's role and participation in rice value chain activities. There were different presentations made to address the above objectives including a gender presentation to discuss on gender issues and needs in agriculture and why it is importance to promote women's roles in rice seed business (women's empowerment discussion). The discussion was on gender challenges and to what extent key players in rice seed business, community and family could build affirmative actions and encourage promotion of women's roles and joint decision-making. The results of the discussion reflected to several actions such as: (i) provide opportunity to and encourage women continue higher education, (ii) enhance women participation in socio-political works and leadership, (iii) improve skills of women in higher income generating activities, (iv) support and empower women in decision-making, and (v) determine quota for women in leadership position and help women grab opportunity by themselves.

86. **Gender Success Stories:** As of 31 December 2019, four gender success stories were documented from the target provinces, Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng. These gender stories were about successful female and male farmers who provided a very positive insight on women's empowerment and gender equality, how to face social norms and family opposition to become successful farmer/leader, etc. These gender stories are quite inspirational and reflect the crucial role women play in family livelihood, community development and taking more affirmative actions in the community.

## I. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

87. MOWRAM/NIO, MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO have conducted feasibility studies and detailed designs for irrigation sub-projects rehabilitation, establishment of Seed Processing and Storage (SPS) facilities, and Paddy Drying and Storage (PDS) facilities, respectively. The history, status, potential and specific site conditions of the sites in the target provinces of Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng were found to vary considerably.

88. Site visits were conducted including meetings with the stakeholders, familiarization with the specific sub-project details, and issues, and discussion particularly with farmers regarding the recurrent existing weather events, the varieties they are growing, what they would like to consider and achieve with improved water management including the opportunities for crop diversification and the benefits of the Facilities. For irrigation subprojects, a Tool Kit for Climate Proofing of irrigation systems was prepared for future reference.

89. **Environmental Safeguard:** The Project is classified as Category B for environmental safeguard, and an environment assessment review framework (EARF) is prepared and approved in September 2012. Three initial environmental examinations (IEEs) and environmental management plans (EMPs) for (i) Prey Sangha irrigation subproject, (ii) Chhuk Ksach irrigation subproject, and (iii) Svay Antor PDS subproject, were prepared and approved in September 2012. As there were no changes in subproject locations proposed during the PPTA, no update to the IEEs for two core irrigation subprojects were made. Capacity building on environment was provided to 52 participants (members of PIC, PIO, district agriculture, and irrigation officers) at three provinces (PVG, BTB, and KPT Provinces) in March and April 2016.

The EMP for two core irrigation subprojects were attached to contract document and implemented by the contractors.

90. The IEEs of 4 first priority irrigation subprojects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, and Anlong Char) were submitted to ADB as attachment to the bidding documents and the soft copies of the IEEs were forwarded to ADB on 15 May 2018. There were many back and forth of the IEEs happened between MOWRAM/NIO and ADB, and ADB raised concerns about the quality as well as information reflected in the reports. Following the development, PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the IEEs to it and then worked closely with ADB to incorporate all the comments and finalized the documents. The PMO forwarded the finalized IEEs to MOWRAM/NIO who resubmitted the documents for ADB approval on 24 June 2019. ADB endorsed the 4 IEEs on 28 June 2019 and disclosed them on ADB website. The four subprojects are for rehabilitation of existing main canals, secondary and tertiary canals including irrigation management structures between 4.1 Km (1435 hectares' command area) and 15 Km (3982-hectare command area). Approval by Ministry of Environment (MOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process is not required as the command area of each irrigation scheme is less than 5000 hectares. The MOWRAM/NIO has translated the EMP into Khmer, provided to Contractors and disclosed them on the Project website.

91. The IEEs of three second priority irrigation subprojects (Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech) were submitted to ADB on 9 May 2018, and feedback from ADB was received on 14 June 2018. The three subprojects proposed rehabilitation of the existing main canal and associated irrigation structures with a command area between 1510 ha and 2380 ha. These subprojects do not need approval of MOE. Due to many back and forth of the documents and concerns raised by ADB, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit the 3 IEEs to it and then worked closely with ADB to incorporate all the comments and finalized the documents. The PMO forwarded the finalized IEEs to MOWRAM/NIO who resubmitted the documents for ADB approval on 24 June 2019. ADB endorsed the 3 IEEs on 28 June 2019 and disclosed them on the ADB website.

92. As described under the section- output 3.2, the procedures for the implementation of the PDS facilities and its implementation arrangements have been revised and ADB endorsed the proposed changes in May 2017. The PDS facilities are now envisioned to be established on private land owned by private sector (Rice Millers) through availing concessionary loans from the Project rather than built on public land and leased to private sector. Thus, the IEE and EMP prepared for the Svay Antor PDS subproject and approved in September 2012 is not applicable anymore.

93. The MEF/PMO, who is now responsible for the implementation of the PDS facilities, prepared the environmental safeguard documents (IEE and EMP) for the first priority subprojects (PDS Facilities at Phou Pou Rice Mill in Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill in Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill in Prey Veng), and submitted them for ADB endorsement in November 2019. ADB endorsed 3 IEEs and accompanying EMPs in January 2020. The IEE and EMP for the second priority PDS Facilities (Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom) is under preparation and will be submitted for ADB endorsement in Q1 2020. Approval by Provincial Department of Environment (DOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process is required for the establishment of the PDS Facilities and all the first

and second priority subprojects (Rice Millers) have already obtained the Agreement and submitted to PMO.

94. As described under the section- output 3.3, the SPS facilities will be established at the agriculture stations owned by the Provincial Departments for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFFs) rather than built on public land and leased to private sector. The MAFF/NIO, who is implementing the SPS facilities, has started preparing the environmental safeguard documents (IEE and EMP) for 2 Facilities (Ang Por Agriculture Station at Battambang and Prey Kandieng Agriculture Station at Prey Veng) under the guidance of the PMO. The MAFF/NIO plans to submit the environmental safeguard documents related to the two Facilities for ADB endorsement by Q1 2020. Approval by Provincial Department of Environment (DOE) in accordance with the Government Sub-Decree No. 72 on EIA process is required for the establishment of the SPS Facilities and the Seed Center/PDAFFs have already obtained the Agreement and submitted to MAFF/NIO.

95. **Semi-annual environmental safeguards monitoring report:** MOWRAM/NIO had submitted 5 semi-annual environmental monitoring reports (EMRs), one for each irrigation subprojects except for Prey Sangha, and received feedback/comments from ADB on 9 May 2018. There were many back and forth of the IEEs happened between MOWRAM/NIO and ADB, and ADB raised concerns about the quality as well as information reflected in the reports during the mid-term review mission (May-June 2018) and asked MOWRAM/NIO to revise all the EMRs. Following the development, the PMO asked MOWRAM/NIO to submit all the 5 Semi-annual EMRs to it and then worked closely with ADB to incorporate all the comments and finalized the documents. Upon finalization of 5 EMRs, ADB Environment Officer requested the PMO to consolidate all 5 EMRs and submit only one Semi-annual EMR. As the EMR was to be submitted for the first time, the PMO prepared a consolidated EMR covering the period from the beginning of all 6 subprojects implementation i.e. from January 2017 to March 2018. The PMO submitted the consolidated first EMR (January 2017 - March 2018) to ADB in November 2018 and ADB approved the consolidated first EMR and uploaded to the ADB website in November 2018.

96. The second EMR covering the period April-December 2018 was submitted to ADB on 11 March 2019. ADB provided feedback on 26 March 2019 and the revised second EMR incorporating the information on settlement of issues identified during MTR mission was submitted to ADB on 8 April 2019. ADB approved the consolidated Second EMR (April - December 2018) on 11 April 2019 and uploaded to the ADB website.

97. The consolidated third EMR covering the period starting from January- June 2019 is under preparation and will be submitted to ADB in January 2020. This EMR will document settlement of issues identified during the last mission (11 March – 08 April 2019), including the verbal complaint in relation to Chamcar Kuoy subproject. As no irrigation subprojects are under implementation in 2019, ADB agreed with PMO and MOWRAM/NIO suggestion that the fourth EMR will be prepared covering the period starting from mid-December 2019- June 2020.

## J. RESETTLEMENT<sup>12</sup>

98. The Project is classified as category B for the involuntary resettlement and category C for indigenous people (IP). A resettlement framework (RF) was prepared and approved in December 2012. Two samples of resettlement plans (RPs) for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha irrigation and rehabilitation subprojects were prepared and approved in December 2012. The two RPs (Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha subprojects) were further updated and approved by ADB on 18 September 2017 and uploaded to the ADB website. The IRC had completed signing of contract with affected households (AHs) of the two subprojects (Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha) on 29 November 2017 and 4 December 2017, respectively. The compensation payment and entitlements to the AHs for the two subprojects were completed (100%) by 3 May 2018.

99. The FS/DD/CS consultant team recruited by MOWRAM/NIO had completed assessments of the resettlement requirements for the seven priority irrigation sub-projects (Chamcar Kouy, Anlong Run, Tamao, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech canals) including some site visits to assist the Inter-Ministerial Resettlement Committee (IRC) to resolve some issues. The General Department of Resettlement (GDR)/IRC together with MOWRAM had completed the Detail Measurement Survey (DMS) for four subprojects i.e. Chamcar Kouy (PVG province), Anlong Run and Tamao subprojects (BTB province), and Anlong Char (KPT province). Public information booklets (PIBs) and “Yellow Card” were distributed to AHs by the IRC during the DMS with the list of affected assets such as land use, secondary structures, and trees.

100. The RPs for 7 subprojects were prepared by MOWRAM/NIO and reviewed and submitted to ADB by GDR/IRC. ADB reviewed the 7 RPs and provided feedbacks/comments. During the Mid-term Review Mission (May-June 2018), it was agreed that GDR/IRC would first work on resubmission of the Chamcar Kuoy RP and upon receiving ADB’s no objection, it would work on the other 6 remaining RPs. Following the Mid-term Review Mission, MOWRAM/NIO and GDR/IRC with the help of a ADB resettlement consultant revised the Chamcar Kuoy RP and resubmitted for ADB endorsement in December 2018. ADB endorsed the revised RP for Chamcar Kuoy subproject and uploaded the document to the ADB website. The compensation payment and entitlements to the AHs for the Chamcar Kuoy subproject was completed (100%) in February 2019.

101. Following the approval of Chamcar Kuoy RP, MOWRAM and GDR/IRC worked with ADB and revised and resubmitted remaining 6 RPs (Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, Rumlech, Anlong Run and Tamao subprojects) for ADB no-objection. ADB endorsed the revised RPs and uploaded the documents to the ADB website.

102. An external monitoring organization was recruited by the GDR to monitor implementation of resettlement activities (DMS, RCS, contract signing, and payment). The GDR had submitted three semi-annual social monitoring reports starting from July 2016 up to December 2017 to ADB and they are uploaded to the ADB website. Following the MTR, the GDR/IRC submitted the post-evaluation report for Chhuk Ksach and Prey Sangha RPs to ADB

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<sup>12</sup> The detailed actions undertaken to meet various resettlement requirements for rehabilitation of irrigation subprojects during the quarter are reflected in MOWRAM/NIO Quarterly Report for Q3 2019. Annex 8 includes an update of the Agreed Action Plan from the last Review Mission.

in March 2019. The report included summary of numerous case studies and grievances submitted within the reporting period.

103. As per approved RPs, External Monitoring reports on resettlement is not required under Chamkar Kouy, Anlong Char, Ta Soong, Ansong, and Rumlech subprojects as the resettlements are not deemed significant. However, following the suggestion from ADB, MOWRAM/NIO has started reflecting the progress of resettlement activities in its Quarterly Progress Report from Q2,2019. MOWRAM/NIO is also preparing an internal semi-annual social safeguards monitoring report covering January to June 2019 and will submit to ADB by Q1 2020.

104. As described under the section- output 3.2, the PDS facilities will be established on private land owned by private sector (Rice Millers) through availing concessionary loans from the Project. The MEF/PMO, responsible for the implementation of the PDS facilities, conducted public consultation meetings and prepared the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Screening checklists to confirm involuntary resettlement impact for the PDS facilities. The detailed engineering designs (DEDs) were presented to the people during the public consultation meetings. The impact screening process involved demarcation based on the DED, consultations with local authorities and nearby community. The PMO prepared Due diligence reports (DDR) for the first priority subprojects (PDS Facilities at Phou Pou Rice Mill in Battambang, 1688 Rice Mill in Kampong Thom and Chhun Thom Rice Mill in Prey Veng), and submitted them for ADB endorsement in November 2019. ADB endorsed 3 DDRs in December 2019 and uploaded them to ADB website The DDR for the second priority PDS Facilities (Lim Heng Leap Rice Mill at Kampong Thom) is under preparation and will be submitted for ADB endorsement in Q1 2020.

105. As described under the section- output 3.3, the SPS facilities will be established at the agriculture stations owned by the Provincial Departments for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (PDAFFs) 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 PDAFFs. The MAFF/NIO, who is implementing the SPS facilities, has started preparing the social safeguard documents for 2 Facilities (Ang Por Agriculture Station at Battambang and Prey Kandieng Agriculture Station at Prey Veng) under the guidance of the PMO. The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Screening checklists and public consultation reports confirming involuntary resettlement impact for the two SPS facilities have been completed. The DEDs were presented to the people during the public consultation meetings. The impact screening process involved demarcation based on the DED, consultations with local authorities and nearby community. The DDRs are under preparation and MAFF/NIO plans to submit the DDRs related to the two Facilities for ADB endorsement in Q1 2020.

## K. ASSESSMENTS OF RISKS, ASSUMPTIONS AND COMPLIANCE WITH COVENANTS

### K1. Assessment of Risks and Assumptions<sup>13</sup>

106. A comprehensive assessment of risks and assumptions was undertaken from the onset of project implementation. This was updated regularly to ensure that risk and assumptions are in line with the status of implementation. The main governance issues, including poor disclosure of project's documents and the lack of complaints handling mechanism are identified and timely and fully addressed as required. The project continues to update the project's website by posting required documents, especially contract awards, procurement plans, and progress reports, whenever available. The project is also trying to make sure contractors' full compliance of contract terms and focused on ensuring the construction quality of the civil works before certifying any payment to the contractors.

### K2. Compliance with Covenants<sup>14</sup>

107. The relevant loan agreements covering the Rice-SDP are as follows:

Loan	Type	Date
Loan Agreement (Special Operations) for Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Loan 3006)	Agreements, Loan Agreement (Special Operations)	August 2013
Loan Agreement (Special Operations) for Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development project (Loan 3007)	Agreements, Loan Agreement (Special Operations)	August 2013
Grant Agreement (GAFSP) for Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Project	Agreements, Grant Agreement	August 2013
Loan Agreement (ADB Strategic Climate Fund) for Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Project	Agreements, Loan Agreement (Special Operations)	August 2013
Grant Agreement (ADB Strategic Climate Fund) for Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Project	Agreements, Grant Agreement	August 2013

### K3. Compliance conditions for ADB Program Loan - 3006 (CAM)

108. The Program Loan Covenants are established in the loan and grant agreements with further reference to the Development Policy Letter (April 2013) and Appendix 4 Policy Matrix of the RRP (June 2013).

109. The Loan Agreement for the Commercial Sector Development Program, ADF 3006 (August 2013) includes a specific agreement under Schedule 3 on the withdrawal of funds:

“4. No withdrawal shall be made from the Loan Account for the First Tranche unless ADB is satisfied that the Borrower has met the policy actions for the release of the tranche specified in Attachment 2 to this Schedule.

5. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Loan Agreement and except as ADB may otherwise agree, no withdrawals shall be made from the Loan Account for the Second Tranche unless ADB is satisfied, after consultation with the Borrower, that (a) sufficient progress has been achieved by the Borrower in the carrying out of the Program; (b) the policy actions that were met for the release of the First Tranche continue to be complied with by the Borrower; and (c) the Borrower has met the policy actions for the release of the Second Tranche specified in Attachment 3 to this Schedule.”

<sup>13</sup> Annex 9 provides an update on Risk Management Matrix.

<sup>14</sup> Annex 10 provides an update on compliance with loan and grant covenants.

110. MAFF/NIO and MEF/PMO with support from relevant consultants completed documentation needed for the release of second tranche including the progress report and MEF/PMO has submitted all the documents to CARM on 8 April 2019 for review for compliance before MEF can process request for release of the second tranche. The program has complied with all the policy conditions for the first tranche. For the second and final tranche, 11 out of 12 policy actions are achieved and one policy action is substantially achieved. After reviewing the submitted documents, ADB on 7 November 2019, 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. Following the development, the GDA came up with a revised draft law and submitted to MAFF on 14 November 2019 and MAFF, after review and finalization of the draft law, submitted it to COM on 20 December 2019. To provide enough time for achieving compliance of the tranche condition no. 12 and for processing the release of the second tranche, the EA/PMO submitted a request for extension of Program Loan (PBL) closing date from 31 December 2019 to 30 June 2021. The request is under consideration of ADB.

#### L. PROGRAM ISSUES AND REMEDIAL ACTION

111. Some of the issues encountered during the period are summarised below, together with where appropriate remedial action which is being applied or is required.

Sl. No.	Issues	Remedial Action
1	Payments to contractors upon completion of defect liability period for irrigation subprojects.	The contractors need to submit all the supporting documents and MOWRAM/NIO needs to speed up the processing of claim documents and submit to PMO for further processing without any delay.
2	Payments to DD and CS firm by MOWRAM/NIO.	The firm needs to submit all the supporting documents and MOWRAM/NIO needs to speed up the processing of claim documents and submit to PMO for further processing without any delay.
3	Speed up CLUP implementation	Enhance close monitoring and supervision to ensure the firm completes the implementation.

#### M. LESSONS LEARNED till date

112. Close monitoring and follow up of service providers is important to get required outputs on time and of good quality.

113. Awareness of guidelines in SOP and ADB procedures and their implementation, makes project activity planning a lot easy and enhances speed of implementation.

114. Preparing a realistic plan and implementing the planned activities on time and of quality brings desired results.

115. Organizing and conducting ToT trainings on various topics for national, provincial, and district officials, and engaging those officials in activity implementation adds value and bring quality.

116. A thorough deliberation and discussion between IAs implementing similar activities of different nature under the same components during monthly coordination meetings or before implementing the activities brings better collaboration and ensures smooth implementation of activities.

117. The design of a project is never full proof due to evolving situations, and following innovative ideas/approaches to make a project reorient itself to the prevailing situation and as per the needs of the People and changing country context, is required.

118. Innovation and putting forward those innovative ideas in proper perspective are important. The Project originally had its planned activities. But during the project implementation, it had modified itself to cater the need of the evolving situations without compromising its basic principle and trying to carry along every stakeholder involved with it e.g. the establishment of PDS facilities through PPP approach.



## STATUS OF POLICY COMPLIANCE ( as of 31 December 2019)

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><b>Completed in December 2016.</b></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 <b>approved by the Minister of MAFF and issued on 30 December 2016</b>. 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><b>Achieved</b></p>
2.	MAFF will have issued the National Seed Standards.	Copy of the approved National Seed Standards.	<p><b>Completed in July 2017.</b></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 <b>approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017</b>.</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><b>Achieved</b></p>
3.	MAFF will have issued the Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification.	Copy of the issued Prakas on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification.	<p><b>Completed in July 2017.</b></p> <p>Between July 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</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 06 July 2017.</p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p>Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification. The <i>Prakas</i> on Procedures for Providing Seed Quality Certification was <b>issued by the Minister of MAFF on 06 July 2017.</b></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>	<b>Achieved</b>
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><b>Completed in July 2017.</b></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 <b>approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 10 July 2017.</b></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>	Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.  <b>Achieved</b>
5.	MAFF will have issued the Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice.	Copy of the approved Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice.	<p><b>Completed in July 2017.</b></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 for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability of Rice. The DUS was finally <b>approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and</b></p>	Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 10 July 2017.

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
			<p><b>issued on 10 July 2017.</b></p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	<b>Achieved</b>
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”	<p><b>Completed in August 2015</b></p> <p>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 <b>approved and issued on 28 August 2015</b>. MAFF has carried out dissemination of the Land Policy “White Paper” 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 28 August 2015.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>
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 and committees; and (c) equal benefits for women in land	<p>Copy of the draft Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land with specific provisions containing (a), (b) and (c) on women involvement.</p> <p><b>(Note that MAFF has preferred and used the term “Law on Agricultural</b></p>	<p><b>Completed in November 2017</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>MAFF produced the <b>final draft (version 8) in November 2017</b> and was ready for submission to the Council of Ministers</p>	<p>Updated Draft Submitted to MAFF: 9 June 2017</p> <p>Updated draft prepared by MAFF for submission to CoM: November 2017</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>

No.	Policy Actions for the Release of the Second Tranche	Compliance Documents	Status of implementation	Expected Date of compliance
	related initiatives.	<b>Land”</b> instead of “ <b>Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Law”</b> )	(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.  Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.	
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><b>Completed in April 2018</b></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. <b>The Prime Minister approved the national action program to combat land degradation in Cambodia on 2 April 2018.</b></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><b>Achieved.</b></p>

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.	
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><b>Completed in February 2019</b></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 <b>approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 22 February 2019.</b></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><b>Achieved</b></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><b>Completed in June 2013</b></p> <p><b>The law was approved on 9 June 2013.</b> 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 department (Department of Agricultural Cooperative).</p>	<p>Compliance with the original formulation of the Policy Conditions was achieved on 9 June 2013.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>

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.	
11.	MIME <sup>1</sup> 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><b>Completed in August 2016</b></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 <b>issued by the Senior Minister, Minister of Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) on 19 August 2016.</b></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 in 19 August 2016.</p> <p><b>Achieved</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> 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
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><b>(Note that MAFF has preferred and used the term “Law on Plant Protection and Quarantine”)</b></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 draft law and submitted it to CoM on 20 December 2019 for further review at CoM</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>technical committee and inter-ministerial meetings to obtain consensus among the members. Once CoM agrees to the draft Law, it will be submitted to National Assembly.</p> <p>Documents- original in Khmer language and the English version are available.</p>	

Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program			
ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/ 0350-CAM			
Physical Progress			
(as of 31 December 2019)			
Components	Assigned Weight (a)	Actual Progress (b)	Weighted Progress c (a x b)
<b>1. Conducive legal and regulator environment established to facilitate climate-resilient rice commercialisation</b>	<b>20.00</b>		<b>19.96</b>
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
<b>2. Agricultural Land Use Zoning Improved</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<b>6.80</b>
<b>(a) Undertake CAEA to identify zones for rice cropping systems</b>			
2.1 Undertake CAEA in target communes	3.00	0.85	2.55
<b>(b) Incorporate the CAEAs into the CLUPs</b>			
2.2 Preparation of CLUPs in target communes incorporating the results of the CAEA	3.00	0.85	2.55
<b>(c) Developing three provincial rice eco-system maps</b>			
2.3 Development of provincial rice eco-systems maps	2.00	0.85	1.70
<b>3. Climate resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b>	<b>50.00</b>		<b>32.55</b>
<b>(a) Recruit national consulting firm to carry out FS/DD on sub-projects for climate resilient irrigation rehabilitation</b>			
3a.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of irrigation sub-projects	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>(b) Recruit national consulting firm to prepare FS and DD on sub-projects for PDS and SPS facilities</b>			
3b.1 National consulting firm mobilised for FS/DD of PDS and SPS facilities	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>(c) Works contract procurement for rehabilitating identified irrigation sub-projects</b>			
3c.1 Contract awards for rehabilitation of irrigation sub-projects	22.00	1.00	22.00
<b>(d) Works contract procurement for establishing PDS facilities</b>			
3d.1 Contract awards for construction of PDS facilities	15.00	0.30	4.50
<b>(e) Works contracts for establishment of commercial seed drying and storage facilities</b>			
3e.1 Contract awards for construction of commercial seed drying and storage facilities	8.00	0.25	2.00
<b>(f) Implementation of Associated Initiatives within irrigation sub-projects areas</b>			
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	0.35	0.35
<b>4. Enhanced rice value chain support services</b>	<b>8.00</b>		<b>3.53</b>
<b>(a) Increased availability of quality rice seed</b>			
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>(b) Expanded and developed technical extension services</b>			
4b.1 Revision of TIPs on rice production and development of mass-media extension materials	0.50	0.75	0.38
<b>(c) Enhanced business management capacities</b>			
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	0.15	0.30
4c.3 Study tours conducted for rice millers to neighbouring countries	0.50	1.00	0.50
<b>(d) Improved access to and reduced cost of finance</b>			
4d.1 Strengthened capacity of financial institutions to respond to needs of rice value chain stakeholders	1.00	0.05	0.05
4d.2 Enhanced understanding of loan products by rice value chain stakeholders	0.50	0.10	0.05
<b>5. Feasibility Study, design and Pilot Testing of WICI</b>	<b>4.00</b>		<b>1.60</b>
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
<b>6. Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>	<b>10.00</b>		<b>7.75</b>
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
<b>TOTAL SCORE</b>	<b>100.00</b>		<b>72.19</b>

**Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program**  
**ADB Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350-CAM**  
**Program Management Office (PMO)**  
**Report for 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter (October - December) 2019**

**Table 3a: Expenditures by Financing Sources and Categories (as at 31 December 2019)**

Category Code	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	3rd Revised Budget (Dec 2019)	RCG Fund	ADB Loan 3007	GAFSP Grant 0349	SCF Grant 0350	SCF Loan 8271	Total
A1	Civil Works	24,394,000	24,082,441	1,165,928	2,959,139	4,946,285	-	2,142,834	11,214,187
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	8,472,003	27,851	24,006	226,656	445,096	-	723,610
A3	Associated Initiatives	1,792,500	2,763,639	158,558	527,339	-	-	1,095,653	1,781,550
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	6,110,600	188,872	-	1,720,309	342,522	-	2,251,703
C	Resettlement	431,300	431,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	886,100	886,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	1,283,468	288,611	748,499	107,907	-	-	1,145,017
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	6,515,178	169,197	1,938,236	577,662	1,080,363	-	3,765,458
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	1,891,804	101,534	-	892,493	-	-	994,027
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	7,943,819	1,313,087	2,197,794	129,954	-	-	3,640,835
	Interest charge during implementation	927,000	857,330	-	184,095	-	-	-	184,095
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	18,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63,430,900</b>	<b>61,256,482</b>	<b>3,413,639</b>	<b>8,579,108</b>	<b>8,601,266</b>	<b>1,867,982</b>	<b>3,238,487</b>	<b>25,700,482</b>

Table 3b: Expenditures by Category (as at 31 December 2019)

Category No.	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	3rd Revised Budget (Dec 2019)	Total Expenditure		Balance of Fund	
				Amount (US\$)	%	Amount (US\$)	%
A1	Civil Works	24,394,000	24,082,441	11,659,284	48%	12,423,157.12	52%
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	8,472,003	278,514	3%	8,193,489.18	97%
A3	Associated Initiative	1,792,500	2,763,639	1,781,550	64%	982,089.49	36%
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	6,110,600	2,251,703	37%	3,858,897.07	63%
C	Resettlement	431,300	431,300	-	0%	431,300.00	100%
D	Land Purchase	886,100	886,100	-	0%	886,100.00	100%
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	1,283,468	1,145,017	89%	138,450.84	11%
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	6,515,178	3,765,458	58%	2,749,720.28	42%
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	1,891,804	994,027	53%	897,776.79	47%
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	7,943,819	3,640,835	46%	4,302,984.39	54%
	Interest charge during implementation	927,000	857,330	184,095		673,234.79	
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	18,800	-		18,800.00	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63,430,900</b>	<b>61,256,482</b>	<b>25,700,482</b>	42%	<b>37,730,418</b>	62%

Table 3c: Expenditures by Categories and Outputs (as at 31 December 2019)

Category Code	Activity Description	Original Budget (PAM)	3rd Revised Budget (Dec 2019)	Cumulative Expenditure Categories & Outputs						Total
				Output 1	Output 2	Output 3	Output 4	Output 5	Output 6	
				Policy Loan (MEF)	Agriculture Land Use Zoning Improved	Climate Resilient Value Chain Infrastructure Development	Enhance Rice Value Chain Support Services & Increased Availability of Quality Rice Seed	Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted (WICI)	Effective Program Management and Implementation	
A1	Civil Works	24,394,000	<b>24,082,441</b>	-	-	11,659,284	-	-	-	<b>11,659,284</b>
A2	Specialized Equipment	7,963,800	<b>8,472,003</b>	-	-	272,944	5,570	-	-	<b>278,514</b>
A3	Associated Initiative	1,792,500	<b>2,763,639</b>	-	-	1,781,550	-	-	-	<b>1,781,550</b>
B	Contract Services	6,300,700	<b>6,110,600</b>	-	916,481	-	992,700	342,522	-	<b>2,251,703</b>
C	Resettlement	431,300	<b>431,300</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	Land Purchase	886,100	<b>886,100</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	Vehicles and Equipment	962,800	<b>1,283,468</b>	-	320,605	492,357	68,701	-	263,354	<b>1,145,017</b>
F	Consulting Services	7,182,100	<b>6,515,178</b>	-	338,891	790,746	602,473	-	2,033,347	<b>3,765,458</b>
G	Training and Studies	2,009,500	<b>1,891,804</b>	-	178,925	-	815,102	-	-	<b>994,027</b>
H	Implementation and Supervision	10,562,300	<b>7,943,819</b>	-	436,900	1,820,417	364,083	-	1,019,434	<b>3,640,835</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62,485,100</b>	<b>60,380,352</b>	-	<b>2,191,802</b>	<b>16,817,298</b>	<b>2,848,631</b>	<b>342,522</b>	<b>3,316,135</b>	<b>25,516,387</b>
	Interest charge during implementation for Loan 3007	927,000	<b>857,330</b>	-	-	-	-	-	184,095	184,095
	Service charge for SCF Loan	18,800	<b>18,800</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>63,430,900</b>	<b>61,256,482</b>	-	<b>2,191,802</b>	<b>16,817,298</b>	<b>2,848,631</b>	<b>342,522</b>	<b>3,500,230</b>	<b>25,700,482</b>

Table 3d: Expenditures by Financing Sources and EA-IAs (as at 31 December 2019)

Financing Sources	PMO	MAFF	MOWRAM	MLMUPC	BTB	KPT	PVG	TOTAL
Loan 3007	3,015,035	894,007	3,137,898	234,966	518,632	372,934	405,636	<b>8,579,108</b>
GAFSP 0349	652,169	2,321,090	4,812,743	812,690	1,057	649	868	<b>8,601,266</b>
Loan 8271	-	-	2,142,834	-	447,972	280,244	367,437	<b>3,238,487</b>
Grant 0350	1,368,523	154,584	344,875	-	-	-	-	<b>1,867,982</b>
RGC Fund	516,205	556,181	1,341,396	313,915	239,314	230,119	216,480	<b>3,413,609</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,551,932</b>	<b>3,925,861</b>	<b>11,779,746</b>	<b>1,361,571</b>	<b>1,206,975</b>	<b>883,945</b>	<b>990,422</b>	<b>25,700,452</b>

**Note:**

<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2017</i>	<i>9,324,565</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2018</i>	<i>19,760,128</i>	<i>32%</i>
<i>Cumulative Expenditures as of 31 Dec 2019</i>	<i>25,700,452</i>	<i>42%</i>

\*\*\* Expenditures incurred in Jan-Dec 2019 = \$5,940,353



## Summary of irrigation sub-projects (as of 31 December 2019)

Quarter: 4 Year: 2018																				
Reporting Date: Jan 19																				
No.	Sub Project Code	Sub Project Name	Location	Coverage Area (ha)		Status			Area in Ha benefited	Achievement (Sub Project Beneficiaries) - Only completed subprojects need to fill this data									Remarks	
				Province	Estimated	Actual	Contract Signed and implementation not started	On going (being implemented)		Activities Completed	Individual (Person) beneficiaries from the subproject			Household (HH) Beneficiaries from Sub-Project			Persons employed in Sub Project Construction and paid for work			
											Total Person	Female	% Female	No. of HH	No. of FHH	% FHH	Total Person	Female		% Female
1	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/BTB-KTM /NCB-CW-001 (Lot 1 & Lot 2)	Rehabilitation of Prey Sangha Canal	BTB	1,145	1,150	1	1	1	1,150	14,106	7070	50	2,756	290	11	289	78	27	Completed 100%	
2		Rehabilitation of Chhuk Ksach Canal	KPT	1,430	1,650	1	1	0.9	1,650	15,552	8209	53	3,258	506	16	302	64	21	Completed 100%	
<b>Total Core Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>2,575</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>29658</b>	<b>15279</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>6014</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>24</b>		
3	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, 3 & 4)	Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal	PVG	2,659	3,000	1	1	0.9	3,000	8,902	4541	51	2,037	350	17	520	113	22	Completed 100%	
4		Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal	PVG	1,900	2,100	1	1	0.9	2,100	4,802	2478	52	1,004	173	17	402	65	16	Completed 100%	
5		Rehabilitation of Anglong Run	BTB	1,200	1,435	1	1	0.9	1,435	2,543	1220	48	565	81.0	14	271	108	40	Completed 100%	
6		Rehabilitation of Ta Mao Irrigation System	BTB	200	1,038	1	1	0.9	1,038	3,615	1808	50	723	104.0	14	224	94	42	Completed 100%	
<b>Total First Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>5,959</b>	<b>7,573</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7,573.0</b>	<b>19,861.5</b>	<b>10,047.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>4,329.0</b>	<b>708.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>1,417.0</b>	<b>380.0</b>	<b>26.8</b>		
7	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, & 3)	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal	KPT	1,330	2,070				2,070.0	10,945.0	5,822.0	53.2	2,189.0	339.0	15.5				-	BER waiting NOL & Award contract
8		Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System	PVG	2,117	2,380				2,380.0	8,528.0	4,349.0	51.0	1,854.0	319.0	17.2				-	
9		Rehabilitation of Rumelech Irrigation system	PVG	1,192	1,510				1,510.0	4,099.0	2,091.0	51.0	854.0	147.0	17.2				-	
<b>Total Second Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>4,639</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,960.0</b>	<b>23,572.0</b>	<b>12,262.0</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>4,897.0</b>	<b>805.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
10	MOWRAM/RICE-SDP/PVG-K.Th-BTB/NCB-CW-003 (Lot 1, 2, & 3)	Rehabilitation of Chhue Teal Boeung Khanhey Irrigation System		3,032	3,032.00							0			0			0	Insufficient Budget	
11		Rehabilitation of irrigation system in Russey Sanh Village		1,200	1,486.00							0			0			0		
12		Rehabilitation of O'Vour Irrigation System		1,800	2,863.00							0			0			0		
13		Rehabilitation of Bat Trang Irrigation System		2,000	3,000.00							0			0			0		
<b>Total Third Priority Sub-Rprojects</b>				<b>8,032</b>	<b>10,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total</b>				<b>21,205</b>	<b>26,714</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>73,092</b>	<b>37,588</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,008</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>26</b>		

## Status of procurement of contract packages (31 December 2019)

### Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grant 0349/0350-CAM Report on Summary of Awarded, Completion, Pending, and Progressing as Q4 2019

Status	Procuring Agency	Est Cost	No of Contracts	Contract Amount	No of Signed Con	Balance No.
<b>1-Progressing</b>						
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (5 detail records)	Sum	5,250,000	5	-00	5
<b>PMO</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (4 detail records)	Sum	7,100,000	4	-00	4
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 1-Progressing (9 detail records)	<b>Sum</b>	<b>12,350,000</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-00</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2-Pending</b>						
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (3 detail records)	Sum	2,950,000	3	-00	3
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (1 detail record)	Sum	23,000	1		
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (1 detail records)	Sum	1,100,000	1	-00	1
<b>PMO</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (5 detail records)	Sum	3,629,500	5	-00	5
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 2-Pending (10 detail records)	<b>Sum</b>	<b>7,702,500</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-00</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3-Awarded and On-going</b>						
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (10 detail records)	Sum	861,250	10	1,262,174.55	10
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (2 detail records)	Sum	1,543,125	2	1,576,755.22	2
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (5 detail records)	Sum	5,680,000	5	6,085,861.38	5
<b>PMO</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (14 detail records)	Sum	2,000,572	14	2,883,503.00	14
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 3-Awarded and On-going (31 detail records)	<b>Sum</b>	<b>10,084,947</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>11,808,294.15</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4-Completed Contract</b>						
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (15 detail records)	Sum	828,493	16	845,370.73	16
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (7 detail records)	Sum	289,871	7	273,076.40	7
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (10 detail records)	Sum	10,406,137	10	10,488,614.16	10
<b>PIOs</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PIOs (2 detail records)	Sum	1,209,000	18	1,128,165.00	18
<b>PMO</b>						
	Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (16 detail records)	Sum	8,561,344	16	8,373,557.92	16
	Summary for 'Pro Cat' = 4-Completed Contract (50 detail records)	<b>Sum</b>	<b>21,294,845</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>21,108,784.21</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>51,432,292</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>32,917,078.36</b>	<b>98</b>

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

Report on Awarded and On Going, Completing Contract, Pending, and Progressing as Q4 2019

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
<b>Procurement Package</b>		<b>1-Progressing</b>													
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>															
007	GD-EQPT2 (1)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Battambang	1,250,000	01-Goods	ICB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
009	GD-EQPT2 (3)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Prey Veng	1,250,000	01-Goods	ICB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
048	CW-FAC2 (1)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Battambang	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
050	CW-FAC2 (3)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Prey Veng	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
063	CON-MS	Miller service contracts for capacity development	550,000	03-Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2019			0		1			Submission 1 progressing
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (5 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>							<b>0</b>		<b>5</b>			
<b>PMO</b>															
001	CW-FAC 1 (4)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (4) in Ko Thom	1,400,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Bidding document preparing
051	CW-FAC 1(1)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (1) in Battambang	1,700,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding, for Pou Poy Rice Mill
052	CW-FAC 1(2)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (2) in Ko Thom	2,000,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding, for 1688 Rice Mill
053	CW-FAC 1(3)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (2) in Ko Thom	2,000,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding, for Chhou Thom Rice Mill

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (4 detail records)			Sum	7,100,000						0		4			
Summary for 'Status' = 1-Progressing (9 detail records)			Sum	12,350,000						0		9			
<b>Procurement Package</b>		<b>2-Pending</b>													
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>															
008	GD-EQPT2 (2)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Kampong Thom	1,250,000	01-Goods	ICB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
010	GD-EQPT2 (4)	Supply and installation of seed drying and storage equipment for Farmer Cooperatives	600,000	01-Goods	NCB	Post	Q4/2019			0		1			
049	CW-FAC2 (2)	Construction of seed drying and storage facilities for Kampong Thom	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Under bidding
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (3 detail records)			Sum	2,950,000						0		3			
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>															
104	GD-EQPT12	Supply and Installation of Computer Server for CLUP	23,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q4/2019					1			
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (1 detail record)			Sum	23,000								1			
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>															
046	CW-SP9	Rehabilitation of Chhue Teal Boeung Khanhey Irrigation System	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017			0		1			Over budget, and standy
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (1 detail record)			Sum	1,100,000						0		1			
<b>PMO</b>															
002	CW-FAC1 (5)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill (5) in BTB, KT, and PV	1,700,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Not yet determined Rice Mill

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
003	CW-FAC 1 (6)	Construction of Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities and Supply and installation of Equipment for Rice Mill. (6) in BTB, KT, and PV	1,300,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q4/2019			0		1			Cancelled Rice Miller
065	CON-ME1	Recruitment of independent monitoring entities	557,200	03-Services	CQS	Prior				0		1			Indicative List
081	CON-PMO5	International Environment and Climate Change Specialist	48,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017			0		1			Indicative List
100	CON-PMO16	Community Development Specialist	24,300	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2018			0		1			Indicative List
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (5 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>							<b>0</b>		<b>5</b>			
Summary for 'Status' = 2-Pending (10 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>							<b>0</b>		<b>10</b>			
<b>Procurement Package</b>		<b>3-Awarded and On-going</b>													
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>															
070	CON-MAFF1	International Seed Certification Specialist	36,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/17	106,630.00	1	28-Nov-17	1	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-20	CV 2 signed 4 Oct 2019
071	CON-MAFF2	International Extension Specialist	72,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/17	85,100.00	1	28-Nov-17	1	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-19	
072	CON-MAFF3	International Post-Harvest Specialist	48,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/17	155,750.00	1	28-Nov-17	1	01-Dec-17	30-Nov-20	CV No. 2 signed 4 Oct 2019
073	CON-MAFF4	Agriculture cum Post-Harvest Specialist (Component Leader)	136,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/22/17	105,412.50	1	28-Nov-17	1	01-Dec-17	30-Sep-20	CV No. 2 signed 4 October 2019
074	CON-MAFF5	Seed Certification Specialist	17,250	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	03/16/18	90,848.00	1	21-Mar-18	1	01-Apr-18	30-Sep-20	CV No. 3 signed 4 Oct 2019
076	CON-MAFF7	Agricultural Land Use Zoning Specialist	107,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	03/16/18	86,969.00	1	21-Mar-18	1	01-Apr-18	30-Sep-20	CV 2, Signed 4 Oct 2019
090	CON-NIO1	Procurement Specialist for MAFF-NIO	90,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	05/04/16	147,783.05	1	4-May-16	1	30-Mar-16	30-Sep-20	CV#4 signed 4 Oct 2019

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
091	CON-NIO2 (1)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MAFF	90,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2015	05/04/16	165,199.80	1	27-Nov-15	1	01-Dec-16	30-Sep-20	CV4 signed 4 Oct 2020
096	CON-FS/DD/ CS (AGR2) (2)	Detailed design and construction supervision of Rice Seeds Processing and Storage Facilities	190,000	03-Services	CQS	Prior	Q2/2018		244,085.00	1	30-Jan-19	1	07-Feb-19	01-Mar-19	On going
102	CON-MAFF8	M&E Specialist for MAFF	75,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018	03/28/19	74,397.20	1	5-Apr-19	1	08-Apr-19	28-Feb-21	CV1 signed 4 Oct 2019
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (10 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>1,262,174.55</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>			
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>															
066	CON-LUP	National Consultants to provide services to prepare commune Land-Use Planning (CLUP)	1,500,000	03-Services	QCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	08/08/17	1,497,128.22	1	13-Sep-17	1			on going
069	CON-MLM2	GIS and Land Use Planning Specialist	43,125	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	01/16/18	79,827.00	1	22-Jan-18	1	01-Feb-18	31-Dec-19	CV1 signed 14 Jan 2019
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>1,576,755.22</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>			
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>															
044	CW-SP7	Rehabilitation of Ansong Irrigation System in Kampong Trabek district	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	08/02/19	906,508.56	1	25-Sep-19	1			As Lot 2, Works progressing
045	CW-SP8	Rehabilitation of Rumlech Irrigation system in Sithor Kandal district	1,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q3/2017	08/02/19	1,361,803.63	1	25-Sep-19	1			As Lot 3, Works progressing
047	CW-SP13	Rehabilitation of Ta Soong Canal in Barray district	1,200,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	08/02/19	1,291,109.44	1	25-Sep-19	1			As Lot 1, Works progressing
058	CON-FS/DD/CS (IRR)	National consultants for feasibility study, detailed design and Construction Supervision for irrigation subprojects	2,100,000	03-Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2015	10/01/15	2,362,657.75	1	15-Feb-16	1	15-Mar-19	15-Dec-20	CV No. 5 ADB approved 5 Nov 2019 and signed
092	CON-NIO2 (2)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MOWRAM	180,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	09/29/15	163,782.00	1	29-Sep-15	1	01-Oct-15	30-Sep-20	VC#3, signed 12 Sep 2018
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (5 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>6,085,861.38</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>			

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
<b>PMO</b>															
060	CON-CIS (2)	Pilot testing of a weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	600,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017		627,620.00	1	21-Aug-19	1	16-Sep-19	30-Dec-20	progressing, Contract Variation No. 1
062	CON-FS/DD/CS (AGR2) (1)	Detailed design and Construction Supervision of addy Drying and Storage Facilities	610,000	03- Services	QCBS	Prior	Q2/2017	11/19/18	521,890.00	1	11-Dec-18	1	17-Dec-18	01-Mar-20	on going
077	CON-PMO1	Procurement Specialist for PMO	96,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	11/01/14	250,045.00	1	16-Jan-15	1	09-Feb-15	08-Jan-20	CV#5 signed 4 Dec 2019
079	CON-PMO3	Program Implementation Advisor	152,922	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q1/2017	06/13/17	596,000.00	1	14-Jun-17	1	19-Jun-17	31-Dec-20	CV No. 34 Dec 2019
082	CON-PMO6	International M & E Specialist	72,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/18	175,890.00	1	15-Dec-17	1	01-Feb-18	30-Dec-20	CV2 4 Dec 2019
083	CON-PMO7	Private-Public Patnership (PPP) Specialist	69,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/18	92,269.00	1	15-Dec-17	1	01-Feb-18	30-Dec-20	CV2 signed 4 Dec 2019
084	CON-PMO8	Program M & E Specialist	69,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	12/15/18	95,418.00	1	15-Dec-17	1	01-Jan-18	31-Dec-19	CV2 Signed 4 Dec 019
085	CON-PMO9	Gender Specialist	24,300	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017		58,300.00	1	7-Mar-18	1	15-Mar-18	30-Dec-20	CV2 signed 4 Dec 2020
087	CON-PMO11	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Battambang)	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	06/22/17	85,558.00	1	21-Jul-17	1	24-Jul-17	31-Dec-20	CV#3 signed 4 Dec 2019
088	CON-PMO12	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Kampong Thom)	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	06/22/17	95,441.00	1	21-Jul-17	1	24-Jul-17	31-Dec-20	CV#3 signed 4 Dec 2019
089	CON-PMO13	Provincial Implementation Support Specialist (Prey Veng)	60,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	06/22/17	103,133.00	1	21-Jul-17	1	24-Jul-17	31-Dec-20	CV#3 signed 4 Dec 2019
094	CON-PMO14	Environment and Climate Change Specialist (National)	54,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017	04/13/18	48,970.00	1	19-Apr-18	1	01-May-18	30-Dec-20	CV2 signed 4 Dec 2019
095	CON-PMO15	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	32,350	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2017		101,836.00	1	17-Nov-17	1	20-Nov-17	19-Dec-20	CV2 signed 4 Dec 2019

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
101	CON-PMO17	National MIS/Database Specialist	41,000	03- Services	ICS	Prior	Q3/2018		31,133.00	1	23-Apr-19	1	01-May-19	31-Dec-20	CVI Signed 4 Dec 2019	
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (14 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>2,883,503.00</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>14</b>				
Summary for 'Status' = 3-Awarded and On-going (31 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>11,808,294.15</b>	<b>31</b>		<b>31</b>				
<b>Procurement Package</b>		<b>4-Completed Contract</b>														
<b>NIO-MAFF</b>																
013	GD-EQPT3 (3)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MAFF	25,731	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		25,735.70	1	21-Dec-15	1			Ended	
016	GD-EQPT-4	Procurement of equipment for seed laboratory	163,800	01-Goods	NCB	Prior	Q4/2016	06/22/16	251,840.19	1	30-Jun-16	1			Ended	
017	GD-EQPT5	Procurement of Training Tool Kits & one set of Grain Quality Testing Machine	20,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016	09/08/16	26,673.63	1	8-Sep-16	1			Ended	
018	GD-VEH4 (1)	Procurement of one vehicle for MAFF-NIO	68,500	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		34,087.00	1	10-Jan-18	1			Ended	
020	GD-EQPT6	Supply and Delivery of 32 Mobiles Tablets	24,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		19,951.00	1	13-Jul-17	1			Ended	
021	GD-EQPT7	Supply and Delivery of 11 GPS	6,600	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		8,954.00	1	13-Jul-17	1			Ended	
022	GD-EQPT8	Toolkit for NPK & PH Testing	10,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		5,500.00	1	14-Aug-17	1			Ended	
027	GD-VEH1 (3)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Vehicles for NIO/MAFF and PIO Prey Veng	83,800	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		83,800.00	1	2-Nov-15	1			Ended	
030	GD-VEH2 (2)	Supply and Delivery of 26 Motorcycles for NIO-MAFF	43,212	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2016		43,212.00	1	10-Aug-16	1			Ended	
034	GD-MAT1	Supply and Delivery of Certified Rice Seed of Phka Rumduol	22,500	01-Goods	SH	Post (Sample)	Q1/2016		24,696.00	2	22-Jul-15	2			Ended	

Page 6 of 10

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
035	GD-MAT2	Producing Foundation Seeds	20,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		1,350.00	1	4-Jul-17	1			Ended
056	CW-OFF2	Seed Laboratory Renovation	95,000	02-Works	SH	Post	Q2/2017		77,627.00	1	9-Aug-17	1			Ended
061	CON-FS/DD/CS (AGR) (1)	Feasibility study of Rice Seed Processing, Paddy Drying and Storage Facilities	200,000	03-Services	CQS	Prior	Q3/2016	09/14/17	199,409.38	1	29-Sep-17	1	29-Sep-17	17-Aug-18	Ended
064	CON-BH1	Bulk Handling Study	28,350	03-Services	CQS	Prior	Q4/2016	09/04/17	27,793.00	1	29-Sep-17	1	29-Sep-17	13-Mar-18	Ended
099	GD-EQP11	Supply and Delivery of Chemical Reagents for Seed Laboratory	17,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2018		14,741.83	1	26-Jun-18	1			Ended, required update PP
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MAFF (15 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>828,493</b>						
									<b>845,370.73</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>			
<b>NIO-MLMUPC</b>															
014	GD-EQPT3 (4)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MLMUPC	35,966	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		35,457.40	1	25-Dec-15	1			Ended
028	GD-VEH1 (4)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MLMUPC and PIO Kampong Thom	86,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		86,000.00	1	25-Dec-15	1			Ended
031	GD-VEH2 (3)	Supply and Delivery of 18 Motorcycles for NIO-MLMUPC	30,780	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2016		30,366.00	1	30-Jan-17	1			Ended
068	CON-MLM1	CLUP M&E Specialist	8,625	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	01/16/18	9,577.00	1	22-Jan-18	1	01-Feb-18	31-Jul-18	Ended
093	CON-NIO2 (3)	Financial Management Specialist for NIO-MLMUPC	60,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2016	06/02/16	53,226.00	1	3-Jun-16	1	16-Jun-16	15-Jun-18	Resigned
098	GD-VEH5 (ii)	Procurement of one vehicle for NIO-MLMUPC	53,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2018		43,000.00	1	21-Jun-18	1			
103	GD-EQPT11	Supply and Delivery of Drone	15,500	01-Goods	ICS	Post	Q4/2018		15,450.00	1	5-Dec-18	1			required to include in the next update PP

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Data (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks	
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MLMUPC (7 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>273,076.40</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>7</b>				
<b>NIO-MOWRAM</b>																
012	GD-EQPT3 (2)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for MOWRAM	49,212	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		49,212.82	1	18-Sep-15	1			Ended	
019	GD-VEH4 (2)	Procurement of one vehicle for MOWRAM-NIO	49,500	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		49,000.00	1	14-Dec-17	1			Ended	
026	GD-VEH1 (2)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for NIO-MOWRAM and PIO Battambang	83,800	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		83,800.00	1	18-Sep-15	1			Ended	
029	GD-VEH2 (1)	Supply and Delivery of 25 Motorcycles for NIO/MOWRAM	43,625	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2016		43,625.00	1	18-Dec-15	1			Ended	
038	CW-SP1	Lot 1: Rehabilitation of Prey Sangha Main Canal in Bavel district, Battambang province	570,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2016	01/24/17	801,556.60	1	24-Jan-17	1			Ended	
039	CW-SP2	Lot 2: Rehabilitation of Chhuk Ksach Secondary Canal in Barray district, Kampong Thom province	910,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2/2017	01/24/17	1,166,578.03	1	24-Jan-17	1	29-Sep-17		Ended	
040	CW-SP3	Rehabilitation of Anlong Char Canal in Preah Sdach district	2,900,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	08/23/17	2,891,423.27	1	11-Sep-17	1			Ended	
041	CW-SP4	Rehabilitation of Chamcar Kuoy Canal in Svay Anthor district	2,100,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	03/15/17	1,932,271.32	1	11-Sep-17	1			Ended	
042	CW-SP5	Rehabilitation of Anglong Run, Anglong Run Commune, Thmar Kork District, Battambang	2,200,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	08/23/17	2,129,947.57	1	11-Sep-17	1			Ended	
043	CW-SP6	Rehabilitation of Ta Mao Irrigation System in Thmor Kork district	1,500,000	02-Works	NCB	Prior	Q2 / 2017	03/15/17	1,341,199.55	1	11-Sep-17	1			Ended	
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = NIO-MOWRAM (10 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>10,488,614.16</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>				
<b>PIOs</b>																
023	GD-EQPT9	Supply and Delivery of 9 air cons for PIOs	9,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		7,850.00	3		3			Ended, by 3PIOs	

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
054	CW-LL1	Precision land leveling contracts	1,200,000	02-Works	SH	Post	Q4/2016		1,120,315.00	15		15			15 packages signed
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PIOs (2 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>1,128,165.00</b>	<b>18</b>		<b>18</b>			
<b>PMO</b>															
011	GD-EQPT3 (1)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PMO	44,442	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2015		44,442.97	1	4-Jun-15	1			the first shopping of Goods
015	GD-EQPT3 (5)	Supply, Delivery, and Installation of Office Equipment for PIOs	51,110	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2015		51,110.40	1	11-Nov-15	1			Ended
024	GD-EQPT10	Supply and Delivery of 14 Mobile Tablets	10,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2017		11,550.00	1	23-Jun-17	1			Ended
025	GD-VEH1 (1)	Supply and Delivery of Two Pick Up Trucks for PMO	85,800	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2015		85,800.00	1	4-Aug-15	1			Ended
032	GD-VEH2 (4)	Supply and Delivery of 28 Motorcycles for PMO and PIOs	47,992	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016		47,992.00	1	16-Aug-16	1			Ended
033	GD-VEH3	Procurement of two vehicles for PMO	98,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q3/2016		99,000.00	1	16-Aug-16	1			Ended
036	GD-FUR1	Office Furniture for PMO and NIOs	50,000	01-Goods	SH	Post (Sample)	Q4/2014	12/28/15	47,482.60	1	28-Dec-15	1			Ended
037	GD-FUR2	Office Furniture for PIOs	24,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q1/2016		24,677.00	1	11-Apr-16	1			Ended
055	CW-OFF1	Office Renovation for PMO and NIOs	70,000	02-Works	SH	Prior	Q4/2015	08/09/17	63,849.15	1	17-Nov-15	1			Ended
057	CON-PIC 1	Program implementation consultants	7,180,000	03-Services	QCBS	Prior	Q1/2013	10/20/14	7,125,352.00	1	20-Oct-14	1			Terminated contract
059	CON-CIS (1)	Feasibility study for weather-indexed crop insurance scheme	400,000	03-Services	QCBS	Prior	Q3/2016	08/14/17	330,715.00	1	25-Aug-17	1	15-Sep-17	12-Jul-18	ended

PMO No	Package Number	General Description	Estimated Value	Pro Cat	Pro Method	Prior/Post	Adv Date (Q/Y)	ADB NOL's Contract Award	Contract Amount	No of Signed Contracts	Contract Signed Date	No of Contracts	Start Date	End Date	Remarks
067	CON-CBS	Conducting Baseline Survey	200,000	03-Services	CQS	Prior	Q2/2017		192,662.80	1	19-Apr-18	1			Ended
078	CON-PMO2	Financial Management Specialist for PMO	90,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q4/2014	11/01/14	110,548.00	1	16-Jan-15	1	09-Feb-15	09-Feb-17	CV2 signed 23 Jan 2017, ending
080	CON-PMO4	International PPP Specialist	69,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	01/29/18	42,200.00	1	2-Feb-18	1	15-Feb-18	30-Oct-19	ended
086	CON-PMO10	MIS/Database Specialist	69,000	03-Services	ICS	Prior	Q2/2017	08/22/17	31,176.00	1	21-Jul-17	1	01-Aug-17	30-Jul-18	Resigned
097	GD-VEH5 (i)	Procurement of one vehicle for PMO	72,000	01-Goods	SH	Post	Q2/2018		65,000.00	1	24-May-18	1			
Summary for 'Procuring Agency' = PMO (16 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>8,373,557.92</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>16</b>			
Summary for 'Status' = 4-Completed Contract (50 detail records)			<b>Sum</b>						<b>21,108,784.21</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>67</b>			
<b>Grand Total Budget</b>			<b>51,432,292</b>						<b>32,917,078.36</b>	<b>98</b>		<b>117</b>			

**Implementation Progress against Target Indicators (Overall DMF, GASFP Results Framework & SCF Results Framework)**  
(as at 31 December 2019)

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>I. DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK (DMF)</b>					
<b>A. IMPACT INDICATORS</b>					
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>B. OUTCOME INDICATORS</b>					
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	
<b>C. OUTPUT INDICATORS</b>					
<b>Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate Resilient Rice Commercialization</b>					
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	<b>100%</b>	On 8 April 2019, the EA/PMO submitted all the documents pertaining to the 12

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			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.		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.
(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	<b>100%</b>	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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			2021 when the conditions under trade facilitation are fully achieved.		agriculture policy reform.
(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.	<b>100%</b>	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.
(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	<b>100%</b>	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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			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.		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.
(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.	<b>90%</b>  (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).	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.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved</b>					
1. 90 rice growing communes in target provinces complete CAEAs and incorporate into CLUPs by 2017					
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%)
<b>Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed</b>					
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%	<b>Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation:</b> IEEs and RPs approved. Contracts (1 subproject in KPT and 2 in PVG) were signed on 25 September 2019. Construction works

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					started in mid-December 2019.  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	3,251 (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					
<i>a. Total number of irrigation schemes</i>	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.
<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=84)	30% female	Total of FWUC Committee Members and FWUC Advisory Committee Members

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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.  Finalization of IEEs and DDRs are going on before submitting for ADB endorsement.  Around 2 SPS facilities are expected to be established within the available budget due to higher estimated cost.
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%	
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.
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%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice Enhanced</b>					
9. 2,400 tons of fragrant rice seed produced per annum in target provinces by 2018	NIO/MAFF	2,400 tons	2281.17	95%	Registered seeds is 75.90 tons and certified seed is 2,205.27 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.  <b>There will be a follow-up survey in Q2, 2020.</b>
11. 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%)	PIOs	30% farmers	<b>58% farmers</b>  <b>25,185 of 43,270 farmers in the area (F=7,682 female farmers - 31% female)</b>	<b>100%</b>	Out of total land levelled, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8,447 farmers (F=4,487 - 53% female) followed LLL; and 16,738 farmers (F=3,195 - 19% female) followed modern LL</li> <li>% achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,447/43,270 *100)</li> <li>% achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100)</li> </ul>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % achievement to farmers in target areas following LL: 58% (25,185/43,270 *100)</li> <li>• Out of total LLL, Project supported = 8,273 farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 114 (60 females, 34%)</li> </ul> <p><b>**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.</b></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><b><i>There will be a follow-up survey in Q2, 2020.</i></b></p>
13. 10 rice millers in target provinces use independent financial management advisory services by 2016 (2012 baseline: 0)	NIO/MAFF	10	0	0%	

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
<b>Output 5: Weather Indexed Crop Insurance (WICI) Piloted</b>					
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 dates for completing all the deliverables.
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
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%	
<b>Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>					
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.		

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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		
<b>II. GAFSP- RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>					
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 are developing the TIPs. Once fully developed, they will be printed and, thereafter, implementation will start.	70% completed	TIP means Technical Information Package. 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
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.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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 FFSSs.
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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• <b>LLL:</b> Out of total LLL of 2,398 HH, 2294 HH was under Rice SDP (F=328, 14%) and 104 (F=18, 17%) HH voluntary.</li> <li>• <b>Modern LL:</b> 3,505 households (FHH: 656 -19%)</li> </ul>
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	100%	Also in ADB-DMF  <b>Note:</b> Integration occurs after Chapter 3 is completed.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
			Chapter 2: 90 communes completed	100%	
			Chapter 3: 75 communes completed/integrated	83% (integrated)	
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  <b>Status of the 3 sub-projects implementation:</b> 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
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.

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					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%	<i>FWUC Members</i> Total = 14,122 households (FEMALE HH = 2398, 17%)  <i>Agriculture Cooperative</i> Members = 8,450 Households (FEMALE = 4,447, 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
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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					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 Inception Report detailing the approach and methodology, workplan and target

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					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 etc. (disaggregated by gender and affiliation)	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 NIOs. The disaggregated data by PIOs and NIOs is

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					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
<b>III. SCF- RESULTS FRAMEWORK</b>					
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	0	0%	Same in DMF
		50% policy holders women	0	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	0	0%	Same in DMF
		3 local financial institutions	0	0%	
		3 local marketing agencies	0	0%	
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	0	0%	Same in DMF  Will be revised to 3.
		8000 tons	0	0%	
		30% unskilled women	0	0%	
		50% administrative staff women	0	0%	
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

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>expected to be established.</p> <p>Out of total land levelled,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>% achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL: 20% (8,447/43,270 *100)</li> <li>% achievement to farmers in target areas following Modern LL: 39% (16,738/43,270 *100)</li> <li>% achievement to farmers in target areas following LLL + Modern LL: 58% (25,185/43,270 *100)</li> <li>Out of total Laser LL, Project supported = 8273</li> </ul>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					farmers (4,427 females, 54%) and Voluntary = 174 (60 female, 34%)  <b>**Based on Baseline HH Survey of September 2018,</b> 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 contracts (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	PIOs	20 private contractors, including 5 led by	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

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
initiatives in three participating provinces by 2018 (2012 baseline: 0).		female entrepreneurs			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. 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%	Out of total land area levelled, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land area leveled through LLL= 2003.02 ha and through Modern LL = 6,224 ha</li> <li>Out of total LLL, Project supported = 1730.08 ha and Voluntary = 272.94 ha with a total of 2003.02 ha.</li> <li>% of total land area in project target villages levelled through LLL= 14% (2003.02 ha/14,053 ha)</li> <li>% of total land area in project target villages levelled through Modern LL= 44% (6224 ha/14,053 ha).</li> </ul>

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
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; 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%	<b>Source:</b> 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	<b>Source:</b> Baseline Survey Report September 2018

Indicator	Source of Data	Target	Achievement	% Achievement	Remarks
					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.
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%	

**Progress Report of Gender Action Plan Implementation  
As of 31 December 2019**

<b>Project Title:</b>	Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization Sector Development Program (Rice-SDP) <sup>1</sup>
<b>Country:</b>	Cambodia
<b>Project No.</b>	44321-013
<b>Type of Project (Loan/ TA):</b>	Loans 3006/3007/8271 and Grants 0349/0350.
<b>Effective and Closing:</b>	13 November 2013 – 30 September 2021
<b>Gender Category:</b>	Effective Gender Mainstreaming (EGM)
<b>Program Director:</b>	H.E. Ros Seilava
<b>Project Officer:</b>	Mr. Hem Chanthou
<b>Program Impact:</b>	Increased net incomes of stakeholders along the rice value chain.
<b>Program Outcome:</b>	Enhanced production of quality rice in Cambodia while preserving the natural resource base.

Document 1:	Progress of Gender Action Plan Implementation
Document 2:	Status of Compliance with the Project Design and Monitoring Framework (DMF)
Document 3:	Status of Compliance with Loan/Grant Covenants

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<sup>1</sup> The project is implemented in three target provinces, Battambang, Kampong Thom and Prey Veng.

1) **Progress of Gender Action Plan Implementation**

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<b>OUTPUT 1: A conducive legal and regulatory environment established to facilitate climate resilient rice commercialization</b>		
<p>1.1. Ensure gender analyses and quantitative and qualitative data inform the development of all policies.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME <b>Time:</b> Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy <b>Action 1:</b> Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laws, draft laws, regulations and policies included gender concerns and analysis. Meetings and trainings were conducted to discuss about it.</li> <li>- Review of the draft Law on Agricultural Land and Guidelines on Agricultural Land Use Zones have been completed to enhance gender sensitization and inclusiveness by strengthening 1). Women's access to information on land administration, management and distribution; 2) women's equal participation and representation in all commissions and committees; and 3) equal benefits for women in land related initiatives; as envisaged in the loan document.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.2. Ensure inclusion of gender expertise in each technical working group for policy development to address the needs of women farmers.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MIME <b>Time:</b> Dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy <b>Action 2:</b> Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The four (4) Technical Working Groups (TWGs) to work on 12 policy conditions included assigned Gender focal points to address the needs of women farmers.</li> <li>- Meetings and trainings were conducted to ensure that "the needs of women farmers are addressed" is best achieved by participatory approach which included a wide range of stakeholders.</li> <li>- Two gender trainings are conducted for the management team of each IA (NIOs and PIOs), GFPs, M&amp;E Officers, ISS and relevant officers on 7 November 2018 and 13 December 2018. The training aimed at enhancing knowledge of participants on key gender concepts, strengthening capacity for analyzing gender issues and needs in the context of the Program, helping participants on ways to collect inputs for gender progress and contribute to GAP report, and helping them to integrate gender priorities into program interventions in the 2019 AWPB. 33 women (34%) out of a total 97 participants participated in the trainings. At the end of the training, participants claimed that their knowledge and skills on gender concepts, analysis and planning has improved.</li> <li>- Two gender refresher trainings are conducted for the management team of each IA (NIOs and PIOs), GFPs, M&amp;E Officers, ISS and relevant officers on 26 June 2019 and 18 December 2019. The refresher training aimed at enhancing knowledge of participants on GAP Monitoring, Tips for writing case study and identification of gender impacts in Rice-SDP. 35 women (37%) out of a total 94 participants participated in the trainings.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogues on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums. There are 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A 5 days intensive ToT on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture (Rice Seed Production) was delivered to 31 key trainers (Female: 11) from three target provinces in Q3-2018. The training helped the program staffs to better integrate and promote gender mainstreaming in sustainable rice production practices and helped them to continue disseminating gender learnings through FFSs in the target provinces.</li> <li>- As 31 December 2019, 10 gender inclusive trainings and forums were provided to 260 (41%) women out of total 630 staffs and beneficiaries of the Program. The training helped the participants to enhance their knowledge on Gender related concepts, build gender sensitization on differences of gender and sex, equity and equality, gender roles and division of labour, gender needs, poverty discussion and empowerment and decision-making of women and low income groups in agricultural extension and rice seed business.</li> </ul>	
<p>1.3. MLMUPC and Council for Land Policy (CLP) will issue the Land Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, integrating gender issues in land administration, management and distribution. Gender issues will be subsequently mainstreamed into the Agricultural Land Policy and the Law on Management and Use of Agricultural Land.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MLMUPC, MAFF</p> <p><b>Time:</b> dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy</p> <p><b>Action 3: Achieved &amp; On-going</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law on the Management and Use of Agriculture Land (simply called as Agricultural Land Law) was reviewed by International and National Gender Specialists and Gender Focal Persons of MAFF-NIO. The comments provided on the third draft (as March 2016) of Law was submitted to the General Directorate of Agriculture (GDA) of MAFF. MAFF has incorporated relevant comments to come up with a final draft Law (8<sup>th</sup> version). The national Gender Specialist has reviewed the final draft law and provided comments to enhance gender sensitization and inclusiveness in the draft law. MAFF/NIO has updated the draft Agricultural Land Law based on the comments from the national Gender Specialist.</li> <li>- Policy “White Paper”, including a chapter on Land and Gender Policy, integrating gender issues in land administration, management and distribution was reviewed, agreed, approved and issued on 28 August 2015 by Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC).</li> </ul>	
<p>1.4. The Guideline for Establishing Agricultural Land-use Zones will incorporate measures for involving women in planning and decision making.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF</p> <p><b>Time:</b> dependent on progress in Output 1: Policy</p> <p><b>Action 4: Achieved &amp; On-going</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The guideline for establishing agricultural land-use zones is completed and approved on 22 February 2019. The revised guideline has incorporated the special measures and targets for involving women in planning and decision making. The contents of the guideline were also discussed so as to reflect more gender sensitive terms. The earlier draft was approved by the Director General, GDA of MAFF and issued on 4 December 2017.</li> <li>- Working group including female representatives established by the government to develop agricultural land-use zoning as a climate change 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. A total of 808 participants of which 133 (16%) were women participated in the meetings.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>1.5. All above laws and legal documents will be adequately disseminated amongst male and female farmers.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, MLMUPC, MOWRAM and PIOs</p> <p><b>Time:</b> By 2018</p> <p>Action 5: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This action is an ongoing activity as relevant policies and laws have been integrated to build awareness of relevant program activities for farmer and community groups. However, the dissemination and outreach activity to the public goes beyond the scope of the project.</li> <li>- Relevant policies, regulations, laws and guideline have been mainstreamed and disseminated through the program interventions such as meeting, training and dissemination workshops for Commune Land Use Zoning, Land Levelling, formulation of Farmer Water Users Committees (FWUCs) and sub-projects implementation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public outreach and dissemination of all above laws and legal documents is outside the scope of the Project but the EA and IAs have embedded them in to the project interventions to promote them in a full and meaningful way.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This GAP Indicator #1.5 should be revised focusing on the scope of the project and its context.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</b>		
<p>2.1. Ensure the participation of women and women heads of households, in the collection of data and information relating to land-use zoning through use of women farmer focal group discussion meetings. In particular; 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of commune land use plans by 2015.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, MLMUPC /PDLMUPC</p> <p><b>Time:</b> concurrent with CAEA/CLUP activities</p> <p>Action 6: Achieved</p> <p>Target 1: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, all the targeted 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted (100%). There were 889 females (30%) out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs. The translation of rice seed production, laser land leveling, and CAEA manuals are completed and 2,620 booklets have been printed.</li> <li>- In addition, there were 13,454 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 3,256 (24%) were women, participated in the preparation and training as part of the processes of conducting these CAEAs.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, a total of 5,549 commune people including 818 (15%) female participants have been consulted individually in a FGD during the preparation of CLUPs and 133 (16%) female out of total 808 members of Commune Committee (Working Group) was formed. The low participation of women during the preparation of CLUPs are due to the process of CLUPs which involve transact walk covering the whole village area and most of the women are busy with the households' chores and other livelihood activities.</li> <li>- The 90 target communes where CLUPs implementation has started, the total commune beneficiaries are 1,057,581 including 539,128 (51%) females and the household beneficiaries are 242,414 including 29,910 (12%) female headed households.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The gender indicator set at 40% of women representative may be very ambitious as there are many challenges in the participation of women and women headed households in the preparation of the CAEA/CLUP due to social norms (as mentioned). <u>The target percentage should be re-visited based on the actual context of the program and proposed to be set somewhere around 20%.</u></li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure and encourage relevant program staff and GFPs of the Program to use the revised gender checklists and question forms for collecting more qualitative rationale to support the information for targets and actions of GAP update.</li> <li>- Gender Specialist, GFPs and persons responsible for CLUP preparation will work together to identify special measures to empower more women representative to participate in the process of preparing provincial hotspot map and CLUP development process.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b>		
<p>3.1. Women will comprise 50% of the community membership of construction subcommittees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 54 females (24%) out of a total of 201 community members found in the construction subcommittees.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The target of 50% women in the construction subcommittee may be too ambitious as the subprojects faced difficulties in mobilizing women for variety of reasons such as long distance</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM <b>Time:</b> concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Target 2: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</p>		<p>of the construction site from the village, responsibilities of women in the households' chores and variety of other jobs. <u>The target percentage should be re-visited based on the actual context of the program and is proposed to be set somewhere around 25%.</u></p> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity of GFPs of every NIOs and PIOs including M&amp; E Officers will be strengthened and regular mentoring will be provided to fill up gender checklist forms and report progress on gender mainstreaming.</li> <li>- MOWRAM &amp; PDRAM shall work in collaboration with PIOs and respective gender focal persons in providing gender capacity strengthening and related community water management skills and knowledge to around 50% of women committee member and women farmers. This would contribute to improve women capacity and encourage them to be more involved in FWUC and water management works.</li> </ul>
<p>3.2. Separate women farmers' meetings will be held to discuss women's needs related to location, alignment and access to irrigation infrastructure.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Action 7: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The challenges and needs of women farmers have been assessed through meetings regarding the location, alignment and access to irrigation subprojects. A total of 64,595 FWUC members including 34,389 women (53%) are trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance. In terms of household (HH) beneficiaries, 14,122 HHs including 2,398 female headed households (17%) participated in the training till date.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, 49,520 farmer beneficiaries including 25,326 women (51%) got access to water (through irrigation subprojects). In terms of household (HH) beneficiaries, 10,343 HHs including 1,504 female headed households (15%) got access to water (irrigation subprojects) till date.</li> <li>- The integration of gender awareness session in the workshop, meeting, forum and field engagement activities are being carried out. For instance, the needs of women have been discussed in Anlong Char and Chhuk Ksach irrigation subprojects in Q1 2019 (Source: MoWRAM gender checklist form Q1-2019) which complied with the needs for water use for agricultural and household purposes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></li> <li>- National Gender Specialist continue to support MOWRAM/PDWRAM, their GFP and PIOs in ensuring gender inclusive awareness raising and the participation and decision-making of both men and women over the processes of Irrigation Infrastructure and using the new gender checklist forms to collect information.</li> <li>- The design of related training need to employ participatory approach, reflection and illustration materials which will allow more participation especially allow elderly, low literacy women to learn the content of training. National Gender Specialist and GFPs shall provide support in preparation of the gender mainstreaming materials.</li> </ul>
<p>3.3. Final designs on infrastructure investments will be signed off by construction subcommittees and the commune councils before submission to the government for approval. Further changes to the design must again be approved by the construction sub-committee.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The construction subcommittees and the commune councils participates in the feasibility studies and detailed design and sign off the final designs on infrastructure investments before submission to the MOWRAM for approval. Further changes to the design or additional works are endorsed by the construction sub-committee and the commune councils before being approved by the MOWRAM.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOWRAM/PDWRAM/PIOs will empower the women representative of commune councils and construction sub-committee to participate in decision making of sub project's design and construction works in order to ensure the needs and issues of women and vulnerable groups in the target communes are heard.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p><i>Time: Concurrent with rehabilitation activities</i></p> <p>Action 8: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The feasibility study and the detailed design for 9 subprojects are completed out of which 6 priority sub-projects are fully rehabilitated while remaining 3 sub-projects are under implementation phase.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.4. In labor-based civil works, 40% of unskilled laborers will be women. Women will receive equal pay for equal work. Child labor will not be employed. These conditions are to be included in all construction contracts.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs</p> <p><b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 3: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going Action 9 Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2019, a total of 3,251 unskilled laborers of which 876 were women (27%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme and 145 unskilled laborers of which 38 were women (26%) were employed in the land leveling activities.</li> <li>- Under the registered seed production program, as of 31 December 2019, a total of 2,337 skilled laborers of which 1,701 were women (73%) and a total of 1,258 unskilled laborers of which 752 were women (65%) were employed. As for certified seed production program, a total of 30,556 skilled laborers of which 22,240 were women (73%) and a total of 20,103 unskilled laborers of which 12,017 were women (60%) were employed till date.</li> <li>- Rice SDP program has ensured that women employee/workers received equal pay for equal work and there was no issue like engagement of child labor reported. These conditions (equal pay for equal work and no engagement of child labor) are included in all construction contracts.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In rural Cambodia, there is often a greater surplus of men available for unskilled work than women, because garment factories overwhelmingly hire women. This may complicate meeting gender targets. Therefore, the target of 40% female unskilled laborers to be employed in the rehabilitation may be very ambitious as there are some difficulties in recruiting female workers due to long distance of the construction site from the village, responsibilities of women in the households' chores and variety of other jobs.</li> </ul> <p><u>The target percentage should be re-visited based on the actual context of the program and is proposed to be set somewhere around 30% of unskilled laborer requirement.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good practice in gender mainstreaming may be to adopt an enabling, rather than enforcement approach. If companies who are awarded PPP contracts, see gender targets as a burden rather than opportunity there may be difficulties in meeting specified gender quotas.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A good dissemination and preconstruction meeting would likely inform the community well and attract more female labor to access opportunity at the construction site.</li> </ul>
<p>3.5. Employment opportunities targeted at men and women will be communicated to communities.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs</p> <p><b>Time:</b> at pre-construction phase</p> <p>Action 10: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOWRAM/PDWRAM, MAFF/PDAFF and PIOs conducted awareness raising activities under pre-subproject launching activities to relevant stakeholders, local authorities and community where job opportunities for the communities including men and women were disseminated/informed. A message was sent to the community that women are strongly encouraged to apply/participate in the employment /labour requirement at the sub-project sites.</li> <li>- The dissemination of employment opportunities at the subproject sites is still continuing. Normally, women unskilled laborers are recruited at the second stage of the construction.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hiring workers in Cambodia, especially unskilled, is usually through word-of-mouth and social networks, so simply advertising may be insufficient. There may also be some reluctance to hire outside of existent social networks. A proactive approach will be necessary to further the cause.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2019, a total of 57,673 skilled and unskilled laborers of which 37,618 were women (65%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme, land leveling activities and seed production program.</li> </ul>	
<p>3.6. Target of at least 30% employment of women as unskilled laborers in rice drying and warehousing facilities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/NIO, PIOs, Rice Millers</p> <p><b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 4: On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field implementation of paddy drying and storage facilities and seed processing and storage facilities have not yet started. The Feasibility Study, Detailed Designs, safeguards and bidding documents are completed and procurement of civil works initiated</li> <li>- However, under the seed production program, a total of 36,710 or 68% women of a total of 54,254 laborers were employed in the skilled and unskilled category. Specifically, 12,769 or 60% women of a total of 21,361 laborers were employed in the unskilled category.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good practice in gender mainstreaming is to adopt an enabling, rather than enforcement approach. The PDS Facilities are now being established through concessional loans to the Rice Millers and they may see enforcement of gender targets as a burden rather than opportunity as there may be difficulties in meeting specified gender quotas. PPP Specialist will liaise with millers, agriculture stations and private contractors to ensure engagement of women in the warehouse.</li> </ul>
<p>3.7. Target 50% women's employment as administrative staff in rice drying and storage facilities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/NIO, PIOs, Rice Millers</p> <p><b>Time:</b> post facility establishment</p> <p>Target 5: On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field implementation of paddy drying and storage facilities and seed processing and storage facilities have not yet started. The Feasibility Study, Detailed Designs, safeguards and bidding documents are completed and procurement of civil works initiated.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See above</li> </ul>
<p>3.8. Target 50% women employed in seed production facilities as unskilled and semi-skilled laborers, e.g. seed and seed-bed preparation, weeding and seed grading and sorting, packaging, etc.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, Facility Operators</p> <p><b>Time:</b> post facility establishment</p> <p>Target 6: Achieved and on-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2019, a total of 36,710 or 68% women of a total of 54,254 laborers were employed in the skilled and unskilled category. This includes 12,769 or 60% women of a total of 21,361 laborers in the unskilled category and 23,941 or 73% women of a total of 32,893 laborers in the skilled category.</li> </ul>	

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>3.9. Occupational safety measures and training provided to all workers</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDRAM, MAFF/PDA, PMO, PIOs, Facility Operators. <b>Time:</b> pre-construction</p> <p>Action 11: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The session of occupational safety awareness is integrated into market facilitation support and capacity building through farmer field school (pre-during and post-harvest), and extension training that were provided by MAFF/PDA, PIOs to AC and seed producer groups including the workers that have employed for land leveling works.</li> <li>- Pre-construction awareness is provided to construction workers by MOWRAM/PDRAM and PIOs and there is a need for comprehensive session on occupational safety and health care to be developed or delivered by relevant stakeholders included in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to be implemented by the Civil Works contractors. The EMP implementation by contractor is monitored on a quarterly basis by the MOWRAM and Environmental Monitoring Report (EMR) is submitted to ADB</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It would be useful to approach occupational health and safety with a broader perspective, addressing topics like sexual harassment and workers' labor rights.</li> <li>- The awareness and measures of occupational safety is needed to be ensured and targeted for implementation as project implementation progresses.</li> <li>- MOWRAM/PDRAM, MAFF/PDA and PIOs keep providing a basic awareness of the safety measure at works/construction site or during the training activities. For instance, in collaboration with PDOH to provide awareness session to farmers groups about disease control, Avian Flu, hygiene, primary health care, etc.</li> </ul>
<p>3.10. Farmer's Water User Committees (FWUCs) will accept membership registrations from husband and wife - 50% target for each</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 7: Achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, all 9 FWUCs are established. There are 64,595 beneficiaries registered themselves as FWUC members and participated in trainings out of which 34,389 (53%) are female beneficiaries. In terms of households, 14,122 farming households become members of water user committees out of which 2,398 (or 17%) are female headed households.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formal documentation, public announcements and membership lists of each FWUC are to be maintained and disseminated to NIOs &amp; PIOs for program activities.</li> </ul>
<p>3.11. Target at least 30% women in management positions in FWUCs. Women will be provided training on leadership and management and will be remunerated for their roles</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout sub-project development</p> <p>Target 8: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 67 women (33%) members out of 204 management committee members in FWUCs.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, the MOWRAM conducted 71 FWUC capacity building activities for 122 days via training and meeting activities in which 378 (15%) women out of a total of 2,575 participants participated.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, 34,389 women (53%) out of total 64,595 FWUC member are trained in group management and irrigation scheme operations and maintenance. The main training topics were: FWUC formation, RGCs' law, Sub-degree No.31, Construction sub-committee (CSC), Statute Sub-committee (SSC), Financial Management/Accounting, Basic Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on implementation progress/problems faced. Gender awareness is integrated as inclusive session in the training and workshop activities in order to build on gender sensitivity regarding roles of women in the FWUC committee and encouraging them to participate in decision-making and activities of the sub-projects.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MOWRAM and PIOs will work to facilitate more representation of women in in FWUCs' committee. Gender awareness building shall be included in capacity building activities of PIOs to FWUC management committee and member.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>3.12. FWUC advisory committee will be established to monitor FWUC activities will comprise 50% women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout sub-project implementation</p> <p>Target 9: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<p>- As of 31 December 2019, all 9 FWUCs have been established and there are 17 women (22%) members out of 77 advisory committee members in FWUCs.</p>	<p>- The target of 50% women in FWUC Advisory Committee may be very ambitious as the members comprises of the representative of local authorities, where there is less women representation. Learning from the actual context and due to the above challenge, <u>this target #9 is proposed be adjusted to 25% of female member in the advisory committee of FWUCs</u> as the FWUCs' committee have already been formed and the program works with existing FWUC group on the sub-projects.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <p>- The Gender Specialist will provide further guidance, mentoring &amp; follow-up on the implementation of gender mainstreaming at MOWARM and PIOs to address gender challenges in new establishment of the rest of FWUCs. Potential women shall be identified and encouraged to join in the management committee.</p> <p>- GFP of MOWRAM-NIO shall work closely with PIOs to support and facilitate in advance during the pre-process for establishing the last two FWUCs' committee and ensuring representation of women in the committee.</p>
<p>3.13. Affected members dissatisfied with FWUC resolutions of disputes, have the right to appeal to the FWUC advisory committee.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> post subprojects operation</p> <p>Action 12: On-going</p>	<p>- Reporting will start once FWUCs members' enrollments are completed and irrigation subprojects are fully operational.</p>	<p>- FWUC advisory committee has a procedure for disputes and appeals after FWUC formation, pending on each sub-project.</p> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <p>- Affected households in FWUCs will be identified and the information about the FWUC advisory committee will be disseminated by the MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs during meeting and training activities.</p> <p>- Dispute resolution and leadership training are integrated into the water management training for FWUCs in all target area.</p>
<p>3.14. Water provision where feasible, will include both irrigation and non-irrigation water needs of households</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> FWUC, MOWRAM/PDWRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during sub-projects implementation</p> <p>Action 13: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<p>- The issues and needs of farmers accessing to irrigation subprojects have been discussed in the pre-construction meetings. Where locations allow, men and women farmers' access to water for households and farming purposes are met.</p> <p>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 49,520 farmers (F: 25,326 or 51%) benefitted from the improved irrigation and drainage services. In terms of households, 1,504 female headed households (15%) out of total 10,343 household beneficiaries benefitted from the improved irrigation and drainage services.</p>	<p>- <b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b> MOWRAM/PDWRAMs &amp; PIOs should continue consultation with villagers to assess their issues and needs regarding water use in each and every sub-project on irrigation.</p>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<b>OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement</b>		
<p>4.1. Target at least 30% women in management positions in farmer cooperatives</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation <b>Target 10: Achieved</b></p>	<p>- As 31 December 2019, there are 180 (or 37%) women out of a total of 490 members in Management Committee of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs). A total of 8,450 farmers are ACs members of which 4,447 are women (53%).</p>	
<p>4.2. Women will be provided training on leadership and management</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation <b>Action 14: Achieved &amp; On-going</b></p>	<p>- As of 31 December 2019, 153 AC capacity building activities including business development, management and leadership are provided to 2,440 women (36%) out of total 6,786 AC beneficiaries. Among those, there were 4 capacity building activities ("Refresher course on Annual Report writing and business plan preparation and Meetings with the selected leaders to finalize and publish the statutes and internal regulations of 3 ACs") for 8 days.</p> <p>- Gender focal persons and technical staff of the project, especially those who are engaged at field level with farmer groups, strongly paid attention in ensuring gender impacted results through mainstreaming gender awareness and capacity into various agricultural training, meeting, forum and workshop on various topics of gender concepts (differences of gender and sex, gender roles and gender division of labor).</p>	
<p>4.3. Farmers' cooperatives will accept membership registrations from husband and wife. Membership targets are 50% for male and female</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during project implementation <b>Target 11: Achieved</b></p>	<p>- As 31 December 2019, there are 8,450 farmers and households registered as member of ACs of which 4,447 or 53% are women including 1,532 or 18% of FHHs.</p>	
<p>4.4. Women will comprise 50% of participants in all project supported training in extension and water management</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, MOWRAM/PDRAM, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation <b>Target 12: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</b></p>	<p>- As of 31 December 2019,</p> <p>- 34,389 or 53% women out of total 64,595 beneficiaries registered as member of FWUC received training on group management and operation and maintenance of irrigation scheme;</p> <p>- 2,440 or 36% women farmers out of total 6,786 agricultural cooperatives farmers attended 153 capacity building activities for 518 days. Those training covered a total of 75 ACs, 51 Seed Production Groups, and 18 Business Development Groups;</p> <p>- 13,753 or 52% women farmers out of total 26,404 farmers covered through 377 Agricultural Extension activities covering 75 ACs, 51 seed production groups and 283 FFSs.</p>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <p>- MAFF/NIO, MOWRAM/NIO and PIOs shall ensure gender awareness and mainstreaming into extension and water management related training and activities.</p> <p>- GFPs at each IAs shall work to ensure more women participation and representation in the community associations and capacity building and awareness raising activities.</p>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 378 or 15% women out of total 2,575 participants participated in 71 FWUC capacity building activities covering various topics such as FWUC formation, RGC's law, Sub-degree No31, Construction sub-committee (CSC), Statute Sub-committee (SSC), Financial Management/Accounting, Basic Administration, Repairs/Maintenance, Conflict Resolution and meetings were held on FWUC orientation and also on implementation progress/problems faced.</li> <li>- 4,510 female or 43% out of total 10,380 participants attended 191 capacity building activities (workshop, training and study tour) conducted by MAFF/NIO.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.5. Agricultural extension training materials and revision of "technology implementation procedures" will include specific training needs identified by women farmers on enhancing productivity, diversification of produce (including knowledge related to crops other than rice which require less water supply to increase crop returns for women farmers on marginal land), animal husbandry and safety procedures and new income generating activities</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 15: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Learning materials and concept notes of MAFF-NIO's activities have been reviewed for gender considerations, and they have been improved from gender perspectives to address gender practical and strategic needs of community beneficiaries. The MAFF/NIO is updating the existing TIPs and drafting new TIPs based on the problems identified in the CAEAs. As of 31 December 2019, all 90 targeted CAEAs have been conducted with 2,933 Community Members including 889 women (30%) participated in them.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, translation of rice seed production, laser land leveling, and CAEA manuals completed and 2,620 booklets have been printed.</li> <li>- As of date, gender awareness session and mainstreaming were integrated and highlighted to address gender norms and stereotype regarding women's roles in seed production, sustainable rice production and rice planting throughout 137 training programs covering FFSs. A total of 16,976 participants, of which 9,496 or 56% were women, participated in the training.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted 3 Provincial Dialogues on Rice Seed Business in three target provinces and gender mainstreaming was integrated into these forums. The forum was conducted for 2-days in each of the target provinces with the participation of district and commune councilors and key farmers in November and December 2018. There are 54 women (29%) out of a total 185 participants attended the forums.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The discussion of gender issues in Agricultural rice production, value chain including the procedures of rice/crop productivity will be addressed and discussed to understand the needs of farmers, especially the needs of women, female headed HH and marginal groups in the target project locations.</li> </ul> <p>Gender Specialist will work with GFPs of NIOs and PIOs in delivering gender awareness and ensuring integration of gender aspects in to training to the target farmers and members of AC and FWUC management committee.</p>
<p>4.6. Some 50% of farmers in pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations will be women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 13: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there were 9,496 or 56% women out of total 16,976 farmers attended Farmer Fields Schools, pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations delivered by MAFF-NIO and PIOs.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 40% of women farmer (1,908 out of a total of 4,740 improved their knowledge and capacity exclusively on laser land leveling technology.</li> </ul>	
<p>4.7. Extension training schedules will ensure that location and timing of delivery are convenient for women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As 31 December 2019, the contents, schedules and venues of the extension training have been assessed at every subproject sites in order to learn the variability of timing, appropriate venue and methodology of training so as to allow</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p>

<b>Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility</b>	<b>Progress to Date</b> (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	<b>Issues and Challenges</b> (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 16: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<p>more participation of women farmers in the training especially women farmers who have less access to or none engaged before with the project due to variety of household chores and livelihood support activities. The pre-training assessment are being followed continuously by the project extension staffs and specialist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender checklist questions are used to support field staffs/officers for addressing barriers faced by women especially for addressing women's traditional roles which are restricting their participations in the training and other program activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The capacity of the GFPs and related technical staffs will be further strengthened to integrate gender concerns into their work.</li> <li>- PDA and PIOs will continue to work in collaboration with respective gender focal persons in their provinces to identify gender potential topics to sensitize and mainstream through the training, meeting, forum and other related agricultural extension activities carried out in target provinces.</li> </ul>
<p>4.8. Training materials will be designed to meet the needs of female and male farmers, including illiterate farmers</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 17: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, translation of rice seed production, laser land leveling, and CAEA manuals completed and 2,620 booklets have been printed to help readers, especially farmers in accessing more information related to agricultural extension and technologies.</li> <li>- Materials and concept notes have integrated gender considerations and gender sensitive methodology to address gender barrier of participation of illiterate male and female farmers and underrepresented groups via training, forum, meeting and field engagement activities. MAFF/NIO together with PIOs/PDAs are conducting trainings using training materials that have more pictorial descriptions and by experience sharing between farmers to farmers. These are designed to meet the needs of female and male farmers, including illiterate farmers and elderly groups. For instance, in the Farmer Field School, there are illustration to show pre and during harvesting process including field demonstration and farmers practiced in the field i.e. a practical learning approach is adopted instead of class room lecture method as majority of farmers are illiterate.</li> <li>- The concept notes, contents and methodologies of gender integration in agriculture training prepared by the GFP of MAFF/NIO are reviewed and revised by the national Gender Specialist. The training was delivered to GFPs of PIOs, agricultural extension officers and technical field officers in three provinces and helped to build confidence among the participants to continue applying gender knowledge into their works especially propose gender sensitive methods to work with both men and women farmers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The program as a whole emphasizes agri-business over smallholders including women, and care will need to be taken to ensure outreach and relevance.</li> <li>- Illustration and visual tools will be printed and used as guiding tools to provoke discussion during capacity building activities, especially to help women and participants to speak up during discussion.</li> </ul>
<p>4.9. Some 25% of agricultural extension workers trained shall be women (proportionate to actual numbers of female extension workers)</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Target 14: Partly Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, 256 women (or 22%) out of total 1,145 staffs benefited from 37 agricultural extensions training programs including one gender training program. The training programs were delivered by MAFF/NIO covering different agricultural extension topics like Commune-Agro Ecosystem, seed production, soil mapping, farming system, agriculture machinery, drying and storage, post-harvest technology etc.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MAFF-NIO will continue to encourage women staff and female fresh graduate student to attend capacity building and skills upgrading related to Agricultural Extension and field demonstrations facilitation.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>4.10. Mass media extension materials to be gender sensitive and designed to motivate smallholder women farmers to access certified seed, new production technologies, including land leveling, drying and storage facilities, pilot insurance scheme and potential new markets</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF/PDAs, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p>Action 18: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Writing tips for general and gender case studies were delivered by the Gender Specialist as part of gender training. As of 31 December 2019, four gender case studies were captured in three target provinces (BTB:1, KTHM:1, PVG:2) in Khmer languages and three case studies were translated into English. These gender stories will be disseminated as part of learning materials under Rice SDP. In addition to the success stories, PMO has strongly encouraged every NIO and PIO to identify and collect more gender impacted stories by Q2-2020.</li> <li>- As of date, the information related to program activities have been disseminated through the Facebook Page and Official website of Rice SDP. These includes promoting role of women in the rice seed business and agricultural extension activities, piloting on farm demonstration of post-harvest, land leveling and the access to irrigation scheme and works (<a href="http://www.ricesdp.org/">http://www.ricesdp.org/</a>; <a href="https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.ricesdp.org/videos/?ref=page_internal">https://www.facebook.com/pg/www.ricesdp.org/videos/?ref=page_internal</a>)</li> <li>- The Program will soon start implementation of PDS Facilities and pilot insurance scheme. PMO, NIOs and PIOs will develop the mass media extension materials for awareness building and will keep in sight gender sensitivity of the materials and needs of smallholder women farmers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The story and developed learnings materials and tools of gender mainstreaming activities to empower women through income generations, skills in rice production and agricultural aspects will be disseminated for the lesson learn and sharing purposes.</li> </ul>
<p>4.11. Address lack of access to credit by women and poor farmers through (i) enhancing knowledge on requirements of microfinance institutions (MFIs) and banks; and (ii) innovative financial products to ease "traditional" collateral requirements</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MAFF/PDA, PIOs <b>Time:</b> during sub-project implementation</p> <p>Action 19: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, training on Financial Management to AC Management Committee, farmers to introduce improved financial recording systems and assist them to access formal finance to enlarge the scope of their operations were implemented by MAFF/ NIO and PIOs in three provinces.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, to help women and poor farmers learn about microfinance, particularly on loan and risk management, and business planning, Rice-SDP has conducted Market Facilitation meetings where 187 women (24%) out of total 767 farmer beneficiaries participated. There were also 27 rice millers/traders, 99 local government authorities, 16 business sector people, 3 rural development bank (RDB) officials, and 43 others among a grand total of 955 beneficiaries participated in the market facilitation support activities.</li> <li>- For Prey Veng 23 or 21% out of 110 total farmers, had a meeting on AC-Millers Credit Accessibility for Rice Seed/Paddy Production and a consultative meeting with potential ACs on Rice Seed/Paddy Production and ACs-Millers Contract Farming Arrangement. Both men and women AC members were trained on loan management and collateral procedures for advancing their capital investment under the loan scheme. Battambang and Kampong Thom also had workshops on contract farming cooperation between Rice Millers and ACs.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Loan and Risk Management and Business Plan Development shall be included in the training related to market linkage and Market Facilitation Support.</li> <li>- Self-help group for better saving should be appropriately addressed to AC and FWUC members employing appropriate agricultural extension technique.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<b>OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted</b>		
<p>5.1. Some 50% of farmers under the pilot insurance scheme will be women and 10% of these to be female headed households</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, MAFF, PIOs. <b>Time:</b> Q4 2019</p> <p><b>Target 15: Ongoing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, the WICI Feasibility Study to assess suitability of WICI in Cambodian context has been completed. The recruitment of a service provider for detailed design and pilot testing completed and the firm is mobilized on 9 September 2019.</li> <li>- The WICI scheme is expected to be launched in April/May 2020.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/ Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women and female Headed Household's target in the insurance scheme will be identified and ensured as provisional terms in the contracted Insurance Company.</li> <li>- Women and low income farmer will be involved to participate in the WICI orientation and its benefit. The discussion will cover on how women and poor farmer can access to the pilot insurance scheme.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation</b>		
<p>6.1. One international and one national gender and community development specialist recruited to support the Program Management Office (PMO) and Provincial Implementation Offices (PIOs).</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation</p> <p><b>Action 20: Achieved.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One international and one national Gender and Social Safeguard Specialist commenced working with the project in July and August 2016 respectively. They were mobilized to support GFPs across the program. After the closure of the firm's (PIC) contract in May 2017, a new national Gender Specialist is recruited and mobilized in March 2018.</li> </ul>	
<p>6.2. Ensure sex-disaggregated performance monitoring system is established and operational.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs <b>Time:</b> throughout project implementation <b>Action 21: Achieved &amp; On-going</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of date, the program performance monitoring system is fully established and operational in Q1 2018 and recording the sex-disaggregated data. Gender Specialist and GFPs are working closely with M &amp; E specialists and Officers to ensure gender-segregated data are collected.</li> <li>- Gender Checklists and questions are developed and updated (based on the feedback of IAs) and being followed by all NIOs and PIOs to report their specific interventions.</li> <li>- The gender weak indicators are normally brought up for discussion during the Project Coordination Meeting and Gender and M &amp; E Training to seek special attentions from project activities implementers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender Specialist will continue to work with GFPs, M &amp; E Officer of NIOs and Program M &amp; E Specialist to ensure proper collection of gender sensitive data including the use of gender checklists template and their reporting.</li> </ul>
<p>6.3. All PMO and PIO staff shall be provided gender training and roles and responsibility training on implementing the Gender Action Plan (GAP).</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, PIOs, GSSs <b>Time:</b> Q4 2016 and continuous</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2016, a Rice-SDP program-wide discussion on the Gender Action Plan was conducted, with specific discussion for the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology on Output 2, which is "Agricultural land-use zoning improved".</li> <li>- 6 specific gender checklists were identified and re-visited. These checklists were for Infrastructure and Construction (irrigation rehabilitation, rice mill and drying store construction); FWUC, Leadership and Management Training; Employment in Rice Mills, Rice Drying Storage Facilities, and Seed Production Facilities;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Issues/ Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GFPs assigned to the program are not always well-qualified or hold positions of influence within their Ministries, which may impede effective gender mainstreaming.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.)	Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p>Action 22: Achieved &amp; On-going</p>	<p>Farmer's Cooperative/Farmer Field Schools; Agriculture Extension Training and TOT Training, Training Materials, and Mass Media; and a Pilot Insurance Scheme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- GAP in English and Khmer versions has been widely distributed including the follow-up of the progress of implementing GAP activities and the training on the use of gender checklists as guidelines for implementation was also provided to NIO/PIO GFPs and other relevant NIO/PIO staff members.</li> <li>- The Rice-SDP annual work plan and budget (AWPB) meeting discusses and includes GAP as one priority area for implementation.</li> <li>- Questionnaire on Gender Training Needs Assessment (GTNA) was developed and gender knowledge, skills and practices among the staffs of the program were assessed.</li> <li>- MAFF/NIO conducted a refresher ToT training on Gender Mainstreaming in Agriculture to 29 key trainers of which 12 were female (41%) at PIO, Battambang for five days from 19-23 March 2018.</li> <li>- A GAP orientation was conducted during the M &amp; E training workshop in June 2018. During the drafting of gender progress report, missing data and Targets and Actions to be achieved, are generally discussed with the GFPs and project manager of NIOs to ensure that implementation of gender mainstreaming activities and collection of gender segregated data is done properly.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, Gender Action Plan was orientated to GFPs and officials of NIOs and PIOs via Gender and M &amp; E training. GAP analysis has been conducted through exercises on strengths and weaknesses of the participants, and good and limited progress in gender indicators were identified and discussed among project implementers through the gender training. These led to identification of gender proposed interventions by each NIOs and PIOs and corresponding significant progress in gender indicator accomplishments.</li> <li>- Four trainings on gender and M &amp; E were delivered to NIOs and PIOs staffs by PMO during 2018-2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are some gender Indicators which needs revisiting or revision due to the context of the project target areas and nature of project activities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mitigation/Strategy:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The GAP Progress Report should be translated and disseminated among the project stakeholders to sensitize the program staffs and to enable improvement in the collection of information and their reporting.</li> <li>- The need/request for revising the TARGETS shall be incorporated into the PMO letter submitting the revised PAM for ADB endorsement.</li> </ul>

Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))					Issues and Challenges (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)																																													
	<b>Date</b>	<b>Name of gender Trainings</b>	<b>Total participant</b>	<b># of female participant</b>	<b>% of female participant</b>																																														
	07/Nov/2018	First Training on Gender and M & E (Gender Concept and Analysis)	50	16	32%																																														
	13/Dec/2018	Second Training on Gender & M & E (Gender Mainstreaming and GAP Analysis in Planning)	47	17	36%																																														
	26/June/2019	Third Training on Gender & M & E (GAP Monitoring and Tip for writing case study)	60	19	32%																																														
	18/Dec/2019	Fourth Training on Gender (Capacity Building Training on Identification of Gender Impacts in Rice-SDP)	34	16	47%																																														
	<b>Total</b>		<b>157</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>33%</b>																																														
<p>6.4. About 30% of administrative and technical positions shall be filled by women by Q2-2013 in PMO and PIOs.</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO, NIOs, PIOs and GSSs <b>Time:</b> Q4 2015 – Q4 2017</p> <p>Target 16: Partly Achieved.</p>	<p>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 46 female staffs (21%) out of total 214 Administrative and Technical Staffs for PMO, NIOs and PIOs under the Rice-SDP.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="752 890 1473 1257"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Agencies</th> <th>TOTAL</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>% FEMALE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>PMO</td> <td>29</td> <td>8</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>MAFF NIO</td> <td>23</td> <td>6</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>MOWRAM NIO</td> <td>45</td> <td>9</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>MLMUPC NIO</td> <td>17</td> <td>3</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Battambang PIO</td> <td>32</td> <td>6</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Kampong Thom PIO</td> <td>36</td> <td>6</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Prey Veng PIO</td> <td>32</td> <td>8</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>214</b></td> <td><b>46</b></td> <td><b>21</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					No.	Agencies	TOTAL	FEMALE	% FEMALE	1	PMO	29	8	28	2	MAFF NIO	23	6	26	3	MOWRAM NIO	45	9	20	4	MLMUPC NIO	17	3	18	5	Battambang PIO	32	6	19	6	Kampong Thom PIO	36	6	17	7	Prey Veng PIO	32	8	25	<b>Total</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	
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<p>6.5. Ensure participatory evaluations are conducted with male and female farmer groups at mid-term and end of the project reviews</p>	<p>- Baseline survey conducted separate FGDs with male and female farmer groups. Household level interviews included the pro-rata representation of households headed by women.</p>																																																		

<b>Activities, Indicators and Targets, Timeframe and Responsibility</b>	<b>Progress to Date</b> (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.))	<b>Issues and Challenges</b> (Please include reasons why an activity was not fully implemented, or if targets fall short, or reasons for delay, etc.)
<p><b>Responsibility:</b> PMO and ADB  <b>Time:</b> periodically throughout  <b>Action 23:</b> Partially Achieved and Ongoing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender milestones and gender disaggregated data of the Program are being collected, reviewed and monitored regularly through a comprehensive M &amp; E system and quarterly progress reports.</li> <li>- Participatory evaluations (progress monitoring reports and end-line survey) will be conducted that would include separate interviews with women groups. Household level interviews require the pro-rata representation of households headed by women.</li> </ul>	

2. Status of Compliance with Design and Monitoring Framework (progress of gender indicators in the DMF)

Design Summary	Performance Targets and Indicators with Baseline (these gender targets are included in the Project DMF)	Progress to Date (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.). However, some would be in process - so explain what has happened towards meeting this target.)
<b>OUTPUT 2: Agricultural land use zoning improved</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 90 groups of farmers consulted (with at least 40% female representation) during the preparation of CLUPs by 2015</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, all the targeted 90 Commune Agro Eco-System Analysis (CAEA) have been conducted. There were females 889 (30%) out of total 2,933 Commune Committee Members participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs. All the 90 CAEAs have completely conducted in the target provinces.</li> <li>- In addition, there were 13,454 participants (farmers, local authorities, village elders, etc.), of which 3,256 (24%) were women, participated in the preparation and process of conducting these CAEAs.</li> <li>- As 31 December 2019, a total of 5,549 commune people including 818 (15 %) female participants have been consulted individually in a FGD during the preparation of CLUPs and 133 (16%) female out of total 808 members of Commune Committee (Working Group) was formed. The low participation of women during the preparation of CLUPs are due to the process of CLUPs which involve transact walk covering the whole village area and most of the women are busy with the households' chores and other livelihood activities.</li> <li>- The 90 target communes where CLUPs implementation has started, the total commune beneficiaries are 1,057,581 including 539,126 (51%) females and the household beneficiaries are 242,414 including 29,910 (12%) female headed households.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 3: Climate-resilient rice value chain infrastructure developed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 23,000 hectares (ha) of command area served by climate-resilient rehabilitated irrigation structures by 2017 (40% unskilled laborers employed in the rehabilitation are women;</li> <li>- 50% of construction subcommittee members are women;</li> <li>- Two FWUCs established in each irrigation scheme, with women occupying 30% of the management positions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, 10,373 hectares of command area is served by the irrigation schemes (45% of target). Since the number of subprojects are reduced from 13 to 9, the target (of 23,000 ha) will be revised downwards. These command areas provided benefits to 25,326 females (51%) out of total 49,520 beneficiaries and 1,504 FHHs (or 15%) out of total 10,343 household beneficiaries.</li> <li>- As 31 December 2019, a total of 3,251 unskilled laborers of which 876 were women (27%) were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme whereas 145 unskilled laborers of which 38 were women (26%) were employed in the land leveling activities and 21,361 unskilled laborers of which 12,769 were women (60%) were employed in the seed production program.</li> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 54 females (27%) out of a total of 201 community members found in the construction subcommittees.</li> <li>- Since the subprojects are secondary canal rehabilitation, one FWUC per scheme is being established. The number will be reduced in proportion to subprojects being rehabilitated i.e. from 13 subprojects to 9 subprojects. As of 31 December 2019, all 9 FWUCs are established and 33% members in the management positions in FWUCs are women (67 out of a total of 204 Committee Member).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, the feasibility study and detailed design for establishment of seed drying and storage facilities have been completed and construction of the facilities are expected to be initiated in Q2 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 4: Enhanced rice value chain support services for quality improvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 70% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) in target provinces using commercial seed every 2 years by 2018 (2012 baseline: 10%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Baseline Household Survey (HH) showed that only 30% farmers (and 23% FHHs) buy seed at least every two years. A follow-up survey will be conducted by MAFF in Q2 2020 to assess the use.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 30% of farmers (disaggregated by sex) have leveled their paddy fields by 2018 (2012 baseline: 5%);</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, 58% or 25,185 farmers (including 7,682 female farmers - 31% females) out of 48,273 rice farmers in the area have levelled their paddy fields.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 50% of farmers in target provinces (disaggregated by sex) obtain technical advice through trained input suppliers by 2016 (2012 baseline: 10%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are 40% of women farmer (1,908 out of a total of 4,740 improved their knowledge and capacity exclusively on laser land leveling technology.</li> <li>- This activity has not yet been initiated.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 5: Weather-indexed crop insurance (WICI) piloted</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100,000 ha of rice producing area covered by WICI by 2017 (50% of policy holders are women, of which 10% are from households headed by women) (2012 baseline: 0)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, the WICI Feasibility Study to assess suitability of WICI in Cambodian context has been completed. The recruitment of a service provider for detailed design and pilot testing completed and the firm is mobilized on 9 September 2019. The WICI scheme is expected to be launched in April/May 2020.</li> </ul>
<b>OUTPUT 6: Efficient program management and implementation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For PMO and PIOs, 30% of administrative and technical positions are filled by women by Q3 2013;</li> <li>- Progress of gender actions included as part of Rice-SDP progress reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 31 December 2019, there are a total of 214 administrative and technical position staffs under Rice-SDP of which 46 were women staffs (21%).</li> <li>- Progress of GAP implementation is regularly reflected in Rice-SDP progress reports.</li> </ul>

### 3) Status of Compliance with Loan/Grant Covenants

Reference in the Grant Agreement	Major Covenants	Status
LA, Schedule 5, para. 33 LA, Schedule 5, para.13	<p><b>Major Covenants on Gender and Development:</b> 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.</p>	<p>(This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.). However, some would be in process - so explain what has happened towards meeting this target.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The implementation of GAP is on-going. As of 31 December 2019, a) 27% female (54 of 201 community members) found in the construction subcommittees; (b) 876 or 27% women out of 3,251 unskilled laborers were employed in the rehabilitation of irrigation scheme and 145 unskilled laborers of which 38 were women (26%) were employed in the land leveling activities; (c) 37% female (180 of 490 members) in Management Committee of Agriculture Cooperatives (ACs) whereas 33% female (67 of 204 members) in management committee of FWUCs; (d) 56% female (9,496 of 16,976 farmers) attended Farmer Fields Schools, pilot on-farm trials and demonstrations; and (e) 53% or 34,389 women out of total 64,595 beneficiaries trained in group management and operation of irrigation scheme and 52% female (13,753 of 26,404 farmers) participated in Agricultural Extension capacity strengthening activities while 36% women farmers (2,440 of total 6,786 agricultural cooperatives farmers) attended 153 capacity building activities for 518 days on seed production and business development.</li> </ul>

Reference in the Grant Agreement	Major Covenants	Status (This should include information on period of actual implementation, sex-disaggregated qualitative and quantitative updates (e.g. number of participating women, women beneficiaries of services, etc.). However, some would be in process - so explain what has happened towards meeting this target.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The targets and actions in the GAP have been discussed regularly with program implementers through meetings or training to develop specific gender strategies or interventions to meet expected GAP Indicators and linked them to M &amp;E reporting system and mechanism;</li> <li>- Most of the GAP targets/gender indicators are associated with sub-projects conditions and key stakeholders who are required to show strong commitments and attentions to GAP. There is also limitation in technical capacity of gender focal points to engage, support and implement GAP. Strengths and challenges of mainstreaming gender have been reflected in the training and meeting in order to propose appropriate measures to promote gender equity in Rice-SDP as well as promote women's role in decision-making and technical works of the project.</li> <li>- The target set for some of gender indicators in the original GAP is high in the context of the project objectives and sub-projects locations.</li> </ul>

**Comments/ Remarks/Observations:** PMO, NIOs and PIOs should thoroughly discuss the GAP targets and seek amendment for some of the targets as per actual context/situation.

**Status of Agreed Action Plan of March-April 2019 Mission (as of 31 December 2019)**

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	June 2019	PMO, MAFF	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
	those for gaining more experience.			
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 February 2020 after incorporating all the necessary changes.)
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 (Completed for 6 subprojects. Rehabilitation of 3 new subprojects started in mid-December 2019)
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 <sup>th</sup> Social Monitoring report to ADB covering the resettlement progress of Chhuk Khsach and Prey Sangha from Jan to June 2018	April 2019	IRC/GDR	<b>Completed</b> (GDR submitted the report to ADB)
42	Improved Post Evaluation Report submitted to ADB and disclosed on ADB website	15 May 2019	GDR, EMO, ADB	<b>On-going</b>
44	Recruitment of National Safeguard Consultant	30 May 2019	KCC (FS/DD/CS firm), MOWRAM	Completed

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
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 based on the provided comments.	By 25 May 2019	IRC/GDR	Completed
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 for prior review before their formal submission to ADB for 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	<b>N/A</b>  (The construction of SPS Facility at Kampong Thom is not taken up owing to budget constraint)

Ref. Par.	Agreed Action	Deadline	Focal Point	Remarks
				(MAFF/NIO will submit IEEs for 2 SPS Facilities at Prey Veng and Battambang for ADB endorsement by 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of February 2020)
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 identified (during this mission) under Chamcar Kuoy	15 July 2019	MOWRAM	Completed
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

### Rice-SDP RISK MANAGEMENT MATRIX

(L = Likelihood: (5 = Almost Certain; 4 = Likely; 3 = Possible; 2 = Unlikely; 1 = Rare; C = Consequence: (5 = Severe; 4 = Major; 3 = Moderate; 2 = Minor; 1 = Negligible) R = Risk Level: (4 = Extreme; 3 = High; 2 = Medium; 1 = Low)

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
<b>Project Outcome</b>						
Farmers fail to make the transition from export of paddy to Viet Nam / Thailand, to sell to local millers and rice exporters	Failure in transition would negate the longer-term objectives of increase in revenue from rice exports and increase in net profit of rice exporters.	5	5	4	<p>Ensure that a separate survey on baseline and target indicator is conducted during the second year of the program to validate information of informal paddy trade across the border with Thailand and Viet Nam, as provided for in the PAM.</p> <p>Progress: A separate baseline survey was conducted in April 2018 and the firm submitted the Final Baseline Survey Report in September 2018.</p>	PMO & MAFF
<b>Project Outputs</b>						
<b>Output 1: A Conducive Legal and Regulatory Environment Established to Facilitate Climate-Resilient Rice Commercialization</b>						
Delays in finalizing and approving the Seed Policy	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	2	4	2	<p>Ensure that the latest version of the Seed Policy is reviewed as quickly as possible and passed to MAFF for approval.</p> <p>Progress: MAFF issued the Seed Policy for Cambodia on 30 December 2016. MAFF has published the document and is disseminating the Seed Policy to relevant stakeholders.</p>	MAFF
Delays in finalizing the Prakas required to implement Chapter 3 of the Seed Law (2008)	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project; lack of good Prakas will impede the implementation of the seed certification scheme, which is a key 'value chain service'	3	4	2	The latest versions of the Prakas must be critically reviewed to ensure that they provide a sound basis for the operation of the seed certification scheme and of the seed testing laboratory.	MAFF
Delays in meeting the deadline for submission of Law on Agricultural Land Use and Management by the Tranche 2 due date (June 2016).	Delayed release of 2 <sup>nd</sup> Tranche might affect implementation of investment components of the Project.	4	3	2	Ensure that sufficient resources are available to GDA/MAFF on time to carry out the required preparation of documents and consultations. Agree on a timeline for preparation of intermediate drafts of regulations. Recruit experts (e.g. for land and women issues) to assist in the formulation of drafts for discussion. Use PIC experts to facilitate review of documents and meetings.	MAFF

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
<b>Output 2: Agricultural Land-use Zoning Improved</b>						
Implementation of CAEA and CLUP is delayed and the annual target cannot be met.	CEAE lays the foundation and provides essential information to guide the implementation of Rice SDP sub-projects and other activities. Any delay in CAEA implementation will have serious impacts on all other project components.	2	4	3	Despite good preparation (the CAEA manual has been upgraded, training materials have been produced and communes prioritised for CAEA implementation) there remains a risk of delay. Close technical backstopping will be important to avoid this, especially in the early rounds of CAEA until experience is gained. Un-coupling CAEA from CLUP has significantly reduced the likelihood of delays and the plan to involve the Rice SDP Extension Specialist in the 3 CAEA pilots will greatly reduce this risk.	MAFF, DAE backstopping, PIOs, MLMUPC
<b>Output 3: Climate Resilient Rice Value Chain Infrastructure Developed</b>						
Delay of the implementation of the planned and scheduled sub-projects	If the certain infrastructure/building implementation projects are delayed, that can cause in worst case almost one year delay for implementation because of the seasonal and weather conditions. In addition this can have affect for the other planned & scheduled activities.	3	4	2	Strong and on-going project management and following the critical and scheduled milestones agreed.	EAs/IAs
<b>Output 4: Rice Value Chain Support Services Enhanced to Improve Quality of Cambodian Rice</b>						
Insufficient certified/improved seed is available due to slow implementation of the seed certification scheme	Increase in paddy production and improvements in quality of milling paddy will not be achieved	4	3	2	Ensure that seed certification is implemented in line with the Prakas and that all necessary resources are available to launch certified seed production; this includes the availability of sufficient basic (foundation) seed from CARDI, which may need to be addressed by the project.	MAFF
Use of certified seed is unpopular among farmers due to prohibitive price or other reasons	This would adversely affect the targeted increase in paddy production to 9.5 million tons in 2018.	3	4	2	What type or variety to plant is the decision of the farmer. If non-certified seeds have a lower price and there is a ready market for paddy from such seeds, a farmer will decide to use non-certified seeds. Rice-SDP needs to strongly support dissemination of new technologies to farmers such as the use of commercial seeds.	MAFF

Identified Risk	Damage to Project	L	C	R	Risk Response	Responsibility for Managing
Mixture of different rice varieties without clearly identified will affect to the rice market and export.	This mixture can be done in each of rice value supply chain from farming, trading, milling, exporting for sake of the business, especially the imitated fragrant rice variety.  Sen Kraob mix with the original fragrant rice Phka Romduol.which hard to identify by normal physical analysis.	4	4	3	GDA/MAFF must use Cambodia Rice Standard for all rice products and set up Central Lab with adequate equipment to measure and certify the rice samples in time.  Ministry of Commerce shall enforce all millers and rice exporters to respect code of conduct and true to label.	MAFF/MoC
<b>Output 5: Weather-indexed Crop Insurance Piloted</b>						
Farmers fail or have no interest to buy insurance for their crops.	Smallholder farmers still depending on donation provided by relief agencies when their crop damaged by disasters.	4	3	2	Crop insurance concept is new to Cambodia. Thus, it will require a considerable effort to develop legal infrastructure, promote private sector participation and raise awareness among stakeholders. Government subsidies on the premium payout is one of the best way to get farmer participating in the initial stage/piloting phase.	MAFF, MEF
<b>Output 6: Efficient Program Management and Implementation</b>						
Coordination between all involved agencies	As the project structure is complex and there are many different stakeholders, the coordination of the implementation and other activities is crucial	3	3	2	PPMS and other management tools in place and effective use. Strengthen the coordination role and mechanisms of the EA.	EAs, IAs

### Compliance with Loan and Grant Covenants (as of 31 December 2019)

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
<b>Financial</b>			
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, <i>para 2</i>	<p><b>Being complied</b></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 will be conducted in Q2 2020.</p> <p>PMO have 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 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</p>	Loan 3007, Article 4, <i>para 2</i>	<p><b>Being complied</b></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 will be conducted in Q2 2020.</p> <p>PMO have 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 (31 December 2019)
	<p>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>		
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 of the Recipient, unless the Recipient shall otherwise agree.</p>	Grant 0350, Section 4, para 2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Being complied</b></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 will be conducted in Q2 2020.</p> <p>PMO have 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>
<b>Safeguards</b>			
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	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 2	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
	forth in the IEE, the EMP, and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.		
5	The Borrower shall ensure that climate change considerations are incorporated in the design and implementation of the Subprojects.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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, <i>para 4</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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 RF; 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, <i>para 5</i>	<b>Partly complied</b> (4 irrigation subprojects are compliant and 2 others will be made compliant by 31 January 2020. EA, MOWRAM NIO and GDR are taking 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  (c) all land and all rights-of-way required for a Subproject is free of all encumbrances.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 6</i>	<b>Partly complied</b> (4 irrigation subprojects are compliant and 2 others will be made compliant by 31 January 2020. EA, MOWRAM NIO and GDR are taking corrective actions to bring the Project back to full compliance)
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, <i>para 6</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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, <i>para 8</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
<b>Social</b>			
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	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 13</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
	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.		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, <i>para 17</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
<b>Sector</b>			
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, <i>para 2</i>	<b>Being complied</b> 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 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.	Loan 3006, Schedule 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b> 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, <i>para 4</i>	<b>Being complied</b> 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, <i>para 5</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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, <i>para 6</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
<b>Others</b>			
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, <i>para 1</i>	<b>Being complied</b>  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 February 2020 after incorporating all the necessary changes.
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, <i>para 2</i>	<b>Being complied</b>  PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information are recorded.
20	(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, (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.	Loan 3006, Article 4, <i>para 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>  PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information are recorded.
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 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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 3</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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 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.	Grant 0349, Article 4, <i>para 4</i>	<b>Being complied</b>  PMO has introduced recording systems for all IAs to ensure that all relevant information are recorded.

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
25	The Borrower shall make available necessary budgetary and human resources to fully implement each EMP and RP.	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 9</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
26	The Borrower shall ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to: <p>(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;</p> <p>(b) make available a budget for all such environmental and social measures;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(d) adequately record the condition of roads, agricultural land and other infrastructure prior to starting to transport materials and construction; and</p> <p>(e) fully reinstate pathways, other local infrastructure, and agricultural land to at least their pre-project condition upon the completion of construction.</p>	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 10</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
27	The Borrower shall do the following: <p>(a) submit semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p>	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 11</i>	<b>Being complied</b>
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>	<b>Being complied</b>
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>	<b>Being complied</b>
30	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	Loan 3007, Schedule 5, <i>para 15</i>	<b>Being complied</b>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
	<p>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>		
31	<p>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.</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 16</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>
32	<p>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.</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5, para 18</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>
33	<p>The Borrower shall, and shall cause MEF, MAFF, MOWRAM, MLMUPC and the</p>	<p>Loan 3007, Schedule 5,</p>	<p><b>Being complied</b></p>

SN	Covenant	Reference in Loan / Grant Agreement	Status of Compliance (31 December 2019)
	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.	<i>para 19</i>	
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, <i>para 20</i>	<b>Being complied</b>